

**West Bengal State University  
(Barasat, North 24 Parganas)**



SYLLABI FOR  
4-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME  
(HONOURS/ HONOURS WITH RESEARCH)  
&  
3-YEAR MULTIDISCIPLINARY UG PROGRAMME  
IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
(1<sup>ST</sup> AND 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER ONLY)

ACADEMIC SESSION  
2023-24

### **Programme Specific Outcomes**

Demonstrate a fundamental or coherent understanding of Anthropology, its different learning areas and applications, and its linkages with related disciplinary areas/subjects. Use holistic knowledge encompassing the biological and social-cultural attributes, in understanding and identifying problems and issues, substantiated by collection of relevant quantitative and/or qualitative data from wide range of sources, and their application, analysis and evaluation using methodologies as appropriate for formulating evidence-based solutions and arguments. The critical thinking skill thus generated enables students to communicate the results of studies undertaken in an academic field accurately in a range of different contexts using the main concepts. Apply one's disciplinary knowledge and skills to new/unfamiliar contexts, rather than replicate curriculum content knowledge, to identify and analyze problems and issues and solve complex problems with well-defined solutions. Demonstrate subject-related skills that are relevant to some of the job trades, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities.

## SEMESTER - 1

### Major Discipline Specific Core Course - 1/ Minor Course - 1 (For 4-year UG Honours programme)

#### Core Course - 1 (for 3-year Multidisciplinary UG programme)

#### Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY – I

#### Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will learn about the basic concepts of the discipline of Anthropology and its other branches. They will also learn about relationship of anthropology with other allied disciplines.
2. Students will learn about the concept of culture in prehistory and stone tools and artefacts, geochronology and palaeo-environment.
3. They will learn about important social institutions such as family, marriage and kinship.
4. Students will learn about the basic concept of society and culture.
5. The students will learn about the origin of hominoid group in the order primate.
6. Students will learn about principles of human evolution and variation, morphological features of man, skeletal morphology.
7. From the practical component they will learn to identify human bones through features and take craniometric measurements.
8. From the practical component they will learn to draw, identify and analyse prehistoric tools through typo-technological features.
9. From the practical component they will learn how to follow up some of the commonly used techniques of data collection in Social-Cultural Anthropology.

#### Theory

#### Credit 3

**Unit I: Introducing Anthropology:** Meaning, scope, and development of Anthropology; History of Anthropology – Global & Indian perspectives; Anthropological Perspectives - Holism, Cross-cultural Comparison, Cultural Relativism, and Fieldwork. Relationship with other disciplines: History, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science, Life Science, Medical Science. Main branches of Anthropology, their definition, aim, scope, sub-fields and relevance: Biological Anthropology; Social-cultural Anthropology; Archaeological Anthropology; Linguistic Anthropology.

#### Unit II: Introducing Biological Anthropology:

1. **Human Evolution and the emergence of Man:** Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution. Principles of Evolution: Convergence, Divergence, Parallelism, Adaptive Radiation, Irreversibility. Theories of Organic Evolution (Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism), Synthetic theory of evolution; Neutral theory; Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Allopatric, Parapatric, Sympatric, Gradualism, Punctuated equilibrium, Dollo's rule, Cope's rule, Gause's rule, Mosaic evolution).
2. **Living primates:** Characteristics of Primates; Definition (Mivart) and general characteristic features of order Primate.
  - Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; Evolutionary trends of the Primates – dentition, limb & locomotion, senses & brain, manual dexterity. Classification of the order Primates – Simpson (1918) and example up to family.

- Platyrrhine and Catarrhine monkeys – distribution, characteristics and differences.
- Living Major Primates; Anthropoid apes: Features, classification, distribution, and social behaviour (Orangutan & Chimpanzee).
- Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes;
- Skeletal comparison of anthropoid apes with that of man (skull, vertebral column & hind limb). Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.

### **Unit III: Introducing Archaeological Anthropology:**

Introducing methods of studying archaeological anthropology: Exploration, Excavation, Relative and Absolute Dating (distinctiveness and typologies); Brief idea of tool, artifact, site, tradition, industry, assemblage. Brief idea of palaeo-environment: Pleistocene and Holocene (Quaternary Framework), Three Age System. Brief introduction to different cultural stages of pre-history and proto-history.

Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures and their chronology: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Copper-Bronze Age, Iron Age. Identification and description of stone and bone tools; Different tool making technologies – Direct percussion: Block-on-block, Block-on-anvil; Indirect percussion: Controlled flaking, Fluting, Step flaking, Pressure flaking; Grinding & Polishing.

### **Unit IV: Introducing Social-Cultural Anthropology:**

1. Basic concepts: Society, Social Units, Social Institutions, Social groups, Community, Association, Socialization, Social Organization, Social Structure, Social stratification, Tribe – Definition and Features.
2. Approaches: Ethnography and Ethnology.
3. Culture: Definitions, Attributes, Society and Culture relationship; Culture Trait, Culture Complex, Diffusion, Acculturation, Enculturation; Differences between Culture and Civilization.
4. Family: Definition and Universality; Functions of Family; Family (types, basic structure, functions, factors associated with the changes in joint family).
5. Marriage: Definition and Universality; Ways of Acquiring Mates; Prescribed and Preferential Marriage; Incest and Taboo; Laws of Marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy); Types of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry). Post-marital residential rules.
6. Kinship: Definition & Functions; Consanguinity and Affinity; Kinship (Definition, Typology, Degree), Kinship Terminologies, Kinship Systems, Kinship Behaviour: Avoidance, Joking Relationship, Significance of Studying Kinship), Types of Descents.

### **Practical**

### **Credit 2**

**Unit I: Identification of Human cranium:** *norma verticalis*; *norma lateralis*; *norma occipitalis*; *norma basalis*; *norma frontalis*; Identification of Cranial bones: Frontal, Parietal, Temporal, Occipital, Maxilla, Zygomatic, Mandible (anatomical position, side determination, where applicable). Identification, anatomical position and side determination of Post Cranial Bones (wherever applicable): Vertebral column, Scapula, Clavicle, Femur, Tibia, Fibula, Humerus, Radius, Ulna. Identification of sex from skull and pelvic girdle.

**Unit II: Identification of anthropoid skulls:** Gibbon, Orangutan, Gorilla, Chimpanzee. **In the absence of original specimen, cast, model or appropriate photograph may be used in the laboratory.**

**Unit-III: Craniometry (Direct measurements on 3 human skulls)**

- a. Maximum Cranial Length,
- b. Maximum Cranial Breadth,
- c. Least Frontal Breadth,
- d. Bi-zygomatic diameter,
- e. Morphological Facial Height,
- f. Nasal Length,
- g. Nasal Breadth

**Unit IV: Drawing and labelling of Tool types:** Identification of Typo-technological attributes, cultural ages, probable functions, method of hafting, identification of cortex, flake scar, ripple mark, striking platform, point of impact, positive and negative bulb of percussion (wherever applicable):

- a. Lower Palaeolithic Tools - Chopper/ Chopping Tools, Hand Axe, Cleaver.
- b. Middle Palaeolithic Tools - Scraper, Knife, Point.
- c. Upper Palaeolithic Tools - Blade, Leaf Point, *Baton de Commandment*, Harpoon Heads.
- d. Mesolithic Tools - Micro Blades, Cores, Lunates, Triangles, Trapeze.
- e. Neolithic Tools - Celt, Shouldered (T) Celt, Ring stone, Hammer stone, Sickle.

**Unit V:** Drawing of GENEALOGICAL CHART (with kinship terminology – terms of address and terms of reference) of 05 families in the area of residence of the student (Minimum 3 generations).

**N.B. Laboratory Note-Book/ Report duly signed and/or forwarded by the concerned teacher(s) / HoD should be submitted before practical examinations for evaluation. The student will be evaluated on the basis of the Laboratory Note-Book/ Report submitted and viva-voce.**

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Allchin, B. and Allchin, R. (1993) *The Rise of Civilization of India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Ashley-Montagu, M. F. (1961) *An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.
3. Bhattacharya, D.K. (1978) *Emergence of Culture in Europe*, Delhi: B.R. Publication.
4. Bhattacharya, D.K. (1979) *Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques*. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi Company.
5. Bhattacharya, D.K. (1996) *Palaeolithic Europe*. Humanities Press.
6. Buettner-Janusch, John (1969): *Origins of Man*. Wiley Eastern Private Limited: New Delhi.
7. Comas, Juan. (1960): *Manual of Physical Anthropology* (Spring-Fields: C. C. Thomas USA
8. Coon, C.S. Garn, S.M.I. &: *Races –A Study of the Problems of Race Formation*
9. Das, B.M. (2013) *Outlines of Physical Anthropology*. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.
10. Ember, C.R., Ember, M. R., and Peregrine, P. N. (2020) *Anthropology* (15th Edition). Singapore: Pearson Education.

11. Fagan, B.M. (1983) *People of Earth: An Introduction*. Boston: Little, Brown & Company.
12. Fleagle, J. G. (2013) *Primate adaptation and evolution*. Amsterdam; Boston: Elsevier/Academic Press.
13. G.A., Weiner, J.S. (1977): *Human Biology*. Oxford University Press: Oxford.
14. Haviland, W. A., Prins, L. H. Walrath, D. and McBride, B. (2007). *Introduction to Anthropology*. Thomson: Wadsworth.
15. Hulse, F.S. (1971): *Human Species—An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*, Random House).
16. Jurmain R, Kilgore L, Trevathan, W. (2006) *Essentials of Physical Anthropology* (7th Edition). Belmont: Wadsworth.
17. Jurmain, R., Kilgore, L., Trevathan, W., Ciochon, R.L. (2012) *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Wadsworth Publ.
18. Kotak, C. P. (2012) *Anthropology: Appreciating Human Diversity*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
19. Kroeber A. L. (1948). *Anthropology*. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
20. Montagu, M.F.A. (1960): *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*.
21. Mukherji D., Mukherjee D, Bharati P. (2009). *Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology*. Calcutta: Asian Books Pvt. Ltd.
22. Podder S, and Bhagat, A. (1989) *Handbook of Osteology*. Patna: Scientific Book Company.
23. Roy, I. B. (2003) *Anthropology*. New Delhi: S Chand & Co.
24. Sankalia, H.D. (1964) *Stone Age Tools*. Poona: Deccan College.
25. Sarkar, R. M. (2004) *Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology*. Kolkata: Vidyodoy Library.
26. Shukla, B. R. K. and Rastogi, S. (2012) *Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics – An Introduction*. New Delhi: Palaka Prakasan.
27. Singh I. P. and Bhasin M.K. (1989). *Anthropometry: A Laboratory Manual on Biological Anthropology*. New Delhi: Kamala-Raj Enterprise.
28. Stanford C., Allen J.S. and Anton S.C. (2010). *Exploring Biological Anthropology. The Essentials*. Prentice Hall Publ, USA.
29. Stein, P. L. and Rowe, B. M. (1994) *Physical Anthropology*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
30. Weiner J.S. and Lourie J.A. (1981). *Practical Human Biology*. UK: Academic Press.

## SEMESTER – 2

### Major Discipline specific Core Course - 2/ Minor course - 2 (For 4-year UG Honours programme)

### Core Course - 2 (for 3-year Multidisciplinary UG programme)

### Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY – II

#### Learning Outcomes:

1. They will learn about the origin, distribution and characteristics of extinct hominids and the process of hominization.
2. The students will learn about important dimensions of the discipline of Anthropology such as race, racial criteria and factor responsible for race formation.
3. They will learn about economic organizations, political organization and religion.
4. The components of the Practical paper will help students to understand the evolutionary sequence of extinct hominids, somatometric measurements and make anthroposcopic observations
5. From the practical component they will learn how to follow up some of the commonly used techniques of data collection in Anthropology.

#### Theory

Credit 3

**Unit I: Hominid evolution:** Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following:

- Pre-Pliocene hominids in South and East Africa - Australopithecines
- Homo erectus: Asia (*Homo erectus javanicus*, *Homo erectus pekinensis*).
- Neanderthal Man: La-Chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).
- Homo sapiens – CroMagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.

**Unit II: Human variation:** Biological basis of inheritance, Mendelian inheritance in man: Laws of Segregation and Independent Assortment with reference to autosomal and sex chromosomal traits; Great divisions of humanity: Population, Mendelian Population, Race, Racism. The biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and metric characters. Racial Criteria. A comparative account of various racial classifications (Risley, Guha, Sarkar); UNESCO Statement on Race.

**Unit III: Economic organization:** Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Means of Subsistence – Foraging, Pastoralism, Shifting Hill Cultivation, Horticulture and Intensive agriculture. Principles governing production, distribution and exchange (Reciprocity, Redistribution and Market Exchange).

**Unit IV: Political Organization:** Definition and Concept, Band, Tribe, Chiefdom, State, Primitive Law and Sanction. Concepts of Power, Law, Authority and Legitimacy; Social control, Oath and Ordeal

**Unit V: Religion:** Definition and Concept, Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); Monotheism and Polytheism; Myths and Rituals; forms of religion: Animism, Animatism, Manatism, Fetishism, Naturism and Totemism); Religion and Magic distinguished; Religious specialists (Priest, Shaman, Medicine man, Sorcerer and Witch).

**Unit VI: Application of anthropology:** Definition, subject matters of Medical / Bio-Medical Anthropology, Nutritional Anthropology, Sports Anthropometry, Forensic Anthropology, Cultural Resource Management, Anthropology of Tourism, Social Impact Assessment.

**Unit VII: Fieldwork in Anthropology:** Definition and concepts, Ethnography, Fieldwork Tradition in Anthropology, Main Horizons of Fieldwork: Selection of Topic, Area, Establishment of Rapport, Types of Data, Informants, Collection of Data through Methods / Techniques: Observation (Participant and Non-Participant), Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview, Case Study and Genealogy.

### **Practical**

### **Credit 2**

**Unit I: Identification of extinct hominids:** *Australopithecus africanus*, *H. habilis*, *H. erectus* (Java and Peking man), *H. sapiens neanderthalensis* (La-Chapelle-aux-saints), *H. sapiens sapiens* (Cro-Magnon). **In the absence of original specimen, cast, model or appropriate photograph may be used in the laboratory.**

**Unit II: Anthroposcopy (Observation on 3 participants):** Assessment of skin colour: exposed (forehead) and unexposed (inner surface of the upper arm). Head Hair: form, texture, whorl (number and type). Nose: depression of the nasal root, nasal profile, tip of the nose. Ear: size, ear lobe (size, form and attachment), hypertrichosis of ear.

**Unit III: Somatometry (Measurement on 3 participants)**

- a. Maximum head length,
- b. Maximum head breadth,
- c. Least frontal breadth,
- d. Maximum bizygomatic breadth
- e. Morphological facial height
- f. Morphological upper facial height

**Unit IV: Prepare Project Report** on the following topics:

1. Preparation and collection of data by using SCHEDULE of at least 10 families in the area of residence of the student and analysis of data.
2. Writing ONE CASE STUDY on any one of the following events from one family in the area of residence of the student – Birth, Marriage, Death, Household rituals and festivals.

**N.B. Laboratory Note-Book/ Report duly signed and/or forwarded by the concerned teacher(s) / HoD should be submitted before practical examinations for evaluation. The student will be evaluated on the basis of the Laboratory Note-Book/ Report submitted and viva-voce.**



## Suggested Readings

1. Beattie, J. (1964) *Other Cultures*. London: Cohen & West Limited.
2. Bernard, H.R. (1940) *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology*. Newbury Park: Sage.
3. Conroy, G. C. (1997). *Reconstructing Human Origins: A Modern Synthesis*. W. W. Norton & Company, New York, London.
4. Davis, K. (1981) *Human Society*. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
5. Delaney, C. (2004) Orientation and disorientation. In *Investigating Culture: An Experiential Introduction to Anthropology*. Wiley-Blackwell.
6. Ember, C. R. et al. (2011) *Anthropology*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley.
7. Ferraro, G. and Andreatta S. (2008) In *Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective*. Belmont: Wadsworth.
8. Hickerson, NP. (1980) *Linguistic Anthropology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
9. Lang, G. (1956) Concept of Status and Role in Anthropology: Their Definitions and Use. *The American Catholic Sociological Review*, 17(3): 206-218.
10. Molnar S. (1982). *Human Variation: Races, Types and Ethnic groups*. New York: Pearson Education Inc.
11. O'reilly, K. (2012) "*Practical Issues in Interviewing*" *Ethnographic Methods*. Abingdon: Routledge.
12. Parsons, T. (1968) *The Structure of Social Action*. New York: Free Press.
13. Poirier F E, & McKee, J. K. (1998) *Understanding Human Evolution*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
14. Rapport, N. and Overing J. (2004) *Key Concepts in Social and Cultural Anthropology*. London: Routledge.
15. Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. (1971) *Methods*. In *Notes and Queries on Anthropology*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
16. Sarkar, S.S. (1954): *Aboriginal Races of India*.
17. Standford, C., Allen, J.S. and Anton, S.C. (2012) *Biological Anthropology: The Natural History of Mankind*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Limited.
18. Statement on Race: Annotated Elaboration and Exposition of the Four Statements on Race (1972). Issued by UNESCO. Oxford University Press

## SEMESTER-1/ SEMESTER-2

### MULTIDISCIPLINARY COURSE: ANTHROPOLOGY

#### Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will learn about the basic concepts of the discipline of Anthropology and its other branches. They will also learn about relationship of anthropology with other allied disciplines.
2. The students will learn about the origin of hominoid group in the primates and the origin, distribution and characteristics of extinct hominids and the process of hominization.
3. Students will learn about principles of human evolution and variation, morphological features of man, skeletal morphology with reference to evolutionary change.
4. The students will learn about important dimensions of the discipline of Anthropology such as race, racial criteria and factor responsible for race formation.
5. Students will learn about the concept of culture in prehistory and stone tools and artefacts, geochronology and palaeo-environment.
6. Students will learn about the basic concept of society and culture. They will learn about important social institutions such as family, marriage and kinship apart from religion, magic and descent groups.
7. They will also learn about the method of understanding the prehistoric culture on the basis of archaeological finds.

#### Theory

#### Credit 3

**Unit – I: Introducing Anthropology:** Definition, aim, scope & branches; History of Anthropology – Global & Indian perspectives; Anthropological Perspectives - Holism, Cross-cultural Comparison, Cultural Relativism and Fieldwork. Application of anthropology.

**Unit – II: Biological Anthropology:** Definition, aim, scope, branches of Biological Anthropology; Man's place in animal kingdom; Major stages of hominid evolution – Australopithecines, *Homo habilis*, *Homo erectus*, Neanderthals, CroMagnon (characters, phylogenetic position and distributions only); Human variation: Biological basis of inheritance, Mendelian inheritance in man (Brief idea), Race and Racism, Three Major division of mankind (Morphology and distribution only), Classification of Indian population – Risley, Guha, Sarkar.

**Unit – III: Archaeological Anthropology:** Introduction to archaeological anthropology - definition, aim, scope & application, its relation to palaeoanthropology, prehistory and protohistory. Brief idea of tool, artifact, industry, site, assemblage, culture. Major stages of Prehistoric culture – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic.

**Unit – IV: Social-cultural Anthropology:** Definitions, aim, scope and objective; Concept, features and types of culture. Material Culture: Types and functions of various forms of hunting, fishing and agricultural implements used in different environmental background. Concept of society: Society, group, community, structure, organization, system, institution. Social Organization: units & institutions; Family: concepts, features, types and functions. Clan: definition and types; Marriage: concept, types, rules of marriage; Religion: concept, types – animism, animatism.

## Suggested Readings

1. Bandhopadhyay, S. (2013) *Samajik-Sanskritik Nribigyan* (in Bengali). Kolkata: Parul
2. Bhattacharya, D.K. (1978) *Emergence of Culture in Europe*, Delhi: B.R. Publication.
3. Bhattacharya, D.K. (1979) *Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques*. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi Company.
4. Bhattacharya, D.K. (1996) *Palaeolithic Europe*. Humanities Press.
5. Das, B.M. (2013) *Outlines of Physical Anthropology*. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.
6. Ember, C.R., Ember, M. R., and Peregrine, P. N. (2020) *Anthropology* (15th Edition). Singapore: Pearson Education.
7. Fagan, B.M. (1983) *People of Earth: An Introduction*. Boston: Little, Brown & Company.
8. Haviland, W. A., Prins, L. H. Walrath, D. and McBride, B. (2007). *Introduction to Anthropology*. Thomson: Wadsworth.
9. Jha, M. (2016) *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. 2nd Revised Ed. Vikas Publishing House. New Delhi.
10. Jurmain, R., Kilgore, L., Trevathan, W., Ciochon, R.L. (2012) *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Wadsworth Publ.
11. Kotak, C. P. (2012) *Anthropology: Appreciating Human Diversity*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
12. Mukhopadhyaya, D. (2010) *Joibik Nribigyan* (in Bengali). Kolkata: J. N. Ghosh & Sons.
13. Roy, I. B. (2003) *Anthropology*. New Delhi: S Chand & Co.
14. Sarkar, R. M. (2004) *Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology*. Kolkata: Vidyodoy Library.
15. Sarkar, R. M. (2016) *Joibik Nribigyan* (in Bengali). Kolkata: Sahojatri
16. Sarkar, R. M. (2016) *Samajik-Sanskritik Nribigyan* (in Bengali). Kolkata: Sahojatri
17. Shukla, B. R. K. and Rastogi, S. (2012) *Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics – An Introduction*. New Delhi: Palaka Prakashan.
18. Stein, P. L. and Rowe, B. M. (1994) *Physical Anthropology*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

## SEMESTER-1

### Skill Enhancement Course – 1: PUBLIC HEALTH & EPIDEMIOLOGY

#### Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will learn about how a community health centre works and delivers healthcare to the people.
2. They will also learn how to document the healthcare delivery systems as they exist in actual situations.
3. From the practical component they will learn about collection of data on healthcare delivery and preparation of a report on the same.

#### Theory

#### Credit 3

**Unit – I: Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health:** Definitions and scopes of Public Health and Epidemiology; Social-cultural determinants, policies, and practices associated with public health; Cultural, social, behavioural, psychological and economic factors that influence health and illness

**Unit – II: Health and Culture:** Bio-medical versus naturalistic approaches; limitations of modern health promotion and health care delivery programmes: family planning, child health and nutrition, immunization; Application of concepts of culture in epidemiology and public health, Cultural epidemiology.

**Unit – III: Etiology of communicable and non-communicable diseases:** Kuru, Malaria, STD, HIV/AIDS, Diabetes, Cancer, Cardiovascular diseases, Mental and emotional disorders, zoonotic disease and pandemic (COVID-19); determining change in trend over time: prevalence and incidence; implementation of control measures.

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Aschengrau A and Seage GR. (2008). Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health. Boston, Massachusetts.
2. Edberg M. (2013). Essentials of Health Behavior. Social and Behavioral Theory in Public Health. Second Edition, Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
3. Gordis L. (2004). Epidemiology. Third edition. Philadelphia: Elsevier Saunders.
4. Griffith JR and White KR. (2010). The Well-Managed Healthcare Organization. Health Administration Press: Chicago, IL.
5. Hahn RA and Inhorn MC. (2009). Anthropology and Public Health. 2nd Ed. New York: Oxford University Press.
6. Kovner AR, McAlearney AS, Neuhauser D. (2013). Health Services Management: Cases, Readings, and Commentary. 10th Ed. Chicago, IL: Health Administration Press.
7. Lee LM. (2010). Principles and Practice of Public Health Surveillance. Oxford University Press
8. Merson M, Black RE, Mills A. (2006). International Public Health: Diseases, Programs, Systems and Policies. Jones & Bartlett Learning.
9. Pagano M and Gauvreau K. (2000). Principles of Biostatistics. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
10. Remington PL, Brownson RC, and Wegner MV. (2010). Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Control. American Public Health Association.

## SEMESTER-2

### SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE – 2: ANTHROPOLOGY OF TOURISM

#### Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will learn about various types of tourism and how anthropologists look at them.
2. They will also learn about various aspects of tourism management, promotion of tourism, local culture and local economy.
3. From the practical component they will learn how tourism and travel agencies actually function, how they serve the tourists, and how they make a living not only for themselves but also for many engaged in subsidiary activities like providing transport, guide, etc.

#### Theory

Credit: 3

**Unit I: Concept of Anthropology of Tourism:** aspects and prospects, anthropological issues and theoretical concerns, tourist as ethnographer; pilgrimage and Authenticity Issues.

**Unit II: Past and present of Anthropology of Tourism:** Interconnections between tourism history and the rise of the socio-cultural study of tourism including temporary migration, colonial exploration, pilgrimage, visiting relatives, imagined and remembered journeys and tourism.

**Unit III: Implications of tourism:** As a major mechanism of cross-cultural interaction; tourism and the commodification of culture, culture change, Globalization, Tourism and Terrorism.

**Unit IV: Application of Anthropology in Tourism:** applied aspects of anthropology in tourism development and planning, Ecotourism and sustainable development, role of museums and other branches of the cultural industries (including music, art, and food) in tourism economies. Tourism Impact Analysis (TIA).

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Chambers E. (2000). *Native Tours: The Anthropology of Travel and Tourism*. Prospect Heights: Waveland.
2. Crick M. (1994). *Anthropology and the Study of Tourism: Theoretical and Personal Reflections*. In Crick M (eds.). *Resplendent Sites, Discordant Voices: Sri Lankans and International Tourism*. Chur, Switzerland: Harwood Publishers.
3. Crick M. (1995). *The Anthropologist as Tourist: An Identity in Question*. In Lanfant MF, Allcock JB, Bruner EM (eds.) *International Tourism: Identity and Change*. London: Sage. pp. 205-223.
4. Dann G. (2002). *The Tourist as a Metaphor of the Social World*. Wallingford: CAB International.
5. Dann GMS, Nash D and Pearce PL. (1988). *Methodology in Tourism Research*. *Annals of Tourism Research*. 15:1-28.
6. Gmelch SB. (2004). *Tourists and Tourism: A Reader*. Long Grove: Waveland.
7. Graburn NHH. (1977). *Tourism: The Sacred Journey. Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism*. Valene L. Smith, ed. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. Pp. 33-47.

8. Hitchcock. (1997). Cultural, Economic and Environmental Impacts of Tourism among the Kalahari. In Chambers E (eds.) *Tourism and Culture: An Applied Perspective*. SUNY Press.
9. Kirshenblatt-Gimblett B.(1998). *Destination Culture: Tourism, Museums, and Heritage*. University of California Press.
10. Lippard LR. (1999). *On the Beaten Track: Tourism, Art and Place*. New Press.
11. Nash D. (1996). *Anthropology of Tourism*. New York: Pergamon.
12. Picard M and Wood R. (1997). *Tourism, Ethnicity, and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies*, University of Hawai Press.