



UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

GURUPADA SAREN
SECRETARY

COUNCILS FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES,
UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Ref.No : CUS/ 68/18
Dated the 08th February, 2018

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To
The Principals/T.I.C.
of all the Undergraduate Colleges
offering B.Sc. (Honours & General) in Anthropology
affiliated to the University of Calcutta

Sir/Madam,

The undersigned is to inform you that the proposed **revised semesterised draft Syllabus for Anthropology (Honours & General) Courses of Studies under CBCS has been uploaded in the Calcutta University website (www.caluniv.ac.in).**

The said syllabus has been prepared by the **U.G. Board of Studies in Anthropology, C.U.**, suppose to be implemented from the academic session 2018-2019

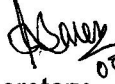

You are requested kindly to go through it and send your feedback within 23rd February, 2018.

In this regard you may send your observation/ suggestion to the **Department of U.G. Councils, C.U.** or through email (u.g.councilsc.u@gmail.com), and you also may contact **Prof. Subho Roy**, Department of Anthropology through e-mail (srayanth@gmail.com / subharay@rediffmail.com).

Your cooperation in this regard will be highly appreciated. Kindly treat the matter as urgent.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


Secretary 08/02/18




DRAFT SYLLABUS

Anthropology Honours

University of Calcutta

2018

ANTHROPOLOGY HONOURS (2018)

University of Calcutta

I. CORE COURSES (Pages 5-32)

Year	Semester	Paper No.	Title of Paper
First	I	TI+PI	Introduction to Biological Anthropology
		T2+P2	Introduction to Socio and cultural Anthropology
	II	T3+P3	Introduction to Archaeological Anthropology
		T4+P4	Fundamentals of Human Origin and Evolution
Second	III	T5+P5	Ecology and Culture in The Past
		T6+P6	Human Ecology, Biological Basis of growth and Nutrition
		T7+P7	Theories of Culture and Society
	IV	T8+P8	Human Genetics and Population Biology
		T9+P9	Anthropology of India
		T10+P10	Study of Human Population
Third	V	T11+P11	Anthropology in Practice
		T12+P12	Research Methods for Practice [1]
	VI	T13+P13	Research Methods for Practice [2]
		T14+P14	Research Methods for Practice [3]

II. Elective Course (Pages 33-56)

A. Discipline Specific	B. Generic Elective/Interdisciplinary
<p>Two each in Semester V and VI. To be chosen from the following</p> <p>For Semester V DSE-1: Advanced Urban Anthropology DSE-2: Public Policy and Anthropology DSE-3: Advanced Human Genetics DSE-4: Advanced Forensic Anthropology DSE-5: Advanced Paleoanthropology DSE-6: Advanced Anthropology of Religion DSE-7: Advanced Indian Prehistory DSE-8: Advanced Indian Protohistory</p> <p>For Semester VI DSE-9: Anthropological Demography DSE-10: The Applications of Anthropology in Practice DSE-11: Organisation and Anthropology DSE-12: Human Reproduction and Reproductive Health DSE-13: Medical Anthropology DSE-14: Heritage Management and Tourism DSE-15: Sources of Indian History and Culture DSE-16: Physiological Anthropology DSE -17: Anthropology of Health DSE-18: Dissertation (in Semester VI only)</p>	<p>One each in Semester I, II, III and IV. To be chosen from the following</p> <p>GE-1: Home Science GE-2: Psychology GE-3: Economics GE-4: Environmental Sciences GE-5: Physical Education GE-6: Journalism and Mass Communication GE-7: Computer Science GE-8: BCA GE-9: Botany GE-10: Zoology GE-11: Chemistry GE-12: Geography GE-13: History GE-14: Political Science GE-15: Philosophy</p>

III. Ability Enhancement Course (Pages 57- 63)

1.Ability Enhancement Compulsory	2. Ability Enhancement Elective (Skill Based)
One each in Semester I and II. AECC-1:Environmental Science AECC-2: English/MIL Communication <i>The college will provide an option to take either of the two papers in a particular Semester (I or II), while the students have to appear in both the papers.</i>	One each in Semester III and IV. To be chosen from the following. AEEC-1: Public Health and Epidemiology AEEC-2: Anthropology of Development AEEC-3: Anthropology and Tourism AEEC-4:Media and Anthropology

Note

1. AEC courses are not included in the gradation
2. Anthropology Hons. Students are not eligible to take the GE courses. They should opt for GE courses of other Discipline of equivalent credit.
3. At least 50 lectures should be allotted for 4 credit theoretical course and 2 credit practical course.

Theory.**UNIT I:**

- (a) Emergence, history, divergence (sub-disciplines/sub-fields), flexibility, holism of Anthropology
- (b) Anthropology in relation to the disciplines of Physical and / or Natural sciences, Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities

UNIT II: Introduction to Biological Anthropology

Anthropology: its definition; definition of biological anthropology --- its areas and applications, history of development, Relationship of biological anthropology with other sciences and allied fields: medical and health sciences, environmental sciences, earth sciences and life sciences, Bio-cultural Approach.

UNIT III: The biological basis of inheritance (I)**Cell – the unit of life**

- i) Structure and function of animal (**eukaryotic**) cells.
- ii) The cell cycle: cell division – **meiosis** and its significance;
- iii) **Gametogenesis** – spermatogenesis and oogenesis
- iv) **Fertilization** and development of **foetus** in first, second and third **trimesters** (a brief outline of the processes)
- v) Embryonic stem cell (a brief outline)

UNIT IV: Human Morphology

- ix) **Skeletal morphology**: definition and function of skeleton, classification of bones; articulations of bones (sutures and bones)
- ii) **Cranial osteology**: the human cranium – name, number, features and determination of side of the constituent bones
- iii) Different views/normas (vertical, frontal, lateral, occipital, and basal views) of skull. [for these ‘views’, only salient features and their evolutionary significance, if any, to be known].
- iv) **Post-cranial osteology**: vertebral column, pectoral girdle, thoracic cage, pelvic girdle, upper and lower extremity bones – name, number and features.
- v) Determination of side of the bones – scapula, clavicle, humerus, radius, ulna, innominate, femur, tibia, fibula.
- vi) **Human dentition** (basic structural features) and dental formula (deciduous and permanent), evolutionary significance (brief outline)
- vii) Identification of sex from adult skull and pelvis.
- viii) Concepts and facts regarding **skeletal modifications** as a consequence of evolution; erect bipedalism, grips.
- ix) **External morphological features of man** in relation to evolution.

Core – P-1**Introduction to Biological Anthropology: Practical
Human skeletal morphology**

- a. Identification of human skull bones: (frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital, maxilla, zygomatic, ethmoid, sphenoid, mandible). Sides to be identified for the paired bones.
- b. Identification of human post-cranial bones: Vertebral column (atlas, axis, typical cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacrum), sternum, clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, innominate, femur, tibia, fibula. Sides to be identified for the paired bones.
- c. Identification of sex from skull and pelvis.
- d. Identification of human deciduous and permanent teeth.

Readings

1. Jurmain R., Kilgore L., Trevathan W., Ciochon R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA
2. Kroeber A. L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
3. Stanford C., Allen J.S. and Anton S.C. (2010). Exploring Biological Anthropology. The Essentials. Prentice Hall Publ, USA.
4. Scupin R. and DeCorse C. (1998). Anthropology : A global Perspective. Prentice Hall Inc. USA.
5. Rastogi S and Shukla B. R. K. (2003). Laboratory Manual of Physical Anthropology. Bharat Book Center, Lucknow, India.
5. Mukherjee D., Mukherjee D. and Bharati. (2009). Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.
6. Mitra S. (2001). Anatomy. Academic Press. Kolkatta, India.

CORE – T2: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Theory

UNIT I: Social and Cultural Anthropology

- i. Emergence, history, divergence (sub-disciplines/sub-fields), flexibility, holism of Anthropology; Social and Cultural Anthropology in relation to other disciplines; Anthropology as Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary integration
- ii. **Society** : (i) Kinship/status and Contract; (ii) Descent, Exchange and Transaction; (iii) Social Fact (Durkheim), Social Structure (Structural-Functionalism and Structuralism), Social Organisation (Firth and if any other), Institution (Malinowski), Social System (Gluckman and Parsons), Process (Turner) and Social Action (Weber), (iv) Network Society (Castells)
- iii. **Culture**: (i) General and particular, (ii) Set of Assumptions [e.g. Keesing 1974]

UNIT II: Elements of society and Culture

- i. Kinship:

- a. Classical Kinship Theories: Evolution, Descent and Alliance [Evolutionist, Structure-Functionalist, Structuralist, neo-evolutionist views]; Types and Terminology of Kinship; Clan, Lineage, Segmentary Lineage, Phratry and Moiety; Relationship to inheritance, residence rules and other rights and duties
- b. New Kinship Theories [Schneider, Overing, Strathern]
- ii. Citizen [J. Holston 1999. Ref: Jónsdóttir 2016], Civil Society and Nation-State [Anthropological Ref: A Ferguson, R. Layton and C. Hann] , Virtual Community [Ref: Escobar 1994, Kottak 1996, and Wilson and Peterson] Imagined Community [B. Anderson]
- iii. Marriage and Family: Features, Types, Rules, Diversity and Change
- iv. Religion: Forms (Animism, Animatism, Manaism, Polytheism, Monotheism, etc.), Shaman, Totem, Taboo
- v. Economic Aspect: Modes of Production. Distribution and Consumption, Concept of Value [Ref: David Graeber, 2001: first Chapter]
- vi. Law and Political Organisation in Anthropology
- vii. Cultural And Social Change: Diffusion, Innovation, Acculturation, Assimilation, Evolution, Transformation, 'Structural change', Hybridization, Cultural Lag, Planned Change, Social Movement

Core – P-2

Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology [Practical]

UNIT I. Units, Arguments and Approaches in Social and Cultural Anthropology

- (i) Logic [Introduction and Three principles: Induction, Deduction and Abduction] (ii) Understanding and Interpretation (iii) Essence-Construct (e.g. ethnicity and gender), (iv) Objective (object-like integrated, inherited or learned by enculturation/socialisation), Subjective (active construction of meanings or symbols or Constructivism), and Intersubjective (shared between subjects as construction of meanings), (v) Emic, Etic, Both Emic and Etic (vi) Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Methods

UNIT II. Individual/Group Exploration of any phenomenon in everyday context in one or more sites using techniques of fieldwork in Anthropology (minimum 5 days of work)

- I. Conversation, empathy, rapport, Chit-chat, Interviews, Observation, Listening, Transcription, Types of Notes and Memos, photographs
- II. Interaction with some closely available individuals with focus around the phenomenon chosen
- III. Developing a schedule and a set of semi-structured questions around the phenomenon explaining the justifications and using it for quantitative and qualitative information to record
- IV. Recording of the information, taking photographs and transcription with notes and memos

- V. Reporting the findings using transcribed narratives [handwritten equally permissible] and at least tabular calculation of quantifiable information
- VI. presentation and viva-voce

Readings

Anderson, Benedict. 1991. *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origins and Spread of Nationalism*. London, UK: Verso.

Barnard Alan and Jonathan Spencer. 2002. *Encyclopedia of Social and Cultural Anthropology*, edited by, London and New York: Routledge,

Beattie J. (1964). *Other Cultures*. London: Cohen & West Limited

Bernard, H. Russell. (1998). *Handbook of Methods in Cultural Anthropology*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press.

Creswell, John W. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 4th ed. Inc, Los Angeles: Sage Publications, 2013b.

Graeber, David (2001): *Toward an anthropological theory of value: The false coin of our own dreams*. Palgrave Macmillan, London.

Gutmann Thomas. 2013. *Theories of contract and the concept of autonomy** Working Papers of the Centre for Advanced Study in Bioethics. Münster

Hanoch Dagan and Elizabeth S Scott. 2016. *Reinterpreting the Status–Contract Divide The Case of Fiduciaries*

Ingold Tim, ed. 1997. *Companion Encyclopedia of Anthropology: Humanity, Culture, and Social Life*. New. York: Routledge.

Keesing M. 1974 *Theories of culture. Annual Review of Anthropology. 3:73-97*

Keesing, Roger M. and Andrew J. Strathern. 1998. *Cultural Anthropology: A Contemporary Perspective*, 3rd ed. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publishers

Kockelman, Paul. 2007. *From status to contract revisited: Value, temporality, circulation and subjectivity Anthropological Theory. Vol 7(2): 151–176*

Layton Robert. 2004. *Civil Society and Social Cohesion –A Reassessment Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology Working Papers. Working Paper No. 63*

Rapport, Nigel and Joanna Overing. 2000. *Social and Cultural Anthropology: The Key Concepts* London and New York: Routledge.

Ritzer, George. The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology Edited., 2007 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Schultz, Emily A. and Robert H. Lavenda. 2013. Cultural Anthropology: A Perspective on the Human Condition. 9th Edition. Oxford University Press.

Trautmann, Thomas R. India and the Study of Kinship Terminologies L'HOMME 154-155 / 2000, pp. 559 – 572.

Lewellen. Ted C. (2003) Types of Preindustrial Political Systems”, in Political anthropology. An introduction, pp. 15-42.

CORE – T3 INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Theory

UNIT I. Basic concepts and a brief history of archaeology, with special emphasis on prehistoric studies

a] Relation between these fields – their aim and scope, interesting fields of research. Relevance of palaeoanthropology and archaeology in anthropology, with special emphasis on prehistory.

b] Outlines of the antiquarian stage, Three Age Paradigm, descriptive phase, New archaeology, post processual archaeology are to be mentioned). The concept of culture in archaeology, social archaeology, economic prehistory.

UNIT II. Methods of studying prehistoric archaeology

Conjunctive approach, Environmental archaeology, Ethno archaeology, Experimental archaeology (One specific example of works done by using these methods should be given).

Core – P-3

Archaeological Anthropology: Practical

- a) Tool making technologies to be studied in details
- b) Causes of differences in tool typo-technology in Europe and India should be mentioned.
- c) Identification of the forms of raw material: Cobble core, flake, flake-blade, true blade, microblade, ground and polished
- d) Procedure of drawing tools – 2 core, 2 flake, 2 flake blade, 2 blade, 2 ground and polished tools

References

- Addington, Lucile R. 1986 *Lithic illustration: drawing flaked stone artifacts for publication*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
 - Binford, Lewis R. 1962 Archaeology as anthropology. *American Antiquity*. Vol 28 pp 217-225.
- Bordes, Francois. 1968 *The old stone age* New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Childe, V.G. 1956 *Piecing together the past: the interpretation of archaeological data*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Clarke, D.L. 1963 Archaeology: the loss of innocence. *Antiquity* vol. 47 pp 6-8.
- Daniel, Glyn E. 1975 *150 Years of archaeology*. London: Duckworth.
- Daniel, Glyn E. 1981 *A short history of archaeology*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Gamble, Clive. 2002 *Archaeology: the basics*. London: Routledge.
- Hole, F. and R.F.Heizer. 1973 *Introduction to prehistoric archaeology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Ian Shaw and Robert Jameson (editors) 2002 *A Dictionary of Archaeology*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Renfrew C. and Paul Bahn. 1991 *Theories, methods and practices*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Trigger, Bruce. 1989 *A history of archaeological thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

CORE – T4 FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN ORIGIN & EVOLUTION

Theory

UNIT I. The study of Primates

1) The living primates:

- a) **Definition** of the order ‘Primates’ (Linnaeus, 1758; Mivart, 1873).
- b) **General characters** of the order Primates and the ‘**evolutionary trends**’ (locomotion, diet, dentition, brain, , and behaviour); theory of arboreal adaptation (outline idea).
- c) **Classification** of the order Primates up to the Family level, after,
 - i) Simpson, 1965, and modified by Simons, 1971 (classical gradualistic); ii) Szalay and Delson, 1979 (cladistic approach).
- d) Strepsirrhine, Haplorrhine and anthropoidea: general characteristics and distributions of the families.
- e) **The Monkeys**: New World Monkeys (Platyrrhines) and Old World Monkeys (Catarrhines) – definitions and distinctive features, distribution, habitat and ecology (as two contrasting groups).
- f) Living **anthropoid apes**: Asians and African – their comparative morphology and anatomy, distribution, habitat; their comparisons with modern man.
- g) Modes of **Primate locomotion** with special reference to evolution.
- h) **Primate behaviour**: brief concepts of the terms - core-area, home range, dominance, grooming, male-female sexual bond, allomothering (with reference to Baboon and Chimpanzee).

2) The Fossil Primates— the background of human evolution:

- i) **Oligocene anthropoids** with special reference to *Apidium*, *Propliopithecus*, and *Aegyptopithecus*.

ii) **Miocene hominoids:** *Proconsul-Dryopithecus*, *Sivapithecus-Ramapithecus*, and *Gygantopithecus*.

[N.B.- For the above fossil specimens, their chronology, environmental background, distribution, salient anatomical features, and phylogeny to be known as outlines of the whole process of evolution.]

iii) Outline of the **Pongid-Hominid split**; major hypothetical lines of primate evolution from Parapithecidae to Australopithecinae.

iv) **Proto-hominids** of Pliocene and Plio-Pleistocene: Australopithecines (*Australopithecus afarensis*, *Ardipithecus ramidus*, *Australopithecus africanus*, *Australopithecus boisei* and *Australopithecus robustus*)

- i. **Emergence of genus Homo** : *H. habilis*, *H. erectus* (Java, Peking, and Turkana)
- ii. **Emergence of Archaic Homo sapiens** : Neanderthal (La-Chapelle-aux-saints and Tabun), Narmada Man
- iii. **Anatomically modern Homo sapiens**: Cro Magnon, Grimaldi, Chancelade
- iv. Emergence of modern human and their dispersal

Core – P-4

Fundamentals of Human Origin & Evolution: Practical

UNIT I. Living anthropoid skull

Identification of anthropoid skulls (Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orang utan and Gibbon). In the absence of original specimen, cast models or appropriate photographs may be utilized in the laboratory

UNIT II. Fossil anthropoid skull

- i. Identification of fossil apes (Parapithecus mandible, Dryopithecus mandibular fragment,). Cast models or appropriate photographs may be utilized.
- ii. Identification of protohominid --- *Australopithecus africanus*.

UNIT III. Palaeoanthropology

Drawing and identification of fossil hominids. One typical specimen of *H. habilis*, *H. erectus* (Java and Peking man), Archaic Homo sapiens, Neanderthal (La-Chapelle-aux-saints), *H. sapiens* (Cro Magnon) (Appropriate photographs may be utilised).

Readings

1. Jurmain R., Kilgore L., Trevathan W., Ciochon R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA.
2. Stanford C, Allen J. S. And Anton S. C. (2013). Biological Anthropology : tThe Natural History of Mankind. Eastern Economy Edition, Prentice Hall Publ, USA.
3. Stein L. P. and Rowe B. M. (2000). Physical Anthropology. McGraw Hill Pub, USA.
4. Conroy G C. (1997). Reconstructing Human Origins : A Modern Synthesis. Norton, NY, USA.
5. Day M. (1965). Guide to Fossil Man. World Pub. Co. , Cleaveland.
6. Le Gross Clark W. E. (1971). The Antecedents of Man. Edinburgh University Press.

7. J. R. Napier J. R. and Napier P. H. (1994). The Natural History of primates. The MIT Press.
8. Buettner-Janusch, J. (1966). Origins of Man: Physical Anthropology. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney.
9. Seth P. K. and Seth S. (1986). The Primates. Northern Book Centre, New Delhi, Allahabad.
10. Hooton E. A. (1954). Up from the Ape. The Macmillan Co. NY, USA.

CORE – T5 ECOLOGY AND CULTURE IN THE PAST

Theory

UNIT I.

Environment, Biome, Culture: Climatic fluctuations of Pleistocene in Europe, Africa & India—their probable causes. Biome -habitat-culture model after Grahame Clark.

UNIT II

i. Distribution of Cultures in Pleistocene Time

- a. Lower Palaeolithic Culture: – Brief idea about regional variations of Paleolithic cultures of Europe to be given (with special emphasis on Western Europe). South-East Asia: Patjitanian and Zhoukoudien are to be mentioned in brief. Early Stone Age cultures of East Africa (brief outline). Olduvai Gorge and Koobi Fora sites are to be studied in details. Laetoli and Hadar are to be mentioned in brief. Sub-Saharan Africa – Transvaal culture (Early Stone Age). Indian Subcontinent – North, Central, West, South and Eastern regional cultures to be highlighted with one type/important site specification. In all these, not only the associated evidences, but also prehistoric cultures of the respective regions are to be generally treated.
- b. Middle Palaeolithic Culture: Europe – Middle Paleolithic cultures (Mousterian Culture). Middle stone age culture of Africa (salient features). India- Middle Palaeolithic cultures.
- c. Upper Palaeolithic Culture: Upper Palaeolithic cultures of Europe. Indian subcontinent- Upper Palaeolithic cultures. [Diversifying cultural life in late Pleistocene to be highlighted]

ii. Further Spread of cultures in Holocene times:

Europe – European Mesolithic. (Climatic adaptations & formation of ecological niches to be highlighted– Maglemosean, Tardenoisean, Midden Cultures). Mesolithic India (Bagor, Langhnaj, Birbhanpur, Sarai Nahar Rai, Bhimbetka, Teri sites. Near East – Beginnings of food production – broad spectrum economy to be outlined with special emphasis on Natufian.

Neolithic: Era of food production – theories to be mentioned in brief (Childe, Flannery, Braidwood). Importance of Near East in food production to be outlined, with special emphasis on Jarmo, Jericho, Hassuna, Halaf. Basic features of Neolithic in Near East, Europe and South Asia /India. Indian Neolithic: the following sites are to be studied: Burzahom, Deojali Hading, Kuchai, Sanganakallu, Tekkalakota, Budihal

- iii. **Earliest Civilizations:** Concept/ features of urbanization: Features of urbanization according to Braidwood and Childe. Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilizations- brief ideas. Harappan civilizations – to be treated in details. Chalcolithic India- classification and characters. Ideas about urban & village settlement in Indian subcontinent. Importance of pottery in Chalcolithic & post Harappan times in India as identifiers of different cultures. Copper Hoard cultures.

Core – P-5

- i. Morphometric analysis Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic tools (any two tools from each cultural age). Graph papers must be used for this purpose.
- ii. Tools to be identified in terms of cultural periods.

References

- Addington, Lucile R. 1986 *Lithic illustration: drawing flaked stone artifacts for publication*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Allchin, B and Raymond Allchin. 1983 *The rise of civilization in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bender, Barbara. *Farming in prehistory*.
- Braidwood, R.J. and L.S. Braidwood eds. 1983 *Prehistoric archaeology along the Zagros flanks*. Chicago: Oriental Institute.
- Childe, V.G. 1936 *Man makes himself*. London: Watts.
- Clark, D. *Prehistoric Europe: the economic basis*.
- Fagan, Brian M. 2004 *People of the earth: an introduction to world prehistory*. Singapore: Pearson Education.
- Fagan, Brian M. 2000 *In the beginning: introduction to archaeology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Flannery, K.V. 1965 The ecology of early food production in Mesopotamia. *Science* vol. 147 pp1247-1256.
- Sankalia, H.D. 1974 *Prehistory and protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Poona: Deccan College.
- Settar, S. and R. Korisettar. 2004. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect: Prehistory - The Early Archaeology of South Asia v. 1*. Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.
- Settar, S. and R. Korisettar. 2004. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect: Protohistory archaeology of the Harrappan Civilization v. 2*. Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.
- Singh, U. A. 2009. *History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century*. Delhi: Pearson Education India

CORE – T6: HUMAN ECOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF GROWTH AND NUTRITION

Theory

UNIT I

Human ecology

Differences between evolutionary ecology, and **Biological human ecology**, Human Adaptability Programme: definitions of the terms— environment, ecology, stressors,

adaptation, adaptability, Gloger's Rule, homeostasis, acclimatization, human **biological responses** to heat, cold (Allen's and Bergmann's rules), and altitude

UNIT II

Cultural Anthropology of Ecology

- i. Approaches to Ecology and environment with :Examples of tribal/ethnic, Peasant, and urban communities
- i. Technology and Livelihood and small-scale economy: anthropological understanding of technology with examples (e.g. foraging/gathering-hunting, horticultural, pastoral economy, agricultural economy)

UNIT III. Human Biology

- i) **Human growth**: definitions and brief outlines of the following terms: growth, development and maturation; concepts of **major growth curves**—distance, velocity and acceleration; **methods** of growth study: longitudinal, cross-sectional and mixed cross-sectional; ii) **Human nutrition**: food, diet, nutrition, and metabolism (definitions only); the basic **nutrients**—micro-, and macronutrients—their sources and utility; **malnutrition**: over-, and under-nutrition, malnutrition—their evaluation and general consequences. Nutritional adaptation in man

Core – P-6 Craniometry and Osteometry

Students should be trained in identifying landmarks on skull, taking the measurements (**on at least 3 skulls**) following standard methods, using the following instruments: Martin's sliding calliper, Martin's spreading calliper, measuring tape, mandibulometer, Martin's vertical craniophore, Martin's static goniometer, Mollison's attachable goniometer, Horizontal needle, spirit level, osteometric board.

UNIT –I

A. Linear measurements on three crania:

- i. **Craniometry** 1.Maximum cranial length 2. Maximum cranial breadth 3.Least frontal breadth 4.Maximum bizygomatic breadth 5.Greatest frontal breadth 6.Glabella-inion length 7.Nasion-inion length, 8.Nasion-basion length 9. Bi-maxillary breadth 10.Nasal length 11.Nasal breadth 12.Nasion prosthion length 13.Outer bi-orbital diameter 14.Inner bi-orbital diameter 15. Inter orbital breadth16. Orbital breadth 17.Orbital height 18.Bi-mastoidal breadth 19.Greatest occipital breadth 20.Bi-auricular breadth 21.Maxillo-alveolar length 22.Maxillo-alveolar breadth 23.Length of occipital foramen, 24.Breadth of occipital foramen 25.Basillo-bregmatic height 26.Prosthion-basionlength 27.Frontal chord 28.Parietal Chord 29.Occipital chord.

B. Curvilinear or arc measurements on three crania

1. Frontal arc,2.Parietal arc,3.Occipital arc,4.Sagittal cranial arc.5. Horizontal circumference.

C. Measurements on mandible:(on at least 3 mandibles).

1. Bi-condylar breadth, 2. Bi-gonial breadth, 3. Length of mandible.

D. Angular measurements on three crania:

1. Metopic angle, 2. Facial profile angle, 3. Nasal profile angle, 4. Profile angle of the nasal roof, 5. Alveolar profile angle, 6. Calvarial base angle, 7. Frontal angle of Schwalbe
8. Bregma angle of Schwalbe, 9. Lambda angle of Schwalbe.

UNIT II

Osteometry: (Measurements on long bones)

Students should be trained to take the following measurements on 3 **long bones** of each type (Humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia).

1. Maximum length, 2. Maximum circumference of the shaft, 3. Minimum circumference of the shaft.
4. Diameter (antero-posterior and medio-lateral) of:
 - a) The proximal end of the shaft
 - b) The distal end of the shaft

Readings :

1. Singh I. P. and Bhasin M.K. (1989). Anthropometry: A Laboratory Manual on Biological Anthropology. Kamla-Raj Enterprises, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
2. Rastogi S and Shukla B. R. K. (2003). Laboratory Manual of Physical Anthropology. Bharat Book Center, Lucknow, India.
3. Wilder H. H. (1920). A Laboratory Manual of Anthropology. P. Blakistens Son and Co. USA.
4. Weiner J. S. And Lourie J.A. (1981). Practical human Biology. Academic Press, NY, USA.
5. Bogin B. (1999) Patterns of human growth. Cambridge University Press.
6. Cameron N and Bogin B. (2012) Human Growth and Development. Second edition, Academic press Elsevier.
7. Malina RM, Bouchard C, Oded B. (2004) Growth, Maturation, and Physical Activity. Human Kinetics.
8. Mann J and Truswell A. S. (2007). Essentials of Human Nutrition. Edited Vol. Oxford University Press. UK.
9. WHO / FAO. (2003). Diet, Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic diseases. WHO technical Report Series 916. Geneva, World Health Organization.
10. Harrison GA, Tanner JM, Pibeam DR, Baker PT. (1988). Human Biology. Oxford University Press.
11. Lohman T. G. Roche A. F. and Martorell R. (1988). Anthropometric Standardization Reference Manual. Human Kinetic Books. Champaign, IL.

CORE – T7.

THEORIES OF CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Theory

UNIT I. Anthropological Theories

- i. Classical Theories in Anthropology I: a) 19th Century Evolutionism (E. B. Tylor, L. H. Morgan), b) Historical Particularism and Cultural Relativism (Franz Boas), c) Diffusionism (German-Austrian, British School and American School), d) Functionalism

- (Malinowski), e) Structural Functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown), e) Culture and Personality theories
- ii. Classical Theories in Anthropology II: a) Neoevolutionism (Universal Evolutionism of Leslie White and Multilinear Evolutionism of Julian Steward), b) Structuralism (Levi-Strauss), c) Ethnoscience and Cognitive Anthropology, d) Symbolic and Interpretative Anthropology (Clifford Geertz, Victor Turner)
- iii. Critical, Postcolonial, Postmodern and Post-Structural Anthropology (overview)

UNIT II: Anthropological Approaches to

- ii. Community (Peasants, Tribal/Ethnic, Religious), Class (Functionalist, Marxist, Weberian), Gender (Functionalist, Constructivist and Feminist),
- iii. Material Culture
 - a. **Why Things matter:** Miller, D. 1998. Why some things matter. In Miller, D. (ed.), Material Cultures. Why Some Things Matter. University College London Press, London. Appadurai, Arjun, ed. Introduction. The Social Life of Things: Commodities in Cultural Perspective. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986.
 - b. **Theoretical Approaches to material Culture:** Chapter 1 and 4. Berger, Arthur Asa, What Objects Mean: An Introduction to Material Culture, 2nd ed., Walnut Creek: Left Coast. Press, 2014.
- iv. Power
 - a. **Theories of Power:** 1st Chapter. Sadan, Elisheva (1997). Empowerment and Community Planning: Theory and Practice of People Focused Social Solutions. Tel Aviv: Hakibbutz Hameuchad Publishers [in Hebrew]. Translated from Hebrew by Richard Flantz Gaventa. John. 2003. Power after Lukes: An Overview of Theories of Power since Lukes and their application to development. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies, Political anthropology: an introduction / Ted C. Lewellen. 2003.
 - b. **Bureaucracies:** The Anthropology of Power-Wielding Bureaucracies Josiah McC Heyman Human Organization; Winter 2004; 63, 4;487-500.
 - c. **Hegemony:** Chapt. 14. Nugent and Joan Vincent (eds.) A Companion to the Anthropology of Politics. New York and London: Blackwell. 2007.
 - d. **Militarisation:** Chapt. 20. Nugent and Joan Vincent (eds.) A Companion to the Anthropology of Politics. New York and London: Blackwell. 2007.
- v. Religion
 - a. The Construction of Religion as an Anthropological Category
 - b. Studying Religion Anthropologically: Definitions and Theories

Ref.

Brian. Morris, 2006. Religion and Anthropology: A Critical Introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jack David Eller. Introducing Anthropology of Religion: Culture to the Ultimate. 2007. London: Routledge.

Talal Asad 1982. *The Construction of Religion as an Anthropological Category*, in *Genealogies of RdiKioll; Discipline all d Reasons of Power ill Christianit’ alii/ I slam* (Baltimon:, M[]: Johns Hopkins University Press, 199)), pp. 27-54.

vi. Cities

- a. **Origins of Cities and Early Approaches to city:** [Childe, Mumford, Tonnies, Wirth, Redfield, The Chicago School, The Community Study Approach, Interaction (Whyte, Jacobs, Goffman), Anthropology of urban poverty; Network research, Anthropology In/Of the City] (**Ref.** Caves, Parker, Hutchison)
- b. **The Foundations of Urban Theory:** Weber and Simmel (**Ref.** Parker)
- c. Gentrification; Homelessness; Exclusion/Marginalisation; Ethnicity (**Ref.** Caves, Parker, Hutchison, Bagchi)

Ref:

Bagchi, S. S.2014 *Urban Marginalisation in the Third World: Issues and Problems*. Delhi: Inter-India Publications (Ch 1)

Manuel, Castells. [1996] 2002. “Conclusion: Urban Sociology in the 21st Century,” in *The Castells Reader on Cities and Social Theory*, ed. Ida Susser, 390-406. Malden, MA: Blackwell.

Ray Hutchison 2010. *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies* . California: Sage.

Roger W. Caves, (Ed.). *Encyclopedia of the City*. Routledge,. London/New York, http://shora.tabriz.ir/Uploads/83/cms/user/File/657/E_Book/Urban%20Studies/Encyclopedia%20of%20the%20City.pdf .

Simon Parker. 2004. *UrbanTheory and the Urban Experience: Encountering the City London and New York*: Routledge.

Core – P-7

UNIT I: Tools of Analyzing Practice of Culture and Society

- i. (a) Phenomenology: Code, Category, Theme, (b) Grounded Theory: from sampling analysis through coding, (c) Case Study according to Robert Stake, (d) Focus Group
- ii. Techniques of data collection:: Interviews; Observations; Conversation; Documents and/ or texts; Triangulation,
- iii. Basic Statistics: Frequency distribution, scales of measurements, variables, sampling

UNIT II: Group/Individual Study of any phenomenon in everyday context with mixed methods or ethnographic approach; each study in one or more real/virtual sites (preferably not more than two, at any convenient space of the student/s and not during regular class hours of the college,) (data collection not below 6 days)

- (a) The Options of Data Collection: Conversation, empathy, rapport, unstructured, semi-structured, depth and structured interview, focus group, observation with focus around the issue/s under study

- (b) Developing theoretical sensibilities about the data
- (c) Developing sets of questions around the phenomenon
- (d) Both quantifiable and qualitative data from the field and data from previously worked sources to relate each other.
- (e) Recording of the data, Transcription of the data, Use of analysis techniques with notes, photographs
- (f) Reporting the findings using transcribed narratives and tabular calculation of quantifiable information
- (g) Focus on identification of own experience of stranger-familiar, outsider-insider, explorer-learner, own cultural bias-their cultural bias
- (h) Seminar presentation and viva-voce

Readings

Baldwin John R.. Sandra L. Faulkner Michael L. Hecht Sheryl L. Lindsley, Stanislaw. Eds 2006. *Redefining Culture Perspectives across the Disciplines*. London: Lawrence. Erlbaum,

Barnard Alan and Jonathan Spencer. 2002. *Encyclopedia of Social and Cultural Anthropology*, edited by, London and New York: Routledge,

de González, Laura Tubelle and Thomas McIlwraith 2017 *Perspectives: An Open Invitation to Cultural Anthropology* Edited by Nina Brown, American Anthropological Association

Eriksen Thomas Hylland and Finn Sivert Nielsen (2001) *A History of Anthropology*. London: Pluto .↑

Eriksen Thomas Hylland.. 2001. *SMALL PLACES, LARGE ISSUES An Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology SECOND EDITION*

Gaillard, Gérald. 2004. *The Routledge Dictionary of Anthropologists* Translated by Peter James Bowman. Routledge

Haviland W. A.(2008). *Cultural Anthropology*. 4th Edition. New York, Holt, Rinehout and Winston.

Ingold, Tim. Ed. (1996) *Key Debates in Anthropology* London and New York: Routledge.

McGee R.J. and Warms R.L. (1996) *Anthropological Theories: An Introductory History*.

Moore M. and Sanders T. (2006). *Anthropology in Theory: Issues in Epistemology*, Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing.

Payne, Michael and Jessica Rae Barbera. 2010. *A Dictionary of Cultural and Critical Theory*. 2nd ed. Ed., West Wessex: Wiley-Blackwell.

Ritzer, George. The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology Edited., 2007 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Spradley, James and David W. McCurdy. 2012. Conformity and Conflict: Readings in Cultural Anthropology, 14th edition. Boston: Pearson Press.

Vered Amit, ed., 2004, Biographical Dictionary of Social and Cultural Anthropology, London and New York: Routledge.

Stocking, George “Paradigmatic Traditions in the History of Anthropology.” In George Stocking, The Ethnographer’s Magic and Other Essays in the History of Anthropology (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1992).

CORE – T8. HUMAN GENETICS AND POPULATION BIOLOGY

Theory

UNIT I: The genetic material:

- i) The **chromosome**: structure of human chromosomes – **general structure**: size and shape; **physical structure**: nucleosome-solenoid model; **chemical structure**: histones and nonhistones, protein,. Normal **human karyotype**; classification of chromosomes – Denver system. Chromosome banding (brief outline)
- ii) The nucleic acids: **DNA** – the structure: double helix. The **genetic code**; DNA replication; Structure of **RNA** (in contrast to DNA), types of RNA: mRNA, tRNA, and rRNA – their functions. Types of **DNA in human genome**: unique DNA sequences, satellite DNA, repetitive DNA sequences (only basic concepts and significance).
- iii) **The Gene**: its structure and organization – introns and exons (Expression of gene – brief outline); definitions and basic structural features of typical human gene (Haemoglobin).
- iv) **Chromosomal abnormalities**: numerical abnormalities with special reference to the etiology and clinical features of Down’s, Turner’s, and Klinefelter’s syndromes; structural abnormalities: brief introduction to translocation, deletion, inversion, duplication, ring-chromosome, and isochromosome.

UNIT 2: Human Genetics:

- i. **Introduction**: Definition, aims and applications of human genetics and its relevance in anthropology.
- ii. **Methods** of human genetics with special reference to family study, twin study.
- iii. **Mendelian inheritance**: Mendel’s law and its application to man; modes of inheritance of Mendelian traits in man—**autosomal** dominant, autosomal recessive; **sex-linked** inheritance (with reference to common examples)- **X-linked** dominant and recessive inheritance in man. Sex chromatin and Lyonization.
- iv. **Co dominant inheritance**, multiple allelism, polymorphism
- v. **Alteration of Mendelian ratios**: brief introductions to— lethal alleles, incomplete dominance, epistasis, pleiotropy, sex-limited and sex-controlled traits, penetrance and expressivity, genetic heterogeneity, linkage.
- vi. Inheritance of **complex traits**: concepts of complex traits, continuous and discontinuous traits, quantitative traits; threshold value; examples of multifactorial and polygenic traits in humans: stature.

Core – P-8

Genetics

Students should be acquainted to undertake the following tests or observations and record the results in the laboratory notebook:

i: Dermatoglyphics: candidates should be trained in taking the prints of palm and fingertips of, at least **3 subjects**.

a) In case of fingerprints, pattern types should be identified and the Pattern Intensity Index (PII) is to be calculated. In case of palm prints, a, b, c, d, and t triradii and atd angle.

ii: ABO and Rh (D) Blood groupings: Students should be trained in determining ABO and Rh (D) Blood groups of at least 5 subjects following standard method.

iii: PTC / PTU tasting ability: Students should be trained to test PTC/PTU tasting ability in at least 10 subjects, following standard method.

iv: Testing of Colour vision (Colour blindness): Ishihara's chart (1979) should be used and tests should be demonstrated as suggested. Inference should be recorded on at least 5 subjects.

Readings :

1. Lewis R. (2009). Human Genetics: Concepts and Applications 9th Edition. The McGraw–Hill Companies, Inc.
2. Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. and Bodmer, W.F (1971). The Genetics of Human Population. San Francisco: Freeman .
3. Snustad D. P. and Simmons M.J. (2006). Principles of Genetics, Fourth Edition, John Wiley & Sons USA, Hoboken NJ.
4. Vogel F. and Motulsky A.G. (1996). Human Genetics. Springer, 3rd revised edition.
5. Stern C. (1970). Principal of Human Genetics. Freedman, San Francisco.
6. Mange E. J. and Mange A. P. (1994). Basic human Genetics. Sinaurer Associates, Inc, USA. (Indian Reprint edtn by Rastogi Publications, Meerut.
7. Cummings M.R. (2011). Human Heredity: Principles and Issues. Ninth Edition. Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning.

CORE – T9: ANTHROPOLOGY OF INDIA

Theory

UNIT I Contribution in Social and Cultural Anthropology

- a. **André Beteillé:** [a]. Sripuram: A **Village** in Tanjore District. The Economic Weekly. Annual Number. February: [b]. **Varna and Jati**. Sociological Bulletin, 45 (1) March 1996
- b. **Bernard S. Cohn** [a]**History** and Anthropology: The State of Play: Comparative Studies in Society and History, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 198-221; [b] Law and the **Colonial State** in India; Representing Authority in Victorian India(Apr., 1980)
- c. **F. G. Bailey:** Closed Social Stratification in India. Archives européennes de sociologie 4:107–124. 1963
- d. **Kathleen Gough,** Anthropology: Child of Imperialism, Monthly Review 19, 11. April 1968

- e. **McKim Marriott**: Kishan Garhi Village, A Generation of Change: Technology, Society, and Culture. National Council of Associations for International Studies, Pittsburgh; 1972
- f. **M. N. Srinivas**: [a] **Religion and Society** among the Coorgs of South India 1952: Chapter Two Social Structure; Village Studies The Economic Weekly May 29, 1954; [b]The Myth of Self-Sufficiency of the Indian Village The Economic Weekly September 10, 1960.
- g. **Nicholas B. Dirks**. The invention of caste: civil society in colonial India', Social Analysis, vol. 25, pp. 47-8. 1989.
- h. **Nirmal Kumar Bose** : Surajit Chandra. Sinha. The Heritage of Nirmal Kumar Bose: Indian. Civilization : Structure and change. 1993
- i. **Ralph W. Nicholas**. The Goddess Sitala and Epidemic Smallpox in Bengal. . The Journal of Asian Studies, Vol. 41, No. 1., pp. 21-44(Nov., 1981)
- j. **Robert Redfield and Milton Singer**: The Cultural Role of Cities: Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 3, No. 1, The Role of Cities in Economic Development and Cultural Change, Part 1, pp. 53-73(Oct., 1954)
- k. **Tarak Chandra Das** (1898-1964): A Forgotten Anthropologist Science and Culture, January-February. Abhijit Guha. pp. 40-46, 2012.
- l. **Verrier Elwin**: Verrier Elwin's Field Methods and Fieldwork in India: An Appraisal By Bhabagrahi Misra. 1971

UNIT II. Contribution to Archaeological Anthropology

- i) European Orientalism (17th and 18th Century): Sir William Jones and the creation of Asiatic Society
- ii) Classification of Indian Archaeology (Verma, 1997)
 - Period – I (1840 – 1940) Pre Sankalian era
 - Period – II (1940 – 1990) Sankalian era
 - Period – III (1990 onwards) Post Sankalian era
- iii) Brief outline of the contributions of Meadows Taylor, T. T. Newbold, Robert Bruce Foote, Cunnigham, Sir John Marshal, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, Rai Bahadur Dayaram Sahni, De Terra and Paterson, H. D. Sankalia, Dharani Sen, V. D. Krishnaswamy, V. N. Misra, K. Paddaya, D. K. Bhattacharya, Asok Ghosh, Ranjana Ray, V. S. Shinde, Bishnupriya Basak and S. Pappu.

UNIT III. Contribution to Biological Anthropology

Pranab Kumar Ganguly: The Negritos of little Andaman island: A primitive people facing extinction. Indian Museum Bulletin (1975), Voume X, No. 1, pp: 7-27.

Amitabha Basu: Basu Amitabha and Ranjan Gupta (eds.) 1989. Human Biology of Asian Highland Populations in Global Context. Indian Anthropological Society, Calcutta. (First Chapter).

Debaprasad Mukherjee: Mukherjee, D. P. (1966), Inheritance of total number of triradii on fingers, palms and soles. *Annals of Human Genetics*, 29: 349–353. doi:10.1111/j.1469-1809.1966.tb00530.x

Amulya Ratan Banerjee: Banerjee A. R. (1999) Selection and Blood group Polymorphism in India. *Man in India*. 69: 217-260

Papia Banerjee: Banerjee, P. (1969) Birth weight of the Bengali new born: effect of the economic position of the mother. *Annals of Human Genetics*, 33: 99–108. doi:10.1111/j.1469-1809.1969.tb01635.x

Asit Baran Das Chaudhury: Das-Chaudhuri, A. B. (1976), Genetic basis of hair medulla by twin study. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 44: 51–53. doi:10.1002/ajpa.1330440107

Tulika Sen: Sen Tulika: 1953: Reproductive life of some Indian Women. *Man in India*. 33: 31-54.

Core – P-9

UNIT I

Project work on archaeology at present

Visit to nearby locations. Study of any ancient monuments/ buildings/ temple etc (or any ancient features like motifs art, pottery, etc.) in urban context. Changing context regarding style, symbol, function, purpose, changing worldview etc.—any work of cultural resource management, salvage archaeology or urban archaeology or industrial archaeology may be undertaken.

UNIT II

Submission of individual report on identification of public spaces [i.e. at least one among club, tea-stall, cafe, temple, mosque, church, market, shops/stores, *rowak*, park, playground, ward office, any public assembly corner and so on] in a residential neighbourhood, plotting them in the google snapshot or other map, recording responses of at least fifteen [15] un-related separate gendered residents about their knowledge, attitude and practice regarding the identified public places and analytical narration of five major problems of the respondents' self-identified neighbourhood.

Readings

Bhasin MK, Watter H and Danker-Hopfe H. (1994). People of India – An Investigation of Biological variability in Ecological, Ethno-economic and Linguistic Groups. Kamla Raj Enterprises, Delhi

Lopez DS. (1995). Religions of India in Practice. Princeton University Press

Gupta D. Social Stratification. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Guha BS. (1931). The racial attributes of people of India. In: Census of India, 1931, vol I, Part III (BPO, Simla)

Trautmann TR (2011). India: Brief history of Civilization. Oxford University Press : Delhi

- Haddon AC. (1929). Races of man. Cambridge University, London.
- Kapoor A.K. (1992). Genetic Diversity among Himalayan Human Populations. M/S Vinod Publishers, Jammu
- Majumdar DN. (1901). Races and Culture of India. Asia Publishing House, Bombay
- Guha B.S. (1931). The racial attributes of people of India. In : Census of India, 1931, vol I, Part III (BPO, Simla)
- Malhotra K.C. (1978). Morphological Composition of people of India. J. Human Evolution.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. (1982) The Development of Archaeology in the Indian Subcontinent. *World Archaeology* Vol. 13, No. 3, Regional Traditions of Archaeological Research II (Feb., 1982), pp. 326-344
- Paddayya, K. and Basak, B. (2017) Prehistoric Research in the Indian Subcontinent: A Reappraisal and New Directions: Delhi: Ratna Sagar Private Limited
- Paddayya, K. 2013. Essays in History of Archaeology: Themes, Institutions and Personalities. Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
- Settar, S. and R. Korisetar (eds). 2002. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect Prehistory Archaeology of South Asia Vol. I*. Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research and Manohar

CORE – T10 STUDY OF HUMAN POPULATION

Theory

UNIT I: Population Genetics

- i) Definition and **concept of population**, definition of population genetics, **genotype and allele frequencies**, calculation of **allele frequencies** (MN and ABO blood groups); **mating systems**—random, assortative mating, inbreeding (brief concepts).
- ii) **The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium**—concepts and applications; the evolutionary forces:
 - a. **Mutation**: definition, causes and types, b. **Selection**: definition, natural selection and Darwinian fitness, heterozygote advantage (e.g., Sickle Cell Trait), and c. **Migration** and gene flow: only basic concept of how these factors change gene frequency, d. **Genetic drift**: only introduction to the basic concepts.

UNIT II: Human population variation: different approaches of classifying human populations: **typological, ecological** (local, micro, and geographical), and clinal; definition and concept of the term ‘Race’—historical background; broad racial groups of mankind: general physical features and distribution; Racial criteria (Skin colour, nose, head hair and eye form)

UNIT III: Contribution in Biological Anthropology

- i. Racial elements in Indian population
- ii. Critical appraisal of contribution of H. H. Risley, B. S. Guha, and S. S. Sarkar towards

understanding ethnic distinctness in the Indian populations
iii. Indian population diversity (ABO blood groups)

Core – P-10

Anthropometry.

Candidates should be trained in taking the following measurements on at least 3 **living subjects**, identify the landmarks involved and know about the instruments (Martin's Caliper sets, Martin's Anthropometer, Rod compass) used.

i. Measurements on head and face:

1. Maximum head length (stature) 2. Maximum head breadth 3. Least frontal breadth 4. Bi-zygomatic breadth 5. Bi-gonial breadth 6. Head height (vertex-tragion) 7. Total height (vertex-gnathion) 8. Nasal length 9. Nasal breadth 10. Nasal depth 11. Morphological superior facial length 12. Morphological total facial length.

ii. Measurements on trunk and limbs:

- a. 1. Height vertex 2. Height tragus 3. Height acromion 4. Height radiale 5. Height stylium 6. Height dactylion 7. Sitting height vertex 8. Bi-acromial diameter 9. Hand length 10. Hand breadth 11. Foot length 12. Foot breadth (For item nos. 9 - 12, measurements on both sides are to be taken), Body weight.
- b. Skinfold measurements: biceps, triceps,
- c. Physiological variables: Blood pressure (mercury sphygmomanometer and stethoscope)

iii. Indices:

- a. Cephalic index 2. Nasal index 3. Facial index 4. Jugo-frontal index 5. Body Mass Index (BMI)
- b. Students should be trained in working out the values of mean, standard deviation, and standard error of mean, with respect to the values of height vertex and body weight.

Readings :

1. Lewis R. (2009). Human Genetics: Concepts and Applications 9th Edition. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
2. Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. and Bodmer, W.F (1971). The Genetics of Human Population. San Francisco: Freeman
3. Snustad D. P. and Simmons M.J. (2006). Principles of Genetics, Fourth Edition, John Wiley & Sons USA, Hoboken NJ
4. Relethford J.H. (2012). Human Population Genetics. Wiley-Blackwell, USA
5. Singh I. P. and Bhasin M.K. (1989). Anthropometry: A Laboratory Manual on Biological Anthropology. Kamla-Raj Enterprises, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
6. Rastogi S and Shukla B. R. K. (2003). Laboratory Manual of Physical Anthropology. Bharat Book Center, Lucknow, India.
7. Wilder H. H. (1920). A Laboratory Manual of Anthropology. P. Blakistens Son and Co. USA.
8. Weiner J. S. And Lourie J.A. (1981). Practical human Biology. Academic Press, NY, USA.
9. Lohman T. G. Roche A. F. and Martorell R. (1988). Anthropometric Standardization Reference Manual. Human Kinetic Books. Champaign, IL.

Theory**UNIT I**

- a) **Forensic anthropology:** principles and concepts of the discipline; evidences in forensic anthropology: serological, skeletal remains, fingerprint
- b) **Genetic counselling:** Definition, aim, method (brief outline), Thalassemia screening
Biosocial anthropology in practice, Medico-legal application: Personal identification, Paternal exclusion and diagnosis, d. Erythroblastosis foetalis.
- d) Nutritional Anthropology: concept, malnutrition – under and over.
- e) Epidemiology

Readings :

1. Bass W.M. (1971). Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field manual of the Human Skeleton. Columbia: Special Publications Missouri Archaeological Society.
2. Black S. and Ferguson E. (2011). Forensic Anthropology 2000 to 2010. CRC Press, London.
3. Byers, S. N. (2008). Forensic Anthropology. Boston: Pearson Education LTD.
4. Gunn A. (2009) Essential Forensic Biology (2nd ed). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell
5. Jain, A. K., Flynn, P., & Ross, A. A. (2007). Handbook of biometrics. Springer Science & Business Media.
6. Cummins, H., & Midlo, C. (1961). Finger prints, palms and soles: An introduction to dermatoglyphics (Vol. 319). New York: Dover Publications.
7. Mann J and Truswell A. S. (2007). Essentials of Human Nutrition. Edited Vol. Oxford University Press. UK.

UNIT II

- i. **Approaches to Development and Anthropology**
 - a. Post-world war II History of Growth and Development
 - b. History of Development Anthropology and Anthropology of Development
- ii. Applied and Action Anthropology
 - a. **Malinowski as Applied Anthropologist**
Ref: Thomas Weaver. **Malinowski as Applied Anthropologist.** In Thomas Weaver (ed.): The Dynamics of Applied Anthropology in the Twentieth Century: The Malinowski. Award Papers. 14–33.
 - b. **Indigenous Knowledge and Applied Anthropology**
Ref: Purcell, Trevor W. 1998. "Indigenous Knowledge and Applied Anthropology: Questions of Definition and Direction." Human Organization 57 (3): 258 -72.
 - c. **Historical outline of Applied Anthropology**
[Ref. Rylko-Bauer, Barbara, Merril Singer and John van Willigen (2006) 'Reclaiming Applied Anthropology: Its Past, Present, and Future' American Anthropologist, Vol. 108 (1), 178-190.
 - d. **Challenges of Applied Anthropology in Recent Past**

- [Ref: Paul Sillitoe, (2007): “Anthropologists only need apply: challenges of applied anthropology”, *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 13, 147-165.
- e. A New Position: Between Theory and Applied Practice**
Ref: Theoretical Scholarship and Applied Practice Opportunities and Challenges of Working in the In-between R Sarah Pink, Tom O’Dell and Vaike Fors
- f. Applied and Action Anthropology Together**
Ref: Bennett, John, W. (1996) ‘Applied and Action Anthropology: Ideological and Conceptual Aspects’ *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 37 (1), Supplement: Special Issue: Anthropology in Public, S23-S53
- g. Action Anthropology: An Introduction**
Ref: Foley, Douglas. "The Meskwaki and Anthropologists: Action Anthropology Reconsidered." *The Annals of Iowa* 68 (2009), 331-333.
Ref: Les W. Field. Beyond “Applied” Anthropology. **in A Companion to the Anthropology of American Indians. Edited by. Thomas Biolsi.** (Malden, Mass., Blackwell Publishing, 2004.: Chapter 24
- h. In the words of Sol Tax**
Ref: Sol Tax **1988.Pride and puzzlement: Aretro-introspective record of. 60 years of anthropology. Annual Review of Anthropology 17'. 1—2.1.**
- i. A Case of Action Anthropology**
Ref: Lane, Sandra D., Robert A. Rubinstein, Lutchnie Narine, Inga Back, Caitlin Cornell, Alexander Hodgens, Monique Brantley, Rachel Kramas, Kathleen Keough, Brandon O’Conner, William Suk, Eric Morrissette, and Mary Benson. 2011. Action Anthropology and Pedagogy: University-Community Collaborations in Setting Policy, *HUMAN ORGANIZATION* 70(3):289-299.
- j. Social Impact Assessment within Anthropology and Beyond**
Ref: Chapter III. Pg. 28-40. Dominek, Eleanor Mary, "New Directions within Applied Anthropology" (1986). Master's Theses. 1293.
http://scholarworks.wmich.edu/masters_theses/1293
Frank Vanclay, Ana Maria Esteves, Ilse Aucamp and Daniel M. Franks (2015), *Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects*, Fargo ND: International Association for Impact Assessment;
- iii. Public Anthropology: Discourse and Cases
- i) Public Anthropology: Concept, Practices and Debates**
Ref: Shinji Yamashita . 2012.The Public Anthropology of Disaster: An Introductory Note. *Asian Anthropology* (Volume 11)
Robert Borofsky. 2017. Public Anthropology in Nina Brown, Laura Tubelle de González, and Thomas McIlwraith Eds. *Perspectives: An Open Invitation to Cultural Anthropology* American Anthropological Association
Beck, Sam, Carl Maida, 2015, Introduction in Beck, Sam, Carl Maida, eds, *Public Anthropology in a Borderless World*, New York, Berghahn Books. Pp. 1-35
- ii) Cases of Public Anthropology**

Ref: Kohei Inose. 2014. Japanese Society of Cultural Anthropology Special Issue Practicing a Public Anthropology of the East Japan Disaster Public 'Living Anthropology with Uncertainty' and Radioactive Contamination

P. Mutsaers, (2015) 'A Public Anthropology of Policing Law enforcement and migrants in the Netherlands', dissertation for the Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University.

UNIT III

Archaeology in Practice

Examples of different kinds of works being carried on by the following approaches: Determinism, Processual archaeology: cultural materialism, culturology, functionalism, cultural ecology, structuralism, historical materialism.

Contemporary approaches: critiques of Processual Archaeology; post processual archaeology: poststructuralism, interpretive and symbolic approach and critical theory, Post modernity and its impact in archaeology.

CRM, industrial, urban, ethnoarchaeology, action archaeology and public archaeology.

Cognitive and Symbolic Archaeology. Gender issues in archaeology. Nationalism, Colonialism, and archaeology.

Core – P-11

UNIT I: Study of the major government policies and programmes for Rural People with emphasis on the state of **West Bengal like** land reforms, Kanyashree, Sabooj Sathi, Midday Meal, Nijo Griha, Nijo Bhumi, Jal Dharo Jal Bharo, Sasthya Sathi.

Group discussion on the major policies and programmes to be transcribed and analysed in terms of historical context, nature, significance, and impact on society and students' assessments and feelings regarding each project; Submission of the report [preferably as clearly handwritten] and viva-voce

UNIT II: Study of Topographical Maps

1. Understanding the concept of topography
2. Method of preparation of topographical maps with particular emphasis on the Indian Subcontinent
3. Detailed study of the science and symbols used in topographic maps
4. Comparative study of at least four topographic maps showing four topographical zones on the basis of contour patterns like hills, mountains, plateaus, plains, forested areas, river valleys, agricultural lands, settlement patterns, roads, railways, power lines.

References:

- Binford, Lewis R. 2001 *In pursuit of the past: decoding the archaeological record*. London : Thames and Hudson.
- Clarke, D.L. 1968 *Analytical archaeology*. London: Methuen.
- Hodder, Ian. 1986 *Reading the past: current approaches to interpretation in archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Shanks, M. and C. Tilley. 1987 *Social theory of archaeology*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Schiffer, Michael, B. 1976 *Behavioral archeology*. New York: Academic Press.

- Trigger, Bruce. 1989 *A history of archaeological thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Johnson, M. 2009. *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*. New York: Wiley-Blackwell

CORE – T12

RESEARCH METHODS FOR PRACTICE [1]

Theory

UNIT I: Research Methodology:

- a. The issue with approach, methodology, paradigm, method and technique
- b. Based on nature of method and data: Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Research
- c. Based on Paradigm: Positivist, Post-positivist, Interpretive, Scientific Realist, Critical, Pragmatist and Action/ emancipatory research
- d. Focus on two methods: (a) Survey (Coverage, response, measurement, sampling, specification), (b) Ethnographic Approach
- e. The particulars of ethnographic research: History of ethnography, participant observation and other types of observation; informant / respondent / participant, key informant, research collaboration, cultural specialist and cultural consultant; Notes [(e.g. Jottings, Field Notes, Personal Notes, Methodology Notes, Theoretical Notes] and memos, recording and writing in the field, documents and photography, transcription); Rhetoric/Styles of writing; Thick descriptions; Thematic Analysis (e.g. Coding, Theme, Comparison, etc.)
- f. Participatory Research: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)

UNIT II: Field Archaeology: Site survey and excavation

Ideas of site survey and excavation. Different methods of exploration/site survey. Different methods of excavation (pre-excavation stage, actual phase of digging up, recording of data, collection of different types of data, preservation of data, post excavational analysis and publishing of report; with examples.

UNIT III. The concept of time---dating techniques

- i. The concept of chronology, Relevance of dating in archaeology. Absolute & relative methods of dating; physical and chemical methods of dating. Following methods to be briefly discussed (on the following points: Discovery, first use, datable materials, basic principles, formula, precautions, advantages & disadvantages, percentage of error. Specific examples to be cited).
- ii. Absolute methods –C14, TL, K/Ar, Dendrochronology, obsidian hydration.
- iii. Relative methods-Stratigraphy & river terraces, Typo-technology, FUN estimation

Core – P-12

Fieldwork is to be done on any community or group or settlement or problem

- i. Selection of the issue/community/problem and site of study in advance;

- ii. Every major stage of decision-making about the study needs to be well communicated to the students so that they can explain them both analytically and critically in academic senses. Detailed learning of methodologies [from Module] is preferred to help fieldwork.
- iii. The fieldwork (camp-based for at least 10 days excluding journey and not more than 15 days) needs to target analysis of (i) selection of the issue/s for study, (ii) questions and/ or purposes and/ or hypothesis of the study (to be finally reflected in the report) (iii) the justification of both probability and purposive sampling used or not used, (iii) ethical issues in the fieldwork process, (iv) developing contacts and building trust and empathy (uncritical acceptance of what and why the respondents talk and behave; getting as close as possible to the emotional and rational interpretation of the respondents' behaviour) (v) identifications of both the culturally rich and divergent respondents with justifications (vi) building of design of the study after few days of fieldwork to follow for the rest of the days of work
- iv. Quantitative data and analysis might be based on samples of either or both of probability and purposive sampling. They need to address both population and their issues
- v. The major domains of the issues or phenomena need to cover (i) politics, (ii) education, (iii) religion/ideology/worldview, (iv) health, (v) capabilities, marginalisation and empowerment (vi) economic pursuits, (vii) government and non-government development programmes and participation, (viii) social movements, if any and (ix) layout of symbolic spaces of their living.
- vi. Reporting and presenting: [Primary calculations with tables and charts, Literature Study, Categories of Common experiences, Categories of personal experiences, feelings and insights about methods and techniques used, gaps in fieldwork, linking between domains of data, e.g. economic with political and religious]
- vii. Viva voce

Readings

Bernard, H. Russell (2002). *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, 3d ed. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press

Bernard, H. Russell. (1998). *Handbook of Methods in Cultural Anthropology*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press.

Creswell, John W. ed. *Research Design (International Student Edition): Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, Fourth edition. Inc, Los Angeles, Calif. : Sage Publications, 2013a.

Creswell, John W. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 4th ed. Inc, Los Angeles: Sage Publications, 2013b.

Dancy, W.S. 1985 *Archaeological field methods: an introduction*. New Delhi: Academic Press.

de González, Laura Tubelle and Thomas McIlwraith 2017 *Perspectives: An Open Invitation to Cultural Anthropology* Edited by Nina Brown, American Anthropological Association

Denzin, Norman K. and Yvonna S. Lincoln. "Chapter 1: Introduction". In *Strategies of Qualitative Inquiry*, edited by Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln, 1-41. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, 2013.

Denzin, Norman K. and Yvonna S. Lincoln. eds. *The SAGE handbook of qualitative research*, 3rd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2005.

Hole, F. and R.F.Heizer. 1973 *Introduction to prehistoric archaeology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Ian Shaw and Robert Jameson (editors) 2002 *A Dictionary of Archaeology*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

Renfrew C. and Paul Bahn. 1991 *Theories and methods and practices*. London: Thames and Hudson.

Vincenzo Matera 2016. Understanding Cultural Diversity. Culture, Cultural Traits and Cultural Changes Between Global and Local Scales in Fabrizio Panebianco and Emanuele Serrelli Eds. *Understanding Cultural Traits: A Multidisciplinary Perspective on Cultural Diversity*. Pp 42-21. Springer, Switzerland.

Wheeler, R.E.M. 1954 *Archaeology from the earth*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

CORE – T 13 RESEARCH METHODS FOR PRACTICE [2]

Theory

UNIT I: Fundamentals of Research in Anthropology

- i. Components of research: Research Design, Research hypothesis, Research questions; Objectives and/ or Purpose of Research; Sampling (e.g, probability and purposive/criteria-based); measurement; scaling; questionnaire construction;

UNIT II: Bio-Statistics

- ii. Types of variables, presentation and summarization of data (tabulation and illustration).
- iii. Descriptive statistics- Frequency distribution, graphical presentation, Measures of Central Tendency, Measure of Dispersion, Skewness and Kurtosis, Normal distribution

Readings

1. Madrigal L. *Statistics for Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2012.
2. Zar JH. *Biostatistical Analysis*. Prentice Hall. 2010.
3. Chambers E. G. (1964). *Statistical Calculation for Beginners*. Cambridge University Press. London.
4. Lancaster H. O. (1974). *Statistics*. New York : Jon Willy and Sons.

UNIT III: Ethics and Politics of Research: ethical review of research, theories and concepts related to ethical decision-making; Ethical importance of consent, privacy and confidentiality in research; Issues of academic fraud and plagiarism, conflicts of interest, authorship and publication; Politics of quantitative, qualitative and mixed research

UNIT IV: Analysis and Writing Up

- i. Chapterization, preparing a text for submission and publication, concepts of preface, notes (end and footnotes), glossary, prologue and epilogue, appendix, bibliography (annotated) and references cited, review and index.
- ii. Similarities and differences between qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

Core – P-13

Project on the Social Movements of India: a] Tribal (e.g. Santal Movement, Birsa, Tana Bhakat and anyone else); b] Land and Agricultural Reforms (Tebhaga); c] Environmental and anti-displacement (e.g. Bishnoi Movement, Chipko Movement, Silent Valley, Narmada Bachao, Pagladia and Tehri Dam); d] Response to Dispossession of agricultural land (Singur and Nandigram and anyone else); e] middle class (Anna Hazare); f] dalits (Dalit Buddhist movement): Discussion in the class about **any one from each of all the six categories**. Group discussion on each movement to be transcribed and analysed in terms of historical context, nature, scale, course of actions, consequences, impact on society and students' assessments and feelings regarding each movement; Submission of the report [preferably as clearly handwritten] and viva-voce

CORE – T14

RESEARCH METHODS FOR PRACTICE [3]

Theory

UNIT I. Compulsory Reading of the following texts

- i. Childe, V.G. 1956 *Piecing together the past: the interpretation of archaeological data*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- ii. Binford, Lewis R. 1962 Archaeology as anthropology. *American Antiquity*. Vol 28 pp 217-225.
- iii. Clarke, D.L. 1963 Archaeology: the loss of innocence. *Antiquity* vol. 47 pp 6-8.
- iv. Hodder. I. 2010. *Theoretical Archaeology: A Reactionary View in Symbolic and Structural Archaeology* by Ian Hodder (ed). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

UNIT II. Compulsory Reading of the following texts

- i. Bronislaw Malinowski, 1922 "The Essentials of Kula"
- ii. James Clifford. 1986. "Introduction: Partial Truths." In James Clifford and George Marcus eds., *Writing Culture: The Poetics and Politics of Ethnography*. Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 1-26
- iii. Franz Boas .1920. *The Methods of Ethnology*
- iv. Marvin Harris. 1966. *The Cultural Ecology of India's Sacred Cattle*
- v. Eric Wolf. 1966. *Peasantry and Its Problems*
- vi. Renato Rosaldo. 1989. *Grief and a Headhunter's Rage*
- vii. Lila Abu-Lughod, 1995. "A Tale of Two Pregnancies".
Ref; R. Jon Mcgee And Richard L. Warms. 2016. *Anthropological Theory: An Introductory History* [6th Edition] Rowman & Littlefield Publishers

UNIT III: Constitution, Public Policy and Programmes: Present Scenario of India

- i. Dalit, SC, ST, OBC, minorities, women, transgender (Constitutional and legal safeguards and reforms), Panchayati Raj with special reference to West Bengal

Core – P-14

UNIT I: Data analysis and Field report of social and cultural anthropology of previous semester

- (a) Use of holism and theory connecting the issues or phenomena needs to be reflected in the report or analysis of the data
- (b) The report needs to cover the chapters on at least (i) introducing the study with its justification of the backdrop; how, why and what they studied; questions and/ or purposes and/ or hypothesis of the study; justification of the methodology in brief and arrangement of the report/chapters; (ii) literature review and conceptual framework, (iii) approach and/ or methodology; (iv) chapters of the data analysis (v) Reflexive and critical account of the senses and sensibilities emergent from the experiences and (vi) conclusion
- (c) The report presenting at least the sections (i, iv, v and vi) needs to guarantee/ ensure absence of plagiarism with evidence of software checking.
- (d) Seminar presentation and viva voce

UNIT II: Fieldwork on Geomorphology (5 days' stay excluding journey)*

A) Data are to be collected on the following aspects:

- i. Study of toposheets and topographic maps.
- ii. Study of geomorphology of the chosen area with justifications
- iii. Use of tools-----picks, knives, brushes, compass etc.
- iv. Study of natural sections and river terraces/riverine and fluvial actions as applicable
- v. Preparation of a chosen area for gridding.
- vi. Trial excavation by taking test pits (without affecting/destroying any site)

B) Submission of the basis of observation, works conducted and analysis.

C) Evaluation of report and viva voce

***The field work on Geomorphology may be conducted anytime during the period of previous semester**

II. DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE SUBJECTS

DSE- 1: ADVANCED URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY

Theory

1. Origins of Cities and Early Approaches to city: [Childe, Mumford, Tonnie, Wirth, Redfield, The Chicago School, The Community Study Approach, Interaction (Whyte, Jacobs, Goffman), Anthropology of urban poverty; Network research, Anthropology In/Of the City] → Caves, Parker, Hutchison
2. The Foundations of Urban Theory: Weber, Simmel, Benjamin and Lefebvre → Parker
3. Slums, Squatters, Ghettos, Favelas, and Shantytowns, Class Dynamics, Crime, and Urban Violence, Urban Fear: → Wacquant
4. Urban Spaces: Public, Private, Gendered, Classed → Caves, Parker, Hutchison
5. Suburbanization → Caves, Hutchison
6. The Postmodern and Hypermodern City → Caves, Parker, Hutchison
7. Categories of city: Earlier and current classes of Cities → Caves, Parker, Hutchison
8. “Unevenness” and Diversity in Global Urbanism City → Caves, Parker, Hutchison, Castells, Sassen
9. Major trends of urban studies in India

Practical

1. A Demonstrative on-the-spot field training to make the students realize Anthropology In/Of the City; Urban Spaces; Urban Public Space and Place. Use of Observation and interviews
2. Group Discussion and Presentation
 - (i) Critical urbanism with focus on Global South → Caves
 - (ii) Community and Identity → Caves, Hutchison
 - (iii) The Right to the City, Politics, Governance and Transformation in Southern Global contexts → Caves

Ref:

Bagchi, S. S. 2014 *Urban Marginalisation in the Third World: Issues and Problems*.

Delhi: Inter-India Publications (Ch 1)

Carl Giometi. 2006. *Integrating Urbanisms: Growing Places between New Urbanism and Post-Urbanism*

Loïc Wacquant 2014 Marginality, ethnicity and penalty in the neo-liberal city: an analytic cartography URL: <https://www4.shu.ac.uk/research/cresr/sites/shu.ac.uk/files/marginality-ethnicity-penalty-neoliberal-city.pdf>

Loïc Wacquant Ghetto, Banlieue, Favela, Etc. Tools for Rethinking Urban Marginality: URL: <http://setup.csh-delhi.com/IMG/pdf/0-URBANOUTCASTS-PROLOGUE.pdf>

Manuel, Castells. [1996] 2002. "Conclusion: Urban Sociology in the 21st Century," in The Castells Reader on Cities and Social Theory, ed. Ida Susser, 390-406. Malden, MA: Blackwell

Ray Hutchison 2010. Encyclopedia of Urban Studies . California: Sage

Rob Roggema 2017 The Future of Sustainable Urbanism: Society-Based, Complexity-Led, and Landscape-Driven

Roger W. Caves, (Ed.). Encyclopedia of the City. Routledge,. London/New York, http://shora.tabriz.ir/Uploads/83/cms/user/File/657/E_Book/Urban%20Studies/Encycloped%20of%20the%20City.pdf

Ruth E. Toulson 28-42 | 2015 Theorizing the City: Recent Research in Urban Anthropology

Saskia Sassen 2006. Urban Sociology In the 21st Century Pp. 476-486 <http://www.saskiasassen.com/PDFs/publications/Urban-Sociology-in-the-21st-Century.pdf>

Saskia Sassen, 2009, Cities in Today's Global Age. SAIS Review Cities vol. XXIX no. 1 pp. 3-32

Simon Parker. 2004. Urban Theory and the Urban Experience: Encountering the City London and New York: Routledge.

DSE – 2: PUBLIC POLICY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Theory

1. Introduction: a. Meaning of Public Policy; b. Characteristics of Public Policy; c. Types of Public Policy; d. Relationship between Politics and Policy. → [egyankosh.ac.in]
2. Why an anthropology of public policy. → Wedel and Shore
3. Public Policy as a Concept and a Field (or Fields) of Study → Smith and Larimer, 1st Ch.
4. Public Policy, Social Science, and the State: An Historical Perspective → Fischer Et Al. Edited. Chapter 3
5. Theories of the Policy Cycle → Fischer Et Al. Edited. Chapter 4
6. Critiquing Conventional Wisdom through Anthropological Analyses → Wedel et. al. 2005
7. Case Study: → Wedel et. al. 2005
8. Qualitative Policy Analysis: Interpretation, Meaning, and Content Fischer Et Al. Edited. Chapter 27

9. Critique of anthropology and Public Policy Engagements → Mosse; Okongwu and Mencher.

Practical

Readings, Group discussion and Presentation

- (i) Politics of public policies in India → Blakeslee.
- (ii) Emerging Issues and Policy Perspectives in India: Education; Health and Nutrition; Employment and Skills; Social Protection → ICSSR and World Bank
- (iii) India's Food, Agriculture and Nutrition Policy Today: National policies; State level policies: Cases of Gujarat and Karnataka → Sonne
- (iv) Legacy of Anthropological Research on Policy Issues → Wedel et. Al. 2005
- (v) What Public Policy Is and How Policy Questions Are Framed → Wedel et. al. 2005
- (vi) Public Policy and Governance in India → Kumar and Narain

Ref.

A. Kumar and V. Narain 2014. Public Policy and Governance in India. Guest. Editorial. *Vision*. 18(4): 257-260.

Anne Francis, Okongwu and Joan P. Mencher. 2000 The Anthropology of Public Policy: Shifting Terrains. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29:107-124.

David S. Blakeslee. 2012. Politics and Public Goods in Developing Countries: Evidence from India October.

David Mosse, (2006): "Anti-social anthropology? Objectivity, objection, and the ethnography of public policy and professional communities", *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*(N.S.) 12, 935-956.

Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller, and Mara S. Sidney, eds. 2007, *Handbook Of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics, And Methods*. New York: Taylor & Francis,

Gerald D. Berreman Anthropology, Development and Public Policy' Occasional Paper. in *Sociology and Anthropology*, Volume. (1_) 3-32

<http://web.mnstate.edu/robertsb/445/Why%20an%20anthropology%20of%20public%20policy.pdf>

Human Development In India: Emerging. Issues and Policy Perspectives. Report of A Consultation Held In February 5-6, 2010, New. Delhi, Supported By Indian Council of Social Science Research & The World Bank

Janine R. Wedel and Gregory Feldman 2005. Editorial, Why an anthropology of public policy. *anthropology today* vol 21 –1

Janine R. Wedel, Cris Shore, Gregory Feldman, Stacy Lathrop. 2005 . Toward an Anthropology of Public Policy . *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social*

Science, Vol. 600, The Use and Usefulness of the Social Sciences: Achievements, Disappointments, and Promise pp. 30-51

Kevin B. Smith and Christopher W. Larimer. 2009. The Public Policy. Theory Primer. . University of Northern Iowa: Westview Press

Lina Sonne 2017 The Policy Environment for Food, Agriculture and Nutrition in India: Taking Stock and Looking Forward No 15. Leveraging Agriculture for Nutrition in South Asia (LANSA) Working Paper Series

Michael, Moran, Martin Rein, and Robert E. Goodin, eds. 2006 The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy. Oxford, UK: Oxford!University! Press

Peter Wagner, (2007). Public Policy, Social Science, and the State: An Historical Perspective, in: Frank Fischer/Gerald J. Miller/Mara S. Sydney (eds.): Handbook of Public Policy Analysis, Boca Raton et al., 29–40.

Praveen Jha, 2001 Current Government Policies Towards Health, Education and Poverty Alleviation in India: An Evaluation

DSE – 3 Advanced Human Genetics

Theory

Unit I

History of Genetics. Paradigms of Human Genetics: Mendelian Genetics
Human genome organisation: Nuclear genome and Mitochondrial genome - gene,
DNA and RNA structure and DNA replication, DNA repair and recombination, gene expression,
coding and non-coding region

Unit II

Expression of genetic information: from Transcription to Translation – the relationship between genes and protein, transcriptions; transcription and RNA processing, encoding genetic information, decoding the codons: the role of transfer RNAs.

Outline concept of epigenetics in human genetics

Unit III

Cytogenetics: Concept of Karyotype, banding (G banding) and high resolution FISH. Chromosomal aberration: Aneuploidy (Autosomal and sex chromosomal: Down's syndrome, Patau's syndrome, Klinefelter's syndrome, Turner's Syndrome). Structural aberrations: Translocation, deletion, inversion, duplication, ring chromosome, isochromosome. Concept of point mutation: Family study: Pedigree analysis, concept of dominant, recessive and co dominant inheritance. Penetrance and expressivity; Linkage and Mapping: Genetic Mapping. LOD score. Sex linkage (Dominant and recessive) and sex influenced traits.

Unit IV

Electrophoresis, PCR technology and sequencing (Concept and outline)

Genomic Diversity and Human Evolution

Peopling of the Indian Subcontinent: Evidence from mtDNA and Y-chromosome; evolutionary genetics; Molecular evolution; DNA sequence variation and human origins

Practical

The students are desired to prepare a project on any of the 4 units, submit a report after duly forwarded by the supervisor (s).

Readings

1. Lewis R. (2009). Human Genetics: Concepts and Application. The McGraw–Hill Companies, Inc.
2. Patch C. (2005). Applied Genetics in Healthcare. Taylor & Francis Group
3. Strachan T and Read AP. (2004). Human Molecular Genetics. Garland Science
4. Brown TA. (2007). Genomes. Garland Science.
5. Griffiths AJF. (2002). Modern Genetic Analysis: Integrating Genes and Genomes. WH Freeman Press.
6. Griffiths AJF, Wessler SR, Carroll SB, Doebley J. (2011). An Introduction to Genetic Analysis. Macmillan Higher Education.
7. Cavalli-sforza LL, Menozzi P, Piazza A (1994). History and Geography of Human Genes. Princeton University.
8. Giblett, ER. (1969). Genetic Markers in Human Blood. Blackwell Scietific, Oxford.
9. Cummings MR (2011). Human Heredity: Principles and Issues. Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning
10. Jobling M, Hurls M and Tyler-Smith C. (2004). Human Evolutionary Genetics: Origins, Peoples & Disease. New York: Garland Science.
11. Stern C. (1973). Principals of Human Genetics. W. H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco, USA.
12. Snustad .D.P. and Simmons M.J. (2006). Principles of Genetics, Fourth Edition, John Wiley & Sons USA

DSE 4 – Advanced Forensic Anthropology

Theory

Unit I

Introduction to Forensic Anthropology and its relationship with forensic science. Application of forensic anthropology.

Unit II

Introduction to Dermatoglyphics: History and Development, scope and Applications.

Formation of fingerprint ridges, pattern types and patterns area. Palm Print :area, triradii, atd angle.

Types of Fingerprints: Plastic, Visible and Latent Prints. Conventional and Modern methods for development of latent fingerprints- Silver Nitrate, Powder Methods, and Laser Techniques.
Recent advances: Fingerprint and Palm print Recognition, Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

Unit III

Concept of Hair features in Forensic Anthropology,
Techniques for analyzing hair in forensic anthropology.

Unit IV

Basic Human Skeletal Biology, Identification of Human and Non-Human Skeletal Remains, Ancestry, age, sex and stature estimation from bones, Discovery and Techniques for recovering skeletonized Human Remains.

Personal Identification, Complete and Partial Identification, Methods of Identification in Living Persons: Somatometry, Somatoscopy, Occupational Marks, Scars, Bite Marks, Tattoo Marks, Fingerprints, Footprints, Lip Prints, Nails, Handwriting, Deformities and Others.

Practical

1. Recording and Study of Finger and Palm Prints
2. Determination of pattern types, estimation of PII, palmar main line formula, main line index, 3. Collection, cleaning and study of medulla of human scalp hair
4. Development of latent fingerprints using different chemical and powder methods.

Readings :

1. Cummins, H., & Midlo, C. (1961). Finger prints, palms and soles: An introduction to dermatoglyphics (Vol. 319). New York: Dover Publications.
2. Das Chaudhuri A. B. and Chopra V. (1984). Variation in hair histological variable : Medulla and Diameter. Human Heredity., 34 : 217-221.
3. Jain, A. K., Flynn, P., & Ross, A. A. (2007). Handbook of biometrics. Springer Science & Business Media.
4. Lee, H. C., Ramotowski, R., & Gaensslen, R. E. (Eds.). (2001). Advances in fingerprint technology. CRC press.
5. Berry, J., & Stoney, D. A. (2001). The history and development of fingerprinting. Advances in fingerprint Technology, 2, 13-52.
6. Mehta, M. K. (1980). Identification of thumb impression and cross examination of fingerprints. N. M. Tripathi Publication, Bombay.
7. Mukherjee D., Mukherjee D. and Bharati P. (2009). Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.
8. Bass W.M. (1971). Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field manual of the Human Skeleton. Columbia: Special Publications Missouri Archaeological Society.
9. Black S. and Ferguson E. (2011). Forensic Anthropology 2000 to 2010. CRC Press, London.
10. Byers, S. N. (2008). Forensic Anthropology. Boston: Pearson Education LTD.

11. Gunn A. (2009) Essential Forensic Biology (2nd ed). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.
12. Ghosh J R, Guin R and Bandyopadhyay A R. 2015. Estimation of stature from Foot measurements. Indian Journal of Research in Anthropology. 1 (1): 25-30
13. Ghosh J R and Bandyopadhyay A R. 2014. Estimation of Stature from Index and Ring Finger Lengths. Indian Journal of Physical Anthropology & Human Genetics. 33 (1): 23-29.
14. Mistry S, Chatterjee M, Ghosh J R, Chakrabarti N. K., Bandyopadhyay A R. 2012. Variations of Scalp, Pubic and Axial hair. Anthropologischer Anzeiger 69(1) 117-125.
15. Rastogi S and Shukla B R K . (2003). Laboratory Manual of Physical anthropology. Bharat Book House. Lucknow.

DSE T5 Advanced Palaeoanthropology

Credit 4 (50 marks)

Unit I: Dating methods, geological time scale, taphonomy and interpretation of the paleontological and archaeological records, taxonomic and chronological problems of fossils records.

Unit II: Primates, speciation and extinctions: a geological perspective, adaptive primate radiation, differential rate of somatic evolution.

Unit III: Evolutionary biology: Origins and evolution of stone age technology and its impact on hominization, Human origins: Development, distribution and fossilized evidence of Australopithecines, Paranthropus (Zinjanthropus), Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Archaic H. sapiens, anatomically modern sapiens.

Unit IV: Primate and Non-Primate Models for Early Hominid Behaviour; hominization process- Evolution of hominid, human bipedalism

DSE – P5

Credit 2 (25 marks)

The students are desired to prepare a project on any of the 4 units, submit a report after duly forwarded by the supervisor (s) for evaluation during examination..

Readings

1. Napier JR and Napier PH. (1985). The Natural History of the Primates. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press
2. Boyd R and Silk JB. (2009). How Humans Evolved. London: WW Norton.
3. Tattersall I. (2009). The Fossil Trail: How We Know What We Think We Know about Human Evolution. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Waldron T. (2008): Palaeopathology. Cambridge University Press.
5. Cela-conde CJ and Frisancho J. (2007). Human Evolution: Trails from the past. Ayala Oxford University Press.
6. Barnes E. Diseases and Human Evolution. (2005). University of New Mexico Press.
7. Pinhasi R and Mays S (2008). Advances in Human Palaeopathology. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (PM).

8. Hoppa RD and Vaupel JW. (2002). Paleodemography: Age Distributions from Skeletal Samples. Cambridge University Press.
9. Lansen CS, Matter RM and Gebo DL. (1998). Human Origin: The fossil Record. Waveland Press.
10. Cameron DW and Colin P. Groves CP. (2004). Bone, Stones and Molecules: “Out of Africa” and Human Origins. Elsevier Inc.
11. Stringer C. (2011). The Origin of Our Species. London: Allen Lane.

DSE-6: ADVANCED ANTHROPOLOGY OF RELIGION

Theory

- I. The Construction of Religion as an Anthropological Category
- II. Studying Religion Anthropologically: Definitions and Theories
- III. Religious Entities and Concepts
- IV. Religious Symbols and Specialists
- V. Religious Language
- VI. Religious Behaviour
- VII. Religion, Morality, and Social Order
- VIII. Religious Change and New Religious Movements
- IX. Diversity of Religion and World Religions
- X. Religious Violence, Secularism and Religious Fundamentalism

Practical

Individual study of particular elements from writing, field, group discussion, presentation in everyday contexts

- a. Religious Symbols and Specialists
- b. Myths
- c. Religious Behaviors
- d. Secularism

Ref.

Brian. Morris, 2006. Religion and Anthropology: A Critical Introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jack David Eller. Introducing Anthropology of Religion: Culture to the Ultimate. 2007. London: Routledge.

Talal Asad 1982. *The Construction of Religion as an Anthropological Category, in Genealogies of RdiKioll; Discipline alld Reasons of Power ill Christianit)' alii/ I slam (Baltimon:, MI): Johns Hopkins University Press, 199))*, pp. 27-54.

DSE-7: Advanced Indian Prehistory

Theory

- i. Beginning and main stages of development, ii. Principle approaches, iii. Archaeological remains, iv. Methods of studying stone tools, v. Geological context of prehistoric sites
- vi. The following sites are to be briefly discussed:
 - a. Narmada Valley, b. Chirki, c. Nevasa, d. Hungsi Valley, e. Kangsabati, f. Subarnarekha, g. Detailed study on the works being carried on in the Kortalayar Valley region, h. Bagor, i. Langhnaj, j. Bhimbetka, k. Adamgarh, l. Burzahom, m. Chirand, n. Koldihwa, o. Sangankallu, p. Tekkalkotta
- vii. Prehistoric Rock Art
- viii. An Overview of the Rock Art sites and motifs, particularly of Central India are to be treated in a generalized manner.
- ix. Current Trends in Indian Prehistory: a. Nature of cultural variability, b. Indian prehistory in the global context.

Practical

A project is to be prepared on any of the above topics and has to be presented through power point in examination.

References

- i. Chakravarty, K. K., and R. G. Bednarik. 1997. *Indian Rock Art in Global Context*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass & IGRMS.
- ii. Clark, J.D. and Sharma, G.R. (Eds.) *Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, North Central India*. Allahabad: Abinash Prakashan.
- iii. Dhavalikar MK, 2013 editor. *Prehistory of India*. New Delhi: Manohar
- iv. Misra VD, and Pal JN, 2002 editors. *Mesolithic India*. Allahabad: Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.
- v. Paddayya K. and Sushama G. Deo (Eds.) *Recent Advances in Acheulian Culture Studies in India*. ISPQS Monograph No.6.

- vi. Paddayya K. and Sushama G. Deo 2017. *Prehistory of South Asia (The Lower Palaeolithic or Formative Era of Hunting-Gathering)*, The Mythic Society, Bengaluru, pp. 152
- vii. Pandey, S. K. 1993. *Indian Rock Art*. Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- viii. Pappu, R. S. 2001. *Acheulian culture in peninsular India: an ecological perspective*. New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.
- ix. Pappu S, Y.Gunnell, M.Taieb and A.Kumar 2004. Preliminary report on excavations at the Palaeolithic site of Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu (1999–2004), *Man and Environment* 29(2):1-17.
- x. Pappu Shanti, Yanni Gunnell, Kumar Akhilesh, Régis Braucher, Maurice Taieb, François Demory, Nicolas Thouveny. 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India. *Science*, Vol.331, pp. 1596-1599
- xi. Pappu, S. and A.Kumar 2006. Preliminary Observations on the Acheulian Assemblages from Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu, in *Axe Age. Acheulian Toolmaking from Quarry to Discard*, (N.Goren-Inbar and G. Sharon Eds.), pp. 155-180. London:Equinox Publishing Ltd.
- xii. Pappu, S., 2007. Changing trends in the study of a Palaeolithic site in India: a century of research at Attirampakkam, in *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia, Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and Genetics series* (M.D.Petraglia and B.Allchin Eds.), pp. 121-135. Dordrecht, Springer.
- xiii. Pappu, S., Y. Gunnell, A.Kumar, R. Braucher, M. Taieb, F. Demory and N. Thouveny 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India, *Science*, 25th March: 1596-1599.
- xiv. Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *The Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute.
- xv. Settar, S. and R. Korisettar (eds). 2002. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect Prehistory Archaeology of South Asia Vol. I*. Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research and Manohar
- xvi. Singh, Upinder. 2015. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century*. Delhi: Pearson.

DSE 8: Advanced Indian Protohistory

Theory

Concept of civilization in the context of protohistory

- i. Definition and various characteristic features (as per Childe and Braidwood).
- ii. Harappan Cultural Tradition: general Framework and chronology:
 - a. Pre/Early Harappan cultures of the Indian subcontinent

iii. Mature Harappan

- a. Geographical Distribution and Settlement Pattern
- b. Public and Private Architecture
- c. Trade Hinterland and overseas, trade mechanism, transport facility, craft specialization (pottery types to be studied in details) etc.
- d. Harappan script
- e. Subsistence of the Harappans- plant and animal diet, agriculture and agriculture system, water management, exploitation of natural resources, etc.
- f. Social, Political, Religious and Economic organization

iv. Decline and the Late Harappan

- a. Various factors and theories about the Harappan Decline and consequences
- b. Late Harappan phase (controversies regarding the terminologies: “Late Harappan” and “post-urban phases”)
- c. Harappan legacy

v. Indian Chalcolithic Perspectives

- a. Significance of pottery as markers of Chalcolithic or village-farming communities in different regions of India
- b. Chalcolithic culture of Western India: Ahar and Ganeshwar/Jodhpura
- c. Chalcolithic culture of Ganga Plain: OCP and Copper Hoard
- d. Chalcolithic cultures with special reference to the sites of Sohagaura,
- e. Lahuradewa and Narhan
- f. Chalcolithic culture of Central India: Kayatha and Malwa
- g. Chalcolithic culture of Deccan: Savalda, Daimabad, Malwa,
- h. Jorwe and Ramatirtha

vi. Iron Age and Megalithic cultures

- a. Origins of Iron in India: Problems and perspective.
- b. Painted Grey Ware Culture, Northern Black Polished Ware Culture (significant/type sites should be mentioned)
- c. Megalithic Cultures of India (Important and significant sites should be mentioned)

Practical

A project is to be prepared on any of the above topics and has to be presented through power point in examination.

References

- Bhargava, P. 2001. *India in the Vedic Age: A History of Aryan Expansion in India*. Delhi: D. K. Print
- i. Chakravarty, K. K., and R. G. Bednarik. 1997. *Indian Rock Art in Global Context*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass & IGRMS.
 - ii. Clark, J.D. and Sharma, G.R. (Eds.) *Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, North Central India*. Allahabad: Abinash Prakashan.

- iii. Dhavalikar MK, 2013 editor. *Prehistory of India*. New Delhi: Manohar
- iv. Misra VD, and Pal JN, 2002 editors. *Mesolithic India*. Allahabad: Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.
- v. Paddayya K. and Sushama G. Deo (Eds.) *Recent Advances in Acheulian Culture Studies in India*. ISPQS Monograph No.6.
- vi. Paddayya K. and Sushama G. Deo 2017. *Prehistory of South Asia (The Lower Palaeolithic or Formative Era of Hunting-Gathering)*, The Mythic Society, Bengaluru, pp. 152
- vii. Pandey, S. K. 1993. *Indian Rock Art*. Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- viii. Pappu, R. S. 2001. *Acheulian culture in peninsular India: an ecological perspective*. New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.
- ix. Pappu S, Y.Gunnell, M.Taieb and A.Kumar 2004. Preliminary report on excavations at the Palaeolithic site of Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu (1999–2004), *Man and Environment* 29(2):1-17.
- x. Pappu Shanti, Yanni Gunnell, Kumar Akhilesh, Régis Braucher, Maurice Taieb, François Demory, Nicolas Thouveny. 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India. *Science*, Vol.331, pp. 1596-1599
- xi. Pappu, S. and A.Kumar 2006. Preliminary Observations on the Acheulian Assemblages from Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu, in *Axe Age. Acheulian Toolmaking from Quarry to Discard*, (N.Goren-Inbar and G. Sharon Eds.), pp. 155-180. London:Equinox Publishing Ltd.
- xii. Pappu, S., 2007. Changing trends in the study of a Palaeolithic site in India: a century of research at Attirampakkam, in *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia, Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and Genetics series* (M.D.Petraglia and B.Allchin Eds.), pp. 121-135. Dordrecht, Springer.
- xiii. Pappu, S., Y. Gunnell, A.Kumar, R. Braucher, M. Taieb, F. Demory and N. Thouveny 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India, *Science*, 25th March: 1596-1599.
- xiv. Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *The Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute.
- xv. Settar, S. and R. Korisettar (eds). 2002. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect Prehistory Archaeology of South Asia Vol. I*. Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research and Manohar
- xvi. Singh, Upinder. 2015. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century*. Delhi: Pearson.
- xvii. Thapar, Romila. 1999. *From Lineage to State: Social Formations of the Mid-First Millennium BC in the Ganga Valley*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

DSE-9: Anthropological Demography

Theory

Unit I

Definition of Demography, Historical Background, aims, scopes and objectives of Demography, various terms in Demography: census, cohort, fertility, fecundity, life expectancy, life table, mortality, migration, marriage distance, parity, population, rates and ratios, sources of demographic data.

Unit II

Definition of Anthropological Demography, aims and objectives of Anthropological Demography, importance of Anthropological Demography, Development of Anthropological Demography. Similarity and differences Demography and Anthropological Demography. Vital Statistics, techniques and measurements used in anthropological demography: Fertility, Mortality, Sex Ratio, Age Specific Rates, life table, life expectancy, population projection.

Unit III

Culture, social systems and anthropological demography, Anthropological Demography and Public Health, Concept of Demographic Transition, Indian demographic scenario.

Practical

A small project work

In this, students should use empirical data from fieldworks / census / registered (SRS/NSS/DHS/NFHS etc.) on any kind of group / community / society / studied institution or from any accessible locality, and analyze or interpret on any anthropological demographic aspects of their life / features which is a good example of interplay between biology and culture, and prepare a small report on the same. The report duly forwarded by teacher should be submitted during practical examination for evaluation.

Readings :

1. Barkley G. W. (1958). Techniques of Population Analysis. John Willey and Sons, NY, USA.
2. Howell N. (1986). Demographic Anthropology. Annual review of Anthropology. 15 : 2019-46.
3. Kertzer D. I. and Fricke T. (1997). Anthropological Demography. University of Chicago Press, London.
3. Bernardi L. (2007). An introduction to Anthropological Demography. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research working paper WP 2007-031. Germany.
4. Barua S. (2002). Human Genetics : An Anthropological Perspective. Classique Books, Kolkata.
5. Cox Peter. (1950). Demography, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

DSE-10: THE APPLICATIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY OF PRACTICE

Theory

I. Advocacy and Anthropology: The history of the relationship

Ref: Seithel, Friderike. "Advocacy Anthropology: History and Concepts." *Revista Antropológica* 15 (1/2004): 5–48.

II. Politics of Engagement:

Ref: Theodoros Kyriakides, Hester Clarke, and Ximin Zhou
Introduction. Anthropology and the Politics of Engagement. (2017). ANTHROPOLOGY MATTERS JOURNAL Vol. 17 No. 1 pp. 1-21

III. The Dimensions of Engaged Anthropology

Ref: Low, Seta and Sally Engle Merry, "Engaged Anthropology: diversity and Dilemmas: An Introduction to Supplement 2." *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 51, No. S2, Engaged Anthropology : Diversity and Dilemmas (October 2010), p. 235-247.

IV. Cases of Engaged Ethnography

Ref: Clair, R. P. (2012). Engaged ethnography and the story(ies) of the anti-sweatshop movement. *Cultural Studies!*"Critical Methodologies, 12, 132-145

Davis, K. A., & Phyak, P. (2015). In the face of neoliberal adversity: Engaging language education policy and practices. *L2 Journal*, 7(3), 146-166.

V. Ethics of Anthropology and Militant Anthropology

Ref: Scheper-Hughes, Nancy. 1995. The primacy of the ethical: propositions for a militant anthropology. *Current Anthropology* 36(3): 409-440.

“‘Zones of Conflict’: Exploring the Ethics of Anthropology in Dangerous Spaces.” *Nexus: The Canadian Student Journal of Anthropology* 17, 2004, 63-87

VI. The Critical Practices of Engagement

Ref: Alex Khasnabish and Jeffrey S. Juris (eds). 2013. *Insurgent Encounters: Transnational Activism, Ethnography, and the Political*. Durham and London: Duke University Press,

Introduction

Chapter 8

Chapter 11

Chapter 13

Conclusion

Practical

Study, Practice, Group Discussion, Presentation, Report

Group Discussion of the Ethnographies

Writing three Proposals (one each) from Engaged, Critical Practices, Activist and Advocacy Ethnographies from Indian perspective

DSE-11: ORGANISATION AND ANTHROPOLOGY

THEORY

I. What is Organisation: The changing Images

Ref. : David Jaffee, Organization Theory: Tension and Change (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2001, 1st Chapter

<https://www.unf.edu/~djaffee/Org%20Theory/chap1.pdf>

II. Introducing organization theory

Mary Jo Hatch (2006): Organization theory- modern, symbolic and postmodern perspectives, Oxford University Press. 1st Chapter

[<http://w3.ced.unicz.it/upload/denito/cap%201%20libro%20hatch.pdf>]

III. Principles of Organisation

IV. Why and How Anthropology in Organisation

Ref. D. Douglas Caulkins and Ann T. Jordan Eds. 2013. A Companion to Organizational Anthropology. UK: WILEY-BLACKWELL

V. Organisational Culture:

Concept and the Approaches

Cultural Dimensions

Cultural Diversity

The Culture and the Climate

Organisational Culture and Occupational Culture

Managing Human Resource

Ref. Benjamin Schneider, Mark G. Ehrhart, and William H. Macey. 2013. **Organizational Climate and Culture**. Annual Review of Psychology. Vol. 64:361-388

Susan. Wright, 2005., Anthropology Of Organization, Routledge, London and New York.

Tony Bush & Middlewood (2005) Leading and Managing People in Education. Saga Publication Thousand Oaks. New Delhi, London. Chapter 2 and 4

E. A. Reichenbach. 2015. An Empirical Study of Cultural Dimensions and Their Applications

VI. Cross-cultural Organisational behavior and Management

i. Approaches: Emic and Etic

ii. Principles

iii. Levels: Individual and Group

Ref: Michele J. Gelfand, Erez, Miriam, Aycan, Zeynep (2007), "Cross Cultural Organizational Behavior", Annual Review of Psychology, Vol. 58, January, p. 479-514.

VII. Interpretivist Organizational Ethnography:

Sierk Ybema, Dvora Yanow, Harry Wels, and Frans Kamsteeg, eds. 2009., Organizational ethnography: Studying the complexities of everyday life., London: Sage. Pp. 4-9

VIII. Globalization and Organisation

Carla I. Koen. 2005 **Comparative International Management. London** · Boston: The McGraw-Hill Chapter 12

Practical

- I. Making the familiar strange and disengaging methods of study: Any everyday set of activities identified by the students
- II. Using methods and theory to study work practices in the classrooms or any other work place
- III. Identifying lies and forming misconstrual from the field or Ethical issues
- IV. At-home ethnography and Struggling with closeness
- V. Practice of using two methods [from standard textbooks with references] each for studying organizational behaviour and organizational culture

Ref. Sierk Ybema, Dvora Yanow, Harry Wels, and Frans Kamsteeg, eds. 2009., Organizational ethnography: Studying the complexities of everyday life., London:

DSE 12: Human Reproduction and Reproductive Health

Theory

Unit I

Why study human reproduction? Concept. Comparison with other apes. Reproductive Systems: Female Reproductive System and Male Reproductive System Uterine and ovarian cycles, Menopause, Reproductive Aging.

Unit II

Overview of endocrinology and reproduction: The hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axes. The adrenal system. The growth hormone axis. Energy metabolism, leptin and reproduction

Unit III

Physiology of pregnancy: fertilization, implantation and formation of the fetus and placenta, evolution of the placenta and placenta physiology, fetal development, endocrinology of parturition

Unit IV

Reproductive and sexual health: Concept, Significance, Safe motherhood programme, ICPD Cairo (1997), MDG goals pertaining to reproductive and sexual health, family planning, Sexually transmitted diseases.

Practical

The students are desired to prepare a project on any of the 4 units, submit a report after duly forwarded by the supervisor(s).

Readings:

Richard E. Jones and Kristin H. Lopez, (2014). *Human Reproductive Biology*. (4th Edition), Elsevier.

Robert Martin (2007). The Evolution of Human Reproduction: A Primatological Perspective. Year Book of Physical Anthropology 50: 59-84. Available URL: onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ajpa.20734/pdf

Robert Martin (2013). *How We Do It: The Evolution and Future of Human Reproduction*, Basic Books.

Peter T. Ellison (2001). *On Fertile Ground: A Natural History of Human Reproduction*, Harvard University Press .

Ellison PT (ed.) (2001) Reproductive Ecology and Human Evolution, published by Aldine de Gruyter.

Carmel Shalev (1998) Rights to Sexual and Reproductive Health - the ICPD and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Available URL: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/shalev.htm>.

Mahmoud F Fathalla, Steven W Sinding, Allan Rosenfield, Mohammed M F Fathalla (2006). Sexual and reproductive health for all: A call for action. The Lancet. Available URL: http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/general/lancet_6.pdf.

Deborah Maine (1991). Safe Motherhood Programmes: Options and Issues. Centre for Population Health. Available URL: https://www.researchgate.net/.../Deborah_Maine/...Safe_Motherhood_Programs_Opti.

Barber B. Conable 1987. The Safe Motherhood Initiative. World Bank. Available URL: worldbank.org.

UNFA (2000). Population, Reproductive Health and Millennium Development Goals. Available URL: www.unfpa.org/.../population-reproductive-health-and-millennium-development-goal.

UNFA (2003). Achieving the Millennium Development Goals: Population and Reproductive Health as Critical Determinants. Available URL: www.unfpa.org/publications/achieving-millennium-development-goals.

DSE 13: MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Theory

Unit – 1

- a) Medical Anthropology: Definition and major areas of study; Goals and basic premises
- b) Anthropology in Medicine and Anthropology of Medicine
- c) Clinical Anthropology and Applied Medical Anthropology
- d) Emergence of medical anthropology as a distinct sub-discipline and the current status of the discipline.

Ref:

- i) Leiban R W (1974): Medical Anthropology In Hand Book of Social and Cultural Anthropology (Ed) Honnigman; Chicago, Rand McNally& Co (pages 1031 -1071)
- ii) Brown J Peter, Ronanld L. Barret, Mark B Padilla (1998) Medical Anthropology: An Understanding to the Fields; In Understanding and Applying Medical Anthropology (Ed) Brown J Peter; California, Mayfield Publishing Company.

Unit – 2

- a) Medical Anthropology: Major Approaches

Ref:

- i) Janzen M. John (2002): The Social Fabric of Health: An Introduction to Medical Anthropology, Newyork, McGraw Hill
- ii) Johnson T.M & Sargent FG (Ed)(1990): Medical Anthropology: A Hand Book of Theory and Method; New York, Green wood Press
- iii) Ember and Ember (2004): Encyclopaedia of Medical anthropology: Health and Illness in World Cultures. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York

- b) Ethnomedicinal Anthropology: Disease aetiology, disease classification, diagnosis and healing in folk societies; Culture bound syndromes, Traditional Medicine in India

Ref:

- i) Johnson T.M & Sargent FG (Ed) (1990): Medical Anthropology: A Hand Book of Theory and Method; New York, Green wood Press
- ii) Foster M George & Anderson B G (1978): Medical Anthropology, New York, John Wiley & Sons; PP51 -79
- iii) Leslie Charles C (1976): Asian Medical Systems, Berkeley, University of California Press
- iii) Banarjee B G and Ritual J(1988): Folk Illness and Ethno medicine, New Delhi, Northern Book Centre
- iv) Joshi PC & Anil Mahajan (Ed) (1990): Medical Anthropology, New Delhi, Reliance Publishing House.
- v) Salil Basu (Ed) (1994): Tribal Health in India, Delhi, Manak Publications

Khan, Shamshad Khan, (2006) Systems of medicine and nationalist discourse in India: Towards “new horizons” in medical anthropology and history. *Social Science & Medicine* 62 (2006) 2786–2797

Practical

Students will have to read the following articles and will be shown the film. They will prepare a report on Political Economy of Health with special emphasis on organ trafficking in India

Ref:

i) Nancy Scheper-Hughes, 2003. “Keeping an Eye on the Global Traffic in Human Organs,” *Lancet* Vol. 361: 1645-1648.

ii) Lawrence Cohen, 1999 (reprint 2010), “Where it Hurts: Indian Material for an Ethics of Organ Transplantation,” in Byron Good, MJ Fischer, S Willen and MJ DelVecchio-Good, *A Reader in Medical Anthropology*, Wiley Blackwell. Pp. 284-299.

iii) Film show: Michael Moore’s *Sicko*.

iv) Minkler M, Wallace SP, McDonald M., 1994. The political economy of health: a useful theoretical tool for health education practice. *Int Q Community Health Educ.* 1994 Jan 1;15(2):111-26. doi: 10.2190/T1Y0-8ARU-RL96-LPDU.

DSE 14: Heritage Management

Theory

Introduction to Heritage Understanding the meaning of heritage; types of heritage (tangible, intangible and living); defining ‘heritage’ and its ‘value’ and ‘significance’; Classification of cultural assets.

History, Theory and Concepts of Conservation History and development of conservation, Conservation principles and practices, Ethics in conservation, Philosophical approaches to conservation.

Heritage Legislation and Policy Introduction to legislations for the protection and preservation of heritage, Legislations of Archaeological Survey of India for protection of heritage.

Cultural Heritage Management Conservation plan, Management plan, Project management, Heritage economics, Risk preparedness, Disaster management, Sustainable conservation, Popularising archaeology, Community participation.

Community archaeology Introduction to the principles of Archaeology, Archaeology as a science, Archaeology as a practice, Role of local community in local history and its interpretation, Involving community in archaeological excavations and discovering their past, Site interpretation centre/ museum.

Sustainability and Conservation Ideology behind the use of local material and techniques for conservation, eco-friendly approaches, understanding global issues related to heritage

conservation, sustainable conservation.

Museum Studies Introduction the notion of a ‘museum’, types of museums, curation, material culture, material conservation, documentation and cataloguing, visitor experience, museum as an educational space.

Practical

Documentation and Condition Assessment Listing tools like GIS and Arches; Condition survey and documentation of art object/ historical site; Archival research including preparation of history chart; Visual documentation; Identification and mapping of causes of decay - Physical, chemical and biological processes. The practice of conservation is concerned with heritage of all scales - from objects, to buildings and even cities. However, the initial step to any conservation process is the collection of authentic data and records. The unit will introduce different techniques of systematic documentation and analysis of heritage. It will cover Listing exercise, both primary and secondary. The broad aim is to understand how documentation, mapping and assessment are undertaken from macro to micro level i.e. historic buildings and historic content.

Art and Material Conservation: hands-on practical session

- i. Study, use and conservation of lime in building
- ii. Study, use and conservation of stone (art and architecture)
- iii. Conservation of metallic objects (sculptures and art objects)
- iv. Conservation of paintings (mural and canvas)
- v. Conservation of paper and archival material (manuscripts, records etc.)

Study and use of stone will be examined both as building material and as art and material objects including sculptures, decorative components, architectural elements etc. Similarly, scientific and chemical properties of metallic objects like iron, bronze, copper etc. will be studied for conservation intervention. Paintings are another critical area that will be studied for treatment, cleaning and conservation. These will include both mural and canvas paintings. Treatment and conservation of paper and manuscripts will also be covered in this course.

Research Methodology in Conservation Scientific examination, methods and methodology practiced in conservation, Importance of scientific data for conservation, Research methodology for practice in laboratory and in the field, Review and Analysis of published data, Writing reports and published material, Peer-reviews.

References

Allchin, F.R. 1969. *Cultural Tourism in India-Its Scope and Development*. UNESCO.

- Ambrose, T& C. Paine. 1993. *Museum Basics*. ICOM, Landon & NewYork.
- Bhatia, A.K. 1997. *International Tourism : Fundamentals and Practise*. Sterling Pub. Pvt. Ltd.
- Blake, Janet. 2015. *International Cultural Heritage Law*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Brusasco, Paul. 2012. *Looting the Past*. University of Italy.
- Cleere, Henry. 2012. *Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World*.
- Durbach, Andrea & Lucas Lixinski. 2017. *Heritage, Culture and Rights: Challenging Legal Discourses*. Hart Publishing, Oregon
- Edson, G. & D. Dean. 2000. *The Handbook for Museums*, London & New York
- Keene, S. 1990. *Managing Conservation*. London.
- Nafziger, James A.R. 2012. *Cultural Heritage Law*. Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.
- Punia, Bijender, K. 1994. *Tourism Management : Problem & Perspectives*. Ashish Pub. House.
- UNESCO. 2015. *The World's Heritage: A Complete Guide to the Most Extraordinary Places*.
- UNESCO. 2013. *Managing Cultural World Heritage*.

DSE- 15: Sources of Ancient Indian History and Culture

Theory

- i. Epigraphy and Paleography: Terminology, Scope and Importance in Reconstruction of History to be mentioned in brief
- ii. A brief history of Epigraphic Studies
- iii. Antiquity of Writing in Ancient India
- iv. Materials and Techniques of Writing
- v. Importance of Brahmi and Kharoshthi Scripts
- vi. Buddhist and Jain texts to be mentioned in brief
- vii. Inscriptions and edicts of Ashoka to be briefly mentioned
- viii. Mention of certain Inscriptions of Historical and Cultural Importance:

a. Sohgaury Copperplate Inscription, b. Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription of Heliiodorus, c. Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, d. Naneghat Inscription of Naganika, e. Nasik Cave Inscription of Nahapana, f. Nasik Cave Inscription of Vasithiputa Pulumavi, g. Junagarh Inscription of Rudradamanah. Nagarjunikonda Inscription of Virapurisadatta,

ix. Reconstruction of the socio-economic lifestyle of the people from the literary sources

x. Oral Tradition

xi. Accounts of foreign travellers

Practical

A project is to be prepared on any of the above topics and has to be presented through power point in examination.

References

i. Allchin, F.R. and K.R. Norman 1985. *Guide to the Ashokan Inscriptions*, South Asian Studies, I: 49-50.

ii. Goyal, S.R. 2005. *Ancient Indian Inscriptions*. Jodhpur: Kusumanjali Book World.

iii. Mujumdar, R.C. And A.D. Pusalkar (eds.). 1950. *The Vedic Age*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

iv. Singh, Upinder. 2015. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century*. Delhi: Pearson.

DSE 16: Physiological Anthropology

Theory

Unit I

Fundamentals of work physiology- homeostasis; metabolism and energy and systems; exercise, respiratory system and haemodynamics (blood pressure, pulse rate, heart rate and oxygen- transporting system, blood flow ,Hb, etc)

Unit II

Acute physiological adjustments during transition from resting homeostasis to sub-maximal and maximal exercise; chronic physiological adaptations to exercise training; age, sex and population variation in the physiological characteristics

Unit III

Cardio-vascular and respiratory endurance, physical working capacity and physical fitness- evaluation of response and assessment; aerobic and anaerobic exercise training, health related fitness in gender and ethnic group.

Impact of smoking, alcohol, drug, pollution and occupation on cardio-respiratory functions; physical performance and environmental stress, chronic diseases, malnutrition, lifestyle disease

Unit IV

Factors affecting physical performance and capacity, relation between physique, body composition, nutrition and performance. General and Regional Distribution of Body fat.

Practical

The students are desired to prepare a project on any of the 4 units, submit a report after duly forwarded by the supervisor(s).

Readings:

1. McArdle WD, Katch FI and Katch VL. (2010). Exercise Physiology: Nutrition, Energy, and Human Performance. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
2. Powers SK and Howley ET. (2007). Exercise Physiology: Theory and Application to Fitness and Performance. McGraw-Hill.
3. Ghosh Jyoti Ratan and Bandyopadhyay Arup R. 2013. Central adiposity and the risk of hypertension in Asian Indian girls. World Journal of Pediatrics. 9(3):256-260.
4. Sherwood L. (2008). Human Physiology: From Cells to Systems. Brooks Cole.
5. Case RM. (1985). Variations in Human Physiology. Manchester University Press.
6. Vander AJ, Sherman JH and Dorothys L. (1978). Human Physiology: The Mechanisms of Body Functions. Mc Graw-Hill Education.
7. Nageswari KS and Sharma S. (2006) Practical workbook of Human Physiology. Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publisher.
8. Wildmaier EP, Raff H, Strang KT. (2014). Vander's Human Physiology: The Mechanisms of Body. Mc Graw Hill Education.
9. Hale T. (2003). Exercise Physiology. England :John Wiley & Sons Inc.

DSE-17: Anthropology of Health

Theory

Unit-1: Introduction and Overview of the Field of Anthropology & Health.

A. Health Anthropology within the Context of Anthropology.

- Anthropology and its subfields
- The unique place of Health anthropology in anthropology
- Competing perspectives on the study of anthropology of health.

B. Defining Health and Illness in Cross-Cultural Perspective.

Looking at “health,” “illness,” and related concepts in Western culture, including sociological “sick role” models, Some important variations in the process of seeking health care.

Unit – 2: Measuring Health: Morbidity, Mortality, and Epidemiology

Morbidity, Mortality, Epidemiology: Meaning, scope and methods. Epidemiology of common communicable diseases: Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Diabetes, Cardiovascular disease and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS,

Unit – 3: Women’s Health, Sex, Family Planning, and Maternal-Infant Health.

Reproductive life, child Birth, Family planning adoption, male dominance, Nursing and early nurture, hyper-menstruation and its corollaries. Population variation and its relation to health and disease.

Unit – 4: Chronic Disease, Injury, Stress, and Mental Health

Effect of Chronic Disease in Health, Relationship between mental health, chronic disease, and injury, Understanding Stress and Its Effects Cross-Culturally, Mental Disorders and Related Phenomena, diseases associated with specific sociocultural and environmental contexts: Kuru, osteomalacia, sickle cell anaemia. Adaptations to Health Threats: Genetic Vulnerability and Resistance & Environment, Developmental and Cultural Adaptations to adverse Conditions.

Unit – 5: Variations in Health Care Systems: A Comparative Perspective.

Health promotion and health care delivery programmes. Family welfare programmes. Child health and nutrition programmes. Reproductive health awareness.

Unit – 6: Healing and Healers in Cross-Cultural Perspectives.

A. Shamanism, Magic, and Healing. Shaman, Magic, Witchcraft and Sorcery,

B. Folk Healers and “Alternative Medicine.”

Types of healers and healing, Problems in evaluating efficacy, Sources of dissatisfaction with mainstream medicine.

Unit – 7: Health and Human Rights

Introduction to Human rights, Development of a Human Rights Impact Assessment for the Formulation and Evaluation of Public Health Policies.

Unit – 8: Legal Aspects & Future Prospects for Health

Rules and regulations of international health policy, Medico- Legal Problems in relation to health administration, International health organization / NGOs, Medical Ethics, Critical issues in global health.

Practical

1. Make a Schedule on Health and Demography.
2. Calculation of Infant Sex ratio, Fertility rate, Total fertility rate, Mortality rate, Birth rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate, Mortality rate, life expectancy, immigration rate, population growth rate.
3. Identification and Characteristics of Various diseases.
4. Case Studies of Traditional and Modern healers.

Suggested Readings

Rajesh Khanna and A.K. Kapoor. 2007. Ethnic Groups and Health Dimensions. Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.

Chin, James, M.D., M.P.H. (ed.) 2000. Control of Communicable Diseases Manual. 17th Edition. American Public Health Association. *Anyone interested in field work in less developed areas should own this book for reference.*

Helman, Cecil G. 2001. Culture, Health, and Illness. 4th ed. London: Arnold. *This book is written for health care practitioners and clearly explains the relevance of culture to health.*

Mann, Jonathon M., et al. (eds.) 1999. Health and Human Rights. New York: Routledge.

Albrecht, Gary L., Ray Fitzparick, and Susan C. Scrimshaw (eds.) 2000. The Handbook of Social Studies in Health and Medicine, SAGE Publications.

Bannerman, Robert, J. Burton, and Ch'en Wen-Chieh (eds.) 1983. Traditional Medicine and Health Care Coverage. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Chen, Lincoln C. Arthur Kleinman, and Norma C. Ware 1994. Health and Social Change in International Perspective. Harvard University Press.

Coreil, Jeannine and J. Dennis Mull (eds.) 1990. Anthropology and Primary Health Care, Boulder: Westview Press.

Hahn, Robert A. 1999. Anthropology in Public Health. Bridging Differences in Culture and Society. New York: Oxford University Press.

Helman, Cecil G. 1994. Culture, Health, and Illness. 3rd ed. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann.

Inhorn, Marcia C. and Peter J. Brown 1997. The Anthropology of Infectious Disease. International health Perspectives. Gordon and Breach Publishers.

Koop, C. Everett, Clarence E. Pearson, and M. Roy Schwartz (eds.) 2001. Critical Issues in Global Health. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. A Wiley Company.

Mayer, Kenneth H. and H.F. Pizer (eds.) 2000. The Emergence of AIDS. The Impact on Immunology, Microbiology, and Public Health. Washington, D.C.: American Public Health Association.

Nichter, Mark and Mimi Nichter 1996. Anthropology and International Health. Asian Case Studies. Gordon and Breach Publishers.

Paul, Benjamin D. (ed.) 1955. Health, Culture, and Community. Case Studies of Public Reactions to Health Programs.

Williams, Cicely D., Naomi Baumslag, and Derrick B. Jelliffe 1994. Mother and Child Health. Delivering the Services. 3rd Edition. New York: Oxford University Press

Basch, Paul F. Textbook of International Health 1999. New York: Oxford University Press.

Tsui, Amy O., Judith N. Wasserheit, and John G. Haaga (eds.) 1997. Reproductive Health in Developing Countries. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

DSE-18: Dissertation

Students will opt for either dissertation or project work or one paper from the elective discipline course in 6th Semester. He/she will be attached with one supervisor or guide.

III. Ability Enhancement Elective (Skill Based)

AECC-1: Public health and epidemiology

Credit 2

Unit I: Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health: Overview of epidemiology methods used in research studies to address disease patterns in community and clinic-based populations, distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specific populations, and strategies to control health problems.

Unit II: Statistical Methods for Health Science

Analysis and interpretation of data including data cleaning, data file construction and management; implementation of analytic strategies appropriate for the type of data, study design and research hypothesis.

Unit III: Environmental Health: Effects of biological, chemical, and physical agents in environment on health (water, air, food and land resources); ecological model of population health; policies, and practices associated with environmental health and intended to improve public health

Unit IV: Psychological, Behavioural, and Social Issues in Public Health; Cultural, social, behavioural, psychological and economic factors that influence health and illness.

Readings

1. Gordis L. (2004). Epidemiology. Third edition. Philadelphia: Elsevier Saunders.
2. Remington PL, Brownson RC, and Wegner MV. (2010). Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Control. American Public Health Association.
3. Pagano M and Gauvreau K. (2000). Principles of Biostatistics. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
4. Turnock B. (2011). Public health. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
5. Edberg M. (2013). Essentials of Health Behavior. Social and Behavioral Theory in Public Health. Second Edition, Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
6. Griffith JR and White KR. (2010). The Well-Managed Healthcare Organization. Health Administration Press: Chicago, IL.
7. Kovner AR, McAlearney AS, Neuhauser D. (2013). Health Services Management: Cases, Readings, and Commentary. 10th Ed. Chicago, IL: Health Administration Press.
8. Lee LM. (2010). Principles and Practice of Public Health Surveillance. Oxford University Press
9. Merson M, Black RE, Mills A. (2006). International Public Health: Diseases, Programs, Systems and Policies. Jones & Bartlett Learning.

AECC – 2: ANTHROPOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Credit 2

A. What is Development?

I. An Historical outline of Major Understandings

1. The Contentions over the Concept
2. The Geography of Development,
3. Measuring Growth and Development,
4. Debates over Development,
5. The Internationally significant Events till Globalisation since World War

Suggested reading

Sumner, Andrew, Tribe, Michael A.: 2008. International development studies: theories and methods in research and practice. Los Angeles, Calif: SAGE, 1st

Chapter

Early Post-War Theories of Development

[http://www.zjaksdesign.nl/development_theories.pdf]

Rapley, *John*. 2007. *Understanding Development: Theory and Practice in the Third World*. Third Edition. Boulder: Lynne Rienner: **Introduction and Chapter one**

Lecture 1: Concepts of Development and Underdevelopment.

[http://www.uuoidata.org/course/sns/s088/Lecture%201_Concepts%20of%20Development%20and%20Underdevelopment.pdf]

Marc Edelman and Angelique Haugerud, eds., 2005. *The Anthropology of Development and Globalization: From Classical Political Economy to Contemporary Neoliberalism*. Oxford: Blackwell. **Introduction**

B. Approaches to Development: Brief Introduction

1. Classical and Neoclassical Economics
 - a. Adam Smith: Beginnings
 - b. Utilitarianism
2. From Keynesian Economics to Neoliberalism
 - a. Keynesian Economics
 - b. The Developmental State
 - c. Structuralism and Import Substitution
 - d. Development Economics
 - e. Neoliberalism
 - f. World Bank Policy
 - g. Benevolent Consensus
 - h. Millennium Development Goals
 - i. Debt Relief
3. Development as Modernization
 - a. Critique of the Modernization Approach
 - b. Return of Modernization
4. Nonconventional, Critical Theories of Development
 - a. Structural Marxism
 - b. Imperialism
 - c. Dependency Theory
 - d. World Systems Theory
 - e. Regulation Theory
5. Poststructuralism, Postcolonialism, and Postdevelopmentalism
 - a. Postcolonialism
 - b. Encountering Development
 - c. Postdevelopmentalism
 - d. Countercritique
6. Feminist and Development
 - a. Major Approaches: Welfare, WID, WAD, GAD, WED
7. Critical Modernism and Democratic Development
 - a. Alternatives
 - b. Critical Modernism
 - c. Democratic Development

- d. Social Movements
- e. Radical Democracy

Suggested reading

Richard Peet and Hartwick, Elaine. 2009. *Theories of Development: Contentions, Arguments, Alternatives*. (2nd Edition). New York: The Guilford Press.

E. Wayne Nafziger, 2006. *Economic Development*, 4th edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, **5th Chapter**

C. Anthropology and Development: The Pros and Cons of the Relationship

1. Anthropology in Development → Cardoso
2. The World of Development and Anthropology → Bouju
3. The Uneasy Relationship → Lewis, Gow.
4. Development Anthropology: The Aspects, Phases, Actions, Debates → Grammig. 2nd Chap.; Gow; Edelman and Haugerud: Introduction
5. Speaking on behalf of ‘those’ Others → Cardoso
6. Anthropology of Development and Development Anthropology → Edelman and Haugerud: Introduction, Escobar

Suggested reading

Jacky Bouju. 2011. Application of Development Anthropology: Applied Anthropologists and Practitioners. *Cahiers d'études africaines*. 202-203. 563 - 589

David, Gow. 2002 Anthropology and Development: Evil Twin or Moral Narrative? *Human Organization* 61(4): 299–313.

Joana G. Cardoso, 2007. Applied and academic anthropology in development: Distance or engagement? *Antropologia, Escala e Memoria*, 2(N.S.): 102–117.

Lewis, D. (2005): Anthropology and development. the uneasy relationship [online]. London: LSE. Research Online. <<http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/253/1/>>

Marc Edelman and Angelique Haugerud, eds., 2005. *The Anthropology of Development and Globalization: From Classical Political Economy to Contemporary Neoliberalism*. Oxford: Blackwell

Thomas Grammig. 2002. *Technical knowledge and development: observing aid projects and processes*. London : Routledge,

AECC-3: ANTHROPOLOGY AND TOURISM

I. Introducing the Core: Anthropology, Tourism and Tourists

1 Anthropology : Burns: Part I

2 Tourism : Burns: Part I

3 Tourists : Burns: Part I

4 Culture : Burns: Part I

Ref: Peter M. Burns 1999. An introduction to tourism and anthropology. By. London and New York: Routledge

Licinio Cunha, (2012). "The Definition and Scope of Tourism: A Necessary Inquiry ", Cogitut - Journal of Tourism Studies, pp 91 – 114

II. The Paradigms and Approaches to Tourism Research

Ref: Shoichi Ohashi (2012) 「Classification of Paradigms and Approaches in the Present Tourism Research — A Methodological and Theoretical Viewpoint —」 『Academic World of Tourism Studies : Faculty of Tourism /Graduate School of Tourism/ Wakayama University』 Vol.1, pp.9— 16.

III. Brief Introduction to Related Concepts and Methods

1. Anti-tourism
2. Authenticity
3. Backpacker
4. Community-based tourism
5. Continuum model
6. Critical tourism studies
7. Culinary tourism
8. Cultural tourism
9. Culture broker
10. Dark tourism
11. Distance decay
12. Drifter
13. Ecotourism
14. Ethnic tourism
15. Gaze
16. Host and guest
17. Imaginary
18. Irritation index
19. Policy and policymaking
20. Safari
21. Sex tourism
22. Slow tourism
23. Smart tourism
24. Tourism Satellite Account
25. World Tourism Organization
26. Xenophobia

Ref: Jafar Jafari and Honggen Xiao, eds. 2016. impact In Encyclopedia of Tourism. Cham: Springer International Publishing.

IV. Development and Tourism in Developing Countries

Ref: Harrison, D. (2015) Development theory and tourism in developing countries: what has theory ever done for us? *International Journal of Asia Pacific Studies* 11(1), 53–82.

V. Tourism Impacts, Planning and Management

1. What is Impact → Jafari and Xiao
2. What is Planning: → Jafari and Xiao
3. What is Management → Jafari and Xiao
4. An introduction to tourism impacts. [with case study] → **Mason**. Chap. 3
5. The Socio-cultural impacts of tourism. [with case study] → **Mason**. Chap. 5
6. Tourism planning and management: concepts and issues. [with case study] → **Mason**. Chap 7.

Ref: **Mason, Peter**. 2003. **Tourism Impacts, Planning and Management**, Amsterdam: Butterworth-

Jafar Jafari and Honggen Xiao, eds. 2016. impact In *Encyclopedia of Tourism*. Cham: Springer International Publishing.

VI. Globalization, Hospitality and Contest

1. Theming and Tourism → Lew et al. Chapter 16
2. Whose Tourist-Historic City → Lew et al. Chapter 17
3. Indigenous People and Tourism → Lew et al. Chapter 20

Ref: Lew, A.A., Hall, C.M. and Williams, A.M. eds. 2014. *The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Tourism*, Oxford: Blackwell

Peter M. Burns 1999. *An introduction to tourism and anthropology*. By. London and New York: Routledge:

AECC-4: MEDIA AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Credit 2

I. Communication: Theory, Paradigm and Model

1. Chicago School & Basic Principles
2. Social Responsibility
3. McQuail's Four Kinds of Theories
4. Propaganda Theories
5. Diffusion of Innovation Theory
6. The Mediation of Social Relations

7. Political Economy
8. Agenda Setting
9. Framing & Spiral of Silence
10. Reception
11. Globalization and Media

II. Media Approaches and Themes

1. Behaviourism and media effects
 - a. Lasswell, Cantril, Cultivation theory, Uses and gratifications theory
2. Modernity and medium
 - a. Innis, Benjamin, Williams, Habermas:
3. Structuralism and semiotics
 - a. Encoding/Decoding, ideology and hegemony
 - b. The ideology of news
4. Interactionism and structuration
 - a. Self-presentation
 - b. No Sense of Place
5. Structuration
 - a. Feminisms and gender
 - b. Radical feminism
 - c. The male gaze
 - d. Masculinity in crisis
6. Postmodernity and the information society
 - a. hyperreality and simulation
7. Consumerism and everyday life
 - a. Consumer resistance
 - b. De Certeau: everyday tactics

Ref.

Dan Laughey. (2007). Key Themes in Media Theory. Berkshire: Open University Press.

Marcel Danesi ed. 2013. Encyclopedia of Media and Communication,. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press.

Sondra M. Rubenstein. 2013. Overview of Media Theories. Media, Politics & Public Opinion [http://overseas.haifa.ac.il/images/TheoryPacket_Fall_2013.pdf]

Stephen W. Littlejohn, & Foss, Karen A. (2009). Encyclopedia of Communication Theory. California: SAGE Publications, Inc. **Chronology.** lv to lxxviii

III. Media Anthropology

1. Media, Mass and Anthropology
2. The Paradox: Definitions, Actors, Fields, Methods, Strategies and taboo, Case of Illustration
3. Media Effects Tradition
4. Themes and problems
5. Controversies
6. The Possible Contribution of Anthropology
7. Examples of use of anthropology in communication

Ref.

S. Hjarvard (2008) The mediatization of society. A theory of the media as agents of social and cultural change. *Nordicom Review*, 29 (2), p.105-134.

Osorio, Francisco. 2001. Mass media anthropology. Social Sciences Faculty and Philosophy and Humanities Faculty: University of Chile

Mihai Coman 2003. Media Anthropology: An Overview. University of Bucharest, Romania

Rothenbuhler E (2008) Media Anthropology as a Field of Interdisciplinary Contact. Available at: www.media-anthropology.net/workingpapers.htm.



DRAFT SYLLABUS

Anthropology General

University of Calcutta

2018

ANTHROPOLOGY GENERAL (2018)

University of Calcutta

I. CORE COURSES

Year	Semester	Paper No.	Title of Paper
First	I	TI+PI	Introduction to Biological Anthropology
		T2+P2	Introduction to Archaeological Anthropology
	II	T3+P3	Introduction to Social and cultural Anthropology
		T4+P4	Human Genetics and Population Variation
		T5+P5	Ecology and Culture in the Past
		T6+P6	Social Cultural Anthropology I
Second	III	T7+P7	Primate Evolution
		T8+P8	Archaeological Anthropology I
		T9+P9	Social Cultural Anthropology II
	IV	T10+P10	Biological Anthropology
		T11+P11	Archaeological Anthropology II
		T12+P12	Social Cultural Anthropology III

II. Elective Course

A. Discipline Specific

Three each in Semester V and VI. To be chosen from the following

For Semester V

DSE-1: Human Growth and Development

DSE-2: Advanced Forensic Anthropology

DSE-3: Contributions to Archaeological Anthropology in India

DSE-4: Environment and Anthropology

For Semester VI

DSE-5: Food and Anthropology

DSE-6: Advanced Human Genetics

DSE-7: Social Reconstruction in Archaeology

DSE 8: Heritage Management

DSE 9: Tribal Movements in India

III. Ability Enhancement Course

1.Ability Enhancement Compulsory	2. Ability Enhancement Elective (Skill Based)
<p>One each in Semester I and II.</p> <p>AECC-1:Environmental Science AECC-2: English/MIL Communication</p> <p><i>The college will provide an option to take either of the two papers in a particular Semester (I or II), while the students have to appear in both the papers.</i></p>	<p>One each in Semester III, IV, V and VI. To be chosen from the following.</p> <p>Semester III AEEC-1: Public Health and Epidemiology AEEC-2: Anthropology of Development</p> <p>Semester IV AEEC-3: Anthropology and Tourism AEEC-4:Media and Anthropology</p> <p>Semester V AEEC-5: Physiological Anthropology AEEC 6: Medical Anthropology</p> <p>Semester VI AEEC 7: Earliest Evidences of Urbanisation in India</p> <p>AEEC 8: Anthropological Demography</p>

Note

1. AEEC courses are not included in the gradation
2. At least 50 lectures should be allotted for 4 credit theoretical course and 2 credit practical course.

Semester I

CORE-T1 INTRODUCTION TO BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY Credit 4

UNIT I:

Emergence, history, divergence (sub-disciplines/sub-fields), flexibility, holism of Anthropology. Anthropology in relation to the disciplines of Physical and / or Natural sciences, Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities.

UNIT II :

I. Definition of Anthropology, aim, scope, branches and applied areas of Biological Anthropology.

II. Morphology of man (External and Skeletal Morphology)

a. External morphology – Features of man.

b. Skeletal morphology – Definition and function of human skeleton. Types and definition of the types of bones. Name, number, and position of bones of human skeleton.

c. Modifications of human skeleton as consequences of evolution- erect posture & bipedal gait.

d. Human Dentition (Types and salient Features)

e. Dental Formula (Deciduous and Permanent)

III. Cell : Unit of Life

i) Structure and function of animal (eukaryotic) cells.

ii) The cell cycle: cell division – meiosis and its significance.

References:

1. Jurmain, R., Kilgore L. Tretham W., ciochonr.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA
2. Krober, A.L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
3. Rastogi, S. and Shukla, B.R.K. (2003). Laboratory Manual of Physical Anthropology. Bharat Book Center, Lucknow, India.
4. Mukherjee, D., Mukherji D. P. and Bharati P. (2009). Laboratory Manual of Biological anthropology. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi, India.
5. Mitra, S. (2001). Anatomy, Academic Press, Kolkata, India.
6. Sarkar, R.M. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan (In Bengali), knowledge House, Kolkata.
7. Mukherjee, D. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan. J.N. Pub. House.
8. Mukherjee, a D. (2018). Joibik Nribijnan. Scholar Pub. House., Kolkata.

CORE. P1

Credit 2

A. Study of human skeleton (Original or cast material)

a) Identification of bones- skull bones (Frontal, Parietal, Occipital, Temporal, Maxilla, Sphenoid, Zygoma, and Mandible). Vertebra (Atlas, Axis, typical cervical, typical thoracic, lumbar, sacrum). Long bones with side determination (Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Femur,

Tibia, Fibula), Scapula, Clavicle, Os Innominatum
b). Determination of sex from skull and pelvis.

References:

1. Rastogi, S. and Shukla, B.R.K. (2003). Laboratory Manual of Physical Anthropology. Bharat Book Center, Lucknow, India.
2. Mukherjee, D., Mukherji D. P. and Bharati P. (2009). Laboratory Manual of Biological anthropology. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi, India.
3. Mitra, S. (2001). Anatomy, Academic Press, Kolkata, India.
4. Sarkar, R.M. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan (In Bengali), knowledge House, Kolkata.
5. Sen, T. (1994). Guide to Anthropometry. World Press, Kolkata.
6. Mukherjee, D. (2018). Joibik Nribijnan. Scholar Pub. House., Kolkata.

CORE-T2 INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Credit 4

UNIT - I

1. Introduction to archeological anthropology, its relation to anthropology, palaeoanthropology, history, prehistory and historical archeology.
2. A brief history of archeology, mentioning only the stages of Antiquarianism, Three Age Paradigm, Culture history, Processual and Post-processual archeology.
3. A brief idea of palaeo-environment in high and low latitudes and altitudes.
4. Methods for reconstructing the past- environmental archeology, experimental archeology, Ethno-archeology, primate ethology.
5. Field techniques- exploration, excavation, data analysis and publication of report.
6. Dating methods- concept and importance of chronology in archeology, absolute and relative methods. Only the following methods are to be briefly outlined: C14, TL, FUN, Archeo-magnetism, K/Ar, stratigraphy and river terraces.
7. Identification and description of stone and bone tools
8. Different tool making technologies.

CORE. P2

Credit 2

Archaeological Anthropology

- A basic idea of flint knapping techniques
- Understanding the significance of selection of raw materials
- Identification of forms of raw materials, i.e. core, flake, blade.....
- Learning the procedure of drawing tools in the laboratory.
- Drawing of core tool, flake tool, blade tool, micro blade and polished tool (Hand axe, cleaver chopper, scraper, point, burin, laurel leaf point, baton-de commandment, harpoon (uni-barbed/ multi-barbed), lunate, adze, celt, ring stone etc) along with their features, cultural stages, hafting techniques and probable uses.

Understanding the development of stone tools in the context through study of their typology - technology.

References:

1. Barker, P. (1982). *Techniques of Archaeological excavations*. London, Batsford.
2. Hole, F and Heizer, R.F. (1973). *Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York;
3. Renfrew, C. and Paul Bahn. (1991). *Theories, Methods and Practices*. London, Thames and Hudson.

CORE-T3 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY Credit 4

(A) The holistic nature of Anthropology and integration of the anthropological subdisciplines; The Scope and Objective of Social and Cultural Anthropology;

(B) The Theories: Evolutionism, Historical Particularism; Diffusionism (including concepts like universals, diffusion, acculturation), Structural-functionalism, Cultural Materialism, Culture and Personality, Structuralism, Symbolic Anthropology, Cultural Ecology and Political Economy.

CONCEPT OF CULTURE:

Defining culture, features of culture, socialization, culture shock, ethnocentrism, theories of culture (e.g. evolution, diffusion, patterns of culture, cultural configurations, Structure functionalism, cognitive anthropology, cultural ecology), subculture, cultural relativism, functions of culture, .

CONCEPT OF SOCIETY

(A) Society, group, community, structure, organization, system, institution, process/interaction, Social function, Status, Role, Diaspora, Social network and Social Capital

(C) Concept of Tribe: Indian tribes, distribution – geographical

Social organization: Garo, Santal, Chenchu, Toda

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Egalitarian societies, rank society (band, tribe, peasant), division of labour, class society, caste society in India, dynamics of caste, racism and inequality,

POLITICAL SYSTEM AND SOCIAL CONTROL

Political organization, types, band, tribe, kinship organization, age-grade organization, chiefdom, leadership, social control and conflict resolution, state, law and codified law, functions of law, violence and terror, religion and politics

References:

Barnard Alan and Jonathan Spencer. 2002. *Encyclopedia of Social and Cultural Anthropology*, edited by, London and New York: Routledge,

Beattie J. (1964). *Other Cultures*. London: Cohen & West Limited

Bernard, H. Russell. (1998). *Handbook of Methods in Cultural Anthropology*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press.

Ingold Tim, ed. 1997. *Companion Encyclopedia of Anthropology: Humanity, Culture, and Social Life*. New York: Routledge.

Keesing M. 1974 Theories of culture. *Annual Review of Anthropology*. 3:73-97

Keesing, Roger M. and Andrew J. Strathern. 1998. *Cultural Anthropology: A Contemporary Perspective*, 3rd ed. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publishers

Rapport, Nigel and Joanna Overing. 2000. *Social and Cultural Anthropology: The Key Concepts* London and New York: Routledge

Ritzer, George. *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology* Edited., 2007 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

Schultz, Emily A. and Robert H. Lavenda. 2013. *Cultural Anthropology: A Perspective on the Human Condition*. 9th Edition. Oxford University Press

Trautmann, Thomas R. *India and the Study of Kinship Terminologies L'HOMME* 154-155 / 2000, pp. 559 - 572

Lewellen. Ted C. (2003) "Types of Preindustrial Political Systems", in *Political anthropology*. An introduction, pp. 15-42.

Haviland, William A., Harald E.L. Prins, Dana Walrath, and Bunny McBride 2013 *The Essence of Anthropology*. 13th edition. Thomson Wadsworth, Belmont, CA.

Nanda, S. (1984). *Cultural Anthropology*. Wadsworth Publ. Company, California.

Hobell, E.A. (1974). *The Law of Primitive Man*. New York.

Fried, M. (1967). *The Evolution of Political Society*. Random House, New York.

Bandopadhyay, S. ((2010). *SamajikSanskritikNribijanan* 9in Bengali), Parul,Kolkata.

Jha, M. (1994). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. Vikas Publ. House Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi.

Dube, S.C. (1952). *Social Anthropology*, Hyderabad.

Majumder, D.N. and Madan T.N. (1956). *An Introduction to Social anthropology*, Asia Publ. House, Bombay.

Sarkar, R.M. (2003). *JoibikNribijnan* (In Bengali), knowledge House, Kolkata

CORE. P3

Credit 2

The students will be provided with the reading materials (books, papers from journal and / or web sites, or at least a collection of broad notes / materials etc.)and necessary discussion by the teachers so that the students may prepare her/his hand-out and other materials needed for group discussion and/ or individual presentation in classroom and / or related outdoor setting

- The student will present/ discuss the topic in group / in front of other students and teacher/s.
- The initial hand-out prepared by the student, the subsequent record of the interactive learning will be documented in the report to be submitted in final examination. The report may be given as a collection of pages.

Any Two of the Following

- Crime and Anthropology
- Peasant Society and Culture,
- Human Rights and Anthropology
- Experience of Religion and / or Dream and Anthropology

- Auto-ethnography
- Aging and Anthropology
- Pharmaceutical Anthropology: may include approaches of Medical Anthropology to Pharmaceutical Culture and components of Pharmaceutical Companies, Doctors, Stockists, Patient
- Anthropology of Food /Taste
- Media, Popular Culture and Anthropology
- Anthropology of Local Governance
- Tourism and Anthropology
- Health Services and role of anthropology: may include any of combination of issues like ‘Substance’ use, HIV/AIDS, TB and other communicable, Cancer and other non-communicable diseases
- Globalisation and Anthropology
- City Life and Anthropology
- Business and Organizational Anthropology
- Anthropology and Development
- Tropical Ecology: Culture, Ecology and Politics: may include any of combination of Contemporary environmental movements including global warming, the varieties of environmental justice, and social ecology.

Semester 2

CORE – T4 HUMAN GENETICS AND POPULATION VARIATION Credit 4

UNIT - I. Human Genetics:-

- a. Definition and application of knowledge of genetics.
- b Gametogenesis: Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis, stages and differences.
- c.. Normal chromosomal constitution of man. Denver system of human chromosome classification.
- d. Basic structure of DNA & its differences with RNA.
- e. Numerical chromosomal aberration in man; Causes and manifestation (Down ‘s Syndrome, Turner ‘s Syndrome and Klinefelter ‘s Syndrome).
- f. Mendelian principles : its explanation and application in man.
- g. Mendelian Inheritance in Man- autosomal dominant (PTC) autosomal recessive (albinism) sex chromosomal- dominant (Vitamin-D resistance ricket), recessive (colour blindness).
- h. Polymorphic character in man (ABO Blood group system.)

UNIT -II. Peoples / Population of World

- a. Concept of Race (Ethnic Group).
- b. UNESCO statement of race (1950,1952)
- c. Geographical distribution and features of major races/population of mankind (Caucasoid, Negroid and Mongoloid).

- d. Racial concept - Garn - geographical, local and micro races.
- e. Criteria for population/racial classification: (Skin colour, head hair and ABO blood groups).
- f. Racial / ethnic composition of the population of undivided India by Risley, Guha and Sarkar.
- g. Human adaptation: Hot, cold, altitude, infectious disease, stress.

References:

1. Kroeber, A.L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
2. Sarkar, R.M. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan (In Bengali), knowledge House, Kolkata.
3. Mukherjee, D. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan. J.N. Pub. House.
4. Jurmain, R., Kilgore, L., Trehan, W., Ciochon, R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA
5. Kroeber, A.L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
6. Kottak, C.P. (2000). Anthropology: The Exploration of Human Diversity. McGraw Hill Co. Inc.
7. Lewis, R. (1997). Human Genetics: Concepts and Application. 2nd Edn. McGraw Hill. USA.

CORE-P4

Credit 2

Craniometry: (on three skulls) :Students should know the landmarks, instruments related to it.

1. Maximum cranial length, 2. Maximum crania breadth, 3. Least Frontal breadth, 4. Maximum bizygomatic breadth, 5. Nasal length, 6. Nasal breadth, 7. Superior Facial Length

II. Measurements on Mandible : 1. Bi-condyler breadth, 2. Bi-gonial breadth, 3. Length of the mandible.

CORE – T5

Ecology and Culture in the Past

Credit 4

I Development of prehistoric cultures from the earliest evidences up to the beginning of historical times; on a regional basis – Africa and Europe.

II. Earliest Pleistocene cultures of Africa, and their subsequent development with special emphasis to east Africa Lake Turkana basin (sites – Olduvai Gorge, Omo, Hadar, Laetoli, Koobi-Fora, Olorgesailie) Only relevant brief sketches are to be given.

III. Earliest Pleistocene cultures of Europe and their subsequent development with special emphasis on western Europe are to be dealt with. The justifications of lower, middle and upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic classifications and nomenclatures are to be ratified. Cultures are to be studied in the following format: 3 type sites/ important sites of each cultural stage, the characterizing evidences, dates, general cultural life with growing varieties of

evidences of the prehistoric people up to Neolithic times and linking them with the preceding and succeeding cultural phases as well as the mention of associated fossil finds, if any.

References:

1. Clark, D. (). *Prehistoric Europe; The Economic Basis*.
2. Karl W. Butzer. (1971). *Environment and Archeology: An Ecological Approach to Prehistory*. Walter de Gruyter, Inc.; 2nd ed.

CORE P5

Credit 2

Drawing on graph paper 2 typical tools of lower, middle, upper Paleolithic and microlithic stages.

- Comparative analyses of these tools both on the bases of their morphological attributes (e.g. shape, no. of primary and secondary flake scars, shapes and depth of the flake scars, amount of retouching, backing, continuity of working edge, etc.) as well as their metric attributes (length, breadth, cross sections, dorsal and ventral view)

Finally trying to mark rough indicators of techno- typological development of stone tools in India by inductive codification from the above analyses.

CORE – T 6 SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY I

Credit 4

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Concept of Marriage, definition, Is marriage universal? Incest taboos, types and variations of marriage systems, regulations of marriage, preferential marriage, etc, marital transactions, dowry and bride price, emerging issues of marriage including same-sex marriages.

The family, Nuclear family, extended family etc,

MARITAL RESIDENCE, KINSHIP AND ASSOCIATION

Patterns of marital residence, kinship, structure of kinship, bilateral kinship, unilateral kinship, Ambilineal systems, classification of kin, kinship terminology, Non kin associations (group based on age, association based on sex)

SOME IMPORTANT AREAS OF ANTHROPOLOGY (brief notes on the tenets):

Medical Anthropology, Urban Anthropology, Development and Anthropology, Applied Anthropology, Cognitive Anthropology, Visual Anthropology, Economic Anthropology (Subsistence Strategies: Hunting and Gathering, Horticulture, Pastoralism, Shifting Cultivation, production, distribution and redistribution, Agriculture and Peasants, Informal Economy, Poverty, Sustainable, Livelihood and Sustainable Development; exchange, and consumption of goods and services in complex societies.)

References:

CORE P6

Credit 2

a). Individual Ethnographic study on a club / temple / mosque / organization / locality itself etc. from the students' locality / near by. Study will be conducted under the supervision of any Departmental faculty and should prepare a report on the same which must be submitted at the time of examination due forwarded by the supervisor (s).

1. Nanda, S. (1984). Cultural Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ. Company, California.
2. Hobel, E.A. (1974). The Law of Primitive Man. New York.
3. Fried, M. (1967). The Evolution of Political Society. Random House, New York.
4. Bandopadhyay, S. ((2010). SamajikSanskritikNribijanan(in Bengali), Parul,Kolkata.
5. Dube, S.C. (1952). Social Anthropology, Hyderabad.
6. Majumder, D.N. and Madan T.N. (1956). An Introduction to Social anthropology, Asia Publ. House, Bombay.
7. Mayer, L. (1995). An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oxford University Press. New Delhi.
8. Srivastava, A.R.N. (1997). What isAnthropology. K.K. Publ., Allahabad, India.

Semester III

CORE – T7 PRIMATE EVOLUTION

Credit 4

UNIT – I : Theories of Evolution
Lamarckism, Darwinism, Synthetic theory

UNIT -II : Living primates

- a. Definition (Mivart) and general characteristic features of order Primates.
- b. Evolutionary trends of the Primates.
- c. Classification of the order Primates –Simpson and modified by Simpson (1917)with features and example upto family.
- d. Platyrrhine and Catarrhine monkeys- distribution, characteristics and differences. Anthropoid apes: Features, classification, distribution, and social behaviour of the anthropoid apes.
- f. Skeletal comparison of anthropoid apes with that of man.

UNIT – III : Fossil Primates (chronology, features and phylogeny).

- a. Dryopithecus, Sivapithecus, Ramapithecus
- b. Earlier hominid-A. afarensis, and A.africanus
- c. Emergence of genius Homo- H.habilis, H. erectus, (Java and Peking variety).
- d. Emergence of Archaic Homo sapiens- Neanderthal(La chapelle-aux-saints and Tabun)

e. Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens- Cro-Magnon

References:

1. Krober, A.L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford&IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
2. Sarkar, R.M. (2003). JoibikNribijnan (In Bengali), knowledge House, Kolkata.
3. Mukherjee, D. (2003). JoibikNribijnan. J.N. Pub. House.
4. Jurmain, R., Kilgore,L.Trethan, W., Ciochon,R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA
5. Krober, A.L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford &IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
6. Kotta, C.P. (2000). Anthropology: The Exploration of Human Diversity. McGraw Hill Co.Inc.
7. Napier, J.R and Napier, P.H. (1994). The Natural History of Primates. The MIT Press.
8. Seth, P.K. and Seth, S. (1996). The Primates. Northern Book Centre, New Delhi.
9. Hooton, A. E. (1994). Up from the Ape. The McMillan Co. NY, USA.
10. Le Groo Clark, W.E. (1971). The Antecedents of Man. Edinburgh University Press.
11. Day, M.H. (1965). Guide to Fossil Man. World Pub. Co., Cleaveland.

CORE – P7

Credit 2

A. Somatology: (on three subjects)

a) Measurement on head and face (Cephalometry)

1. Maximum head length, 2. maximum head breadth, 3. Least frontal breadth, 4. Bi-zygomatic breadth, 5. Bi-gonial breadth, 6.Nasal length, 7.Nasal breadth, 8.Nasal depth, 9.Morphological superior facial length, 10.Morphological total facial length.

B. Somatoscopy : Head hair, Nose, Ear.

C. Indices

1. Cephalic index, 2. Nasal index, 3.Facial index, 4.Jugo-frontal index, 5. Body mass index (BMI)

1. Mukherjee, D., Mukherji D. P. and BharatiP.9(2009). Laboratory Manual of Biological anthropology. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi, India.
2. Sarkar, R.M. (2003). JoibikNribijnan (In Bengali), knowledge House, Kolkata.
3. Sen, T. (1994). Guide to Anthropometry. World Press, Kolkata.
4. Mukherjee,D. (2018). JoibikNribijnan. Scholar Pub. House., Kolkata.

CORE – T8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY I

Credit 4

Prehistory of India (to be studied on a regional basis).

UNIT – I :A brief history of Indian prehistory.

Debates on the classifications and nomenclatures of the prehistoric cultural periods of India. Study of prehistoric cultures from the earliest evidences up to the beginning of historical times on a regional basis.

UNIT – II Palaeolithic India: brief outlines of the following regional cultures –a) north India- Sohan river valley, Beas- Banganga river valley; b) central India-Narmada valley; c) eastern India- Subarnarekha, Tarafeni, Gandheswari river valleys, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar; d) south India- Kortalar river valley; e) western India- Nevasa

UNIT – III Microlithic cultures of India: brief outlines of the following regional cultures: a) eastern India b) Central India c) western India d) southern India. With reference to teaching the microlithic cultures, focus is to be given more on regional variability and environmental adaptability rather than being site specific. Where ever available, the dates are also to be given.

CORE P8

Credit 2

a) Study of topo-sheets for understanding the geophysical, political, socio-economic, population density, rural, urban, suburban, developmental and any other relevant information/features of an area.

b) A project report on any one of the topic areas listed below (not less than 4 days fieldwork/visits, including journey). Geomorphologic fieldwork based on toposheet study and using only the methods of exploration for locating a potential archeological site area. A priori topo sheet study and literature review will help to choose the area of survey.

OR

Visit to an already excavated and reported archeological site for learning the methods of excavation followed, the chrono-cultural sequence, ways of analysis of excavated materials and how to publish a report.

References:

1. Sankalia, H.D. () Prehistory and Proto-History of India and Pakistan.
2. Sankalia, H.D. () Prehistory of India.
3. Sankalia, H.D. () Stone age Tools: Technologies, names and Functions.

CORE – T9 SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY II

Credit 4

Political Anthropology: The major theoretical approaches of political anthropology and or anthropology of power and politics; Political processes, such as factionalism, styles of leadership, political rituals. Comparative study of political institutions in simple and complex cultures; race, regional and/ or linguistic groups, state/nationhood, religions and ethnicity and (inter-) ethnic relations, social movements.

Anthropology and Contemporary Social Issues: population growth; poverty, inequality and justice; Issues of gender and sexuality; warfare (nuclear, biological, imperial) and peace; terror; marginalization and exclusion; epidemic diseases and disaster; social movements;

Regional Anthropology: South Asia:

- a) Religion, functions of religion, animism, animatism, nature worship, Regionalism, nationalism in India.
- b) Varna, Jati/caste, caste system in India, Jajmani system, Caste system and inequalities in India.
- c) Fundamentalism, communalism, migration and ethnicity in India, land reforms and panchayet reforms in India
- d) Peasant village: Feature, habitation, economy and changes

CORE P 9

Credit 2

Research Approaches: Overview of Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Research including their Philosophical Perspectives, Methodologies and Types of research.(Emphasis on ethnographic, Participatory and Action research) Respective Methods and techniques of data Collection and Modes of Analysis; Types of data; Ethical Issues; Styles of Fieldwork. The students are expected to learn how do they apply them in their training.

The training for the fieldwork (with/ without camp life) is to be undertaken on any previously less known/ unknown community or group or settlement or network or problem.

Not more than 7 DAYS of fieldwork

The students are expected to reflect on learning from the participation in and guidance of the supervisor/s training them for fieldwork

The supervisor/s in the setting will help the students making out the issues of research approaches mentioned above.

The report must contain updated and relevant understanding of methodology and its relation with the present work

There must be references of the relevant works in that area or its related ones.

Suitable and contextually proper presentation of the qualitative and quantitative data are expected in the report.

The report on the methodology, field diary / experience and the concluding chapter are supposed to maintain individuality and meaningful intensity.

The report also must contain the followings:

- a. Introduction and field techniques
- b. About the region under study
- c. Description of the village including layout

References:

1. Nanda, S. (1984). Cultural Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ. Company, California.
2. Bandyopadhyay, S. ((2010). SamajikSanskritikNribijanan 9in Bengali), Parul,Kolkata.

3. Jha, M. (1994). An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Vikas Publ. House Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi.
4. Dube, S.C. (1952). Social Anthropology, Hyderabad.
5. Majumder, D.N. and Madan T.N. (1956). An Introduction to Social anthropology, Asia Publ. House, Bombay.
6. Srivastava, A.R.N. (1997). What is Anthropology. K.K. Publ., Allahabad, India.
7. Doshi, S.L. and Jain, P.C. (2001). Social Anthropology. Rawat Publ. Jaipur.

Semester IV

CORE – T10 BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Credit 4

- a. Forensic anthropology: Personal identification from blood groups and skeleton. Paternity diagnosis,
- b. Genetic counseling: definition, aim and methods. Genetic counseling for thalassemia and haemophilia.
- c. Reproductive technologies (brief outline): Infertility; definition, possible causes of infertility, assisted reproductive technologies; artificial insemination, surrogacy, in vitro fertilization, gamete intra fallopian transfer, oocyte banking and donation, embryo adaptation.
- d. Birth defects: Teratogens, Cocaine, Alcohol, Cigar, Occupational Hazards etc.
- e. Bio-statistics: Measure of central tendency- mean, median, mode, standard deviation, standard error of mean.

CORE – P10

Credit 2

A) Measurements on trunk and limbs

1. Height vertex, 2. Height tragus, 3. Height acromion, 4. Height radiale, 5. Height stylium, 6. Height dactylion, 7. Sitting height Vertex, 8. Bi-acromial diameter, 9. Hand length, 10. Hand breadth, 11. Foot length, 12. Foot breadth, 13. Body weight

B) Genetic tests (On three subjects)

- (a). ABO and Rh (D) blood group systems
- (b) Test for colour blindness
- (c) PTC / PTU tasting ability: Students should be trained to test PTC/PTU tasting ability at least on 5 subjects, following standard method.

References:

1. Cummins, H., & Midlo, C. (1961). Finger prints, palms and soles: An introduction to dermatoglyphics (Vol. 319). New York: Dover Publications.

2. Das Chaudhuri A. B. and Chopra V. (1984). Variation in hair histological variable : Medulla and Diameter. *Human Heredity.*, 34 : 217-221.
3. Jain, A. K., Flynn, P., & Ross, A. A. (2007). *Handbook of biometrics*. Springer Science & Business Media.
4. Lee, H. C., Ramotowski, R., & Gaensslen, R. E. (Eds.). (2001). *Advances in fingerprint technology*. CRC press.
5. Berry, J., & Stoney, D. A. (2001). The history and development of fingerprinting. *Advances in fingerprint Technology*, 2, 13-52.
6. Mehta, M. K. (1980). *Identification of thumb impression and cross examination of fingerprints*. N. M. Tripathi Publication, Bombay.
7. Mukherjee D., Mukherjee D. and Bharati P. (2009). *Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology*. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.
8. Bass W.M. (1971). *Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field manual of the Human Skeleton*. Columbia: Special Publications Missouri Archaeological Society.
9. Black S. and Ferguson E. (2011). *Forensic Anthropology 2000 to 2010*. CRC Press, London.
10. Byers, S. N. (2008). *Forensic Anthropology*. Boston: Pearson Education LTD.
11. Gunn A. (2009) *Essential Forensic Biology* (2nd ed). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.
12. Mistry S, Chatterjee M, Ghosh J R, Chakrabarti N. K., Bandyopadhyay A R. 2012. Variations of Scalp, Pubic and Axial hair. *Anthropologischer Anzeiger* 69(1) 117-125.
13. Rastogi S and Shukla B R K. (2003). *Laboratory Manual of Physical anthropology*. Bharat Book House. Lucknow.
14. Cameron N and Bogin B. (2012) *Human Growth and Development*. Second edition, Academic press Elsevier.
15. Malina RM, Bouchard C, Oded B. (2004) *Growth, Maturation, and Physical Activity*. Human Kinetics.
16. Mann J and Truswell A. S. (2007). *Essentials of Human Nutrition*. Edited Vol. Oxford University Press. UK.
17. WHO / FAO. (2003). *Diet, Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic diseases*. WHO technical Report Series 916. Geneva, World Health Organization.
18. Harrison GA, Tanner JM, Pibeam DR, Baker PT. (1988). *Human Biology*. Oxford University Press.
19. Ghoshmaulik, S.K. and Rath, B. 2000, *Techniques in Forensic and Physical anthropology*, 1st edn. Mayur Pub. Bhubaneswar, India

CORE – T 11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY II Credit 4

UNIT – I Neolithic cultures of India: brief outlines of the following regional cultures: a) eastern India b) Central India c) western India d) southern India e) northern India f) North- east India. In dealing with Neolithic India, emphasis is to be given on regional features and variability.

UNIT – II. Earliest Civilizations: Concept/ features of civilization according to Braidwood and Childe. Mesopotamian, Egyptian civilizations- brief ideas. Harappan civilizations – to be studied in details.

Chalcolithic India- classification and characters.

CORE P-11

Credit 2

Visit to any nearby museum (3-5 days), keeping in mind the following objectives:

- The rationality/relevance of setting up a museum.
- The nature of the museum visited/chosen.
- A general observation on the materials collected and displayed in the museum (preferably archeologically relevant objects.)
- Reflection of their chrono-cultural sequence
- State of preservation; whether further preservation and conservation is required.
- Advantages and disadvantages of a museum storage/ display – loss of primary context but creation of a knowledgebase in artificial context.
- Aims, objectives and management of the museum visited.

CORE – T 12 SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

III

Credit 4

Anthropology of Religion

indigenous Religions : Topics (concepts and/ or definition) include myth and ritual, sorcery, witchcraft and divination; animism, animatism, totem and taboo, magic, and shamanism, sacrifice, spirit possession, initiation rituals, witchcraft and other institutionalized principal religions of the World

Backward Communities in India and Development

Indian tribes: an outline of anthropological studies, distribution according to linguistic groups, economy, geographical region. Sectors, Problems, plans and agencies of development, welfare of the tribes, S.C. and O.B.C. in India, Constitutional provisions and safeguards of the S.C., S.T. and O.B.C.

Atrocities against women and children and related laws

Panchayati raj with special emphases in West Bengal.

Developmental programmes in WB :Land reforms, kannya-shree, yuba-shree, sabuj-sathi, Jaldharo-jalbhor,

CORE_ P 12.

Credit 2

TRAINING IN FIELDWORK

d. Population analysis including tables, analysis and diagrams

e. Economic pursuits of the villagers (general description as well as at least one case study of any one economic pursuit) including material culture.

f. Developmental aspects

g. General observation & conclusion

References:

1. Cummings, H. and Midlo, C. (1961). Finger prints, palms and soles: An Introduction to Dermatoglyphics. (vol. 319). New York: Dover Publ.
2. Das Chaudhuri, A.B. and Chopra, V. (1984). Variation in hair histological variable: Medulla and Diameter. Human Heredity., 34: 217-221.
3. Lee, H.C., Romotowski, R and Gaensslen, R.E. (Ed.). (2001). Advances in finger print technology. CRC Press.
4. Mukherjee, D., Mukherji D. P. and Bharati P. (2009). Laboratory Manual of Biological anthropology. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi, India.
5. Gunn, A. (2009). Essential forensic Biology (2nd ed.). Chichester. Wiley-Blackwell.
6. Ghoshmaulick, S.K. and Rath, B. (2000). Techniques in Forensic and Physical Anthropology. Mayur Publ. Bhubaneswar, India.
7. Rastogi, S. and Shukla, B.R.K. (2003). Laboratory Manual of Physical Anthropology. Bharat Book Center, Lucknow, India.

DSE-3 Contribution to Archaeological Anthropology in India Credit 4

Theory

Classification of Indian Archaeology (Verma, 1997)

Period-I (1840-1940) Pre Sankalia era

Period-II (1940—1990) Sankalia era

Period-III (1990 onwards) Post Sankalia era

Contribution of Meadows Taylor, Robert Bruce Foote, Sir Martin Wheller, DeTerra and Patterson, H.D. Sankalia.

Practical

Credit 2

Project/ Report on any chosen topic from DSE-3

References

1. Renfrew C. and Paul Bhan 1991. Theories and Methods and Practices. London, Thames and Hudson
2. Sali SA. 1990. Stone Age India. Aurangabad, Shankar Publishers
3. Addington, Lucile R. 1986. Lithic Illustrations: Drawing Flake Stone Artifacts for Publication. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press
4. Allchin B. and Raymond Alchin. 1983. The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan. Cambridge, Cambridge University of Press
5. Sankhalia HD. 1974. Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan. Poona: Deccan College

DSE-4 Environment and Anthropology

Credit 4

Theory

Introduction to environmental anthropology. History and development of environmental anthropology. Basic concepts of ecology. Human adaptability, Environment/Habitat, Ecology, Culture environment relationship. Health and environment. Forest policies in India. Movements related to the protection of Environment in India, Environmental justice.

Practical

Project/ Report on any chosen topic from DSE-4

References

1. Ingold Tim, ed. 1997. Companion Encyclopedia of Anthropology: Humanity, Culture, and Social Life. New. York: Routledge.
2. Keesing, Roger M. and Andrew J. Strathern. 1998. Cultural Anthropology: A Contemporary Perspective, 3rd ed. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publishers

Semester VI

DSE-5 Food and Anthropology

Credit 4

Theory

What is food?

- I. Classic Ethnographies
- II. Anthropological Perspectives on Diet
- III. Classification of Food
- IV. Food and
 - a. Eating and Cuisine
 - b. Identity
 - c. Tables and Table Manners
 - d. Social Change
 - e. Religion and Rituals
 - f. Security
 - g. Globalization
- V. Disorders of food and eating
- VI. Specific Food Cultures
 - a. Food Culture: Any Indian Case Study

Practical

Project/ Report on any chosen topic from DSE-5

References

- Barua Pinky and Kedilezo Kikhi. 2016. Culinary Traditions, Aesthetics and Practices: Constructing the Cultural Identity of Amri Karbis of Northeast India. *The Journal of Northeast Indian Cultures*. Volume 3, Number 1,: 63-77
- Fox, Robin. 2003. Food and Eating: An Anthropological Perspective. Available from: www.sirc.org/publik/foxfood.pdf (accessed January 03, 2018).
- Lim Chan Ing. 2011. A Brief Introduction to Anthropological Perspectives on Diet: Insights into the Study of Overseas Chinese, *Asian Culture and History*, Vol. 3, pp. 86-93,
- Mintz, Sidney W. and Christine M. Du Bois. 2002 *The Anthropology of Food and Eating*. *Annual Review of Anthropology* **31:99-119**.
- Phillips Lynne. Food and Globalization Annual. *Rev. Anthropology*. 2006.35:37-57.
- Ragavan, P. (2003), "Food in a Globalised world-A cultural perspective", *Journal of International University Centre, I.I.A.S. Shimla*, Vol.10, Iss.1, Summer, pp.143- 156
- Waldstein Anna. 2018 Edited by Hilary Callan *Anthropology of Food The International Encyclopedia of Anthropology.. John Wiley & Sons*
- Warren. Belasco, 2008. Identity: Are We What We Eat? In *Food: The Key Concepts of Food*. Oxford: Berg. 15-34.
- Wilson, T.N. (2006). Food, drink and identity in Europe: consumption and construction of local, national and cosmopolitan culture. In Thomas N. Wilson (ed.). *Food, Drink and Identity in Europe*. New York: Rodopi B.V. (pp. 11-27).

DSE-6 Advanced Human Genetics

Credit 4

Theory

History of Genetics, Paradigms of Human Genetics; Mendelian genetics, , DNA and RNA structure and DNA replication, DNA repair, and recombination, gene expression, coding and non-coding region, Nuclear and Mitochondrial DNA, Expression of protein, transcriptions, transcription (protein synthesis), Outline concept of epigenetics in human genetics, Cytogenetics; concept of karyotype, Banding (G banding) and high resolution FISH. Concept of point mutation; Family study; pedigree analysis, concept of dominant, recessive and co-dominant inheritance. Penetrance and expressivity; Sex linkage (Dominant and recessive) and sex-influenced traits. Electrophoresis, PCR technology and sequencing (Concept and outline)

Practical

Credit 2

Project/ Report on any chosen topic from DSE-6

References:

1. Barkley,G.W. (1958). Techniques of Population Analysis. John Willey and Sons, New York.
2. Kertzer, D. I. and Fricke, T. 91997). Anthropological Demography. University of Chicago Press, London.
3. Bernardi, L. (2007). An Introduction to Anthropological Demography. Man Plank Institute for demographic Research Working Paper WP 2007-031, Germany.
4. Barua, S. (2000). Human Genetics: An anthropological Perspective. ClassiqueBooks, Kolkata.
5. Lewis, R. (2009). Human Genetics: Concepts and Application> The McGwae-Hill companies, Inc.
6. Patch, R. (2005). Applied Genetics in Health Care. Taylor and Francis Group.
7. Strachan, T and Read AP. (2004). Human Molecular Genetics. Garland Science.
8. Commings, MR. (2011). Human Heredity: Principles and issues. Brooks?Cole, Cengage Learning.

DSE-7 Social Reconstruction in Archaeology

Credit 4

Theory

Contemporary approaches, Critiques, Post Modernity and its impact in Archaeology, Post Processual Archaeology, Language and Culture- Semiotics and discourse: Symbolic and Cognitive Anthropology. Gender issues in Archaeology, Nationalism, Colonialism and Archaeology.

Practical

Credit 2

Project/ Report on any chosen topic from DSE-7

DSE-8 Heritage Management

Credit 4

Theory

Introduction to Heritage Understanding the meaning of heritage; types of heritage (tangible, intangible and living); defining 'heritage' and its 'value' and 'significance'; Classification of cultural assets.

History, Theory and Concepts of Conservation History and development of conservation, Conservation principles and practices.

Cultural Heritage Management Conservation plan, Management plan, Project management, Heritage economics, Risk preparedness, Disaster management, Sustainable conservation, Popularizing archaeology, Community participation.

Sustainability and Conservation Ideology behind the use of local material and techniques for conservation, eco-friendly approaches, understanding global issues related to heritage conservation, sustainable conservation.

Museum Studies: Introduction the notion of a 'museum', types of museums, curation, material culture, material conservation, documentation and cataloguing, visitor experience, museum as an educational space.

Practical

Credit 2

Project/ Report on any chosen topic from DSE-8

References

Allchin, F.R. 1969. *Cultural Tourism in India-Its Scope and Development*. UNESCO.

Ambrose, T& C. Paine. 1993. *Museum Basics*. ICOM, Landon &NewYork.

Bhatia, A.K. 1997. *International Tourism : Fundamentals and Practise*. Sterling Pub. Pvt. Ltd.

Blake, Janet. 2015. *International Cultural Heritage Law*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Brusasco, Paul. 2012. *Looting the Past*. University of Italy.

Cleere, Henry. 2012. *Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World*.

Durbach, Andrea & Lucas Lixinski. 2017. *Heritage, Culture and Rights: Challenging Legal Discourses*. Hart Publishing, Oregon

Edson, G. & D. Dean. 2000. *The Handbook for Museums*, London & New York

Keene, S. 1990. *Managing Conservation*. London.

Nafziger, James A.R. 2012. *Cultural Heritage Law*. Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.

Punia, Bijender, K. 1994. *Tourism Management : Problem & Perspectives*. AshishPub.House.

UNESCO. 2015. *The World's Heritage: A Complete Guide to the Most Extraordinary Places*.

UNESCO. 2013. *Managing Cultural World Heritage*.

DSE-9 Social movements among Indian tribes

Credit 4

Theory

Theoretical approach, tribal movements in India, Tribal struggle in India during the British rule (Mundas, Hoes, Oraon, Santhals, Gonds, Tribals of Andaman Nicobar islands, Bhils etc.). Social movements in the aftermath of independence, movements related to political autonomy, movement based on agriculture and forest, sanskritization movement, movement based on language and script.

Practical

Project/ Report on any chosen topic from DSE-9

Credit 2

References:

1. Doshi,S.L. and Jain, P.C. 2001, Social Anthropology , Rawat Pub., Jaipur, India.
2. Agarwala, B. (1994). *Gender and Command over Property*, Kali for Women. NewDelhi.
3. Fuchs, S. (1965). *Rebellions Prophets*, AsiaPubl. House, Bombay. \
4. Singh, K.S. (1982). *Tribal Movements in India*, Manohar, New Delhi.

Ability Enhancement Elective (Skill Based)

Semester III

AECC-1: Public health and epidemiology

Credit 2

Unit I: Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health: Overview of epidemiology methods used in research studies to address disease patterns in community and clinic-based populations, distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specific populations, and strategies to control health problems.

Unit II: Psychological, Behavioural, and Social Issues in Public Health; Cultural, social, behavioural, psychological and economic factors that influence health and illness.

References

1. Gordis L. (2004). *Epidemiology*. Third edition. Philadelphia: Elsevier Saunders.
2. Remington PL, Brownson RC, and Wegner MV.(2010). *Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Control*. American Public Health Association.
3. Pagano M and Gauvreau K. (2000). *Principles of Biostatistics*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
4. Turnock B. (2011). *Public health*. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.

5. Edberg M. (2013). *Essentials of Health Behavior. Social and Behavioral Theory in Public Health*. Second Edition, Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
6. Griffith JR and White KR. (2010). *The Well-Managed Healthcare Organization*. Health Administration Press: Chicago, IL.
7. Kovner AR, McAlearney AS, Neuhauser D. (2013). *Health Services Management: Cases, Readings, and Commentary*. 10th Ed. Chicago, IL: Health Administration Press.
8. Lee LM. (2010). *Principles and Practice of Public Health Surveillance*. Oxford University Press
9. Merson M, Black RE, Mills A. (2006). *International Public Health: Diseases, Programs, Systems and Policies*. Jones & Bartlett Learning.

AECC – 2: ANTHROPOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT Credit 2

Anthropology and Development: The Pros and Cons of the Relationship

1. Anthropology in Development → Cardoso
2. The World of Development and Anthropology → Bouju
3. The Uneasy Relationship → Lewis, Gow.
4. Development Anthropology: The Aspects, Phases, Actions, Debates → Grammig. 2nd Chap.; Gow; Edelman and Haugerud: Introduction
5. Speaking on behalf of ‘those’ Others → Cardoso
6. Anthropology of Development and Development Anthropology → Edelman and Haugerud: Introduction, Escobar

References

- Jacky Bouju. 2011. Application of Development Anthropology: Applied Anthropologists and Practitioners. *Cahiers d'études africaines*. 202-203. 563 - 589
- David, Gow. 2002 Anthropology and Development: Evil Twin or Moral Narrative? *Human Organization* 61(4): 299–313.
- Joana G. Cardoso, 2007. Applied and academic anthropology in development: Distance or engagement? *Antropologia, Escala e Memoria*, 2(N.S.): 102–117.
- Lewis, D. (2005): Anthropology and development. the uneasy relationship [online]. London: LSE. Research Online. <<http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/253/1/>>
- Marc Edelman and Angelique Haugerud, eds., 2005. *The Anthropology of Development and Globalization: From Classical Political Economy to Contemporary Neoliberalism*. Oxford: Blackwell
- Thomas Grammig. 2002. *Technical knowledge and development: observing aid projects and processes*. London :Routledge,

Semester IV

AECC-3: ANTHROPOLOGY AND TOURISM Credit 2

I. Introducing the Core: Anthropology, Tourism and Tourists

II. Brief Introduction to Related Concepts and Methods

1. Authenticity
2. Community-based tourism
3. Culinary tourism
4. Cultural tourism
5. Culture broker
6. Ecotourism
7. Ethnic tourism
8. Policy and policymaking
9. Safari
10. Sex tourism

III. Development and Tourism in Developing Countries

References

Peter M. Burns 1999. An introduction to tourism and anthropology. By. London and New York: Routledge

Licinio Cunha, (2012). "The Definition and Scope of Tourism: A Necessary Inquiry ", Cogitut - Journal of Tourism Studies, pp 91 – 114

Jafar Jafari and Honggen Xiao, eds. 2016. impact In Encyclopedia of Tourism. Cham: Springer International Publishing.

Harrison, D. (2015) Development theory and tourism in developing countries: what has theory ever done for us? International Journal of Asia Pacific Studies 11(1), 53–82.

AECC-4: MEDIA AND ANTHROPOLOGY Credit 2

I. Media Anthropology

1. Media, Mass and Anthropology
2. The Paradox: Definitions, Actors, Fields, Methods, Strategies and taboo, Case of Illustration
3. Media Effects Tradition
4. Themes and problems
5. Controversies
6. The Possible Contribution of Anthropology
7. Examples of use of anthropology in communication

References

S. Hjarvard (2008) The mediatization of society. A theory of the media as agents of social and cultural change. *Nordicom Review*, 29 (2), p.105-134.

Osorio, Francisco. 2001. Mass media anthropology. Social Sciences Faculty and Philosophy and Humanities Faculty: University of Chile

Mihai Coman 2003. Media Anthropology: An Overview. University of Bucharest, Romania

Rothenbuhler E (2008) Media Anthropology as a Field of Interdisciplinary Contact. Available at: www.media-anthropology.net/workingpapers.htm.

Semester V

AEEC5: Physiological Anthropology Credit 2

Unit I

Fundamentals of work physiology- homeostasis; metabolism and energy and systems; exercise, respiratory system and haemodynamics (blood pressure, pulse rate, heart rate and oxygen- transporting system, blood flow ,Hb, etc)

Unit II

Cardio-vascular and respiratory endurance, physical working capacity and physical fitness- evaluation of response and assessment; aerobic and anaerobic exercise training, health related fitness in gender and ethnic group.

Impact of smoking, alcohol, drug, pollution and occupation on cardio-respiratory functions; physical performance and environmental stress, chronic diseases, malnutrition, lifestyle disease

References

1. McArdle WD, Katch FI and Katch VL. (2010). Exercise Physiology: Nutrition, Energy, and Human Performance. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
2. Powers SK and Howley ET. (2007). Exercise Physiology: Theory and Application to Fitness and Performance. McGraw-Hill.
3. Ghosh Jyoti Ratan and Bandyopadhyay Arup R. 2013. Central adiposity and the risk of hypertension in Asian Indian girls. World Journal of Pediatrics. 9(3):256-260.
4. Sherwood L. (2008). Human Physiology: From Cells to Systems. Brooks Cole.
5. Case RM. (1985). Variations in Human Physiology. Manchester University Press.
6. Vander AJ, Sherman JH and Dorothys L. (1978). Human Physiology: The Mechanisms of Body Functions. Mc Graw-Hill Education.
7. Nageswari KS and Sharma S. (2006) Practical workbook of Human Physiology. Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publisher.
8. Wildmaier EP, Raff H, Strang KT. (2014). Vander's Human Physiology: The Mechanisms of Body. Mc Graw Hill Education.
9. Hale T. (2003). Exercise Physiology. England :John Wiley & Sons Inc.

AEEC 6: MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY Credit 2

Unit – 1

- a) Medical Anthropology: Definition and major areas of study; Goals and basic premises
- b) Anthropology in Medicine and Anthropology of Medicine
- c) Clinical Anthropology and Applied Medical Anthropology
- d) Ethnomedicinal Anthropology: Disease aetiology, disease classification, diagnosis and healing in folk societies; Culture bound syndromes, Traditional Medicine in India

References

- i) Leiban R W (1974): Medical Anthropology In Hand Book of Social and Cultural Anthropology (Ed) Honnigman; Chicago, Rand McNally& Co (pages 1031 -1071)
- ii) Brown J Peter, Ronanld L. Barret, Mark B Padilla (1998) Medical Anthropology: An Understanding to the Fields; In Understanding and Applying Medical Anthropology (Ed) Brown J Peter; California, Mayfield Publishing Company.
- iii) Janzen M. John (2002): The Social Fabric of Health: An Introduction to Medical Anthropology, Newyork, McGraw Hill
- iv) Johnson T.M & Sargent FG (Ed)(1990): Medical Anthropology: A Hand Book of Theory and Method; New York, Green wood Press
- v) Ember and Ember (2004): Encyclopaedia of Medical anthropology: Health and Illness in World Cultures. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York
- vi) Johnson T.M & Sargent FG (Ed) (1990): Medical Anthropology: A Hand Book of Theory and Method; New York, Green wood Press
- vii) Foster M George & Anderson B G (1978): Medical Anthropology, New York, John Wiley & Sons; PP51 -79
- viii) Leslie Charles C (1976): Asian Medical Systems, Berkeley, University of California Press
- ix) Banarjee B G and Ritual J(1988): Folk Illness and Ethno medicine, New Delhi, Northern Book Centre
- x) Joshi PC & Anil Mahajan (Ed) (1990): Medical Anthropology, New Delhi, Reliance Publishing House.
- xi) Salil Basu (Ed) (1994): Tribal Health in India, Delhi, Manak Publications
- Khan, Shamshad Khan, (2006) Systems of medicine and nationalist discourse in India: Towards ‘new horizons’ in medical anthropology and history. *Social Science & Medicine* 62 (2006) 2786–2797

Semester VI

AEEC 7: Earliest Evidences of Urbanisation in India

Credit 2

i. Harappan Cultural Tradition: general Framework and chronology:

a. Pre/Early Harappan cultures of the Indian subcontinent

iii. Mature Harappan

- a. Geographical Distribution and Settlement Pattern
 - b. Subsistence of the Harappans- plant and animal diet, agriculture and agriculture system, water management, exploitation of natural resources, etc.
 - c. Social, Political, Religious and Economic organization
- iv. Decline and the Late Harappan
- d. Various factors and theories about the Harappan Decline and consequences

References

- Bhargava, P. 2001. *India in the Vedic Age: A History of Aryan Expansion in India*. Delhi: D. K. Print
- i. Chakravarty, K. K., and R. G. Bednarik. 1997. *Indian Rock Art in Global Context*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Das & IGRMS.
 - ii. Clark, J.D. and Sharma, G.R. (Eds.) *Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, North Central India*. Allahabad: Abinash Prakashan.
 - iii. Dhavalikar MK, 2013 editor. *Prehistory of India*. New Delhi: Manohar
 - iv. Misra VD, and Pal JN, 2002 editors. *Mesolithic India*. Allahabad: Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.
 - v. Paddayya K. and Sushama G. Deo (Eds.) *Recent Advances in Acheulian Culture Studies in India*. ISPQS Monograph No.6.
 - vi. Paddayya K. and Sushama G. Deo 2017. *Prehistory of South Asia (The Lower Palaeolithic or Formative Era of Hunting-Gathering)*, The Mythic Society, Bengaluru, pp. 152
 - vii. Pandey, S. K. 1993. *Indian Rock Art*. Delhi: Aryan Books International.
 - viii. Pappu, R. S. 2001. *Acheulian culture in peninsular India: an ecological perspective*. New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.
 - ix. Pappu S, Y.Gunnell, M.Taieb and A.Kumar 2004. Preliminary report on excavations at the Palaeolithic site of Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu (1999–2004), *Man and Environment* 29(2):1-17.
 - x. Pappu Shanti, Yanni Gunnell, Kumar Akhilesh, Régis Braucher, Maurice Taieb, François Demory, Nicolas Thouveny. 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India. *Science*, Vol.331, pp. 1596-1599
 - xi. Pappu, S. and A.Kumar 2006. Preliminary Observations on the Acheulian Assemblages from Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu, in *Axe Age. Acheulian Toolmaking from Quarry to Discard*, (N.Goren-Inbar and G. Sharon Eds.), pp. 155-180. London: Equinox Publishing Ltd.
 - xii. Pappu, S., 2007. Changing trends in the study of a Palaeolithic site in India: a century of research at Attirampakkam, in *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia, Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and Genetics series* (M.D.Petraglia and B.Allchin Eds.), pp. 121-135. Dordrecht, Springer.

xiii. Pappu, S., Y. Gunnell, A.Kumar, R. Braucher, M. Taieb, F. Demory and N. Thouveny 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India, *Science*, 25th March: 1596-1599.

xiv. Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *The Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute.

xv. Settar, S. and R. Korisettar (eds). 2002. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect Prehistory Archaeology of South Asia Vol. I*. Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research and Manohar

xvi. Singh, Upinder. 2015. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century*. Delhi: Pearson.

xvii. Thapar, Romila. 1999. *From Lineage to State: Social Formations of the Mid-First Millennium BC in the Ganga Valley*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

AEEC-8

Anthropological Demography

Credit 2

Basic concepts of demography, Historical background. Aims and objectives of demography, Importance of Anthropological demography, Sources of demographical data, Various terms in demography: census, cohort, fertility, mortality, fecundity, life expectancy, life table, migration, parity, morbidity, population control, Vital statistics- measures of fertility and mortality.

References

1. Barkley G. W. (1958). *Techniques of Population Analysis*. John Willey and Sons, NY, USA.
2. Howell N. (1986). Demographic Anthropology. *Annual review of Anthropology*. 15 : 2019-46.
3. Kertzer D. I. and Fricke T. (1997). *Anthropological Demography*. University of Chicago Press, London.
3. Bernardi L. (2007). *An introduction to Anthropological Demography*. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research working paper WP 2007-031. Germany.
4. Barua S. (2002). *Human Genetics : An Anthropological Perspective*. Classique Books, Kolkata.
5. Cox Peter. (1950). *Demography*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.