



UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Notification No. CSR/68/2025

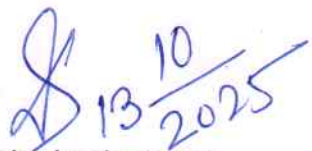
It is notified for information of all concerned that in terms of the provisions of Section 54 of the Calcutta University Act, 1979, (as amended), and, in the exercise of her powers under 9(6) of the said Act, the Vice-Chancellor has, by an order dated 22.09.2025, approved the Course Structure & syllabus for Semester-5 & 6 of 4-year Honours and Honours with Research Courses /3-year MDC courses of studies in Anthropology under CCF, 2022.

The above shall be applicable for Anthropology (4-year Honours & Honours with Research/ 3-year MDC) Courses of Studies under CCF which was introduced from the academic Session 2023-24 & shall take effect from the Odd semester examinations, 2025 and onwards.

SENATE HOUSE

Kolkata-700073

13.10.2025


Prof.(Dr.) Debasis Das

Registrar

**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA
ANTHROPOLOGY SYLLABUS**

SEMESTER – V

MAJOR

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No
ANTM- DSCC- 09 –TH/P	Archaeological Anthropology	3+1	2
ANTM- DSCC-10-TH/P	Forensic Anthropology	3+1	3
ANTM- DSCC-11-TH/P	Anthropology in Practice I	3+1	6
ANTM- DSCC-12-TH/P	Emerging Areas of Anthropology	3+1	8

MINOR

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No
MANT--MR-CC-3 – TH/ P	Archaeological, Biological and Social-Cultural Anthropology I	3+1	10
MANT – MR-CC-4-TH/P	Holocene Cultures and Living Primates	3+1	12

For Minor, Papers CC-3 and CC-4 are flexible; both may be taken in either Semester V or Semester VI.

MDC

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No.
MANT-MDC-CC-6 -TH/P	Archaeological, Biological and Social Cultural Anthropology II	3+1	14

The MDC (CC-7) paper is flexible; it may be accepted either in Semester V (CC-6 + CC-7) or in Semester VI (CC-7 + CC-8).

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No.
MANT-MDC-CC-7-TH/P	Archaeological, Biological and Social Cultural Anthropology III	3+1	16

MDC-MINOR

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No.
MANT-MDC-MC-3-TH/P	Archaeological, Biological and Social Cultural Anthropology I	3+1	20
MANT-MDC-MC-4-TH/P	Holocene Cultures and Living Primates	3+1	22

ANTHROPOLOGY – MAJOR

ANTM- DSCC- 09 –TH

3 credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

1. The controversy of “Aryans” in Indian sub-continent
2. Beginning of Iron Age; Megalithic cultures of India with emphasis on economy and megalithic rituals; Living megalithic tradition of eastern and north eastern India
3. Sources of Ancient Indian cultures: Vedas (early and late Vedic Age), Puranas, Epics, Buddhist and Jain texts; a brief idea on Indian knowledge system - Reconstruction of occupation, society, economy, religion and political lifestyles of the people
4. Development from lineage to early state formation: Second phase of urbanisation; Sixteen Mahajanapadas (6th to 4th Century BCE), Formation of empire, Mauryan Empire (320 BCE to 185 BCE): Rise, administration, religion and decline

ANTM- DSCC- 09– P

1 credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Practical: Project work on Heritage Management

Visit to ancient or historical buildings/religious centres or any archaeological site

Name of the building/site

Location

Property Type: (building/structure/site/landscape features/antiquarian object)

Date of construction / period of formation

Ownership: single/multiple; public/private

Name of the owner

Address of the owner

Present use

Status of protection

Protected by

Significance and Archaeological value

Description of building or site

Present condition

Threats

State of conservation

Reference/ Source

Photographs

Readings:

- Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan (2017) The Vedic Age, History and Culture of the Indian People, Volume 01,

<https://archive.org/details/vedicage00bhar>

- Rajagopalachari, C. (1951) Mahabharata. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- <https://archive.org/details/mahabharata00craj>
- Singh, U. (2024) A history of ancient and early medieval India: from the stone age to the 12th Century, Delhi: Pearson.
- Thapar, R. (1967) From lineage to state: social formation in the mid-first millennium B.C. in the Ganga Valley. London: Oxford University Press.
- Thapar, R. (1990) History of India, Vol. I, Penguin; New Edition, <https://archive.org/details/history-of-india-vol-1-romila-thapar/mode/2up>
- Thapar, R. (2012) Asoka and the decline of the Mauryas. India: Oxford University Press

ANTM- DSCC-10-TH

3 credit

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

Unit I

Forensic anthropology: principles and concepts of the discipline and its relationship with forensic science; identification of age, sex and ethnicity

Unit II

Introduction to Dermatoglyphics: History and Development, scope and applications. Formation of fingerprint ridges, pattern types and patterns area. Palm print: area, triradii, and angle.

Types of Fingerprints: Plastic, Visible and Latent Prints. Conventional and Modern methods for development of latent finger prints-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, Forensic significance of hair, 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. Bone Pathology and Forensic Odontology.

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

Composition and identification of blood and determination of species of origin and human blood types. Detection and study of different biological evidence: Semen, vaginal secretion, sweat, vomit, faecal matter, saliva, and urine, DNA technology : concept and application.

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY**Practical: 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 Craniometry**i. Linear measurements on three crania:**

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. Interorbital breadth, 16. 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-basion length, 27. Frontal chord, 28. Parietal Chord, 29. Occipital chord.

ii. Curvilinear or arc measurements on three crania of both sex

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

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

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

iv. 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:

- Singh I. P. and Bhasin M.K. (1989). Anthropometry: A Laboratory Manual on Biological Anthropology. Kamla-Raj Enterprises, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
- Rastogi S and Shukla B.R.K. (2003). Laboratory Manual of Physical Anthropology. Bharat Book Center, Lucknow, India.
- Wilder H.H. (1920). A Laboratory Manual of Anthropology. P. Blakistens Son and Co. USA.
- Weiner J.S. and Lourie J. A. (1981). Practical Human Biology. Academic Press, NY, USA.
- Cummins, H., & Midlo, C. (1961). Fingerprints, palms and soles : An introduction to dermatoglyphics (Vol. 319). New York: Dover Publications.
- Das Chaudhuri A.B. and Chopra V. (1984). Variation in hair histological variable: Medulla and Diameter. Human Heredity., 34: 217-221.
- Jain, A.K., Flynn, P., & Ross, A.A. (2007). Handbook of biometrics. Springer Science & Business Media.
- Lee, H.C., Ramotowski, R., & Gaensslen, R.E. (Eds.). (2001). Advances in fingerprint technology. CRC press.
- Berry, J., & Stoney, D.A. (2001). The history and development of fingerprinting. Advances in fingerprint Technology, 2, 13-52.
- Mehta, M.K. (1980). Identification of thumb impression and cross examination of fingerprints. N. M. Tripathi Publication, Bombay.
- Mukherjee D., Mukherjee D. and Bharati P. (2009). Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.
- Bass W.M. (1971). Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field manual of the Human Skeleton. Columbia: Special Publications Missouri Archaeological Society.
- Black S. and Ferguson E. (2011). Forensic Anthropology 2000 to 2010. CRC Press, London.
- Byers, S.N. (2008). Forensic Anthropology. Boston: Pearson Education LTD.
- Gunn A. (2009). Essential Forensic Biology (2nd ed). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

- Ghosh J R, Guin R and Bandyopadhyay A R. 2015. Estimation of stature from Footmeasurements. Indian Journal of Research in Anthropology. 1(1):25-30
- 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.
- Mistry S, Chatterjee M, Ghosh JR, Chakrabarti N.K., Bandyopadhyay AR. 2012. Variations of Scalp, Pubic and Axial hair. Anthropologischer Anzeiger 69(1) 117-125.
- Rastogi S and Shukla BRK. (2003). Laboratory Manual of Physical Anthropology. Bharat Book House. Lucknow.

ANTM- DSCC-11-TH

3 credits

ANTHROPOLOGY IN PRACTICE I

- i. Applied and Action Anthropology
 - a. Historical outline of Applied Anthropology
 - b. A New Position: Between Theory and Practice of Application
 - c. Action Anthropology: Introduction and examples
- ii. Public Anthropology: Discourse and Cases
 - a. Concept, Practices and Debates
 - b. Cases of Public Anthropology
- iii. Research Methodology (examples/illustrations):
 - a. Approach, Methodology, Paradigm, Research: Methods of data collection and analysis; Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Research
 - b. Conceptual and Methodological Overview of Photo-Elicitation and Photo voice

ANTM- DSCC-11-P

1 credit

ANTHROPOLOGY IN PRACTICE I

Field training of Anthropological fieldwork: Methods and techniques

Duration: The duration of the fieldwork shall be **not more than Ten days, but not less than seven days (Camp-based, excluding field journey).**

The fieldwork is to be conducted on any community, group, settlement, network, or problem. The report is expected to contain an updated and relevant understanding of methodology and its relation to the present work. (The study is expected to use at least one Multitopic Household Survey and one qualitative method). There must be substantial references to the relevant works. The report on the methodology (e.g. Qualitative/ Mixed/ Ethnographic, etc., selection, methods of collecting and

analysing the data), field diary/experience and the concluding chapter are supposed to maintain individuality. As the fieldworker, each student is expected to present a convincing understanding of their own experience.

Structure of the report (in addition to the above): Objective, Purpose, Questions and or significance of study and methodology (starting from selection to analysis of the data: only the actual methods relevant by describing and evaluating how they used them), Study of the area, settlement (including insiders' concept/s of space) and people/s (Tribal / nontribal / Mixed population) Profiles of Population Description of the studied Organizational Aspects and Relationship of Economy, including Occupational Profile, Politics, including Structure and/ or Process and Roles of Panchayat/Municipality/other notified authority, Religion / Ideology, Ethnic and/or Caste and/or Community Relations, Social Movements, if any, Public Health Issues (including morbidity etc.), Environmental awareness, Political Behaviour

Readings:

- 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
- Bernard, H. Russell (2002). *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, 3d ed. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press
- Creswell, John W. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 4th ed. Inc, Los Angeles: Sage Publications, 2013b.
- 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.
- Foley, Douglas. "The Meskwaki and Anthropologists: Action Anthropology Reconsidered." *The Annals of Iowa* 68 (2009), 331-333.
- García-Vera, Antonio Bautista, (Ed) 2023. *Photographic Elicitation and Narration in Teachers Education and Development*: Cham, Switzerland, Springer
- 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
- Lane, Sandra D., Robert A. Rubinstein, Lutchmie Narine, Inga Back, Caitlin Cornell, Alexander Hodgins, Monique Brantley, Rachel Kramas, Kathleen Keough, Brandon O'Conner, William Suk, Eric Morrisette, and Mary Benson. 2011. Action Anthropology and Pedagogy: University-Community Collaborations in Setting Policy, *HUMAN ORGANIZATION* 70(3):289-299.
- 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
- Rylko-Bauer, Barbara, Merrill Singer and John van Willigen (2006) 'Reclaiming Applied Anthropology: Its Past, Present, and Future' *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 108 (1), 178-190.
- 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

- Theoretical Scholarship and Applied Practice Opportunities and Challenges of Working in the In-between R Sarah Pink, Tom O'Dell and Vaike Fors

ANTM- DSCC-12- TH

3 credits

EMERGING AREAS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Unit I

Public Archaeology: The basic aim is to study the role and impact of archaeology in its wider social, economic and political context; to examine the ways in which archaeology is manipulated and presented in the political sphere, both historically and currently; the ways in which the public interact with archaeology and the debates on differing values in archaeological activity.

The following points are to be highlighted: The history of public archaeology, Illicit trade in antiquities/treasure hunting, Tourism and Archaeology, Archaeology and politics, Commercial Archaeology, Access and Communication, Indigenous Archaeology

Unit II

Physiological anthropology - concept, applications, lifestyle related disorders, environmental stress, fundamentals of work physiology-homeostasis; metabolism and energy expenditure; exercise, respiratory system and haemodynamic (blood pressure, pulse rate, heart rate and oxygen-transporting system blood flow, Hb volume)

Sports anthropology - sports specific diet and nutrition, disease of the sports persons, human energetics, physical performance and paraolympic athletic

Unit III

Digital anthropology: introduction, methods and ethics, digital cultures and identities, technology, power and inequality, digital divide, emerging frontiers (social media, virtual worlds, gaming, hashtag movement and role play)

Post-human approaches: multispecies, human-nonhuman interaction, non-representational reality, actor network theory

Study of mobilities: anthropological concept and types of mobilities

Readings:

- Matsuda, A. (2004) The Concept of 'the Public' and the Aims of Public Archaeology, Papers from the Institute of Archaeology 15 : 66-76

- McGimsey, C. R. (1972) Public Archaeology, Academic Press Inc.
- Merriman, N. (2004) Public Archeology, Routledge
- Sabloff, J. A. (2008) Archaeology Matters: Action Archaeology in the Modern World (Key Questions in Anthropology), Routledge
- Shackel, P. A. (20024) Places in Mind: Public Archaeology as Applied Anthropology, Routledge
- Boellstorff, T., Nardi, B., Pearce, C., & Taylor, T. L. (2012). *Ethnography and Virtual Worlds: A Handbook of Method*. Princeton University Press.
- Horst, H. A., & Miller, D. (Eds.). (2012). *Digital Anthropology*. Bloomsbury Academic.
- Pink, S., Horst, H., Postill, J., Hjorth, L., Lewis, T., & Tacchi, J. (2016). *Digital Ethnography: Principles and Practice*. Sage Publications.
- Miller, D., Costa, E., Haynes, N., McDonald, T., Nicolescu, R., Sinanan, J., Spyer, J., Venkatraman, S., & Wang, X. (2016). *How the World Changed Social Media*. UCL Press.
- Couldry, N., & Mejias, U. A. (2019). *The Costs of Connection: How Data Is Colonizing Human Life and Appropriating It for Capitalism*. Stanford University Press.
- Latour, B. (2005). *Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory*. Oxford University Press.
- Braidotti, R. (2013). *The Posthuman*. Polity Press.
- Haraway, D. (2016). *Staying with the Trouble: Making Kin in the Chthulucene*. Duke University Press.
- Urry, J. (2007). *Mobilities*. Polity Press.
- Adey, P., Bissell, D., Hannam, K., Merriman, P., & Sheller, M. (2014). *The Routledge Handbook of Mobilities*. Routledge.

ANTM- DSCC-12- P

1 credit

EMERGING AREAS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Visit to the museum/s and preparation of a report covering the following topics including brief history of the museum including the different galleries:

- 1) Archaeological objects: five objects have to be studied in detail and mentioning the (a) name or type, (b) features, (c) measurements (if possible), (d) functions, (d) raw material, (e) symbolic aspects if any, (f) photographs (if possible)
- 2) Paleoanthropological and/or biological materials: five specimens have to be studied in details mentioning the museum number, identification, morphological features, locality, ecology, phylogenetic position and any other information available
- 3) Ethnographic materials: five materials have to be studied in detail, mentioning museum number, local nomenclature, and locality, type of community uses, measurements (if possible), attributes and functions, and symbolic aspects, if any

ANTHROPOLOGY – MINOR

MANT--MR-CC-3 – TH

3 Credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY - I

UNIT– I: Archaeological Anthropology

1. Development of prehistoric cultures from the earliest evidences up to the beginning of historical times; on a regional basis–Africa and Europe.
 - a. Earliest Pleistocene cultures of Africa, and their subsequent development with special emphasis to East Africa Lake Turkana basin (sites – Olduvai Gorge, Hadar, Laetoli,). Only relevant brief sketches are to be given.
 - b. 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 classifications and reasons for nomenclatures. 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) are to be studied.

UNIT – II: Biological Anthropology: Human Genetics

- a. Definition and application of knowledge of genetics.
- b. Normal chromosomal constitution of man. Brief outline of Karyotype and Denver system of human chromosome classification.
- c. Basic structure of DNA and RNA, with comparison
- d. Brief concept of Aneuploidy and Polyploidy; Numerical chromosomal aberration in man; Causes and manifestation (Down's Syndrome, Turner's Syndrome and Klinefelter's Syndrome).
- e. Mendelian principles: its explanation and application in man.
- f. Mendelian inheritance in Man-autosomal dominant (PTC), autosomal recessive (albinism), sex chromosomal-dominant (Vitamin-D-resistant-rickets), recessive (colour blindness).
- g. Multiple allele and Polymorphic character in man (ABO Blood group system.)

UNIT-III : Social-cultural Anthropology

1. Some important areas of Anthropology (brief notes) : Medical anthropology, Urban anthropology, Development and anthropology, Applied anthropology, Cognitive anthropology, Visual anthropology,
2. Contemporary social issues: Poverty, Inequality and Justice; Gender, Social movements, Informal economy and Sustainable development.
3. Regional Anthropology : Tribes (Scheduled tribes), Distribution of Indian tribes Geography and language,. Village studies in India till 1970. Varna – Jati, Untouchables and Jajmani system.

Biological Anthropology**1. Measurement on head and face (Cephalometry on at least 3 subjects)**

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.

2. Measurements on trunk and limbs (on at least 3 subjects.)

1. Height vertex, 2. Height tragus, 3. Height acromion, 4. Height radiale, 5. Height stylion, 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

3. Genetic tests (On three subjects): Following standard technique i). ABO and Rh (D) blood group systems

(ii) Test for colour blindness

(iii) PTC / PTU tasting ability

4. Indices

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

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. Trethan, 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.
8. Clark, D. (1977). *Prehistoric Europe; The Economic Basis*.
9. Karl W. Butzer. (1971). *Environment and Archeology: An Ecological Approach to Prehistory*. Walter de Gruyter, Inc.; 2nd ed.
10. Nanda, S. (1984). *Cultural Anthropology*. Wadsworth Publ. Company, California.
11. Hobel, E.A. (1974). *The Law of Primitive Man*. New York.
12. Fried, M. (1967). *The Evolution of Political Society*. Random House, New York.
13. Bandyopadhyay, S. ((2010). *Samajik Sanskritik Nribijnan* (in Bengali), Parul, Kolkata.
14. Dube, S.C. (1952). *Social Anthropology*, Hyderabad.
15. Majumder, D.N. and Madan T.N. (1956). *An Introduction to Social anthropology*, Asia Publ. House, Bombay.
16. Mayer, L. (1995). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. Oxford

- University Press. New Delhi.
17. Srivastava, A.R.N. (1997). What is Anthropology? K.K. Pub., Allahabad, India.

MANT--MR-CC-4 – TH

3 credits

HOLOCENE CULTURE AND LIVING PRIMATES

Unit – I: Archaeological Anthropology

2 credits

- Mesolithic cultures of Europe with special emphasis on Maglemosian, Kitchen Midden, Azilian, Tardenoisian culture.
- Neolithic culture of Europe with characteristic features, distribution with special emphasis on food production.
- Salient features of Urbanization and civilization, study of ancient civilization (Egypt and Mesopotamia).
- Evolution of technology –stone tool technology, pottery technology, metal technology.

References:

- Sankalia, H. D. (1974). Prehistory and Proto-History of India and Pakistan.
- Misra V.D. and Pal J.N. (2002). (Ed.) Mesolithic India. Allahabad: Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.
- Bhattacharya D.K. (1995). An outline of Indian Prehistory. Palaka Pub.

Unit – II : Primate Evolution

1 credit

A. Theories of Evolution

Lamarckism, Darwinism, Synthetic theory

B. Living primates

- Definition (Mivart) and general characteristic features of order Primates.
- Evolutionary trends of the Primates.
- Classification of the order Primates –G.G. Simpson (1945) and modified by Simons (1972) with features and example up to family.
- Platyrrhine and Catarrhine monkeys- distribution, characteristics and differences. Anthropoid apes : Features, classification, distribution, and social behavior of the anthropoid apes.
- Skeletal comparison of anthropoid apes with that of man.

**FIELD BASED PROJECT REPORT ON MUSEUM VISIT OR CULTURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT (CRM)**

a. Project report on any Museum visit/ History of Museum, Galleries, in details study of morphological characters, use, cultural period (Prehistoric / protohistoric / historic objects) of 10 exhibits.

OR

b. Cultural resource management (application, problem and prospective), the reasons and destruction and legislative measures of an archaeological site (urban or rural).

ANTHROPOLOGY – MDC

MANT--MDC-CC-6 – TH

3 Credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY - II

UNIT – I: Prehistory of India

1. A brief history of Indian prehistory. 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.
2. Palaeolithic India: brief outlines of the following regional cultures, including the concept of Flake-Blade culture –a) North India- Soan Culture, b) Central India- Narmada culture; c) Eastern India- Pallahara; d) South India- Nevasian Culture.
3. Microlithic Cultures of India: Brief outlines of the following regional cultures with emphasis on Birbhanpur, Bagor, Langhnaj, and Sarai Nahar Rai, with Reference to Teaching Microlithic Cultures. The focus is to be given more on regional variability and environmental adaptability rather than being site-specific.

UNIT – II: Human Genetics and its application

1. Genetic counselling: definition, aim and methods. Genetic counselling for autosomal (thalassemia) and X chromosomal (haemophilia) inheritance.
2. Forensic anthropology: Personal identification from blood groups and skeleton. Medico legal application – paternity diagnosis
3. Birth defects: Teratogens, substance abuse, Alcohol, Smoking, Occupational Hazards
4. Bio-statistics: Measures of central tendency-mean, median, mode; measures of dispersion – standard deviation, standard error of mean.

UNIT – III Medical Anthropology

1. Medical Anthropology: Definition, scope and major areas of study and approaches of Medical anthropology
2. Theoretical Orientation: Medical ecology, ethno medicine, Applied Medicinal anthropology
3. Approaches of Medical anthropology: Ethno-medical approach, Critical approach, Clinical approach and political economy of health
4. Anthropology in Medicine and Anthropology of Medicine
5. Ethno-medical Anthropology: Disease aetiology, disease classification, diagnosis and healing in folk societies; Culture-bound syndromes, Traditional Medicine in India, challenges to ethno-medical practices

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY-II**(Any One Unit)****Unit - I****Project work: Medical Anthropology from the surroundings**

Explores disease, illness, and health care practices in surrounding area. Activities include surveys on healthcare access, case studies of government hospitals and private clinics, mapping traditional vs. modern healing practices, and documenting and interviewing communities on medical pluralism.

Unit - II

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.

Unit – III

Project work on family study of blood group inheritance pattern (at least two families) on available data (lab work not required)

Readings:

- Banarjee B G and Ritual J(1988): Folk Illness and Ethno medicine, New Delhi, NorthernBookCentre.
- Brown J Peter, Ronanld L. Barret, Mark B Padilla (1998) Medical Anthropology: AnUnderstanding to the Fields; In Understanding and Applying Medical Anthropology (Ed) Brown JPeter;California, Mayfield Publishing Company.
- Ember and Ember (2004): Encyclopaedia of Medical anthropology: Health andIllnessinWorldCultures. KluwerAcademic/PlenumPublishers, NewYork.
- FosterMGeorge&AndersonBG(1978):MedicalAnthropology,NewYork,John Wiley&Sons;PP51 -79.
- Janzen M. John (2002) :The Social Fabric of Health :An Introduction to Medical Anthropology, Newyork, McGraw Hill.
- Johnson T.M & Sargent FG (Ed) (1990): Medical Anthropology: A Hand Book of Theory andMethod;NewYork, Green wood Press.
- JohnsonT.M&SargentFG(Ed)(1990):MedicalAnthropology:AHandBookofTheoryandMeth

od;NewYork, Green wood Press

- Joshi PC & Anil Mahajan (Ed) (1990): Medical Anthropology, New Delhi, Reliance Publishing House.
- 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) 2786–279.
- Leiban R W (1974): Medical Anthropology In Hand Book of Social and Cultural Anthropology (Ed) Honnigman; Chicago, Rand McNally & Co (pages 1031 -1071)
- Leslie Charles C (1976): Asian Medical Systems, Berkeley, University of California Press.
- Lewis, R. ((1997). Human Genetics: Concepts and Application. McGraw-Hill, USA.
- Madrigal L. (2012). Statistics for Anthropology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Salil Basu (Ed) (1994): Tribal Health in India, Delhi, Manak Publications.
- Sarkar, R.M. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan (In Bengali), knowledge House, Kolkata.
- Umrao, S.P. (2002). Statistical Analysis. Chanakya Pub. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

MANT-MDC-CC-7-TH

3 Credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY III

UNIT – I: Archaeological anthropology II

Early phases of Indian Civilization

- 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.
- ii. Earliest Civilizations: Concept/ features of civilization according to Braidwood and Childe. Harappan civilizations – to be studied in details. Chalcolithic India- classification and characters.

UNIT – II: Forensic Anthropology

- i. Introduction to Forensic Anthropology and its relationship with forensic science. Application of forensic anthropology.
- ii. Forensic anthropology : Personal identification from skeleton. Identification of Human and Non-Human Skeletal Remains, age and sex estimation.
- iii. Introduction to Dermatoglyphics : history and development, scope and applications. Pattern types : arch, loop and whorl. Palm Print: area, triradii, atd

angle.

- iv. Types of Fingerprints: Plastic, Visible and Latent Prints. Method for development of latent fingerprints-Powder Methods. Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

Suggested readings

- Cummins, H., & Midlo, C. (1961). Fingerprints, palms and soles: An introduction to dermatoglyphics (Vol. 319). New York: Dover Publications.
- Jain, A. K., Flynn, P., & Ross, A. A. (2007). Handbook of biometrics. Springer Science & Business Media.
- Lee, H. C., Ramotowski, R., & Gaensslen, R. E. (Eds.). (2001). Advances in fingerprint technology. CRC Press.
- Mehta, M. K. (1980). Identification of thumb impression and cross examination of fingerprints. N. M. Tripathi Publication, Bombay.
- Mukherjee D., Mukherjee D. and Bharati P. (2009). Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.
- Bass W. M. (1971). Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field manual of the Human Skeleton. Columbia: Special Publications Missouri Archaeological Society.
- Black S. and Ferguson E. (2011). Forensic Anthropology 2000 to 2010. CRC Press, London.
- Byers, S. N. (2008). Forensic Anthropology. Boston: Pearson Education LTD.

UNIT – III: Field methods/techniques, concept and theories

- i. Concept : approach, method/s, techniques, methodology, empathy, rapport, ethical issues, informant/respondent/participant, key informant, notes for fieldwork, emic-etic view, ethnocentrism, subjective/objective.
- ii. Data collection: data types, sampling, schedule and questionnaire, ethnography, interview, observation, case study, survey, focused group discussion, participatory techniques, genealogy, photography.
- iii. Qualitative, quantitative and mixed approaches.

ANTHROPOLOGY – MDC-MINOR

MANT--MDC-MC-3 – TH

3 Credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY - I

UNIT– I: Archaeological Anthropology

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

- a. Earliest Pleistocene cultures of Africa, and their subsequent development with special emphasis to East Africa Lake Turkana basin (sites – Olduvai Gorge, Hadar, Laetoli,). Only relevant brief sketches are to be given.
- b. 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 classifications and reasons for nomenclatures. 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) are to be studied.

UNIT – II: Biological Anthropology: Human Genetics

- c. Definition and application of knowledge of genetics.
- d. Normal chromosomal constitution of man. Brief outline of Karyotype and Denver system of human chromosome classification.
- h. Basic structure of DNA and RNA, with comparison
- i. Brief concept of Aneuploidy and Polyploidy; Numerical chromosomal aberration in man; Causes and manifestation (Down's Syndrome, Turner's Syndrome and Klinefelter's Syndrome).
- j. Mendelian principles: its explanation and application in man.
- k. Mendelian inheritance in Man-autosomal dominant (PTC), autosomal recessive (albinism), sex chromosomal-dominant (Vitamin-D-resistant-rickets), recessive (colour blindness).
- l. Multiple allele and Polymorphic character in man (ABO Blood group system.)

UNIT-III : Social-cultural Anthropology

2. Some important areas of Anthropology (brief notes) : Medical anthropology, Urban anthropology, Development and anthropology, Applied anthropology, Cognitive anthropology, Visual anthropology,
2. Contemporary social issues: Poverty, Inequality and Justice; Gender, Social movements, Informal economy and Sustainable development.
3. Regional Anthropology : Tribes (Scheduled tribes), Distribution of Indian tribes Geography and language,. Village studies in India till 1970. Varna – Jati, Untouchables and Jajmani system.

Biological Anthropology**1. Measurement on head and face (Cephalometry on at least 3 subjects)**

3. 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.

4. Measurements on trunk and limbs (on at least 3 subjects.)

1. Height vertex, 2. Height tragus, 3. Height acromion, 4. Height radiale, 5. Height stylion, 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

5. Genetic tests (On three subjects): Following standard technique i). ABO and Rh (D) blood group systems

(iv) Test for colour blindness

(v) PTC / PTU tasting ability

6. Indices

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

References:

1. Kroeber, A.L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
19. Sarkar, R.M. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan (In Bengali), knowledge House, Kolkata.
20. Mukherjee, D. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan. J.N. Pub. House.
21. Jurmain, R., Kilgore, L. Trethan, W., Ciochon, R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA
22. Kroeber, A.L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
23. Kottak, C.P. (2000). Anthropology: The Exploration of Human Diversity. McGraw Hill Co. Inc.
24. Lewis, R. (1997). Human Genetics: Concepts and Application. 2nd Edn. McGraw Hill. USA.
25. Clark, D. (1977). *Prehistoric Europe; The Economic Basis*.
26. Karl W. Butzer. (1971). *Environment and Archeology: An Ecological Approach to Prehistory*. Walter de Gruyter, Inc.; 2nd ed.
27. Nanda, S. (1984). Cultural Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ. Company, California.
28. Hobel, E.A. (1974). The Law of Primitive Man. New York.
29. Fried, M. (1967). The Evolution of Political Society. Random House, New York.
30. Bandyopadhyay, S. ((2010). Samajik Sanskritik Nribijnan (in Bengali), Parul, Kolkata.
31. Dube, S.C. (1952). Social Anthropology, Hyderabad.
32. Majumder, D.N. and Madan T.N. (1956). An Introduction to Social anthropology, Asia Publ. House, Bombay.
33. Mayer, L. (1995). An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oxford University Press. New Delhi.

34. Srivastava, A.R.N. (1997). What is Anthropology? K.K. Pub., Allahabad, India.

MANT--MDC-MC-4 – TH

3 credits

HOLOCENE CULTURE AND LIVING PRIMATES

Unit – I: Archaeological Anthropology

2 credits

- a. Mesolithic cultures of Europe with special emphasis on Maglemosian, Kitchen Midden, Azilian, Tardenoisian culture.
- b. Neolithic culture of Europe with characteristics features, distribution with special emphasis on food production.
- c. Salient features of Urbanization and civilization, study of ancient civilization (Egypt and Mesopotamia).
- d. Evolution of technology –stone tool technology, pottery technology, metal technology.

References:

- 4. Sankalia, H. D. (1974). Prehistory and Proto-History of India and Pakistan.
- 5. Misra V.D., and Pal J.N. (2002). (Ed.) Mesolithic India. Allahabad: Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.
- 6. Bhattacharya D.K. (1995). An outline of Indian Prehistory. Palaka Pub.

Unit – II: Primate Evolution

1 credit

A. Theories of Evolution

Lamarckism, Darwinism, Synthetic theory

B. Living primates

- e. Definition (Mivart) and general characteristic features of order Primates.
- f. Evolutionary trends of the Primates.
- g. Classification of the order Primates –G.G. Simpson (1945) and modified by Simons (1972) with features and example up to family.
- h. Platyrrhine and Catarrhine monkeys- distribution, characteristics and differences. Anthropoid apes : Features, classification, distribution, and social behavior of the anthropoid apes.
- f. Skeletal comparison of anthropoid apes with that of man.

**FIELD BASED PROJECT REPORT ON MUSEUM VISIT OR CULTURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT (CRM)**

a. Project report on any Museum visit/ History of Museum, Galleries, in details study of morphological characters, use, cultural period (Prehistoric / protohistoric / historic objects) of 10 exhibits.

OR

b. Cultural resource management (application, problem and prospective), the reasons and destruction and legislative measures of an archaeological site (urban or rural).

**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA
ANTHROPOLOGY SYLLABUS**

SEMESTER – VI

MAJOR

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No
ANTM- DSCC - 13 –TH/P	Contribution to Archaeological Anthropology in India	3+1	2
ANTM- DSCC -14-TH/P	Anthropological Demography, Disease and Public Health	3+1	3
ANTM- DSCC -15-TH/P	Anthropology in Practice II	3+1	5

MINOR

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No
MANT--MR-CC-3 – TH/ P	Archaeological, Biological and Social-Cultural Anthropology I	3+1	6
MANT – MR-CC-4-TH/P	Holocene Cultures and Living Primates	3+1	8

For Minor, Papers CC-3 and CC-4 are flexible; both may be taken in either Semester V or Semester VI.

MDC

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No
MANT-MDC-CC-7-TH/P	Archaeological, Biological and Social Cultural Anthropology III	3+1	10

The MDC (CC-7) paper is flexible; it may be accepted either in Semester V (CC-6 + CC-7) or in Semester VI (CC-7 + CC-8).

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No
MANT-MDC-CC-8 - TH/P	Archaeological, Biological and Social Cultural Anthropology IV	3+1	11

MDC-MINOR

Course	Name of the Paper	Credit	Page No
MANT-MDC-MC-5-TH/P	Archaeological, Biological and Social Cultural Anthropology II	3+1	14
MANT-MDC-MC-6-TH/P	Fossil Primates and the Areas of Social-Cultural Anthropology	3+1	16

ANTHROPOLOGY – MAJOR

SEMESTER - VI

ANTM- DSCC- 13 –TH

3 credits

CONTRIBUTION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY IN INDIA

- i) European Orientalism (17th and 18th Century): Sir William Jones and the creation of Asiatic Society, Impact of colonialism, post-colonialism and orientalism on Indian Archaeology
- ii) Classification of Indian Archaeology (Verma, 1997)
 - Period – I Pre Sankalian era (1840 – 1940)
 - Period – II Sankalian era (1940 – 1990)
 - Period – III Post Sankalian era (1990 onwards)
- iii) Brief outline of the contributions of Meadows Taylor (megaliths of south India); Robert Bruce Foote (Attirampakkam), Cunningham (Sanchi and Sarnath excavation), Rakhal Das Bandhopadhyay (Mohenjodaro excavation), Sir John Marshall (Harappa excavation), Sir Mortimer Wheeler (Arikamedu excavation), Rai Bahadur Dayaram Sahni (Harappa excavation), De Terra and Paterson (Yale-Cambridge expedition), H. D. Sankalia (General overview), Dharani Sen (Mayurbhanj excavation), V. D. Krishnaswamy (Megaliths of south India), V. N. Misra (Balathal excavation), K. Paddaya (Ethnoarchaeological overview), D. K. Bhattacharya (Indian prehistory), Asok Ghosh (Paleolithic of Singbhum), Ranjana Ray (Eastern Indian prehistory), V. S. Shinde (Rakhigarhi excavation), K. K. Basa (Pre and Protohistory of Odisha), Bishnupriya Basak (Bengal microlithic culture) and S. Pappu (Attirampakkam excavation)

ANTM-DSCC- 13 –P

1 credit

CONTRIBUTION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY IN INDIA

Practical :Fieldwork on Geomorphology (5 days' stay excluding journey)

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

- i. Study of topo sheets and topographic maps.
 - ii. Study of geomorphology of the chosen area with justifications
 - iii. Use of tools----picks, knives, brushes, compass
 - 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

Readings:

- 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: RatnaSagar Private Limited
- Paddayya, K. 2013. Essays in History of Archaeology: Themes, Institutions and Personalities. Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
- Settari, 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

ANTM-DSCC- 14 –TH

3 credits

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY, DISEASE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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, 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. Sources of data, fertility, mortality and morbidity, migration- overview and basic concept

Unit - III

National policies; National Population Policy; National Health Policy; National Policy on Reproductive Health Care, culture, social systems and anthropological demography, Anthropological Demography and Public Health, Concept of Demographic Transition, Indian demographic scenario.

Unit -IV

Public health and policy- disease burden and surveillance, government policies

Unit – V

Bio-medical anthropology- communicable and non-communicable disease, environment, lifestyle and seasonal variations of disease, concept of fitness and energetics with special reference to India.

ANTM-DSCC- 14 – P

1 credit

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY, DISEASE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The students should collect demographic or disease or public health data using empirical data from field work and will prepare a report.

Readings:

- Barkley G. W. (1958). *Techniques of Population Analysis*. John Wiley and Sons, NY, USA.
- Howell N. (1986). *Demographic Anthropology*. *Annual review of Anthropology*. 15: 2019-46.
- Kertzer D. I. and Fricke T. (1997). *Anthropological Demography*. University of Chicago Press, London.
- Bernardi L. (2007). *An introduction to Anthropological Demography*. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research working paper WP2007-031. Germany
- Barua S. (2002). *Human Genetics: An Anthropological Perspective*. Classique Books, Kolkata.
- Cox Peter. (1950). *Demography*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

ANTM-DSCC- 15 –TH**3 credits****ANTHROPOLOGY IN PRACTICE II****1. Climate and Anthropology: Brief Introduction**

- i) The unique contribution of anthropology
- ii) The growth of climate anthropology
- iii) Global diversity
- iv) Forms of engagement
- v) Climate anthropology as a new departure

2. Artificial Intelligence (AI) - Brief Introduction of AI in Cultural Anthropology

- i) Anthropology through AI perspective
- ii) The methodological focal points
- iii) Complexity of human–nonhuman interaction through Algorithmic Ethnography
- iv) Amy and Maxine or any humanising instance of AI
- v) Pros-Cons, Gaps- silences and Disruption-enhancement of Anthropology

3. Anthropology of materiality

- i) Core concepts (archaeology, in fracture, waste)
- ii) Themes and application: toxicity and environmental impact, religious objects and practices, settler materiality, the Anthropocene
- iii) Broader connection: social life, power and meaning, connectivity.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN PRACTICE - II

The project shall be undertaken on any one of the following topics.

1. Focuses on AI in ethnographic analysis, climate change impacts, and anthropology of materiality, activities include AI-based text mining.
2. Climate perception surveys and object ethnography tracing material life cycles.
3. Encourages critical thinking, ethical debates, and applied learning through case studies and role-plays.

References

- Crate Susan A., (2011), *Climate and Culture: Anthropology in the Era of Contemporary Climate Change*, Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 40 pp. 175-194
- Eriksen, Thomas Hylland. (2021) 2023. “Climate change”. In *The Open Encyclopedia of Anthropology*, edited by Felix Stein. Facsimile of the first edition in *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Anthropology*. Online: <http://doi.org/10.29164/21climatechange>
- Laime, S., K. Balcare, E. Gailīte, R. Grīnvalde, and A. Vaivade (2024), ‘Perspectives on Climate Change Impact on Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Case of Traditional Lamprey Fishing in Latvia’, *Anthropological Journal of European Cultures* 33, no. 1: 26–36.
- MazariNacereddine2024 How Anthropology Benefits From Artificial Intelligence?ASJP Volume:9,1 (2024), p 404-41
- McDermott, P., and M. NicCraith (2024), ‘Intangible Cultural Heritage and Climate Change: Sustainability and Adaptability in a Time of Crisis?’, *Anthropological Journal of European Cultures* 33, no. 1: 1–10.
- O'Reilly Jessica, Cindy Isenhour, Pamela McElwee and Ben Orlove. (2020), *Climate Change: Expanding Anthropological Possibilities · Annual Review of Anthropology*, Vol. 49 pp. 13–29
- Van Voorst R, Hilhorst D (2018) Key points of interactive research: an ethnographic approach to crisis. In: Olofsson A, Zinn JO (eds) *Researching risk and uncertainty. methodologies, methods and research strategies (critical studies in risk and uncertainty)*. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, p 53–77
- Wit Sara and Sophie Haines. (2022) Climate change reception studies in anthropology. *WIREs Clim Change*. . Vol. 13(1).

ANTHROPOLOGY – MINOR

MANT--MR-CC-3 – TH

3 Credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY - I

UNIT– I: Archaeological Anthropology

1. Development of prehistoric cultures from the earliest evidences up to the beginning of historical times; on a regional basis–Africa and Europe.
 - a. Earliest Pleistocene cultures of Africa, and their subsequent development with special emphasis to East Africa Lake Turkana basin (sites – Olduvai Gorge, Hadar, Laetoli,). Only relevant brief sketches are to be given.
 - b. 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 classifications and reasons for nomenclatures. 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) are to be studied.

UNIT – II: Biological Anthropology: Human Genetics

- a. Definition and application of knowledge of genetics.
- b. Normal chromosomal constitution of man. Brief outline of Karyotype and Denver system of human chromosome classification.
- c. Basic structure of DNA and RNA, with comparison
- d. Brief concept of Aneuploidy and Polyploidy; Numerical chromosomal aberration in man; Causes and manifestation (Down's Syndrome, Turner's Syndrome and Klinefelter's Syndrome).
- e. Mendelian principles: its explanation and application in man.
- f. Mendelian inheritance in Man-autosomal dominant (PTC), autosomal recessive (albinism), sex chromosomal-dominant (Vitamin-D-resistant-rickets), recessive (colour blindness).
- g. Multiple allele and Polymorphic character in man (ABO Blood group system.)

UNIT-III : Social-cultural Anthropology

1. Some important areas of Anthropology (brief notes) : Medical anthropology, Urban anthropology, Development and anthropology, Applied anthropology, Cognitive anthropology, Visual anthropology,
2. Contemporary social issues: Poverty, Inequality and Justice; Gender, Social movements, Informal economy and Sustainable development.
3. Regional Anthropology : Tribes (Scheduled tribes), Distribution of Indian tribes Geography and language,. Village studies in India till 1970. Varna – Jati, Untouchables and Jajmani system.

Biological Anthropology**1. Measurement on head and face (Cephalometry on at least 3 subjects)**

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.

2. Measurements on trunk and limbs (on at least 3 subjects.)

1. Height vertex, 2. Height tragus, 3. Height acromion, 4. Height radiale, 5. Height stylion, 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

3. Genetic tests (On three subjects): Following standard technique i). ABO and Rh (D) blood group systems

(ii) Test for colour blindness

(iii) PTC / PTU tasting ability

4. Indices

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

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. Trethan, 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.
8. Clark, D. (1977). *Prehistoric Europe; The Economic Basis*.
9. Karl W. Butzer. (1971). *Environment and Archeology: An Ecological Approach to Prehistory*. Walter de Gruyter, Inc.; 2nd ed.
10. Nanda, S. (1984). Cultural Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ. Company, California.
11. Hobel, E.A. (1974). The Law of Primitive Man. New York.
12. Fried, M. (1967). The Evolution of Political Society. Random House, New York.
13. Bandyopadhyay, S. ((2010). Samajik Sanskritik Nribijnan (in Bengali), Parul, Kolkata.
14. Dube, S.C. (1952). Social Anthropology, Hyderabad.
15. Majumder, D.N. and Madan T.N. (1956). An Introduction to Social anthropology, Asia Publ. House, Bombay.
16. Mayer, L. (1995). An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oxford

- University Press. New Delhi.
17. Srivastava, A.R.N. (1997). What is Anthropology? K.K. Pub., Allahabad, India.

MANT--MR-CC-4 – TH

3 credits

HOLOCENE CULTURE AND LIVING PRIMATES

Unit – I: Archaeological Anthropology

2 credits

- Mesolithic cultures of Europe with special emphasis on Maglemosian, Kitchen Midden, Azilian, Tardenoisian culture.
- Neolithic culture of Europe with characteristic features, distribution with special emphasis on food production.
- Salient features of Urbanization and civilization, study of ancient civilization (Egypt and Mesopotamia).
- Evolution of technology – stone tool technology, pottery technology, metal technology.

References:

- Sankalia, H. D. (1974). Prehistory and Proto-History of India and Pakistan.
- Misra V.D. and Pal J.N. (2002). (Ed.) Mesolithic India. Allahabad: Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.
- Bhattacharya D.K. (1995). An outline of Indian Prehistory. Palaka Pub.

Unit – II : Primate Evolution

1 credit

A. Theories of Evolution

Lamarckism, Darwinism, Synthetic theory

B. Living primates

- Definition (Mivart) and general characteristic features of order Primates.
- Evolutionary trends of the Primates.
- Classification of the order Primates – G.G. Simpson (1945) and modified by Simons (1972) with features and example up to family.
- Platyrrhine and Catarrhine monkeys – distribution, characteristics and differences. Anthropoid apes : Features, classification, distribution, and social behavior of the anthropoid apes.
- Skeletal comparison of anthropoid apes with that of man.

**FIELD BASED PROJECT REPORT ON MUSEUM VISIT OR CULTURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT (CRM)**

a. Project report on any Museum visit/ History of Museum, Galleries, in details study of morphological characters, use, cultural period (Prehistoric / protohistoric / historic objects) of 10 exhibits.

OR

b. Cultural resource management (application, problem and prospective), the reasons and destruction and legislative measures of an archaeological site (urban or rural).

ANTHROPOLOGY – MDC

MANT-MDC-CC-7-TH

3 Credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY III

UNIT – I: Archaeological anthropology II

Early phases of Indian Civilization

- 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.
- ii. Earliest Civilizations: Concept/ features of civilization according to Braidwood and Childe. Harappan civilizations – to be studied in details. Chalcolithic India- classification and characters.

UNIT – II: Forensic Anthropology

- i. Introduction to Forensic Anthropology and its relationship with forensic science. Application of forensic anthropology.
- ii. Forensic anthropology : Personal identification from skeleton. Identification of Human and Non-Human Skeletal Remains, age and sex estimation.
- iii. Introduction to Dermatoglyphics : history and development, scope and applications. Pattern types : arch, loop and whorl. Palm Print: area, triradii, atd angle.
- iv. Types of Fingerprints: Plastic, Visible and Latent Prints. Method for development of latent fingerprints-Powder Methods. Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

Suggested readings

- Cummins, H., & Midlo, C. (1961). Fingerprints, palms and soles: An introduction to dermatoglyphics (Vol. 319). New York: Dover Publications.
- Jain, A. K., Flynn, P., & Ross, A. A. (2007). Handbook of biometrics. Springer Science & Business Media.
- Lee, H. C., Ramotowski, R., & Gaensslen, R. E. (Eds.). (2001). Advances in fingerprint technology. CRC press.
- Mehta, M. K. (1980). Identification of thumb impression and cross examination of fingerprints. N. M. Tripathi Publication, Bombay.
- Mukherjee D., Mukherjee D. and Bharati P. (2009). Laboratory Manual for Biolo

gical Anthropology. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.

- Bass W.M. (1971). Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field manual of the Human Skeleton. Columbia: Special Publications Missouri Archaeological Society.
- Black S. and Ferguson E. (2011). Forensic Anthropology 2000 to 2010. CRC Press, London.
- Byers, S.N. (2008). Forensic Anthropology. Boston: Pearson Education LTD.

UNIT – III: Field methods/techniques, concept and theories

- i. Concept : approach, method/s, techniques, methodology, empathy, rapport, ethical issues, informant/respondent/participant, key informant, notes for fieldwork, emic-etic view, ethnocentrism, subjective/objective.
- ii. Data collection: data types, sampling, schedule and questionnaire, ethnography, interview, observation, case study, survey, focused group discussion, participatory techniques, genealogy, photography.
- iii. Qualitative, quantitative and mixed approaches.

MANT-MDC- CC- 8 –TH

3 Credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY IV

UNIT – I (Archaeological anthropology)

- a. Heritage management: Introduction to heritage: Understanding the meaning of heritage, types of heritage (Tangible, Intangible and leaving); defining heritage "Heritage" and its value and significance, classification of cultural assets.
- b. Concept of conservation; conservation principles and practices.
- c. Cultural heritage management.
- d. Conservation plan, management plan, disaster management, sustainable conservation.

Readings:

- Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan (2017) The Vedic Age, History and Culture of the Indian People, Volume 01, <https://archive.org/details/vedicage00bhar>
- Rajagopalachari, C. (1951) Mahabharata. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- <https://archive.org/details/mahabharta00cra>
- Singh, U. (2024) A history of ancient and early medieval India: from the stone age to the 12th Century, Delhi: Pearson.
- Thapar, R. (1967) From lineage to state: social formation in the mid-first millennium B.C. in the Ganga Valley. London: Oxford University Press.
- Thapar, R. (1990) History of India, Vol. I, Penguin; New Edition, <https://archive.org/details/history-of-india-vol-1-romila-thapar/mode/2up>
- Thapar, R. (2012) Asoka and the decline of the Mauryas. India: Oxford University Press

UNIT – II (Biological anthropology) : Anthropological Demography

- a. 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.

b. Definition of Anthropological Demography, aims and objectives of Anthropological Demography, importance of Anthropological Demography, Development of Anthropological Demography.

c. Vital Statistics, techniques and measurements used in anthropological demography: Fertility, Mortality, Sex Ratio, Age Specific Rates.

Readings:

- Barkley G. W. (1958). *Techniques of Population Analysis*. John Wiley and Sons, NY, USA.
- Howell N. (1986). *Demographic Anthropology*. *Annual review of Anthropology*. 15:2019-46.
- Kertzer D. I. and Fricke T. (1997). *Anthropological Demography*. University of Chicago Press, London.
- 4. Bernardi L. (2007). *An introduction to Anthropological Demography*. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research working paper WP2007-031. German
- 5. Barua S. (2002). *Human Genetics: An Anthropological Perspective*. Classique Books, Kolkata.
- Cox Peter. (1950). *Demography*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

UNIT – III (Social-Cultural Anthropology)

Ecological Anthropology

A. Concept, History, scope of study, Methods in ecological anthropology

B. Theoretical approaches: Ethno-ecology, cultural ecology, cultural adaptation, environmental determinism, cultural determinism, environmental anthropology.

C. Approaches to Ecology and environment with: Examples of tribal / ethnic, Peasant, and urban communities

D. Technology and Livelihood and small-scale economy: anthropological understanding of technology with examples (e.g. foraging/gathering-hunting, horticultural, pastoral economy, agricultural economy)

Readings:

- Steward, J. H. (1955). *Theory of Culture Change: The Methodology of Multilinear Evolution*. University of Illinois Press.
- Rappaport, R. A. (1968). *Pigs for the Ancestors: Ritual in the Ecology of a New Guinea People*. Yale University Press.
- Moran, E. F. (2006). *People and Nature: An Introduction to Human Ecological Relations*. Blackwell Publishing.
- Netting, R. M. (1986). *Cultural Ecology*. Waveland Press.

- Vayda, A. P., & McCay, B. J. (1975). New Directions in Ecology and Ecological Anthropology. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 4, 293–306.
- Milton, K. (1997). *Ecologies: Anthropology, Culture and the Environment*. Routledge.
- Ellen, R. (1982). *Environment, Subsistence and System: The Ecology of Small-scale Social Formations*. Cambridge University Press.
- Orlove, B. (1980). Ecological Anthropology. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 9, 235–273.
- Descola, P., & Pálsson, G. (Eds.). (1996). *Nature and Society: Anthropological Perspectives*. Routledge.
- Dove, M. R., & Carpenter, C. (2008). *Environmental Anthropology: A Historical Reader*. Blackwell Publishing.

MANT-MDC – CC - 8 – P: Archaeological, Biological and Social Cultural Anthropology III
1 Credits

Project work should be done on the above mentioned units of this paper (Any one).

ANTHROPOLOGY – MDC-MINOR

MANT-MDC-MC-5-TH

3 Credits

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY - II

UNIT – I: Prehistory of India

1. A brief history of Indian prehistory. 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.
2. Palaeolithic India: brief outlines of the following regional cultures, including the concept of Flake-Blade culture –a) North India- Soan Culture, b) Central India- Narmada culture; c) Eastern India- Pallahara; d) South India- Nevasian Culture.
3. Microlithic Cultures of India: Brief outlines of the following regional cultures with emphasis on Birbhanpur, Bagor, Langhnaj, and Sarai Nahar Rai, with Reference to Teaching Microlithic Cultures. The focus is to be given more on regional variability and environmental adaptability rather than being site-specific.

UNIT – II: Human Genetics and its application

1. Genetic counselling: definition, aim and methods. Genetic counselling for autosomal (thalassemia) and X chromosomal (haemophilia) inheritance.
2. Forensic anthropology: Personal identification from blood groups and skeleton. Medico legal application – paternity diagnosis
3. Birth defects: Teratogens, substance abuse, Alcohol, Smoking, Occupational Hazards
4. Bio-statistics: Measures of central tendency-mean, median, mode; measures of dispersion – standard deviation, standard error of mean.

UNIT – III Medical Anthropology

1. Medical Anthropology: Definition, scope and major areas of study and approaches of Medical anthropology
2. Theoretical Orientation: Medical ecology, ethno medicine, Applied Medicinal anthropology
3. Approaches of Medical anthropology: Ethno-medical approach, Critical approach, Clinical approach and political economy of health
4. Anthropology in Medicine and Anthropology of Medicine
5. Ethno-medical Anthropology: Disease aetiology, disease classification, diagnosis and healing in folk societies; Culture-bound syndromes, Traditional Medicine in India, challenges to ethno-medical practices

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY-II**(Any One Unit)****Unit - I****Project work: Medical Anthropology from the surroundings**

Explores disease, illness, and health care practices in surrounding area. Activities include surveys on healthcare access, case studies of government hospitals and private clinics, mapping traditional vs. modern healing practices, and documenting and interviewing communities on medical pluralism.

Unit - II

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.

Unit – III

Project work on family study of blood group inheritance pattern (at least two families) on available data (lab work not required)

Readings:

- Banarjee B G and Ritual J(1988): Folk Illness and Ethno medicine, New Delhi, NorthernBookCentre.
- Brown J Peter, Ronanld L. Barret, Mark B Padilla (1998) Medical Anthropology: AnUnderstanding to the Fields; In Understanding and Applying Medical Anthropology (Ed) Brown JPeter;California, Mayfield Publishing Company.
- Ember and Ember (2004): Encyclopaedia of Medical anthropology: Health andIllnessinWorldCultures. KluwerAcademic/PlenumPublishers, NewYork.
- FosterMGeorge&AndersonBG(1978):MedicalAnthropology,NewYork,John Wiley&Sons;PP51 -79.
- Janzen M. John (2002) :The Social Fabric of Health :An Introduction to Medical Anthropology, Newyork, McGraw Hill.
- Johnson T.M & Sargent FG (Ed) (1990): Medical Anthropology: A Hand Book of Theory andMethod;NewYork, Green wood Press.
- JohnsonT.M&SargentFG(Ed)(1990):MedicalAnthropology:AHandBookofTheoryandMetho d;NewYork, Green wood Press
- JoshiPC&AnilMahajan(Ed)(1990):MedicalAnthropology,NewDelhi,ReliancePublishingHo

use.

- 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)2786–279.
- Leiban R W (1974): Medical Anthropology In Hand Book of Social and Cultural Anthropology(Ed)Honnigman; Chicago, Rand McNally&Co (pages 1031 -1071)
- LeslieCharlesC(1976):AsianMedicalSystems,Berkeley,UniversityofCaliforniaPress.
- Lewis,R.((1997).HumanGenetics:ConceptsandApplication.McGraw-Hill,USA.
- Madrigal L. (2012). Statistics for Anthropology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- SalilBasu(Ed)(1994):TribalHealthinIndia,Delhi,ManakPublications.
- Sarkar,R.M.(2003).JoibikNribijnan(InBengali),knowledgeHouse,Kolkata.
- Umrao,S.P.(2002).StatisticalAnalysis.ChanakyaPub.Pvt.Ltd.,NewDelhi.

MANT-MDC-MC-6-TH

3 credits

FOSSIL PRIMATES AND THE AREAS OF SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

UNIT I: Fossil Primates

1 credit

- a. Dryopithecus, Sivapithecus, Ramapithecus
- b. Earlier hominins: *Australopithecus afarensis* and *Australopithecus africanus*
- c. Emergence of genus Homo – Homo habilis, Homo erectus (Java and Peking varieties)
- d. Emergence of archaic Homo sapiens – Neanderthals (La Chapelle-aux-Saints and Tabun)
- e. Anatomically modern Homo sapiens – Cro-Magnon

Readings:

- Kroeber, A.L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- Sarkar, R.M. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan (In Bengali), knowledge House, Kolkata.
- Mukherjee, D. (2003). Joibik Nribijnan. J.N. Pub. House.
- Jurmain, R., Kilgore, L. Trethan, W., Ciochon, R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA
- Kroeber, A.L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- Kotta, C.P. (2000). Anthropology: The Exploration of Human Diversity. McGraw-Hill Co. Inc.
- Hooton, A. E. (1994). Up from the Ape. The McMillan Co. NY, USA.
- Le Gross Clark, W.E. (1971). The Antecedents of Man. Edinburgh University Press.
- Day, M.H. (1965). Guide to Fossil Man. World Pub. Co., Cleave Land.
- Simpson, G. G. 1945. “The Principles of Classification and a Classification of Mammals.” Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 85: 1–350.

UNIT II: Social-Cultural Anthropology

2 credits

A. 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

Readings:

- Bandyopadhyay, S. (2021). Samajik Sanskritik Nribigyan [In Bengali]. Parul Prakasani.
- Bowie, F. (2006). The anthropology of religion: An introduction (2nd ed.). Blackwell Publishing.
- Crapanzano, V. (2000). Theories of religion. Cambridge University Press.
- Durkheim, É. (1995). The elementary forms of religious life (K. E. Fields, Trans.). Free Press. (Original work published 1912)
- Glazier, S. D. (Ed.). (1999). Anthropology of religion: A handbook. Greenwood Press.
- Sarkar, R. M. (2003). Samajik-Sanskritik Nribijyan [In Bengali]. Knowledge House.
- Srinivas, M. N. (1952). Religion and society among the Coorgs of South India. Clarendon Press.

B. Backwards Communities in India and Development

Indian tribes: an outline of anthropological studies, distribution according to economy. Sectors, Problems, plans and agencies of development, welfare of the tribes, SC and OBC in India, Constitutional provisions and safeguards of the SC, ST and OBC.

Readings:

- Dumont, L. (1970). *Homo hierarchicus: The caste system and its implications*. University of Chicago Press.
- E-Gyankosh, Government of India. (n.d.). *Distribution of tribes in India – Tribal cultures of India*. <https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/antp05/chapter/distribution-of-tribes-in-india/>
- Laxmikanth, M. (2021). *Indian polity* (6th ed.). McGraw Hill Education.
- Palshikar, S., Suri, K. C., & Yadav, Y. (Eds.). (2014). *Indian democracy*. Oxford University Press.
- Patil, R. (Ed.). (2020). *Tribal development in India*. SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9789354791710>

C. Peasant village

Concept, features, habitation, economy and changes. Panchayati Raj, with special emphasis on West Bengal.

Readings:

- Bhattacharya, M. (2002). Panchayati raj in West Bengal: Democratic decentralisation or democratic centralism. Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd.

- Dasgupta, S. (1984). Panchayati Raj institutions in West Bengal: A study in community participation. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development.
- Dhanagare, D. N. (1983). Peasant movements in India, 1920–1950. Oxford University Press.
- Mallick, M. A. (2004). Panchayati raj and tribal development in West Bengal: A field study. Minerva Associates.
- Sinha, S. (1996). Tribal polities and state systems in India. Manohar.
- Webster, N. (1992). Panchayati raj and the decentralisation of development planning in West Bengal: A case study. K.P. Bagchi & Company.

MANT-MDC-MC-6-P

1 credit

Project work on the Government policies and programmes

- Study of the major government policies and programmes for the People with emphasis on the state of West Bengal, like land reforms, Abas Yojona, Kanyashree, Sabooj Sathi, Midday Meal, Sasthya Sathi, Laxmi Bhandar, Rupasree and etc.
- Data should be collected from 10 beneficiaries of the local community on any two government policies and programmes mentioned above, with the following points:
 - a) Significance b) Problems c) Students' assessment.
- Submission of the report and viva-voce.