



2-YEAR NEP PG CURRICULUM

M.A. ANTHROPOLOGY PROGRAMME

SUBJECT CODE = ANT

FOR POSTGRADUATE COURSES UNDER RANCHI UNIVERSITY, RANCHI



Implemented w.e.f.
Academic Session 2025-26 Onwards



UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Ranchi University, Ranchi-834008, Jharkhand, India

Website: www.ruanthropology.in

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Ref No: Anth/2780/25

Date: 13.06.2025

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Approval by the Members of the NEP Implementation and Monitoring Committee of Ranchi University, Ranchi

The prepared Curriculum of the Master's Degree has been approved by the NEP Implementation and Monitoring Committee of R.U., duly forwarded by the Head of the Department; it will be offered to the Students of the 1-year and 2-year Postgraduate Programme. It is implemented from the 1st Semester of the Academic Session 2025-26 and onwards.

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COURSE STRUCTURE FOR PG 'PG DIPLOMA/ COURSEWORK ONLY/ COURSEWORK WITH RESEARCH/ RESEARCH ONLY'

Table 1: Credit Framework for Two-Year Postgraduate Programme [Total Credits = 80]

Academic Level	Level of Courses	Semester	Coursework Level 400	Coursework Level 500	Research Preparedness	Research thesis/ Project/ Patent	Total Credits
YEAR 1							
Level 6	Coursework	I	4+4+4	4+4	---	---	20
		II	4+4+4	4+4	---	---	20
YEAR 2: Exit Point: Having an Internship of 4 credits Exit allowed with PG Diploma Certificate							
Level 6.5	Coursework	III	---	4+4+4+4+4	---	---	20
		IV	---	4+4+4+4+4	---	---	20
OR							
Level 6.5	Coursework + Research	III	---	4+4+4+4+4	---	---	20
		IV	---	---	20	---	20
OR							
Level 6.5	Research	III	---	---	20	---	20
		IV	---	---	---	20	20
Total credits of P.G. Programme = 80							

Note: Every student has to take any one Value-added course of 2-credits compulsorily in the 1st Semester of the PG programme.

HIGHLIGHTS OF NEP PG CURRICULUM

CREDIT OF COURSES

The term 'credit' refers to the weightage given to a course, usually in terms of the number of instructional hours per week assigned to it. The workload relating to a course is measured in terms of credit hours. It determines the number of hours of instruction required per week over a semester (minimum 15 weeks).

- a) One hour of teaching/ Lectures or two hours of laboratory /practical work will be assigned per class/interaction.

One credit for Theory	= <u>15 Hours of Teaching</u>
One credit for Practicum	= <u>30 Hours of Practical work</u>
One credit for Internship	= <u>02 Weeks of Practical experience</u>

- b) For credit determination, instruction is divided into three major components:

Hours (L) – Classroom Hours of one hour duration.

Tutorials (T) – Special, elaborate instructions on specific topics of one hour duration

Practical (P) – Laboratory or field exercises in which the student has to do experiments or other practical work of a two-hour duration.

Internship – For the Exit option after 1st year of the 2-year P.G. Programme for the award of P.G. Diploma, Level 6.5, Students can either complete two 4-week internships worth 2 credits each or one 8-week internship for all 4 credits. This practical experience connects academic learning with real-world applications, offering valuable exposure to professional environments in their fields of study

PG CURRICULUM

1. The PG Curriculum will be either of 1-year duration for students who studied the four-year UG Programme (FYUGP) or a 2-year duration for students who studied a three-year UG programme from a CBCS/LOCF/FYUGP Curriculum.
2. There is a flexible mode in the PG programme offered to the students of Ranchi University, Ranchi. The total credit for any semester will be 20 credits.
3. **Two-year PG curriculum:** The First year of the PG curriculum offers coursework only. There will be 3 courses at level 400 and 2 courses at level 500 in the first and the second semesters of any 2-year PG programme.
4. **One-year PG curriculum:** The Courses in the 1-year PG programme and the second year of the 2-year PG programme are the same.
 - a. **Course work only:** There will be 5 courses at level 500 of 4 credits each in every semester for the coursework offered in the programme.
 - b. **Course work and Research:** There will be 5 courses at the level 500 bearing 4 credits each in the first semester of a 1-year PG or in the third semester of a 2-year PG. There will be Research work offered in the next semester for this mode offered in the programme. The eligibility for this mode is available in the NEP PG curriculum of Ranchi University, Ranchi.
 - c. **Research work only:** The eligible student will be offered this mode to conduct extensive research under the supervision of a guide. Each semester will be equivalent to 20 credits. The selection of a candidate for the research mode will depend upon the eligibility of the student, availability of the guide and seat in the department/institution of Ranchi University, Ranchi.

PROMOTION CRITERIA

Two Years Post-graduation programme having coursework only:

- i. Each course shall be of **100 marks** having two components: **30 marks for Sessional Internal Assessment (SIA), conducted by the Department/College and 70 marks for the End Semester University Examination (ESUE), conducted by the University.**
- ii. The marks of SIA shall further break into, 20 for Internal Written Examinations, 05 for Assignment/Project/Seminar presentation and 05 for attendance in the classroom lectures and other activities of the Department/College.

- iii. The Requisite Marks obtained by a student in a particular subject will be the criteria for promotion to the next Semester.
- iv. There shall be two written internal examinations, each of 1 hour duration and each of 20 marks, in a semester out of which the '**Better One out of Two**' shall be taken for computation of marks under SIA.
- v. It is compulsory to pass the Mid-Semester examination. If someone fails in the Mid-Semester exam of a particular course, he/she has to retake both the Mid-Semester and End-Semester exams next year, regardless of how many marks he/she obtained in the End-Semester Examination.
- vi. In case a student fails to secure pass marks in End Semester Examination, then he/she has to appear only in End Semester Examination of the following Sessions within the period of Upper Limit of Four Years and the Marks of Mid Semester will be carried for the preparation of result.
- vii. Students' final marks and the result will be based on the marks obtained in Mid Semester and End Semester Examination taken together.
- viii. The pass marks in the programme will be 45% of the total marks obtained in each Core/ Elective/ Other Courses offered.
- ix. In absolute terms of marks obtained in a course, **a minimum of 28 marks is essential in the ESUE and a minimum of 17 marks is to be secured in the SIA** to clear the course. In other words, a student shall have to pass separately in the ESUE and in the SIA by securing the minimum marks prescribed here.
- x. Every candidate seeking to appear in the ESUE shall be issued an Admit Card by the University. **No candidate will be permitted to appear in the examination without a valid admit card.**
- xi. A candidate shall be permitted to proceed in next Semester (2nd, 3rd and 4th) **provided he/she has passed at least in 3 courses out of 5 courses** in the respective semester in theory and practical/ project courses taken together.
- xii. A student will have to clear all his papers within a maximum of Four Years of duration to qualify for the degree.

However, it will be necessary to procure pass marks in each of the papers before completion of the programme.

VALUE-ADDED COURSES

1. The Value-added course will be of **2 credits** to be covered during the first semester.
2. There will be objective-type questions asked in the End Semester University Examination (ESUE).
3. There will be an OMR-based examination and the correct answer is to be marked by a black ballpoint pen only on the OMR sheet provided by the University.
4. For the **50 Marks Examination**, the student will be provided **two hours** to mark their responses.
5. Students are not allowed to choose or repeat courses already undergone at the undergraduate level in the proposed major and minor streams.
6. The performance in this course will not influence the SGPA or CGPA of the PG Programme where the student is registered to obtain the Master's Degree. However, it will be mandatory to secure minimum pass marks in the course before exit from the PG Programme.
7. If the student fails to secure the minimum pass marks in the Value-added course in the first semester, he may appear in the examination of the said course with the following batch of the next session.
8. The student may appear in the examination of the said course further if could not clear the course in the following attempt, subject to the date of validation of the Registration.

The existing Regulations of the PG Curriculum of Ranchi University, Ranchi, shall govern any matters not mentioned above.

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AIMS OF MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMME IN ANTHROPOLOGY

The aim of the Master's degree programme in Anthropology is to provide:

The Master's Degree Programme in Anthropology aims to provide students with advanced theoretical knowledge, methodological skills, and research competence to understand human biological, social, cultural, and ecological diversity across time and space. The programme integrates classical anthropological foundations with contemporary approaches, field-based learning, digital tools, and Indian Knowledge Systems to address present-day social, cultural, developmental, and environmental challenges.

1. Academic and Knowledge Advancement

- To develop a comprehensive understanding of the core branches of Anthropology, including Social-Cultural Anthropology, Biological Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology, and Ecological Anthropology.
- To familiarize students with classical and contemporary anthropological theories for interpreting human behavior, culture, evolution, and social change.
- To strengthen analytical and critical thinking skills for understanding simple, complex, tribal, rural, and urban societies in India and globally.

2. Research Competence and Innovation

- To train students in anthropological research methodology, including qualitative and quantitative approaches, ethnography, participant observation, interviews, case studies, and surveys.
- To provide intensive fieldwork experience through village studies, tribal studies, biological and archaeological practicals, and supervised dissertation research.
- To develop skills in data collection, analysis, interpretation, report writing, and ethical research practices.

3. Environmental and Societal Relevance

- To enhance understanding of human–environment relationships, traditional ecological knowledge, sacred groves, and sustainable resource management.
- To promote awareness of tribal cultures, indigenous knowledge systems, social movements, identity, and processes of socio-cultural change.
- To enable students to apply anthropological insights to policy-making, community development, social justice, and cultural preservation.

4. Professional and Career Development

- To prepare students for careers in academics, research institutions, NGOs, government services, development agencies, museums, archives, media, tourism, and heritage sectors.
- To strengthen communication, teamwork, leadership, and documentation skills required for professional practice.
- To inculcate ethical responsibility, cultural sensitivity, and respect for human diversity in research and applied work.

5. Lifelong Learning and Global Perspective

- To foster intellectual curiosity, adaptability, and lifelong learning in response to evolving anthropological knowledge and global challenges.
- To develop a global outlook by linking local and regional anthropological studies with national and international perspectives.
- To encourage socially responsible scholarship contributing to inclusive, sustainable, and culturally informed futures.

PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES

The broad aims of Master's degree programme in Anthropology are:

The Master's Degree Programme in Anthropology aims to develop academically sound, research-oriented, and socially responsive anthropologists with a strong grounding in theory, fieldwork, and applied practice. On successful completion of the programme, the graduates will be able to:

1. Knowledge and Conceptual Understanding

- Demonstrate advanced and integrated knowledge of Social–Cultural Anthropology, Biological Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology, and Applied Anthropology.
- Explain key anthropological theories, concepts, and debates related to culture, society, evolution, ecology, development, gender, health, and technology.
- Understand tribal societies of India, indigenous knowledge systems, traditional medicine, and cultural institutions in their historical and contemporary contexts.
- Analyze processes of social change, urbanization, globalization, and modernization using anthropological perspectives.

2. Research Skills and Methodological Competence

- Design and conduct independent anthropological research using qualitative and quantitative methods.
- Apply ethnographic techniques such as participant observation, interviews, case studies, genealogies, and community mapping.
- Use fieldwork, laboratory techniques, osteology, biological measurements, and archaeological methods relevant to anthropology.
- Critically evaluate anthropological literature and present research findings effectively through dissertations, reports, seminars, and publications.

3. Analytical Thinking and Problem-Solving

- Interpret social, cultural, biological, and ecological data using theoretical and empirical frameworks.
- Address real-world issues related to tribal development, environment, public health, gender, tourism, heritage, and digital cultures.
- Integrate anthropological knowledge for policy analysis, development planning, and community-based interventions.
- Apply anthropological insights to contemporary challenges such as climate change, displacement, inequality, identity, and cultural preservation.

4. Professional, Ethical, and Social Responsibility

- Demonstrate ethical research practices, respect for cultural diversity, indigenous rights, and intellectual property.
- Exhibit professional skills such as teamwork, leadership, communication, and interdisciplinary collaboration.
- Promote social justice, inclusivity, gender sensitivity, and environmental responsibility through anthropological engagement.
- Contribute anthropological knowledge to public awareness, governance, NGOs, and community development initiatives.

5. Lifelong Learning and Global Perspective

- Engage in continuous learning to adapt to emerging trends in anthropology and allied disciplines.
- Relate local and regional ethnographic realities to national and global anthropological debates.
- Contribute to the advancement of anthropology through academic research, interdisciplinary collaboration, and international engagement.
- Through these learning outcomes, the programme aims to produce competent, reflective, and socially committed anthropologists capable of contributing to academia, research institutions, development organizations, cultural resource management, policy-making, and allied professional fields, while addressing both local and global socio-cultural challenges.

The Courses in One Year P.G. Programme and in the Second year of Two years P.G. Programme are Common.

Table 2: Semester-wise Course Code and Credit Points

Sem	Core, AE/ GE/ DC/ EC & Compulsory FC Courses				Examination Structure		
	Paper	Paper Code	Credit	Name of Paper	Mid Semester Evaluation (F.M.)	End Semester Evaluation (F.M.)	End Semester Practical/ Viva (F.M.)
I	Foundation Course	FCANT121	4	Indian Archaeology	30	70	----
	Core Course	CCANT122	4	Anthropology of complex society	30	70	----
	Core Course	CCANT123	4	Research methodology	30	70	----
	Core Course	CCANT124	4	Social Cultural Anthropology	30	70	----
	Practicals on Core	CPANT125	4	Practical	----	----	100
II	Core Course	CCANT221	4	Digital Anthropology	30	70	----
	Core Course	CCANT222	4	Tribal culture of India	30	70	----
	Core Course	CCANT223	4	Ecological Anthropology	30	70	----
	Core Course	CCANT224	4	Anthropology of Tourism	30	70	----
	Practicals on Core	CPANT225	4	Practical	----	----	100
III	Core Course	CCANT321	4	Anthropo-Therapy and Traditional Medicine in India	30	70	----
	Skill Enhancement Course	ECANT322	4	A. Developmental Anthropology/ B. Forensic Anthropology	30	70	----
	Core Course	CCANT323	4	Anthropological Theory	30	70	----
	Core Course	CCANT324	4	Biological Anthropology	30	70	----
	Practicals on Core	CPANT325	4	Practical	----	----	100
IV	Elective	ECANT421	4	A. Visual Anthropology/ B. Anthropology of Diaspora/ C. Indian Anthropology	30	70	----
	Elective	ECANT422	4	A. Process of Social Culture Change/ B. Demographic Anthropology/ C. Indian Village	30	70	----
	Core Course	CCANT423	4	Development of Women	30	70	----
	Practicals on Elective	EPANT424	4	Field work	----	----	100
	PROJECT	PRANT425	4	Dissertation/ Project/ Teaching Aptitude	----	----	100

Note:

1. Every student has to take any one Value-added course of 2 credits compulsorily in the 1st Semester of the PG programme.
2. Either One Internship of 4 credits or Two Internships of 2 credits each is required before opting for the 'Exit' option after the first year of the P.G. Programme.

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION SETTER

SEMESTER INTERNAL EXAMINATION (SIE):

Marks Weightage of a Course: Each non-practical/non-project course shall be of **100 marks** having two components: **70 marks shall be assigned to the End Semester University Examination (ESUE), conducted by the University, and, 30 marks for Sessional Internal Assessment (SIA), conducted by the Department/College.**

The marks of SIA shall further be divided into 20 for Internal Written Examinations, 05 for Assignment/Project/Seminar presentation, and 05 for attendance at classroom lectures and other activities of the Department/College. There shall be two written internal examinations, each of 1-hour duration and each of 20 marks, in a semester, out of which the **‘Better One out of Two’** shall be taken for computation of marks under SIA.

In absolute terms of marks obtained in a course, **a minimum of 28 marks is essential in the ESUE and a minimum of 17 marks is to be secured in the SIA to clear the course.** In other words, a student shall have to pass separately in the ESUE and in the SIA by securing the minimum marks prescribed here.

A. (SIE 20+5+5=30 marks):

There will be a uniform pattern of questions for mid-semester examinations in all the courses and across all the programmes. There will be **two** groups of questions in 20-mark written examinations. **Group A is compulsory** and will contain five questions of **very short answer type** consisting of 1 mark each. **Group B will contain descriptive type five** questions of five marks each, out of which any three are to be answered. Department may conduct Sessional Internal Examinations in other format as per needs of the course.

The Semester Internal Examination shall have three components. (a) One Semester Internal Assessment Test (SIA) of 20 Marks, (b) Assignment/Project/ Seminar Presentation of 5 marks (c) Class Attendance Score (CAS) of 5 marks.

Conversion of Attendance into score may be as follows:

Attendance Upto 45%, 1mark; 45<Attd.<55, 2 marks; 55<Attd.<65, 3 marks; 65<Attd.<75, 4 marks; 75<Attd, 5 marks.

END SEMESTER UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION (ESUE):

A. (ESUE 70 marks):

There will be a uniform pattern of questions for all the courses and all the programmes. There will be **two** groups of questions. **Group A is compulsory** and will contain two questions. **Question No.1 will be very short-answer type** consisting of five questions of 1 mark each. **Question No.2 will be a short-answer type** of 5 marks. **Group B will contain descriptive type six** questions of fifteen marks each, out of which any four are to be answered. The questions will be so framed that examinee could answer them within the stipulated time.

[**Note:** There may be subdivisions in each question asked in Theory Examinations]

B. (ESUE 100 marks):

Practical/ Project courses would also be of 100 marks but there **shall be no internal written examinations** of the type specified above. The total 100 marks will have two components: **70 marks for the practical ESUE and 20 marks for the Viva-voce examination** conducted during the ESUE to assess the applied and practical understanding of the student.

The written component of the project (**Project Report**) shall be of **70 marks and 20 marks will be for the Viva-voce examination** jointly conducted by an external examiner, appointed by the University, and the internal supervisor/ guide.

10 marks will be assigned on the cumulative assessment of the examinee during the semester and will be awarded by the department/faculty concerned.

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FORMAT OF QUESTION PAPER FOR MID/ END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

Question format for **20 Marks**:

F.M. =20	Subject/ Code Time=1Hr.	Exam Year
General Instructions:		
i. Group A carries very short answer type compulsory questions. ii. Answer 1 out of 2 subjective/ descriptive questions given in Group B . iii. Answer in your own words as far as practicable. iv. Answer all sub parts of a question at one place. v. Numbers in right indicate full marks of the question.		
<u>Group A</u>		
1.		[5x1=5]
i.	
ii.	
iii.	
iv.	
v.	
2.	[5]
<u>Group B</u>		
3.	[10]
4.	[10]
Note: There may be subdivisions in each question asked in Theory Examination.		

Question format for **70 Marks**:

F.M. =70	Subject/ Code Time=3Hrs.	Exam Year
General Instructions:		
i. Group A carries very short answer type compulsory questions. ii. Answer 4 out of 6 subjective/ descriptive questions given in Group B . iii. Answer in your own words as far as practicable. iv. Answer all sub parts of a question at one place. v. Numbers in right indicate full marks of the question.		
<u>Group A</u>		
1.		[5x1=5]
i.	
ii.	
iii.	
iv.	
v.	
2.	[5]
<u>Group B</u>		
3.	[15]
4.	[15]
5.	[15]
6.	[15]
7.	[15]
8.	[15]
Note: There may be subdivisions in each question asked in Theory Examination.		

SEMESTER I

**I. FOUNDATION COURSE
INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY****[FCANT121]****Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100****Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE :28) = 45****(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)****Course Objectives & Learning Outcomes:**

On successful completion of this course the student will learn about:

1. The students will learn about prehistoric culture through the technique of manufacturing tools.
2. They will learn about the methods of climatic reconstruction.
3. They will also learn about Pleistocene chronology of India.
4. From the practical component they will learn about identification of tools and lithic technology.

Course Content:**Unit I:** Understanding culture: technique of tool manufacturing and estimation of their relative efficiency, classification of tools: primary and combination fabrication techniques, typology and cultural nomenclature.**Unit II:** Methods of climatic reconstruction: palynology, paleontology, soil pH estimation.**Unit III:** Prehistoric India: Pleistocene chronology of India.**Unit IV:** Character, distribution and interpretation of habitat and economy of:

- i. Lower Palaeolithic
- ii. Middle Palaeolithic
- iii. Upper Palaeolithic
- iv. Mesolithic culture
- v. Art, ritual and belief

Reference Books:

1. Bhattacharya, D. K. 1996. *An Outline of Indian Prehistory*. Delhi: Palika Prakashan.
 2. Choube, Ramesh. 2002. *Puratatwik Manav vigyaan*. Bhopal: Madhyapradesh Hindi Granth Akadami.
 3. Sankalia, H. D. 1974. *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Poona: Deccan College.
 4. Sankalia, H. D. 1982. *Stone Tool Type and Technology*. Delhi: B.R. Publication
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II. CORE COURSE
ANTHROPOLOGY OF COMPLEX SOCIETY

[CCANT122]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100	Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45
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(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)**Course Objectives:**

1. Prepare students to understand the dynamics of stratified, industrial, and post-industrial societies.
2. Equip learners for research and policy work in urban development, governance, and social change.
3. Enable careers in academia, civil services, urban planning, and corporate social responsibility sectors.
4. Foster anthropological approaches to study complexity, inequality, and institutional structures.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Grasp the evolution and characteristics of complex societies from anthropological perspectives.
2. Analyze class, caste, ethnicity, bureaucracy, and state mechanisms in modern contexts.
3. Study the role of institutions, technology, and globalization in shaping complex societies.
4. Apply ethnographic methods to understand urbanization, migration, and identity politics.

Course Content:

Unit I: Complex Society, meaning and characteristics, difference between simple society and complex. Society study of complex society - British and American models.

Unit II: Institutions of complex society: Family, marriage, kinship, political institution, religion.

Unit III: Folk - Urban Continuum: Characteristics and Cultures of Folk Society, Peasant Society and Urban Society. Folk - Urban Continuum, primary urbanisation, secondary urbanisation, great tradition, little traditions, universalisation and parochialisation

Unit IV: Concept of urbanization and industrialization and its impact on social life, economic life and political life.

Unit V: Urban planning: urban administration, municipality, municipal corporation, Mahanagar Nigam, Cantonment board, port trust, notified area, basic elements of town planning, problems of town planning. Urban Ethnography.

Reference Books:

1. Pandey, G. 2015. Jatil Samaj Ka Manavshastra. New Delhi: Concept publishing Company.
 2. Vidhyarthi, L. P. 1968. Cultural Configuration of Ranchi. New Delhi: Planning Commission Publications.
 3. Vidhyarthi, L. P. 1970. Socio Cultural Implications of Industrialization in India. New Delhi: Planning Commission Publications.
 4. Vidhyarthi, L. P. And Agrawal, B. C. 1973. Researches in Complex Society in India. New Delhi: Indian Academy of Social Science.
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III. CORE COURSE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

[CCANT123]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45

(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course, the learner can be able to understand:

1. To introduce students to the basics of research and scientific inquiry
2. To enable students to identify and define research problems
3. To familiarize students with various research methods, tools, and ethical practices
4. To develop basic skills in data collection, analysis, and reporting

Course Learning Outcomes:

Students would be able to understand:

1. Characteristics of good research viz; a comprehensive study of research reviews, gaps, objective, methodology, results, discussion and conclusion with future scope.
2. How to keep ethical considerations and stay away from plagiarism.

Course Content:**UNIT I: Introduction to Research**

Definition and objectives of research, Types of research: basic, applied, qualitative, quantitative
Steps in the research process, Research questions and hypothesis formulation, Characteristics of good research

UNIT II: Research Design and Sampling

Research design: exploratory, descriptive, experimental, Variables and control groups, Sampling methods: probability and non-probability, Sample size determination, Limitations and delimitations

UNIT III: Data Collection Methods

Primary and secondary data, Techniques: questionnaires, interviews, observation, case studies
Survey tools and fieldwork, online and offline data collection, Validity and reliability of data

UNIT IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation

Basics of data organization, Introduction to descriptive statistics: mean, median, mode, standard deviation
Graphical representation: tables, charts, graphs, Introduction to inferential statistics
Use of software tools (e.g., MS Excel, SPSS/R/PAST – demo-based)

UNIT V: Report Writing and Research Ethics

Structure of a research report/thesis, Referencing and citation styles (APA/MLA)
Plagiarism and how to avoid it, Intellectual property rights and copyright
Ethical issues in research (including human and animal ethics)

Reference Books:

1. Kothari, C. R. – Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques.
2. Online resources: SWAYAM, NPTEL, and Google Scholar.
3. Kothari, C.R. and Garg, Gaurav, Research methodology: Methods and techniques, New age International.
4. Breakwell, Glynis M. Hammond, S. Fifieshaw, C., Smith, J.A. Research Methods in Psychology, Sage Publication.
5. Kerlinger, Fred N., Foundation of Behavioral Research, Hort, Rinehart and Winston publishing.
6. Ahuja, Ram., Research Methods, Rawat Publications.

IV. CORE COURSE
SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

[CCANT124]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45

(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objective

1. Build foundational understanding of human societies and cultures.
2. Prepare for research, teaching, and policy roles in social sciences.
3. Understand cultural diversity and promote social integration.
4. Apply anthropological perspectives to contemporary social issues.

Course Learning Outcomes

1. Comprehend basic anthropological concepts: society, culture, kinship.
2. Differentiate between social structures and organizations.
3. Analyze marriage, family, kinship, magic, religion, and economics.
4. Interpret political systems and legal frameworks of simple societies.

Course Content:

Unit I: Social cultural Anthropology, meaning and scope, its relationship with biological Anthropology prehistoric archaeological Anthropology and Linguistic Anthropology. Relationship with Natural Sciences, Life Sciences, Social Sciences and linguistics.

Unit II: Concepts and conceptual differences between following: Society, Culture, Community, Civilization, Institution, Band, Association, Tribe, Group, Social Structure and Social Organization

Unit III: Marriage, Family and Kinship: Marriage: Definition, Problem of Universal definition, Types, functions, ways of acquiring mates and changes in marriage.

Family: Definition, Universality, Types, functions and changes in family

Kinship: Definition, rules, category, Linage, Clan, Kinship usages - Joking, avoidance, teknonymy amitate, avunculate, couvade changes in kinship.

Unit IV: Magic, Religion and Science

Magic: Definition, characteristics, types, elements and function.

Religion: Definition, characteristics, Theories, functions and differences between Primitive religion and modern religion, differences between magic and religion.

Science: Definition, characteristics, functions, difference between magic and science, difference between religion and science.

Unit V: Economic Anthropology- Nature, Scope, characteristics of simple economy. Simple economy myth or real, production, consumption in simple society, exchange, trade and market in simple society impact of monetization, reciprocity gift and hospitality, property in simple society and cultural types.

Unit VI: Political Anthropology- Nature, Scope, authority and power in simple society, political systems of simpler society, nature and characteristics of Primitive law, difference between primitive law and modern law, Judicial system of simpler society, forms and functions of Government in simpler society, primitive state, difference between state and stateless society. Tribal leadership, nation building process and national integration.

Suggested Readings:

1. Gaya Pandey: Social - Cultural Anthropology, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
2. V.S. Upadhyay & Gaya Pandey: Samajik - Sanskritik manavshatra crown publications, Ranchi.
3. E.E. Evance Pritchard: Social Anthropology.
4. Herskovts, M.J.: Man and his work.
5. L.P. Vidyarthi: Tribal Culture of India.
6. Gaya Pandey: Bhartiya Janajatiya Sanskriti, Concept, Delhi.
7. Kroeber, A.L.: Cultural Anthropology
8. Ember and Ember: Social Cultural Anthropology
9. ARN Srivastava: Social Cultural Anthrology.

**V. CORE COURSE
PRACTICAL**

[CPANT125]

Marks: 100 (ESE Pr: 6 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks = 45

(Credits: Practical-04, 120 Hours)

Instruction to Question Setter for

End Semester Examination (ESE):

There will be one Practical Examination of 6Hrs duration. Evaluation of Practical Examination may be as per the following guidelines:

Experiment = 60 marks

Practical record notebook = 15 marks

Viva-voce = 25 marks

List of Practical

Unit I: Mesolithic Period - Identification, drawing and description of Micro Lithic Tool Types and Technology.

Unit II: Neolithic Period - Identification, drawing and description of Tool Types and Technology.

Unit III: Non-Lithic Artifacts - Identification, drawing and description of one Hunting, Fishing, Agriculture, Pottery and Musical artifacts.

Practical Record Book to be submitted by each student.

Reference Books

1. Awasthi, A. 2013. *Pragaitihisik Manavshastra*. New Delhi: Satyam Publishing House.
2. Burkitt, M.C. 1977. *The Old Stone Age: A Study of Paleolithic times*. New Delhi: Rupa Publication.
3. Choube, R. 2002. *Puratatwik Manav Vigyaan*. Bhopal: Madhya Pradesh Hindi Granth Akadami.
4. Oakley, K.P. 1972. *Man the Toolmaker*. Chicago: University of Chicago press.
5. Sankalia, H.D. 1964. *Stone Age Tools: Their Techniques, Names and Probable Functions*. Poona; Deccan College.

SEMESTER II

I. CORE COURSE DIGITAL ANTHROPOLOGY

[CCANT221]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100	Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45
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(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)**Course Objective:**

1. To Study the key concepts of digital anthropology with digital tools.
2. Build careers in digital research, heritage, media, and social development.
3. Apply digital tools to cultural analysis and policy contexts.
4. Integrate traditional knowledge with ethical digital innovation.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. After completing this course, students will be able to:
2. Understand Digital Anthropology and Indian Knowledge Systems in digital contexts.
3. Use digital methods and tools for anthropological research.
4. Examine digital case studies in culture, economy, and education.
5. Evaluate ethical issues and emerging technologies in digital development.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Foundations of Digital Anthropology: Definition and Scope: Digital Anthropology as a field of study. Historical Context: Evolution of technology and its anthropological relevance. Key Concepts: Digital identity, virtual communities, and digital ethnography.

Unit II: Methods and Tools in Digital Anthropology: Digital ethnography, online interviews, and big data analysis. Digital Platforms: Social media: virtual reality as cultural spaces. Tools and Technologies: GIS, social network analysis, and digital archives.

Unit III: Ethics in Digital Research: Privacy, consent, and representation. Documenting traditional knowledge and indigenous practices through digital tools. Ethical Challenges: Digital surveillance, algorithmic bias, deepfake, cyber abuse and data privacy.

Unit IV: Digital Anthropology and Ethics: Understanding digital cultures and their impact on policy and governance. Role in public anthropology and education. Integration of IKS into digital development.

Unit VI: Traditional knowledge and its digitization: Global and Indian Perspectives. Analysis of Indian digital storytelling traditions, online preservation of folk narratives, and the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on indigenous knowledge transmission.

Suggested Readings:

1. Boellstorff, T. (2008). *Coming of Age in Second Life: An Anthropologist Explores the Virtually Human*. Princeton University Press.
 2. Horst, H., & Miller, D. (2012). *Digital Anthropology*. Bloomsbury Academic.
 3. Pink, S., et al. (2015). *Digital Ethnography: Principles and Practice*. SAGE Publications.
 4. Nakamura, L. (2008). *Digitizing Race: Visual Cultures of the Internet*. University of Minnesota Press. Miller, Daniel & Horst, Heather (2012). *Digital Anthropology*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
 5. Srivastava, Roli (2020). *Digital India: A Critical Analysis*. Sage Publication
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II. CORE COURSE TRIBAL CULTURE OF INDIA

[CCANT222]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45

(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objectives & Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course the student will learn about.

1. The students will learn about Tribes and its characteristics.
2. The students will learn about geographical, racial, linguistic, economic, religious and political distribution of Indian tribes.
3. They will learn about cultural types of Indian tribes.
4. They will learn about relationship between forest and tribes.
5. They will also learn about tribal movement in India.

Course Content:

Unit I: Tribe: Definition, General characteristics, special characteristics, nomenclature, geographical distribution, linguistic classification, cultural classification, religious classification. Antiquity of Indian tribe, tribes in transcription, tribes in ancient, medieval, modern and present time.

Unit II: Comparison between tribe and caste, distribution of tribes according to region, states, across the boundary of state.

Unit III: Tribal identify: identifying elements of tribal culture, solution to tribal identity crisis, tribe and pressure group, who are tribes: Why people want to become scheduled tribe, tribal demands and bureaucrats, pseudotribatism.

Unit IV: Tribal and forests: Importance of forest for tribals, forest village, minor forest produce, marketing of MFP LAMPS, State forest development corporation, tribal development corporation, TRIFED, processing of MFP, marketing of MFP. Chief forest produce of Jharkhand, tribals and forest polices, forest and tribal medicine, tribals and forest movement.

Unit-V: Tribal movements: Maler revolt, Great Kol revolt, Santhal revolt, Birsa movement, Tanabhat movement, Saphahor movement, Lakhobodera movement, Raghunath Murmu Movement, Khawar movement, Bodoland movement.

Unit-VI: Tribal village - Chief characteristics, Sarna, Sasan, Akhra, Dhumkhuria or Youth dormitory matriliney and Polyandry in tribal India.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ghurye, G. S. 1959. *The Schedule Tribe*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
2. Husnain, N. 2021. *Tribal India*. New Delhi: Palaka Prakashan.
3. Pandey, G. 2007. *Bhartiya Jonajatiya Sanskriti*: New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
4. Pandey, G. 2006. *Bhartiya Manavshastra*: New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
5. Pandey, G. 2006. *Indian Anthropology*: New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
6. Vidhyarthi, L. P. and Roy, B. K. 1976. *Tribal Culture of India*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

III. CORE COURSE ECOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

[CCANT223]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45

(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objective

1. To familiarise the students with the fundamental principles of Nanobiotechnology, various potential application of Nanobiotechnology.
2. To apply the cutting-edge computational and statistical tools to genomic, transcriptomic and proteomic datasets.
3. To analyse molecular, biochemical and physiological responses of photosynthetic organisms to environmental stresses to design sustainable, innovative solutions for agriculture, bio-products and ecosystem resilience.

Course Learning Outcomes

1. Study ecological adaptations of human communities.
2. Assess the impact of the environment on social systems.
3. Analyze resource use, conservation, and sustainability skills.
4. Understand traditional knowledge in ecological balance.

Course Content:

Unit I: Ecological Anthropology: Definition, Approaches, Aims and Objectives; Branches of Ecological Anthropology: Cultural Ecology, Population Ecology, System Ecology, Ethno ecology, Socio-biology, Palaeo-Ecology, Nutrition Ecology and Human Energetics, Environmental Determinism and Possibilism

Unit II: Ecology and Ecosystem: Definition of Ecology, Ecosystem, Ecology as a Natural Science. Major Ecosystems on Earth, Ecological niche, Ecological Community, Natural Resources, Energy Pyramid, Carrying Capacity, Ecology and Culture, Man-Nature relationship, Hydraulic Societies

Unit III: Adaptation and Evolution: Levels of Adaptation: Behavioral, Physiological, Nutritional, Genetic and Demographic Adaptation. Biological Evolution, Cultural Evolution, Feedback Control, Food Insecurity

Unit IV: Human Ecology and Environmental problems: Human Activities, Impact on Environment, Pollution, Effects on human life, Deforestation and Soil erosion. Global warming, Disturbances in Ozone layer, Green House Effect and other Global Environmental issues, Development and Environmental Problems

Unit V: Culture as an Adaptive Mechanism: The role of culture in shaping human-environment interactions, Traditional ecological knowledge, and sustainability. Sacred Groves and Traditional Environmental Ethics – Indigenous ecological conservation in Indian tribal and Vedic traditions.

Suggested Readings:

1. Frazer: Human Anatomy.
2. Singh I.P. and Bhasin M.K.: Practical Anthropology
3. Steward T.D. Hard Wick: Practical Anthropology
4. Shukla and Rastogi: Physical Anthropology Practical.

IV. CORE COURSE
ANTHROPOLOGY OF TOURISM

[CCANT224]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100**Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45****(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)****Course Objectives:**

By the end of this course/unit, students will be able to:

1. Study tourism as a cultural and economic phenomenon.
2. Prepare for work in cultural tourism, heritage management.
3. Contribute to sustainable tourism policy and planning.
4. Engage with indigenous communities and tourist dynamics.

Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of this module, students will be able to:

1. Analyze the socio-cultural impacts of tourism.
2. Understand tourism as a modern ritual and global industry.
3. Study host-guest relations, identity, and commodification.
4. Assess development vs. preservation conflicts in tourism.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Tourism: concept, meaning and scope. Interconnections between tourism and the rise of the socio-cultural study of tourism; Concept of leisure, recreation, and culture as exotica. History of tourism in India: Tourism in Ancient India, Medieval India, modern India and after independence.

Unit II: Types of Tourism: Pilgrimage, Ethno tourism, health tourism, education and tourism, recreational visits, heritage tourism, nature visits, wildlife tourism, visiting relatives, fairs and festivals in tribal and rural India.,

Unit III: Agency of tourism: traditional, governmental, non-governmental, international and media. Tourism industry in India: Recent trends and challenges.

Unit IV: Problems of tourists and governmental and non-governmental efforts. Government programmes for encouragement of tourism, Globalization, tourism and terrorism, tourism planning.

Unit-V: Culture as an industry: Its scope and challenges: heritage-making enterprises, revival and preservation projects in the tourism economy. Ecotourism and sustainable development: tourism policy, applied aspects of anthropology in tourism development and planning

Suggested Readings:

1. Chamberse 2000: Native Tours: Anthropology of Travel and tourism.
 2. Crick M. 1995: Anthropologist as tourist
 3. Dann GMS, Nash D and Pearce PL: Methodology in Tourism research
 4. Gmelch S.B.: Tourist and Tourism.
 5. Graburn NHH: tourism: The sacred Journey.
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**V. CORE COURSE
PRACTICAL****[CPANT225]****Marks: 100 (ESE Pr: 6 Hrs) = 100****Pass Marks = 45****(Credits: Practical-04, 120 Hours)*****Instruction to Question Setter for******End Semester Examination (ESE):***

There will be one Practical Examination of 6Hrs duration. Evaluation of Practical Examination may be as per the following guidelines:

Experiment = 60 marks

Practical record notebook = 15 marks

Viva-voce = 25 marks

List of Practical

Unit-I: Introduction to digital ethnography and participant observation of online communities across social media.

Unit-II: Analysis of user interactions, content trends, and identity construction within social media environments.

Unit-III: Comparative interpretation of the cultural, social, and behavioural impact of social media platforms based on ethnographic findings.

Unit IV: Final submission of report, evaluation of report and viva voce exam

Practical Record Book to be submitted by each student.**Suggested Reading:**

1. Boellstorff, T. (2008). *Coming of Age in Second Life: An Anthropologist Explores the Virtually Human*. Princeton University Press.
 2. Horst, H., & Miller, D. (2012). *Digital Anthropology*. Bloomsbury Academic.
 3. Coleman, G. (2014). *Hacker, Hoaxer, Whistleblower, Spy: The Many Faces of*
 4. Anonymous. Verso Books.
 5. Sharma, R. (2020). *Traditional Indian Knowledge Systems: Concepts and Practices*.
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SEMESTER III

I. CORE COURSE

[CCANT321]

ANTHROPO-THERAPY AND TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN INDIA

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100	Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45
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(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)**Course Objective:**

1. Prepare students to analyze development programs using anthropological insights.
2. Enable careers in NGOs, policy research institutes, and international development agencies.
3. Promote participatory and sustainable models of development.
4. Equip learners to evaluate the socio-cultural impacts of developmental interventions.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand theories and approaches to development from an anthropological perspective.
2. Critically assess state and NGO-led development initiatives.
3. Analyze the role of culture, identity, and local knowledge in development.
4. Apply anthropological methods to development planning and evaluation.

IKS-Course Contents:

Unit I: Anthro-therapy: Definition, scope, and principles. Traditional Healing Practices; Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha systems. Understanding body-mind interaction in health: Influence of culture on health and wellness, Community-based therapeutic practices. Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy, and Sowa Rigpa-Basic Tenets, Strengths and Weaknesses; emergence of Complementary and alternative medicines globally; economic implications of traditional medicine.

Unit II: Folk and Tribal Medicines in India: Causative Concept-Theory of Humors, Supernatural causation, Traditional healers and their relevance, local health tradition, revival of traditional tribal medicines -Maiba, Nybus, Gunia, Ojha.

Unit III: Therapeutic Techniques and Modalities: Yoga, meditation, and physical exercises, Herbal remedies, and dietary interventions. Application of Technology in Anthropotherapy: Use of AI and machine learning in patient care, Telemedicine, and digital health platforms.

Unit IV: Historical Perspective-Medicalization and Medical Nemesis, WHO on Traditional Medicine; ICMR-ICSSR initiative on Alternative Health, ISM and H and AYUSH; Successive changes in NHP since 1983.

Unit V: Relevance and preservation of Traditional medicines, WHO Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, Integration of Traditional medicine in National Healthcare-successes and failure. National institute of traditional medicine, The North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine and Ayurveda.

Suggested Readings:

1. Chaudhuri, S. N. (1990). Tribal Health in India: Problems and Prospects. New Delhi: Inter-India Publications.
 2. Dash, B., & Kashyap, L. N. (Eds.). (1980). Charaka Samhita (English translation). Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series.
 3. El Guindi, Fadwa & Selwyn, T. (1997). Medical Anthropology: A Cross-Cultural Perspective. Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger.
 4. Fadiman, Anne. (1997). The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down: A Hmong Child, Her American Doctors, and the Collision of Two Cultures. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux.
 5. Helman, C. G. (2007). Culture, health and illness (5th ed.). Hodder Arnold.
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II. SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE - A DEVELOPMENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

[ECANT322A]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45

(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objectives:

1. Prepare students to analyze development programs using anthropological insights.
2. Enable careers in NGOs, policy research institutes, and international development agencies.
3. Promote participatory and sustainable models of development.
4. Equip learners to evaluate the socio-cultural impacts of developmental interventions.

Course Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand theories and approaches to development from an anthropological perspective.
2. Critically assess state and NGO-led development initiatives.
3. Analyze the role of culture, identity, and local knowledge in development.
4. Apply anthropological methods to development planning and evaluation.

Course Contents:**Unit I:** Development meaning and scope, types of development, parameters of development, theories of development.**Unit II:** Institutions supporting development, family, neighbourhood, kin groups, friend groups, school, occupational group, religious group.**Unit III:** Impediments to development: natural, physical social, cultural, religious, political, economic health, psychological, anti-social behaviour, naxalism, terrorism.**Unit IV:** Agency of Development: Traditional, Modern, Government, non-Government, international and media as agency of development.**Unit V:** Industrial Development: Development, displacement and rehabilitation problems. Case study of Bokaro, Hatia and Jamshedpur.**Unit VI:** Panchayati Raj and Development: Panchayati Raj concept, Panchayati Raj institutions and development through Panchayati Raj institutions.**Unit VII:** Development Communication: Concept, process, elements communicators - Governmental, non-Governmental, international, media, channels, inter-individual, mass communication, flow of communication, impact of communication. Revolution: Role of anthropology and anthropologists in development.**Suggested Readings:**

1. Gaya Pandey - Developmental Anthropology, Concept, New Delhi.
2. Upadhyaya and Pandey: Vikasatmak Manavshastra. Madhya Pradesh Grantha Academy, Bopal.
3. Gaya Pandey: Sampreshnatmak Manavshastra, Concept, New Delhi.
4. Upadhyay and Pandey: Janajatiya Vikas. Madhya Pradesh Grantha Academy, Bhopal.
5. Upadhayay and Pandey: Tribal Development in India crown Publication – Ranchi.

**OR SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE - B
FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY**

[ECANT322B]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100	Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45
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(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)**Course Objectives:**

1. Prepare students to work in gender-focused research, policy-making, and grassroots development.
2. Enable learners to critically assess women's issues from an anthropological perspective.
3. Equip students to advocate for women's rights, empowerment, and inclusive development.
4. Foster leadership in NGOs, international agencies, and government sectors working for gender equality.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the socio-cultural and economic factors influencing women's development.
2. Analyze gender roles, patriarchy, and women's access to resources and opportunities.
3. Evaluate state and non-state interventions aimed at women's empowerment.
4. Develop skills to plan and assess women-centric development programs with a participatory approach.

Course Contents:**Unit I:** Definition, aim & Scope of Forensic Anthropology and its relationship with other Sciences**Unit II:** Criminology: Definition and Theories, Crime Investigation: Location, Evaluation, Evidence Collection, Protection of Evidence, Photographs, Sketching and Search.**Unit III:** Assessment of time & cause of death; Establishment of complete or partial identity from decomposed or mutilated bodies; Study of fragmentary or burnt bones; Reconstruction of Face, Stature, and human dentition**Unit IV:** Skeletal biology and its importance in forensic anthropology; Study of Human Skeleton; Comparison between Human and Non-human Skeletal remains; Age Changes; Sex Differences; Differences among Ethnic Groups; Microscopic and gross anatomy of human bones;**Unit VII:** Women Empowerment: Empowerment and emancipation, Women and 5 years plan, Women empowerment through voluntary work, feminist movement. Role of anthropology and anthropologist in women development.**Suggested Readings:**

1. Klepinger, Linda L. 2006. Fundamentals of Forensic Anthropology. Wiley-Liss.
2. Komar, D.A. and Jane Buikstra. 2007. Forensic Anthropology: Contemporary Theory and Practice. Oxford University Press.
3. Krogman, W.M. 1962. The Human Skeleton in Forensic Medicine. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.
4. Nath, S. 1996. An Introduction to Forensic Anthropology. New Delhi: Gian Publications.
5. Reddy, B.M., Roy, S.B. and B.N. Sarkar (eds). 1991. Dermatoglyphics Today. Kolkata: IIBRD Publisher.

III. CORE COURSE ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORY

[CCANT323]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45

(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objectives:

1. Develop a deep understanding of classical and contemporary anthropological theories.
2. Prepare students for careers in academia, research, and cultural analysis.
3. Foster theoretical thinking to critically engage with social realities.
4. Equip learners to apply anthropological theory in real-world contexts.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand major schools of thought in anthropology—evolutionism, functionalism, structuralism, etc.
2. Analyze and compare theoretical frameworks across different time periods.
3. Apply theoretical perspectives to ethnographic data and fieldwork.
4. Critically engage with debates and developments in anthropological thought.

Course Contents:

Unit I: 19th Century classical evolutions: Basic postulates and their criticism. British school of evolution - Tylor, Maine, McLennan, Frazer, German School of evolution - Adolf Bastian and J.J. Bachofen, American school of evolution - L.H. Morgan. Neo evolutionary theory, Child, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service Neo ecological anthropology, Cultural materialism and human materialism.

Unit II: British school of diffusion, basic assumptions, contributions of Grafton Elliot Smith, William James Perry, WHR Rivers, Weakness of British School of diffusion. German school of diffusion - Fredrick Ratzel, Leo Frobenius, Fritz Graebner, Father Wilhelm Schmidt. American School of diffusion - Clark Wissler, A.L. Kroeber, Goldenwiser, Franz Boas - Historical particularism and cultural relativism.

Unit III: Functional school - Basic assumptions, Biological functionalism of Malinowski, theory of need, fieldwork method, contribution on economic anthropology, ethnographic works, law and culture change.

Unit IV: Structural - functional school: Basic assumptions, contribution of A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, S.F. Nadel, E.E. Evans Pritchard, R.Firth, and Fortes and Leach, Talcott Parsons and R.K. Merton. Structural Anthropology Durkheim, and Levi-Strauss.

Unit-V: Culture and Personality school - S. Freud, Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, Kardiner, Linton and Cora du Bois. New Psychological anthropology.

Unit-VI: Robert Redfield - Folk Society, peasant society, urban society, folk - urban continuum, civilisation study - Great tradition and little traditions, Oscar Lewis - Rural cosmopolitanism, Mckim Marriott - Universalization and parochialization Morris Opler & R.D. Singh - Unity and Extension

Unit -VII: Cognitive Anthropology, Symbolic Anthropology, Interpretive Anthropology, biologised anthropology, Critical anthropology, modernism and post modernism, Globalisation.

Suggested Readings:

1. V.S. Upadhyay and Gya Pandey: History of Anthropological Thought. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
2. V.S. Upadhyay and Gaya Pandey: Manav Shastriya Vicharak Ewam Vichar Dharayen, Hindi Madhyam Nidesalaya, Delhi University.
3. Gaya Pandey: Manav Shastriya Sidhanta: Shastriya Ewam Adhunik concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
4. P.K. Singh: New Trends in Anthropological theory.
5. Erickson Paul & Lidiam Marphy: History of Anthropological Theory.

IV. CORE COURSE
BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

[CCANT324]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100	Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45
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(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objective:

1. Explore human evolution, genetics, and biological diversity.
2. Prepare for careers in forensics, health, and bio-research.
3. Contribute to medical and evolutionary anthropology.
4. Work in museums, laboratories, and academic institutions.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand human origins and evolutionary history.
2. Analyze biological variations and their adaptive significance.
3. Study human genetics and physical traits.
4. Relate biological data to cultural practices and environment.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Biological Anthropology: meaning, scope/branches and development. Old Physical Anthropology VS New Biological Anthropology, relation with other branches of Anthropology, Biological, Social and Medical sciences.

Unit II: Organic Evolution: Historical development, Lamarckism, Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism Synthetic theory, macro and micro evolution.

Unit III: Man's place in Animal Kingdom, classification, distribution and evolutionary features of order primates. Anatomical difference between Apes and Man, consequences of assumptions of erect posture as reflected in axial and appendicular Skelton of Man.

Unit IV: Fossils: Australopithecus, Homohabilis, Pithecanthropus erectus, Sinanthropus, Neanderthal (conservative and progressive), Cromagnon, Chancelade & Grimaldi man.

Unit V: Human Genetics: Mendelian Genetics in Man, Methods of studying genetic principles in Man, Pedigree analysis, family, studies, twin studies, DNA analysis, chromosomal studies.

Unit VI: Concept of Race, UNESCO Statement, causes of racial variation, Genetic and morphological variation of human population. Racial elements in Indian population.

Unit VII: Human adaptation to heat, cold and altitude Applied biological anthropology - Anthropology of sports, applied human genetics, DNA technology and medicine and defence.

Suggested Readings:

1. Shukla and Rastogi: Physical Anthropology (Hindi and English).
2. B.M. Das: Outline of Physical Anthropology.
3. Ember and Ember: Anthropology.
4. Sharma A.N.: Sharirik Manav Shastra.
5. Mange and Mange: Basic Human Genetics Evolution and Genetics

**V. CORE COURSE
PRACTICAL****[CPANT325]****Marks: 100 (ESE Pr: 6 Hrs) = 100****Pass Marks = 45****(Credits: Practical-04, 120 Hours)****Course Objectives:**

1. Develop hands-on skills in osteology, serology, and somatometry.
2. Prepare for careers in forensic labs and health sciences.
3. Enable accurate human identification and biological profiling.
4. Apply lab-based knowledge to fieldwork and research.

Course Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Use anthropometric and osteological tools accurately.
2. Analyze biological samples and skeletal remains.
3. Conduct forensic profiling and health assessments.
4. Apply lab techniques to anthropological research.

Course Content:**Unit I:** Identification and description of bones of human skeleton.**Unit II:** Craniometric measurement - direct measurement on 5 human skull.**Unit III:** Somatometric measurement and somatoscopic observation on 5 individuals.**Unit IV:** Ageing and sexing of bones with special reference to sutural closure in skull and origin of teeth.**Unit V:** Practical Records.**Suggested Readings:**

1. Frazer: Human Anatomy.
 2. Singh I.P. and Bhasin M.K.: Practical Anthropology
 3. Steward T.D. Hard Wick: Practical Anthropology
 4. Shukla and Rastogi: Physical Anthropology Practical.
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SEMESTER IV

I. ELECTIVE COURSE-A VISUAL ANTHROPOLOGY

[ECANT421A]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100	Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45
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(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objectives:

1. Explore visual media in anthropological representation.
2. Work in film, media, digital humanities, and documentation. Promote indigenous expression and cultural archives.
3. Prepare for careers in ethnographic filmmaking and communication.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand visual ethnography and semiotics. Analyze films, photography, and digital storytelling.
2. Create anthropological media content. Use visual tools for cultural research and advocacy.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Origin, Scope and development of Visual Anthropology. Visual Anthropology in Ethnography. visual culture, photographic and digital media: still, interactive, and moving.

Unit II: Theory and representation: Anthropology and images, ethnographic films and mass media, theories of representation, modern media, and political advocacy.

Unit III: Ethnographic photography: Conventions and methodologies, paradigms and debates. traditional storytelling. Ritual and performative aspects of folk arts. Ethnographic films- Theoretical issues concerning ethnographic film, ethical dimensions of ethnographic film, and interdependency of technology and culture.

Unit IV: Indigenous media production and cultural revival, Participatory visual research and collaborative filmmaking, Use of mobile phones, social media, and digital platforms.

Unit-V: Ethics of representation and image use, Informed consent and cultural sensitivity, Visual censorship and political economy, Debates on voyeurism, objectification, and Virtual/augmented reality and immersive storytelling, AI-generated imagery and anthropological implications, Decolonising visual anthropology.

Suggested Readings:

1. Marcus Banks – Visual Methods in Social Research.
2. Paul Hockings (Ed.) – Principles of Visual Anthropology
3. Clifford Geertz – The Interpretation of Cultures
4. Malinowski – Coral Gardens and Their Magic
5. Arjun Appadurai – Modernity at Large
6. Stuart Hall – Representation: Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices
7. Debra Spitulnik – “Anthropology and Mass Media” (Annual Review)
8. Sarah Pink – Digital Ethnography
9. Tomaselli and Dyll – Decolonizing Visuality: Critical Perspectives from the Global South
10. G.S. Vyas: Communication and Rural Development
11. S. Nurula: Practice and Research Methodology of Communication.
12. Gaya Pandey: Sampreshanatmak Manavshastra: concept publishing Company, New Delhi.
13. Gaya Pandey: Developmental Anthropology. Concept Publishing company, New Delhi.
14. V.S. Upadhaya and Gaya Pandey: Samajik - Sanskritik Manavshastra - Crown publication Ranchi.

Recommended Films for Screening and Discussion:

1. Nanook of the North – Robert Flaherty
 2. The Hunters – John Marshall
 3. Forest of Bliss – Robert Gardner
 4. Divine Horsemen: The Living Gods of Haiti – Maya Deren
 5. Jaguar – Jean Rouch
 6. Of Shadows – Nilita Vachani (India)
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OR ELECTIVE COURSE-B
ANTHROPOLOGY OF DIASPORA

[ECANT421B]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100	Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45
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(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)**Course Objectives**

1. To introduce students to the concept, scope, and theoretical foundations of diaspora studies within anthropology.
2. To examine patterns of migration, transnationalism, displacement, and citizenship in contemporary diasporic contexts.
3. To analyze the construction of identity, culture, gender, and generational relations within diasporic communities.
4. To explore the economic, political, and cultural roles of diasporas with special reference to the Indian diaspora and the Indian Knowledge System.

Course Learning Outcomes

After completing the course, students will be able to:

1. Explain key concepts, typologies, and theoretical approaches in the anthropology of diaspora.
2. Analyze migration processes, transnational practices, and contemporary challenges such as refugees, statelessness, and integration.
3. Critically examine identity formation, cultural hybridity, and the role of media and digital networks in diasporic communities.
4. Assess the economic, political, and cultural contributions of diasporic groups, with particular emphasis on the Indian diaspora.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Foundations of Diaspora Studies: Introduction to the anthropology of diaspora, definition, scope, and significance of diaspora studies, conceptual understanding of diaspora and migration, types of diasporas including voluntary, forced, labour, and trade diasporas, major theoretical frameworks and approaches to diaspora studies

Unit II: Migration, Transnationalism, and Contemporary Diasporas: Migration and mobility in a globalized world, transnationalism and transnational social fields, displacement, refugees, and statelessness, issues of citizenship, belonging, and integration policies in host societies, contemporary challenges and debates in diaspora studies,

Unit III: Identity, Culture, and Media in Diasporic Communities: Construction of diasporic identities with reference to ethnicity, language, and religion, hybrid identities and cultural syncretism, role of media, digital platforms, and transnational communication networks in shaping diasporic identities, gender and generational dynamics within diasporic communities, influence of social media and news in identity negotiation and representation,

Unit IV: Economic, Political, and Cultural Dimensions of Diaspora: Diaspora and the global economy, remittances, trade networks, entrepreneurship, political participation and engagement of diasporic communities in home and host countries, nationalism and transnational political practices, case studies of Indian, Tibetan, African, and Jewish diasporas, anthropology and Indian Knowledge System, cultural transmission, Indian migration patterns, and evolving diaspora identities,

Unit-V: Indian Diaspora in Historical and Contemporary Perspective: Historical formation and global spread of the Indian diaspora, early migration patterns, colonial and indentured labour migration, post-independence migration trends, major destinations including the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia, cultural retention and transformation in the diaspora, language, religion, food, festivals, role of religion and community institutions, influence of Hinduism, Sikhism, Islam, Christianity, and other traditions in shaping diasporic social life,

Suggested Readings

1. Cohen, Robin, *Global Diasporas: An Introduction*, a foundational text outlining typologies, historical development, and theoretical perspectives on diaspora.
2. Safran, William, "Diasporas in Modern Societies: Myths of Homeland and Return," *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies*, a classic article defining key characteristics of diasporic communities.
3. Vertovec, Steven, *Transnationalism*, an influential work examining transnational social formations, mobility, and global connections.
4. Clifford, James, "Diasporas," *Cultural Anthropology*, a critical anthropological approach to identity, hybridity, and cultural politics in diaspora.

**OR ELECTIVE COURSE-C
INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY**

[ECANT421C]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100**Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45****(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)****Course Objectives:**

1. Gain insight into India's anthropological legacy and diversity.
2. Prepare for roles in tribal welfare, policymaking, and research.
3. Contribute to culturally relevant development practices.
4. Work in education, NGOs, and cultural preservation institutions.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the contributions of Indian anthropologists.
2. Analyze caste, tribe, and religious dynamics in India.
3. Assess the evolution of anthropological research in India.
4. Relate ethnographic insights to contemporary Indian society.

Course Content:**Unit I:** Historical, Ideological and Anthropological Approaches to Indian Society, Culture and Civilization.**Unit II:** Growth of Indian Anthropology - Researches in formulatory period, researches in constructive period and researches in analytical period.**Unit III:** Bases of Indian social system: Varna System - meaning, characteristics functions and changes. Ashram System - meaning, characteristics and functions, purushartha system, meaning characteristics and functions. Concept of Dharma in Hindu society, Rina and Sanskaras.**Unit IV:** Caste, Class and Jajmani System. Caste: meaning, characteristics, functions, theories of origin, changes and future, Jajmani System - meaning, characteristics, functions, merit, demerits and change, class: meaning, characteristics, functions and change. Social stratification.**Unit V:** Unity and Diversity in India Society: Social, cultural, ethnic, religious, linguistic diversity Unity in India society, Process of Unity in Indian society.**Unit VI:** Major religions in India: Hinduism, Jainism, Budhism, Islam, Christianity, Saranaism, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Jew.**Unit VII:** Contributions of following Indian Anthropologists: S.C. Roy, N.K. Bose, D.N. Majumdar, M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube, L.P. Vidyarthi and Sachchidananda.**Suggested Readings:**

1. Sahay, V.S. and P. K. Singh: K. K. Publication, Allahabad
 2. Gaya Pandey: Bhartiyanamanavshastra. Concept publishing company, New Delhi.
 3. Nadeem Husnain: Indian anthropology.
 4. Iravati Karve: Indian Society.
 5. Ram Ahuja: Bhartiya Samaj.
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II. ELECTIVE COURSE-A PROCESS OF SOCIAL CULTURE CHANGE

[ECANT422A]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45

(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objectives:

1. Understand transformations in Indian society over time. Prepare for roles in social planning and cultural policy.
2. Engage in research on identity, religion, and globalization. Address issues of modernity, tradition, and social mobility.

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Analyze cultural change through religion and modernization. Understand effects of urbanization, secularism, and globalization.
2. Study tribal and caste integration into mainstream society. Evaluate the role of media, education, and technology in change.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Hinduisation and Tribalisation in Indian Society: Concept and meaning of Hinduisation, historical background and theoretical perspectives, mechanisms of Hinduisation including ritual adoption, caste mobility and cultural assimilation, impact of Hinduisation on caste structure, tribal belief systems and social hierarchy, concept and characteristics of Tribalisation, Tribalisation as a counter-process to Hinduisation, impact of Tribalisation on Indian society with special reference to tribal communities and relevant case studies.

Unit II: Islamisation and Its Impact on Indian Society: Concept and historical development of Islamisation in India, spread of Islam and its socio-cultural and political dimensions, impact of Islamisation on family, marriage and kinship systems, influence on education and cultural practices, interaction between Islam and indigenous traditions, syncretism and composite culture, role of Sufism and popular religious practices, contemporary issues related to Islamisation in Indian society.

Unit III: Christianity and Its Impact on Indian Society: Introduction to Christianity in India and its historical background, missionary activities and colonial context, role of Christianity in social transformation through education, health and welfare initiatives, impact of conversion on caste and tribal societies, changes in gender relations and social reform movements, Christianity and cultural change among tribal communities, resistance, adaptation and identity negotiation, contemporary debates surrounding conversion.

Unit IV: Westernization and Modernization in Indian Society: Concept, characteristics and sources of Westernization, impact of Westernization on education, legal systems, political institutions, lifestyle and value systems, critiques of Westernization, meaning and theoretical perspectives of Modernization, relationship between tradition and modernity, impact of modernization on family, kinship, religion and ritual life, role of science, technology and rationality, Indian experience and pathways of modernization.

Unit-V: Secularization and Its Impact on Indian Society: Concept and dimensions of secularization, secularism in the Indian context, relationship between religion and the state, changing role of religion in public and private spheres, impact of secularization on social institutions, education and legal systems, debates on secularism, religiosity and identity politics in contemporary India.

Unit-VI: Urbanization and Industrialization in Indian Society: Concept, trends and patterns of urbanization in India, rural-urban migration and its causes, impact of urbanization on family structure, social relations, housing and slum formation, emergence of urban culture and lifestyle changes, meaning and historical development of industrialization in India, industrialization and occupational transformation, impact on class structure, labour relations and gender roles, social and environmental consequences of industrial growth.

Unit -VII: Globalization and Its Impact on Indian Society: Concept and dimensions of globalization including economic, cultural and technological aspects, globalization and cultural homogenization versus cultural diversity, impact on indigenous and tribal communities, changes in economy, employment and labour markets, influence on media, consumption and popular culture, globalization and identity formation, resistance and social movements, processes of localization and glocalization, position of India in the global socio-economic order.

Suggested Readings:

1. Srinivas, M. N. (1966). Social Change in Modern India. Berkeley: University of California Press.
2. Yogendra Singh (1973). Modernization of Indian Tradition. New Delhi: Thomson Press.
3. Dube, S. C. (1977). Modern India. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
4. Desai, A. R. (2005). Social Background of Indian Nationalism. New Delhi: Popular Prakashan.
5. Uberoi, Patricia (1993). Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

OR ELECTIVE COURSE-B
DEMOGRAPHIC ANTHROPOLOGY

[ECANT422B]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100	Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45
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(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)**Course Objectives:**

By the end of this course/module, students will be able to:

1. Analyze population patterns and human ecology.
2. Work in census, health, planning, and migration studies.
3. Contribute to population policies and reproductive health.
4. Support sustainable demographic development.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Study fertility, mortality, and migration patterns.
2. Use demographic tools and data analysis.
3. Understand population growth and cultural contexts.
4. Analyze demographic transition and policy implications.

Course Contents

Unit I: Demographic Anthropology: Meaning, Scope, characteristics, Methodology and basic concepts, Relation between demography population and anthropology.

Unit II: Theories of Population study: John Grant theory, Malthus theory, Biological theory, theory of demographic transition.

Unit III: Characteristics of population, Age group, Sex group, Marital status, occupational status, religious status, educational status and migration status.

Unit IV: Tools of population: composition of population, fertility, mortality and migration.

Unit-V: Population of India: Rural, Urban, Growth of India Population in different decades, demography of tribals, Dalits, OBCs, Women, Minorities and majorities.

Unit-VI: Population Problems: Population explosion, diminishing population, stagnation population, population and politics, population and employment, population and disease, population and housing, population and migration.

Unit -VII: Population policies: Family welfare schemes, National population policies, National health policies, National policy on reproductive health care.

Suggested Readings:

1. Cardwell J.C. Demographic transition theory.
2. Gautam R.K., Kshatriya G.K. and Kapoor A.K., population ecology and family planning.
3. Census Report: 2011, 2001.

**OR ELECTIVE COURSE-C
INDIAN VILLAGE**

[ECANT422C]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100**Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45****(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)****Course Objectives:**

1. Study rural society and culture through village ethnography.
2. Prepare for work in rural development, planning, and research.
3. Contribute to grassroots policy and community engagement.
4. Understand change, continuity, and governance in villages.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Conduct village studies and ethnographic documentation.
2. Analyze caste, kinship, land, and agrarian systems.
3. Understand rural development programs and governance.
4. Engage with participatory methods and rural dynamics.

Course Content:**Unit I:** Indian villages - meaning, types and statistical features.**Unit II:** Characteristics of Indian village, social, cultural, economic, political, religious, Indian village myth or real.**Unit III:** Change in Indian village: Social, cultural, economic political, religious, technological, health and communication.**Unit IV:** Problems of Indian village: Social, cultural, economic, political, religious, technological, communication, educational, health and sanitation, road, electricity.**Unit-V:** Village studies in India: Punjab - Delhi area, Uttar Pradesh, Western Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bengal, Madhya- Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnathaka, Kerla, Tamilnadu
Contribution of the year 1955 in village study.**Unit-VI:** Concept based on Indian village study: Rural Cosmopolitanism, Gredat tradition, little tradition, Universalisation, parochialisation, dominant caste, sanskritisation centripetal, centrifugal, spread, cultural media.**Unit -VII:** Panchayati raj and village Development History of Panchayati Raj administration Panchayati raj institutions. Ward member, Mukhia, Sarpanch, Pancha group, Gram Sabha, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad, Development of village through Panchayatiraj.**Suggested Readings:**

1. Gaya Pandey: Indian Village, Concept, New Delhi.
 2. Gaya Pandey: Dalit Samaj Ka Manav Shastra, Concept, New Delhi.
 3. L.P. Vidyarthi: Rise of Indian Anthropology, Vol-4.
 4. Gaya Pandey: Development Anthorpology, Concept, New Delhi.
 5. V.S. Upadhaya & Gaya Pandey: Vikastmak Manav Vigyan Madhya Pradesh Grantha Academy.
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III. CORE COURSE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

[CCANT423]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Th. 1 Hr + 5 Attd. + 5 Assign.) + 70 (ESE: 3 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks: (MSE: 17 + ESE: 28) = 45

(Credits: Theory-04, 60 Hours)

Course Objectives:

1. Prepare students to work in gender-focused research, policy-making, and grassroots development.
2. Enable learners to critically assess women's issues from an anthropological perspective.
3. Equip students to advocate for women's rights, empowerment, and inclusive development.
4. Foster leadership in NGOs, international agencies, and government sectors working for gender equality.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the socio-cultural and economic factors influencing women's development.
2. Analyze gender roles, patriarchy, and women's access to resources and opportunities.
3. Evaluate state and non-state interventions aimed at women's empowerment.
4. Develop skills to plan and assess women-centric development programs with a participatory approach.

Course Content:

Unit I: Being Women: Traditional role status - physical, social, economic, political and religious. Women and division of labour in family, women and daily routine in family, changing role of women in family.

Unit II: Constitutional Safeguards for Women - Social, economic political and educational.

Unit III: Women Legislation: Hindu Marriage Act, Muslim marriage Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Special Marriage Act, Immoral and Illegal Prohibition Act, Family Court Act, Torture Act Domestic Violence Act, National Women Commission Act, Maternity Act.

Unit IV: Problems of Women: Gender discrimination in family, religious institutions, educational institutions, economics institutions, feminist explanation of gender discrimination, domestic violence, social violence, Dowry, exploitation sexual harassment, rape, gang rape, widowhood, witchcraft, bareness.

Unit V: Women Welfare Programme - Social, economic, political, educational and health.

Unit VI: Women Development Agency - Governmental, non-Government, International and Media.

Unit VII: Women Empowerment: Empowerment and emancipation, Women and 5 years plan, Women empowerment through voluntary work, feminist movement. Role of anthropology and anthropologist in women development.

Suggested Readings:

1. Gaya Pandey: Bhartiya manavshastra. Concept
2. R.S.Man: Development of Tribal Women.
3. Report: Ministry of Women Development.

**IV. ELECTIVE COURSE-A
FIELD WORK**

[EPANT424]

Marks: 100 (ESE Pr: 6 Hrs) = 100

Pass Marks = 45

(Credits: Practical-04, 120 Hours)**Course Objectives:**

1. Train students in ethnographic fieldwork, observation, and data collection techniques.
2. Prepare learners for roles in social research, community studies, and development practice.
3. Foster analytical thinking for interpreting social and cultural phenomena.
4. Enable practical application of theoretical concepts in real-life community settings.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Acquire skills in participant observation, interviewing, and case study methods.
2. Conduct village and community studies with a focus on social institutions.
3. Analyze kinship diagrams, genealogies, and cultural mapping.
4. Prepare detailed ethnographic reports based on field observations.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Each Student will have to prepare and present a research design/synopsis on the a topic related to field work under supervision of a teacher.

Unit II: Each student will have to visit field for four weeks for data collection on the topic of his/her research under the supervision of a teacher deputed by Head Department of Anthropology.

Unit III: The students will have to write dissertation on the basis of field data gathered by them under the supervision of a teacher.

Unit IV: Final submission of report, evaluation of report and viva voce exam

V. PROJECT DISSERTATION/ PROJECT/ TEACHING APTITUDE

[PRANT425]

Marks: 30 (MSE: 20 Viva + 5 Attd. + 5 Record) + 70 (ESE Pr: 6 Hrs) = 100	Pass Marks: = 45
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(Credits: 04, 120 Lectures)

Guidelines to Examiners for

End Semester Examination (ESE):

The evaluation of the dissertation will be done in 100 marks (70 marks + 30 marks of the session). The sessional component will be evaluated by the concerned supervisor.

The end term evaluation (70 marks) will be done by a board of examiners. The end term evaluation in 70 marks will include the literary and scientific presentation of the dissertation and the performance in the viva-voce.

The overall project dissertation may be evaluated under the following heads:

- Motivation for the choice of topic
- Project dissertation design
- Methodology and Content depth
- Results and Discussion
- Future Scope & References
- Participation in an Internship programme with a reputed organisation
- Application of Research techniques in Data collection
- Report Presentation
- Presentation style
- Viva-voce

Course Objectives:

1. To develop research skills and scientific inquiry through independent investigations on a topic/ problem.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, the student should know:

1. About conducting research with approved stages of research methodology in Anthropology. A dissertation will enable students to further investigate and navigate different aspects and events of life through research.

PROJECT WORK

Each student has to submit three copies of hard-bound dissertation work (along with the raw data), duly forwarded by the HOD of the Department concerned. The forwarded copies will be submitted to the concerned University Department, Ranchi University, Ranchi for evaluation (one month before the viva voce examination).

The paper may involve:

- a) Laboratory research/ Field work/ Lab work related to the project.
- b) Survey research, Case Study or any other type of research related to the subject.
- c) One Large study/ Experiment or several studies/ Experiments, depending on the objectives of the research.
- d) The writing of the dissertation must be within 80 to 100 pages, including references and appendices.
- e) Content must be typed in Font: Times New Roman with Line Spacing: 2.0 and Font Size 12 points.

The project work will be presented in a seminar on the assigned topic in the concerned department of Ranchi University, Ranchi, followed by an open viva voce examination.

Topics: As decided by the Supervisor/Guide

Teaching Aptitude: As an alternative to a dissertation, only a few selected meritorious candidates may be assigned the responsibility to teach the pre-decided topics in selected colleges. The performance may be evaluated based on the structured feedback for the candidate.
