

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD



"A" Grade

NAAC Accredited 2014

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

(I to IV Semesters)

With effect from 2020-21

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

M.A. /M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropology as a systematic body of knowledge provides an understanding of the tremendous human diversity in biological, social-cultural and historical dimensions and their interrelationships. There are four major divisions of Anthropology, namely Social-Cultural, Biological, Archaeological and Linguistic Anthropology. The curriculum in Anthropology at the postgraduate level envisages imparting the holistic knowledge encompassing all its branches through theoretical, practical and field-based ethnographic work.

At Present, the Department of Anthropology provides opportunity for advanced study in Social-Cultural and Biological Anthropology in the form of lectures, tutorial, guidance, Practicals, intensive fieldwork and seminars. Facilities for research leading to the award of Ph.D degree are also available in these two branches.

The postgraduate syllabus of anthropology has been divided into two phases--namely, Core course and Elective course. While the Core course, taught during the I and II Semesters, is common for all, the students can choose either Social-Cultural anthropology or Biological anthropology as Elective course for the III and IV Semesters. The specializations are designed to impart advanced knowledge in the respective areas.

GENERAL REGULATIONS:

Semester System course under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) from the year 2008 – 2009 onwards.

1) Courses offered and duration of the course

Master of Anthropology : MA / M-Sc.

Areas of Specialization: 1. Social-Cultural Anthropology
2. Biological Anthropology

2) M.A/M.Sc. (Anthropology) shall be spread over a period of Two Academic Years consisting of four semesters. The duration of each semester shall not be less than 16 weeks or more than 18 weeks.

3) Maximum period prescribed for completion of all the requirements for the award of the degree is two academic years from the date of admission failing which the candidate shall register afresh in the MA/M.Sc. Programme.

4) Eligibility Criteria for Admission

The students who have successfully completed the three-year / four-year Degree course or any other Degree course of this University or of any other University recognized as equivalent thereto by this university shall be eligible for admission to the Post Graduate Programs under the KU-CBCS Program provided they also satisfy the eligibility conditions like percentage of marks etc. as may be prescribed by the University and as per Ordinance of the course.

5) Attendance

Each semester shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating attendance and a student shall be considered to have put in the required attendance for the semester if he has attended not less than 75% of the number of working periods (Lectures and seminars taken together) during each semester.

6) **Choice Based Credit System** is introduced from the Academic year 2008-2009 for MA/MSc. Course in Anthropology. There are three categories of courses.

- a) Compulsory Course means fundamental papers which the student admitted to a particular Post-graduate Programme should successfully complete to receive the Post Graduate Degree in the concerned subject and which cannot be substituted by any other course;
- b) Specialization Papers mean advanced papers and departmental choices that student can opt as a special paper under a particular department only especially for students wanting to receive Degrees in those specialization areas;
- c) 'Open Elective Course' means a course offered by Department for students of other Departments in the same school or in other schools. Students have freedom to choose from a number of optional courses offered by other Department to add to their credits required for the completion of their respective programs;
- d) Credit means the unit by means of which a course work is measured.
- e) The departments in Social Science shall have 72 credits for the course subjects without practical and field-work and the departments with practicals/fieldwork shall have 96 credits.

7) **The medium of instruction shall be in English, except in languages.**

8) **Course Structure (For each semester)**

- (a) Compulsory Courses – 4 credits per week
- (b) Specialization courses (In III and IV Semesters only) – 4 credits per week

- (c) Open Elective Course (OEC)– 4 credits per week
- (d) The student shall register for minimum of 22 credits and maximum of 26 credits per semester. The student has to clear the minimum credits per semester.

9) Scheme and Hours of Instruction

In each Semester, there shall be six papers. Each paper shall carry a minimum 4 hours of teaching per week.

10) Scheme of Examination

- a) The University shall conduct an examination after the conclusion of every Semester Programme.
- b) The composition of theory and internal assessment marks for each paper shall be 75 and 25 respectively. Duration of examination for theory paper of 75 marks shall be of 3 hours.
- c) The Internal Assessment marks are 25 for each paper.

11) Dissertation:

All those enrolled in the MA/M.Sc. Programme shall write a Dissertation under the guidance of a course teacher during their Fourth Semester based on the fieldwork data. Dissertation shall carry 100 marks allocated as follows:

Dissertation-Writing..... 80 marks
Viva-voce.....20 marks

The viva-voce shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners comprising of the concerned guide of the candidate and one external examiner.

- 12) The intake capacity for the MA/MSc. Semester CBCS course in Anthropology is 36 students every year. Enhanced payment seats will be available as per the university rules.
- 13) Attendance rules for granting semester terms as per the rules of the University.
- 14) Fees, Applications form for admission, scholarship, library and cultural activities as per rules of the University.

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION FOR I, II, III, AND IV SEMESTERS

Sl. No.	TITLE OF THE PAPERS	Credits	Theory: No. of Hours per week	Duration of Examination	Internal Assessment including attendance (22 + 03)	Marks at the exam	Total
SEMESTER – I							
Compulsory Course							
1.	PG32T101: Introduction to Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T102: Biological Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T103: Linguistic Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T104: Comparative Ethnography	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32P105: Practicals in Biological & Archaeological Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	–	100	100
	PG32P106: Practicals in Social Cultural Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	-	100	100
2.	SEMESTER II						
Compulsory Course							
	PG32T201: Comparative Institutions	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T202: Techniques and Methods in Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T203: Archaeological Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T204: Anthropology of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32P205: Practicals in Biological and Archaeological Anthropology.	4	4	3 Hours	–	100	100
	PG32T206: OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE : Foundations of Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
3	SEMESTER III						
Specialization Course Group A: Social Cultural Anthropology							
Compulsory Course							
	PG32T301A: Anthropological Theories	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T302A: Urban Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T303A: Anthropology of Development and Planning	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T304A: Medical Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T305A: Social Cultural Change	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100
	PG32T306A: OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE : Population Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100

SEMESTER III												
Specialization Course Group B: Biological Anthropology												
Compulsory Course												
PG32T301B: Anthropological Theories	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32T302B:Paleoanthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32T303B:Advanced Biological Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32T304B:Anthropological Demography	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32P305B:Practicals in Advanced Biological Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	–	100	100						
PG32T306B: OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE: Forensic Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						

SEMESTER IV												
Specialization course : Group A: Social Cultural Anthropology												
Compulsory Course												
PG32T401A:Anthropological Methodology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32T402A:Applied Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32T403A:Ecological Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32T404A:Business Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32T405A: Field work and Dissertation	4	4	3 Hours	–	100	100						
PG32T406A:Visual Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
SEMESTER IV												
Specialization Course: Group B: Biological Anthropology												
Compulsory Course												
PG32T401B : Anthropological Methodology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32T402B : Human Genetics	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32T403B : Forensic Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						
PG32P404B : Practical in Human Genetics	4	4	3 Hours	–	100	100						
PG32T405B :Fieldwork and Dissertation	4	4	3 Hours	–	100	100						
PG32T406B : Sports Anthropology	4	4	3 Hours	25	75	100						

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

After completion of this programme, the students will be able to:

1. Discuss human diversity which leads to a better understanding of different cultures of the world and therefore respect culture differences.
2. Describe how evolutionary and historical processes have shaped primates and human ancestors and lead to the biological, behavioral, and cultural diversity seen in the present.
3. Use Anthropological skills in different professions especially in the field of research and development, teaching, government and non government services.
4. Learn the methods and significance of ethnography as a research approach and methods.
5. Integrate and apply Anthropological concepts and methods to investigate human issues from the bio-cultural perspective.
6. Demonstrate the skills necessary to collect, analyze, and interpret within the context of anthropological theory and methods.
7. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the various building blocks of culture.
8. Demonstrate the ability to follow ethical and professional standards for cultural sensitivity in interpersonal and cross-cultural interactions.
9. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the ways evolutionary biology and culture interact to influence human health and behavior over time and in cross-cultural perspective.
10. Demonstrate the field and laboratory skills necessary to collect, analyze, and interpret the intersections of human biomarkers and ethnographic data within the contexts of current biocultural methods and theories.
11. Successfully employ the field and laboratory skills necessary to collect, analyze, and curate the material remains of past cultures and their environments, and interpret those remains within the context of current archaeological theory.
12. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the diversity of past cultures and lifeways dating to the prehistoric and early historic eras.
13. Demonstrate a general understanding of human cultural and biological differences and similarities across the world and through time in terms of anthropological data and theories.
14. Provide a holistic approach to understanding human differences and similarities and our place in nature as a member of Primate.
15. Formulate significant abilities in critical thinking and reasoning pertaining to different social cultural and biological aspects of human problems and issues.
16. Students will develop an understanding of local and global processes and social complexity through space and time.
17. Will be able to interpret and analyze both qualitative and quantitative data, design and conduct a research projects, enhance communication and presentation skills, solving problems and identifying solutions.

Paper Code and Name	PG32T101 : INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Demonstrate mastery of basic socio-cultural anthropology vocabulary words and the analytical ideas that underlie their usage.
CO 2	Apply anthropological terms and concepts in cross-cultural contexts to reflect and write substantively on ways in which human beings find fulfillment in community.
CO 3	Critically evaluate popular representations of cultures and peoples around the world.
CO 4	Master typological and processual approaches to the study of marriage, family and kinship
CO 5	Understand distinguish British and American versions of Social-Cultural Anthropology

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Meaning and scope of Anthropology	
– Main branches of Anthropology: Social Cultural Anthropology, Biological/Physical Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology and Linguistic Anthropology.	12 Hours
Unit II : Social-Cultural Anthropology and its Relationship with other disciplines	
– History, Political Science, Economics, Psychology and Medical Science and Humanities. – Distinctiveness of Social Cultural Anthropology from Sociology. – British and American versions of Social-Cultural Anthropology	12 Hours
Unit III : Basic Concepts	
– Society, Culture, Community, Group, Association, Institution, Status and Role, Social Structure and Social Organization	14 Hours
Unit IV : Kinship	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The idea of Kinship System and its relationship to the Social Structure. – Principles of Descent, Inheritance, Succession and Residence (Unilineal, Bilateral and Cognatic Principles). – Descent and Filiation. – Jural and Political Aspects of Kinship. – Kinship usages – Relationship between Proximate and Alternate Generations. – Kin Terms and Kin Terminological Systems. – Morgan’s Classification of Descriptive and Classificatory System. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Marriage and Family	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nature and Forms of Marriage – Debate on the Universal Definition of Marriage. – Marriage Regulations: Prescriptive and Preferential marriage systems, Marriage Alliance, Marriage Payments, Marriage Stability, Incest Prohibition. – Marriage in India. – Types and functions of Family; Family, Household and Domestic groups. – Universality of Family – Functions of Family. – Typological and Processual Approaches to the study of Family. – Indian Joint Family System. – Stability and Change in Family – Impact of Urbanization, Industrialization – Education and Feminist Movement on Family. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beattie, J 1976 <i>Other Cultures</i>, London, R & K Paul. 2. Bohannan, P 1963 <i>Social Anthropology</i>, New York, Helt. 3. E. Schuskey, <i>Manual of kinship Analysis</i> 4. Ember & Ember, 1977 <i>Anthropology</i> 5. Evanspritchard.E.E. 1954 <i>Social Anthropology</i>, London, Cohen and West. 6. Firth. R, <i>Elements of Social Organisation</i> 7. Fox. R , <i>Kinship and Marriage</i> 8. Freidl, J, 1976 <i>Human Portrait</i>, Prentice-Hall Inc. New Jersey. 9. Hammond P.B (Ed) <i>Cultural and Social Anthropology</i> 10. Hoebel & Frost <i>Cultural and Social Anthropology</i>; Englewood ed. NJ, Prentice Hall. 11. K.M.Kapadia, <i>Marriage and Family in India</i> 12. Leach E.R <i>Rethinking Anthropology</i> 13. Majumdar & Madan, <i>An Introduction to Social Anthropology</i>, Bombay, 	

1957 Asia. 14. Murdock. G. P, Social Structure 15. R.N.Anshen, Family: Human Destiny 16. Radcliffe Brown.A.R, Structure and Function in Primitive Society 17. Stephen. W. N, The family in cross cultural perspective	
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Paper Code and Name	PG32T102 : BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Identify the relationship with other branches of Anthropology and other interdisciplinary disciplines.
CO 2	Distinguish between man and apes anatomically
CO 3	Examine the fossil evidences of different stages of human evolution.
CO 4	Demonstrate the basics of human genetics.
CO 5	Identify different races of the world and India.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaning and scope of Biological Anthropology - Its relation to other biological sciences. - Theories of Organic Evolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lamarckism - Darwinism - Neo-Darwinism. 	10 Hours
Unit II : Primates	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Man's place in the animal kingdom - The order primate. - Comparative account of the primates with special reference to man and apes. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Palaeontological evidence for Human Evolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Austolopithecines - Pithecanthropines - Neanderthals - Homo sapiens. 	12 Hours
Unit IV : Principles of Human Heredity	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anthropology and Genetics. - Cell structure and function. - Cell divisions and their genetic significance. - Blood Groups: ABO System, Rhesus Blood Groups. - MN System. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Human Variation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept of race and Racism. - Criteria of racial classification. - Major races of the world. - Racial classification of Indian Population. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birdshell, Human Evolution 2. Buettner Janusch, J. 1969. Origin of Man. New Delhi: Wiley Es. 3. Campbell B. 1967. Human Evolution. London: Heimmann Educational Book. 4. Das B. M. Outlines of Physical Anthropology 5. Dobzansky, Theodosium 1971. Mankind Evolving New Delhi: Wiley Es. 6. Hammond, Peter B. (ed) 1964. Physical Anthropology and Archaeology. New York Mac. Millan (selected reading). 7. Howells. F. Clark and the Editors of the Early Man (Life Nature Library). 8. Kraus, Bertram 1964. The Basis of Human Evolution, New York, Harper and Row. 9. Minkoff, Evolutionary Biology 10. Rami Reddy R. Physical Anthropology 11. Simpson G.S. 1952. The Meaning of Evolution, New York: Mentor. 12. Stein and Rowe 1978. The new Physical Anthropology, New York: Mc. Graw Hill. 	

Paper Code and Name	PG32T103 : LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Apply theory to practice by conducting your own mini field-work projects.
CO 2	Integrate your classroom learning into your primary research and, eventually, into your daily lives.
CO 3	Apply morphology and syntax in day-to-day communication
CO 4	Analyze ethnography of speaking and communication in different communities
CO 5	Gain expertise in Linguistic etiquettes like greetings, songs and dirges.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Linguistic Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meaning and Scope of Linguistic Anthropology – Language and Communication – Universal Features of Language; Sign, Sign systems and Semiotics – Linguistics: Phonology and Grammar 	12 Hours
Unit II : Phonology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Phonetics and Phonemics. – Branches of Phonetics: Articulatory, acoustic and auditory – Phonemics: Premises and Procedures – Four Basic Premises – Procedures: Preliminary and Analytic - Separating and Uniting. – Contrast and Complementation 	14 Hours
Unit III : Grammar	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Morphology and Syntax. – Morphology: Identification of Morphemes, Types of Morphemes – Syntax: Transformational – Generative Grammar. – Deep Structure and Surface Structure. – Structuralism in Linguistics and in Anthropology. – Semantics. – Classification of Languages: typological, genetic and aerial 	14 Hours

Unit IV : Ethnolinguistics		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationship between Language and Culture - Ethno linguistics and Linguistic anthropology - Ethno science and ethnography of speaking and communication. - Language and Society - Diglossia - Variation in speech: Idiolect, Variety, Dialect and Language - L Dialect Atlas. 		12 Hours
Unit V : Sociolinguistics		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semantics - Cognitive Anthropology - Componential Analysis - Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis - Linguistic Acculturation - Bilingualism - Standard Language. - Linguistic etiquettes – greetings, songs, dirges. 		12 Hours
REFERENCES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ardener, E. – Social Anthropology and language. 2. Bright, W. – Sociolinguistics 3. Burling, R. – Man’s Many Voices. 4. Chomsky, N. Syntactic Structures 5. Gleason, H. A. – An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics. 6. Greenberg, J.H. – Essays in Linguistics 7. Hockett C. F.– A Course in Modern Linguistics. 8. Hoijer, H. – Language in Culture 9. Hymes , Dell (ed) – Language in Culture and Society. 10. Marcel Danesi –A basic course in Anthropological Linguistics. 11. Nida - Morphology 12. Pike - Phonemics 13. Poddar, A. (ed)- Language and Society in India ‘ Transactions of Indian Institute of Advanced Study. Volume 8. Proceedings of a Seminar. Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study 14. Sapir, E. – Language 15. Trudgill, Peter – Sociolinguistics : An Introduction. Harmondsworth: Pellican Books. 16. Tyler, S.A. (ed) - Cognitive Anthropology. 17. William A. Foley – Anthropological Linguistics: An Introduction. 		

Paper Code and Name	PG32T104 : COMPARATIVE ETHNOGRAPHY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Compare ethnography to other forms of cultural representation such as journalism, film and creative non-fiction
CO 2	Discuss the intent of the researcher, impact on audience, and consequences for Communities.
CO 3	Comparative understanding different cultures around the world
CO 4	Understand the basis of Indian Unity and diversity
CO 5	Demonstrate diversity of peoples culture by studying monographs outside India

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Ethnology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethnographic studies and their importance in Social-Cultural Anthropology - The distinction between ethnography and ethnology 	10 Hours
Unit II : Ethnographic regions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major Ethnological-Ethnographic Regions of the World and their main characteristics. - India as a cultural region. 	10 Hours
Unit III : Cultural zones	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural zones of India. - Salient features - Contributions of N.K. Bose and Irawati Karve - The Basis of Indian Unity. 	12 Hours
Unit IV : Indian monographs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study of a monograph on India: One of the following monographs to be selected by the faculty member each year. 	16 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Srinivas M.N: Remembered village 1976 - Ishwaran: Shivapur - Epstein: Economic development and social change in South India. - Vidyarthi L.P: Sacred Complex in Hindu Gaya. - Berremen G.D.: Hindus of the Himalayas - Halbar B.G.: Lambani Economy and society. 	
Unit V : Monograph outside India	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study of a monograph outside India : One of the following monographs to be selected by the faculty member each year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evans-Pritchard E.E.: The Nuer - Margaret Mead: Coming of Age in Samoa. - Turner V.W: Schism and Continuity in an African Society. - Nagbune: Mind and Body in Zulu Medicine. - Clifford Geertz: Peddlers and Princess. - Colin Turnbull: The Forest People. 	16 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bose N. K. 1972: Aspects of Indian culture and society. 2. Forde,C.D 1963: Habitat Economy and Society. 3. Govt. of India 1973: Tribal people of India, New Delhi publications Division. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 4. Haimondorf, Von Furer: Tribes of India. The struggle for survival. 5. K. S.Singh: Tribal Society in India. 6. Karve: Hindu Society- An interpretation. 7. Linton. R.: Tree of culture 8. Madan and sarana: Social Anthropology. 9. Majumdar D. N.1973: Race and culture of India. New Delhi: Concept publishing House. 10. Murdock: Africa. 11. Singh, K. S.: People of India; An Introduction; Anthropological Survey of India: Calcutta. 12. Vidyarthi.L.P and Rai 1993: Tribal culture of India. 	

Paper Code and Name	PG32P105 : PRACTICALS IN BIOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Name and identify all the bones in the human skeleton.
CO 2	Identify all the landmarks on human skull and bones and calculate the indices.
CO 3	Identify all the landmarks on human body take measurements.
CO 4	Identify various somatoscopic observations on human body.
CO 5	Determine blood groups with the help of slide method.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Human Anatomy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Study and identification of bones and bone fragments of human skeleton. – Age and sex determination from skull. 	14 Hours
Anthropometry	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The drawing of various views of cranium and the study of landmarks. – Craniometry: Recording by repetition of the prescribed measurements and the calculations of indices involved on 5 skulls. – Somatometry: Recording by repetition of the prescribed measurements and the calculations of indices required on 5 living individuals. 	25 Hours
Serology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Somatoscopy: Observations of the prescribed characters on the human body on 5 living subjects. – Serology: The testing and analyses of blood samples of 10 individuals for A, B, O, AB Groups. 	25 Hours

Paper Code and Name	PG32P105 : PRACTICALS IN SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Understand the new areas of research in Social Anthropology
CO 2	Learn how to prepare questionnaires, research design, review and conduct research in Anthropology
CO 3	Move on for a Ph.D. programme.
CO 4	Able to work as Researchers, consultants and designers
CO 5	Expertise in recording, analyze and report writing

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
– Framing three questionnaire and schedules on the problems given.	12 Hours
– Formulating three research designs.	12 Hours
– Three case studies with analysis.	14 Hours
– Construction of genealogical charts of three families.	12 Hours
– Observation and recording of data on three events.	14 Hours

Paper Code and Name	PG32T201 : COMPARATIVE INSTITUTIONS
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Understand the role of institutions in bringing social change
CO 2	Understand the distribution and consumptions patterns in different societies.
CO 3	Use Anthropological approaches to the study of Religion
CO 4	Distinguish between state and stateless societies
CO 5	Apply Anthropological approaches to the study of Law and Acts

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Politics and Government	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Anthropology: Meaning and Scope. - Concepts of Power, Authority and Legitimacy. - Types of Political Organization: Band, Tribe, Chiefdom, and State. - Difference between State and Stateless Societies. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Social Control and Law	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of Law and Legal Anthropology - Cultural Background of Law - Anthropological approach to the study of Law. - Justice in Tribal and Peasant Societies. - Legal Ethnocentrism. 	12 Hours
Unit III : Economic Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaning and Scope. - Principles governing Production, Distribution and Consumption in hunting, gathering, pastoral, horticultural, and agricultural societies. - Modes of Exchange: Barter, Ceremonial Exchange, Reciprocity, Redistribution, Marketing and Trade. - The Formalist versus Substantivist debate. - New Economic Anthropology. 	14 Hours
Unit IV : Anthropology of Religion	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Definition and Functions – Religion and its relation to other social Institutions – Magic, Witchcraft and Sorcery, Totemism and Taboo, Myth and Ritual, – Religious Functionaries – Priest, Shaman and Medicine Man. – Anthropological Approaches to the study of Religion. – Symbolism in Religion and Rituals. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Social Stratification	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principles and Bases – Caste, Class and Estate – The major features of Indian Caste System – Caste in India today – The impact of caste on other Religious Groups in India. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A.C.Mayer ‘Caste’ In Encyclopedia of Social Sciences 2. Balawinder 1970, Political Anthropology 3. Banton M (Ed) 1965, Political System and distribution of power. ASA Monograph 2 4. Beals and Hoiger, <i>An Introduction to Anthropology</i>. 5. Belshaw.C, Traditional exchange and markets 6. Clammer. J (Ed) The New Economic Anthropology 7. Epistin, - Economic Development and Social Change in South India 8. Epistin, - South India : Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow. 9. Firth, R. (Ed) Themes in Economic Anthropology 10. Fortes and Evans Pritchard, African Political Systems 11. G.Dalton 1971, Traditional tribal and peasant economies 12. G.Dalton, Economic development and social change 13. Geertz, C. – Encyclopedia of social sciences edited by David Sills. 14. Gould H, ‘Caste’ In Encyclopedia of Social Sciences 15. Gould.H.A 1971, Caste and clan: A comparative view A Mccalar module in anthropology 16. Herskovits, M.J. Economic Anthropology 17. Hoebel and Weaver, Anthropology and Human Experiences 18. Hoebel, Man in the primitive world 19. Keesinng R.M and Keesinng. F.M, New Perspectives in Cultural Anthropology 20. Leach, E.R. (Ed) Aspects of caste in South India, Cylone and North-West Pakistan 21. M.H.Fried 1976, Exploration in Anthropology 22. Majumdar & Madan, <i>An Introduction to Social Anthropology</i>, Bombay, 1957 Asia.. 23. Shalin.M, Stone age economics 	

24. Srinivas M N, Caste in Modern India	
Paper Code and Name	PG32T202 : TECHNIQUES AND METHODS IN ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Explain the key research concepts and issues
CO 2	Read, comprehend, and explain research articles in their academic discipline.
CO 3	Handle data processing and data classification and Report making.
CO 4	Expertise in use of native language in ethnographic studies
CO 5	Apply Participatory learning and Assessment (PLA) and Participatory Rapid Assessment (PRA)

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Getting ready for Anthropological Research	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The definition and delimitation of the Research problem - Hypothesis - The concept of Research designs. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Field-work and Field-work Tradition in Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of Field-work in Anthropology - Approaches in Anthropological Field-work - Getting acquainted with the field. - Establishing 'rapport' and learning the use of native language. - The use of informants, particularly the 'key informants'. - The importance of diary, field notes logbook. 	14 Hours
Unit III : The basic techniques of data collection	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation: participant observation and other type of observation - Interview: Types of Interview - Schedule, Questionnaire: Case study Extended Case-study - Genealogical method - The use of history, personal official and historical documents - Participatory learning and Assessment (PLA) and Participatory Rapid 	12 Hours

Assessment (PRA)	
Unit IV : The processing of data and Report writing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classification and Tabulation - Measures of central tendencies – Mean, Median, Mode. - Dispersion and Measure of Dispersion - Standard Deviation - Sampling – types of sampling - Correlation - Chi-square Test 	12 Hours
Unit V : Introduction to computers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of computers in the analysis of data - operating system, office suite and statistical software packages - SPSS - Data handling using SPSS and data analysis - Toolpak in Excel of MS Office - Creating document using word, editing and formatting text and inserting data bases. - Excel work sheet, creating data files in excel, formatting cells. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A.Danda, <i>Research Methodology in Anthropology</i> 2. Blalock and Blalock, 1958, <i>Methodology in Social Research</i>, New York, Mc. Graw, Hill. 3. Chamber.R, <i>Participatory Rural Appraisal- Analysis and Experience</i> 4. Ellen.E.F.(Ed) <i>Ethnographic Research</i> 5. Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. 1952. <i>Methods in Social Research</i>, Tokyo Mc Grew, Hill. 6. Kel Rniger, F.W. <i>Foundations of Behavioral Research</i>. 7. Kluckhohn. C, <i>Use of Personal Documents in Anthropology</i> 8. Madriga Lorena, <i>Statistics for Anthropology</i> 9. Pelto, P.S. and Pelto G.H. 1978 <i>Anthropological Research</i>, Cambridge, CUP. 10. Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: <i>Notes and Queries on Anthropology</i>, London, 1874 Reprint 1954. Rotulledge and Kegan Paul Ltd. 11. Russel, B.H. 1940. <i>Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology</i>, Altamira Press,London. 12. Selitz C, Jahoda S.C. Drutsch, M, Cook, S.W. 1976. <i>Research methods in social relations</i>, New York:HRW. 13. Wellar, S.C. <i>Systematic Data</i>. 	

14. Young, P.V. 1956. <i>Scientific Social surveys and Research</i> , New York Prentice-Hall.	
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Paper Code and Name	PG32T203 : ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Explain the significance of anthropology in archaeology and its relationship with other branches.
CO 2	Understand the prehistoric period with reference to geological changes.
CO 3	Identify the age of the artifacts through different archaeological methods
CO 4	Name and identify various prehistoric stone tools.
CO 5	Become familiar with different world civilizations.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Archaeology and its place in the discipline of Anthropology - Relationship with other branches : earth sciences, physical sciences, life sciences, social sciences, archaeological sciences and ethno-archaeology. - The branches of archaeology and their interpretation. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Prehistoric time-scale	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Origin of Earth and Life - Geological Time-Scale. - The Pleistocene Ice Age - Glacial and Interglacial Periods - River terraces and moraines. 	12 Hours
Unit III : Archaeological Methods	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The methods of dating and their relevance of Archaeology. – The stone tool technology and typology during Paleolithic and post Paleolithic times. 	12 Hours
Unit IV : Prehistoric Cultures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Paleolithic and Mesolithic Periods in Europe and India, origin, distribution and cultural development. – A Study of the salient features of the Neolithic Cultures in general. – The Indian Neolithic Cultures. 	14 Hours
Unit V : World Civilizations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The meaning of civilization in general. – The main centers of civilization. – A study of their extent, their distribution and general features. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Braidwood, Rober J. 1967:Prehistoric Men (latest edition). Glenview (Ill) Scott Foresman. 2. Childe V.G. 1956. Man Makes Himself Placing Together the Past. London, Watts. 3. Hammond, Peter B. (ed) 1964. Physical Anthropology and Archaeology. New York Mac. Millan (selected reading). 4. Misra V.N. et.al. (ed) 1964 Indian Prehistory, Poona. 5. Oakley K.P. 1959. Man the Tool Maker and Frame Works in Dating Fossil Man, Chicago, Chicago University Press. 6. Sankalia H.D. 1964. Stone Age tools, their techniques, names and function. 7. Shapiro H.L. (ed). 1971: Man, Culture and Society (Selected. Chapters), London, OUP. 8. Wheeler M. 1968. Early India and Pakistan. London: Thames and Hudson. 9. Zeuner F.E. 1958. Dating the Past Darien; Hafner. 	

Paper Code and Name	PG32T204 : ANTHROPOLOGY OF DR. B.R.AMBEDKAR
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Explain the approaches to the study of Indian society.
CO 2	Learn about Indian society on the basis of some key concepts developed by various anthropologists.
CO 3	Learn about the contributions of some anthropologists to understanding Indian society and culture.
CO 4	Analyze and understand the theory of Broken Men
CO 5	Able to distinguish between touchable, untouchable and shudras

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Emergence and Growth of Anthropology in India	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Racial, Linguistic and social characteristics of Indian Population both tribal and non-tribal. – Indian Population. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Traditional Indian Social structure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Varna- Brahamana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra – Ashrama-Brahmacharya, Gruhastha, Vanaprashtha, Sanyasa – Purusharthas-Artha, Kama, Moksha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth – Castes in India – Caste system – Untouchables – Purity and Pollution – Infection of Imitation – Structural basis of inequality of Indian society. 	16 Hours
Unit III : Religions in India	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society 	16 Hours
Unit IV : Approaches to the study of Indian society	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Concepts of Sanscritization, Westernization – Dominant caste – Jajmani System – Great Tradition, Little Tradition – Parochialization, Universalization – Nature–Man–Spirit Complex – Broken Men 	10 Hours
Unit V : India as a great civilization	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aesthetic and creative aspects of Indian civilization, music, dance theatre, sculpture, architecture and paintings. 	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allen, H.B. 1954 <i>Rural Reconstruction in Action</i>. Ithaca, CU Press. 2. Ambedkar, B.R- The Buddha and his Dhamma. 3. Ambedkar, B.R- The Untouchables: Who were they and why they became Untouchables. 4. Ambedkar, B.R- Who were the Shudras? : How they became to be the Fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society. 5. Ambedkar, B.R. - Annihilation of Caste. 6. Ambedkar, B.R.-Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and development. 7. Ashwini, Deshpande- The Grammar of Caste: Economic Discrimination in Contemporary India 8. Basham, A.L. 1982 <i>The wonder that was India</i>, London, Sidwick & Jackson. 9. Bhattacharya, S.N. 1959 <i>Village on the March</i>, Delhi Metropolitan 10. Cohen, B. India: <i>Social Anthropology of Civilization</i>. 11. Cohn & Singer (Eds) 1970 <i>Structure and Change in Indian Society</i>, Chicago; Aldine. 12. Coomarswamy, A.K. -<i>Hinduism and Buddhism</i>. 13. Dhidon, H.S.- <i>Leadership and Groups in a South Indian Village</i>. 14. Dube, S.C. 1958 <i>India's changing villages</i>, London: Routledge. 15. Dumont, L. 1970 <i>Homo Hierarchicus</i>, Delhi, Vikas Publishers. 16. Gore, M.S. 1973- <i>Some Aspects of Social Development</i>, Honk Kong, Peter Hodge. 17. Ishwaran, K. 1966 <i>Tradition and Economy in Village India</i>, Bombay, Allied Publishers. 18. Karve, I. 1961-<i>Hindu Society</i>, Poona, Deccan College. 19. Kroeber, A.L. 1963 <i>An Anthropologist looks at History</i>, Berkely, University of California Press. 20. Lewis, O. 1958.-<i>Village Life in Northern India</i>. Urbana, University of Illinois. 21. Madan, T.N. & G. Sarana 1962 <i>Indian Anthropology</i>, Bombay, Asia. 	

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| <p>22. Majumdar, D.N. 1958- <i>Races and Cultures of India</i>.</p> <p>23. Mandelbaum, D.G. 1989 <i>Society in India</i>. Bombay: Popular</p> <p>24. Marriott, M. (ed) 1961 <i>Village India</i>, Bombay, Asia.</p> <p>25. Mehata, V.L. 1964 <i>Decentralized Economic Development</i>, Bombay, Khadi and Village Industries Commission.</p> <p>26. Nehru, Jawaharlal, 1981- <i>The Discovery of India</i>, New Delhi, J.N. Memorial Fund.</p> <p>27. Prabhu, P.N. 1958. <i>Hindu Social Organisation</i>, Bombay, Popular Publishers.</p> <p>28. Radhakrishna, S. 1927 <i>The Hindu view of Life or An Ideal view of Life or Eastern Religion and Western Thought</i>. London; Allen Unwin.</p> <p>29. Redfield, R. 1958 <i>Peasant society and culture</i>, Chicago University Press.</p> <p>30. Redfield, R. 1967 <i>Little Community</i>, Chicago, Chicago University Press.</p> <p>31. Ross, M.G. 1955- <i>Community Organization</i>, New York, Harper</p> <p>32. Srinivas, M.N. (Ed) 1960 <i>India's Villages</i>, Bombay, Asia.</p> <p>33. Srinivas, M.N. 1962 <i>Caste in Modern India</i>. Bombay, Asia.</p> <p>34. Srinivas, M.N. <i>Social Change in Modern India</i>.</p> <p>35. Valsan, E.H. 1970. <i>Community Development Programmes and Rural Government, Comparative studies of India and Phillippines</i>, New york, Praeger.</p> <p>36. Vidyarthi, L.P. & Roy, 1985 <i>Tribal Culture of India</i>, New Delhi, Concept.</p> | |
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Paper Code and Name	PG32P205 : PRACTICALS IN BIOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Take the printed impressions of the palm and identify various pattern types.
CO 2	Draw the main line formula and understand the pattern
CO 3	Draw and name different prehistoric stone tools.
CO 4	Identify and describe various prehistoric stone tools.
CO 5	Identify ancient pottery wares, bone and iron tools.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Dermatoglyphics	
– Ability to take inked impressions and to identify the pattern types and main line formula on finger palm prints of at least 10 individuals.	32 Hours
Archaeological Anthropology	
– Prehistory: Identification, drawing and description of the prescribed representative tool types: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods. – Sketches of various forms of Pottery wares, Bone tools and Iron tools available in the Department.	32 Hours

Paper Code and Name	PG32T206 : FOUNDATIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY (OPEN ELECTIVE)
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Demonstrate mastery of basic socio-cultural anthropology vocabulary words and the analytical ideas that underlie their usage.
CO 2	Understand biological and genetic aspects of human variation.
CO 3	Apply anthropological terms and concepts in cross-cultural contexts to reflect and write substantively on ways in which human beings find fulfillment in community.
CO 4	Understand prehistoric cultures through various stone tool typologies.
CO 5	Critically evaluate popular representations of cultures and peoples around the world.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : History, Meaning and Scope of Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other branches of Anthropology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social-Cultural Anthropology - Physical/Biological Anthropology - Archaeological Anthropology - Linguistic Anthropology. - Relationship with Life Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities and environmental Sciences. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Biological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human evolutionary studies - Human variation - Human Genetics - Human Growth and development. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Social Cultural Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Culture, society, community. - Human Institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family 	12 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marriage - Kinship - Religion - Development and Change - Research Methods: Tools and Technique. 	
Unit IV : Archaeological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaning and scope, - Branches of Archaeology. - Tool techniques and types. - Dating methods: relative and absolute - Cultural evolution - Broad outlines of pre-historic cultures and chronology. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Linguistic Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anthropology and Linguistics - Speech, language and dialect. - Semantics and Lexicon - Phonetics and phonemix - Morphemix and syntax socio-linguistics. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ardeuer E. Social Anthropology and language. 2. Bhattacharya D.K. Prehistoric Archaeology. 3. Bohanan, Paul 1963. Social Anthropology 4. Bright W. Socio-Linguistics. 5. Buettner Janusch J 1969 Origins of man. 6. Chomsky N. Syntactic Structures 7. Das B.M. Outlines of Physical Anthropology. 8. Ember and Ember 1977. Anthropology. 9. Gleanson H.A. An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics. 10. Hammond P.B. (ed). Cultural and Social Anthropology. 11. Hammond Peter (ed) 1964. Physical Anthropology and Archaeology. 12. Majumdar and Madan, 1957. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. 13. Misra V.N. et.al. (Ed) 1964. Indian Prehistory. 14. Pike – Phonemics. 15. Rami Reddy V. Physical Anthropology, Human evolution and Genetics. 16. Sankalia A.D. 1964. Stone Age tools, their techniques, names and functions. 17. Shapiro H.L. (ed) 1971. Man, culture and society. 18. Stein and Rowe 1978. Physical Anthropology. 19. Tylor S.A. Cognitive Anthropology. 	

SPECIALIZATION : SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOOLOGY (Group A)	
Paper Code and Name	PG32T301A : ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Distinguish the classical theories of culture like evolutionism, diffusions and culture area.
CO 2	Understand historical particularism and neo-evolutionism.
CO 3	Learn about functionalism, structuralism and other more recent theories.
CO 4	Formulate research questions and hypotheses, testing of hypotheses, etc.
CO 5	Perform Restudy and Reinterpretation in Anthropology

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Evolutionism	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nineteenth Century Evolutionism - Tylor and Morgan - Criticism of Nineteenth Century Evolutionism - Evolutionism in Biology and Anthropology compared - Julian Huxley. - Contemporary trends in Evolutionary Studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universal Evolution - Multilinear Evolution - Specific and General Evolution - Diffusionism: Criticism of British and German–Austrian Schools of Thought and American Distributionists. - Historical Particularism: Franz Boas and his contributions - Criticism of ‘The Comparative Method’ - Comparison in Anthropology: Nature, Purpose and Methods: Radcliffe-Brown, Fred Eggan, Oscar Lewis and Gopala Sarana. 	14 Hours
Unit II : Culture and Personality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevance of psychological categories and approaches for culture and personality studies in Anthropology. - Patterns Of Culture - Basic Personality Structure - Modal Personality - National character studies 	12 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Studies of culture at a distance – Recent trends in Psychological Anthropology 	
Unit III : Functionalism	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Malinowski’s contribution – Radcliffe-Brown’s arguments – Relevance of the concepts of Manifest and Latent functions Eufunction/Dysfunction – Function and Cause – Structural functionalism: Radcliffe-Brown, Firth, Fortes and Nadel – Social structure – Societal structure. – Relationship between Linguistics and Anthropology – Structuralism of Levi Strauss – Leach’s view of Social Structure as a model. – The Structuralist method in the study of myth and alliance. – Ethno science – New ethnography – Formal semantic analysis. 	14 Hours
Unit IV : Social Anthropology and History	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A Critical Examination of the plea for the unity of method in natural and social sciences. – Scientific and Humanistic approaches to be distinguished. – The nature of Anthropological method and the notion of its autonomy. – Explanation in science and in history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hempelian covering law model of explanation. – Possibility and nature of explanation in Social-Cultural Anthropology. – Restudy and Reinterpretation in Anthropology. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Symbolism and Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Contribution of Schneider, Needham and Turner. – Interpretive Anthropology: Contribution of Greetz. – Post modernism and Anthropology. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abraham Kardiner, Individual and Society 2. Benedict . R, Patterns of Culture 3. Evans Pritchard, E.E. 1963 Social Anthropology and other Essay 	

- Glencoe: Free Press.
4. Firth, R. (Ed) 1960 *Man and Culture (Selected Essays)*, London: routledge.
 5. Firth, R. 1963 *Elements of social organization*. Boston: Beacon.
 6. Harris, M. 1962 *The Rise of Anthropological Theory*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
 7. Hempel, C.G. 1963 *Aspects of Scientific Explanation*, Newyork, Free Press.
 8. Herskovits, M.J. 1960 *Man and his works*, New York, Knopf.
 9. Honigmann, J.J. 1973 *Handbook of Cultural and Social Anthropology*, R and Mc. Nally&Co, Chicago.
 10. Honigmann, J.J. *Culture and Personality*
 11. Kroeber, A.L. 1968 *The Nature of Culture*, Chicago University Press.
 12. Kuper A, *Anthropology and Anthropologist The British School 1971-1972*
 13. Leach, E.R. 1964 *Political Systems of Highland Burma*, Lodnon, Bell.
 14. Levi-Strauss. C. 1968 *Structural Anthropology*, Lodnon: Allen
 15. Manners, R & D. Kaplan (ed) 1969 *Theory in Anthropology*. London : Routledge.
 16. Mead and Metraux *Study of Culture at a distance*
 17. Merton, R.F. 1962 *Social Theory and Social structure*, Glencoe, Free Press.
 18. Nadel, S.F. 1965 *The Theory of Social Structure*, London: Cohn and West.
 19. Nagel, E. 1968 *The Structure of Science*, Lodnon: Routledge.
 20. Naroll and Naroll, *Main Currents in Anthropological Theories*
 21. Radcliff-Brown, A.R. 1976 *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London:R&K Paul.
 22. Redfield, R. 1962 *Human Nature and the Study of society*.
 23. Sarana. G. 1975 *The Methodology of Anthropological Comparisons*, Tucson, Univ. of Arizona.
 24. Schneider and other *Symbolic Anthropology: A Reader in the study of symbolic and meanings*.
 25. Spencer, R.F.(ed) 1954 *Method and Perspective in Anthropology*. Minnesota University Press.
 26. Turner, V.W. 1981 *Forest of Symbols*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
 27. White, L.A. 1959 *Evolution of Culture*, New York: Mc. Graw Hill
 28. Wyler, S. (ed) 1969 *Cognitive Anthropology*, New York, H.R.W.

Paper Code and Name	PG32T302A : URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Learn about urban anthropology and the role of an urban anthropology in planning and design of a city.
CO 2	Learn about how an urban society is formed.
CO 3	Learn about the methodology of studying urban issues like slums and crimes.
CO 4	Learn about studying, documenting and preparing a report on one of the problems of urban society.
CO 5	Solve Issues of Multi-ethnicity in context of national and international trends.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Simple and complex societies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – British Anthropology’s model for the study of complex societies. – Transformation of the primitive world – Studies of rural peasant societies – Folk-urban continuum. – Idea of rural analysis. – Great tradition and little tradition – Text and context. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Social Cultural integration	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Levels of socio-cultural integration – Steward’s Study of Integration – Civilization, Community, Group and Industry in Western Culture (Warner and Others). – Psychological approaches to the study of wholes (Benedict, Mead, Gorer and others), – National character studies and the study of culture at a distance. 	12 Hours
Unit III : Theories of Civilizations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Anthropological study of civilization. – Kroeber and anthropological study of civilization wholes. 	14 Hours

– Study of culture of poverty (O.Lewis).	
Unit IV : Urban Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Historical perspectives – Contribution of urban sociology to urban Anthropology – Anthropology of urbanization, urbanism and poverty 	12 Hours
Unit V : Multiethnicity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ethnicity and ethnic pluralism. – Ethnic conflict and national integration in India. – The methodological relevance of an Anthropological approach to international relations. – Migration and cultural contact: Acculturation and inter acculturation with particular reference to overseas Indian communities. – Issues of Multi-ethnicity in context of national and international trends. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Anthropologist Looks at History, 1963, Berkeley, California University Press. 2. Arensbey, C and Kindell S.T. The Family and community in Ireland. 3. Dunt, P.S. Structure of American Life. 4. Firth, R. 1959 Two studies of Kinship in London, London University Press. 5. Geertz, C (Ed) 1963 Old Societies and New States. Glencoe, Free Press. 6. Krishna: Myth, Rites and Attitude (1968) Chicago, Chicago University Press. 7. Kroeber, A.L. Configuration of Cultural Growth (1969), Berkeley, California University Press. 8. La Vida: A Puerto Rican Family in the Culture of Poverty. 9. Lewis, Oscar 1959 Five Families New York, New American Library. 10. Marriott, M. (Ed) 1961 Village India: Bombay Asia. 11. Mead, M. and Meraux, R.1959 Study of Culture at Distance, Chicago, CUP. 12. Munford, L. The City of His 13. Peasant Society and Culture, 1958, Chicago, Chicago University Press. 14. Raghavan, V. Saint Singer (The Great Integrators). 15. Redfield, R. 1962 Human Nature and the study of society, Chicago University Press. 16. Singer, M. (Ed) 1970 Structure and Change in Indian Society. Chicago: Aldine. 17. Sjoberg, G. 1960 The Pre-Industrial City, New York, Free Press. 	

<p>18. Steward, J. 1955 Theory of Culture Change, Urbana Illinois, University.</p> <p>19. Style and Civilization, 1957, Ithaca, Cornell University Press.</p> <p>20. The nature of Culture. Chicago, Chicago University Press 1952.</p> <p>21. Warner, Lloyd, A. 1946 Social Life of a Modern Community; New Haven, Yale University Press.</p>	
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Paper Code and Name	PG32T303A : ANTHROPOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Learn about development anthropology, development debates, and the relationship between culture and development.
CO 2	Learn about various tribal development plans and projects implementation
CO 3	Learn about how to review development projects and prepare reports on the same.
CO 4	Learn about development anthropology, development debates, and the relationship between culture and development.
CO 5	Apply Gandhian Approach to Development

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction	
– Emergence of Development Anthropology	12 Hours
Unit II : Theories of Development	
– Meaning and Perspectives of Development – Theories – Adam Smith, Richards, Karl Marx and Schumpeter.	14 Hours
Unit III : Approaches for development	
– Gandhian Approach to Development. – New approaches to development particularly need based development. – Participatory approach in development – Mobilization of local resource – Rural development of India. – Agencies of Development : Governmental and Non-Governmental.	14 Hours
Unit IV : Planning and Development	
– Concept of planning for development – Formulation of policy and plan strategy. – Micro and macro level planning.	12 Hours

Unit V : Displacement and Disaster management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Displacement and Disaster Management – Displacement situations: Voluntary, involuntary, Natural and Man Made. – Rehabilitation and resettlement : Policies and Management. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barlett P (Ed) Agricultural Decision Making: An Anthropological contribution to Rural Development 2. Belshaw, C.S, The Sorcerers apprentices: An Anthropology of public policy 3. Chambers E, Applied Anthropology 4. Chambers R, Article on Participatory Rural Appraisal published in World Development 5. Charsley, Culture and Sericulture: Social Anthropology and Development in South India- Live Stock industry 6. Clamer.J. Anthropology and political Economy theoretical an Asian perspective 7. Cochrine. G , Policies for strengthening local self Government in Developing Countries 8. Cochrine. G, Development Anthropology 9. Cochrine. G, Policy studies and Anthropology, Article in Current Anthropology 21(4) 10. Dalton, G. Traditional tribal and Peasant Economies: introductory survey of Economic Anthropology 11. Eddy E.M, Partridge (Eds) Applied Anthropology in America 12. Epistin A.L (Ed) Craft of Social Anthropology Introduction By Max Gluckman. 13. Foster G M, Applied Anthropology 14. Green, Edward, Practicing Development Anthropology 15. Hoben Allan, “Anthropology and Development ” in A.R of Anthropology Vol-9, 1980. 16. Hobert, M (Ed) Anthropological Critique of Development: The Growth of Ignorance 17. Madan T.N, Culture and Development 18. Mair, Lucy, Anthropology and Development 19. Mathur, Hallen and Mohan, (Ed) anthropology in The development Process 20. Mathur, Hallen and Mohan, (Ed) Development, Displacement and Resettlement: Focus on Asian perspectives 21. Mathur, Hallen and Mohan, (Ed) The Human Dimension of Development: Perspectives from Anthropology 22. Pitt- David. C, Development from Below: Anthropology and 	

<p>Development Situation</p> <p>23. Poffen Berger.M, Village Voices and Forrest Choices: Joint Forest Management in India</p> <p>24. Ralph Grillo and Allan Rew (Ed) Social Anthropology and Development Policy (ASA)</p> <p>25. Robertson A.F, People and the State: Anthropology of Planned Development.</p> <p>26. Sandy P.R (Ed) Anthropology and Public Interest</p> <p>27. Schneder H.K, “Economic Development and Anthropology” in A.R of Anthropology Vol-4, 1975.</p> <p>28. Willigen J.V, Applied Anthropology: An Introduction</p> <p>29. Wulff, Robert and Shuley, Anthropological Praxis</p>	
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Paper Code and Name	PG32T304A : MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Learn about the relationship between anthropology and health.
CO 2	They will learn about epidemiology of communicable diseases.
CO 3	They will also learn about variation in healthcare systems in India.
CO 4	From the practical component they will learn about how to map the diseases, identify the symptoms and take preventive or curative measures.
CO 5	Understand Concepts of culture and life style in relation to health and disease

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Meaning and scope of Medical Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Branches of Medical Anthropology. – Concepts of Health, disease and illness – Concepts of culture and life style in relation to health and disease – Socio-cultural dimension of illness – Classification of Disease – Disease causation – Evolution of Diseases 	12 Hours
Unit II : Ethnomedicine	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indigenous Medical Systems, Magico-religious, Herbal and other indigenous aspects – Preventive, Diagnostic and curative measures and Pharmacopoeia (Magic, Witchcraft, Sorcery) – Folk-lore and Medicine 	12 Hours
Unit III : Diverse Medical System	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ayurveda – Bio-medical – Siddha – Unani – Homeopathy 	16 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chinese - Tibetan and others - Basic principle Renaissance of traditional medical systems in the west and in India. - Existence of multiple medical practices 	
Unit IV : Doctor and patient interactions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio cultural backgrounds of doctor and healers and patients - Age, Gender, ethnicity, class, race, family relationship and selected case studies - Psychological Disorder: Biological and Sociocultural Approach 	12 Hours
Unit V : Medical statistics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measurement of Morbidity - Mortality rates - Incidences and prevalence rates - Adjustment of rates and other vital statistics. - Voluntary efforts in Community Health and Development – some case studies of community participation 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alland, A. Jr. Adaptation in Cultural Evolution: An approach to Medical Anthropology New York: Columbia University press. 2. Caudil, “Medicine in Applied Anthropology” in Anthropology Today by Kroeber A L (Ed). Chicago, Chicago University Press 1953. 3. Choudhary, Buddhadeb Tribal Health Delhi: Inter India Publishers 4. Foster, G.M. 1958 Problems in intercultural Health Programs U.S.A.: SSRC, New York: SSRC 5. Foster, G.M. and G. Anderson Medical Anthropology New York: Wiley and sons. 6. Good, M, J. et al (eds) Pain as human experience: and anthropological prospective Berkeley: University of California press 7. Helman, C.G. Culture, Health and Illness Oxford: Bultermorth Heinmanu 8. Huges” Ethnomedicine”in Encyclopedia of Social Sciences vol. 10 1968 9. Janaen, Johan,M. The quest for Therapy: Medical pluralism in lower Zaine Berkeley: University of California press 10. Joshi & Mahajan (ed) Medical Anthropology 11. Jrawick, K The Ayurvedic physician and scientist in Social Science and Medicine: 29: 1031-1050 12. Kleinman, A.K, L. Eisenberg and B.Good. Culture, Illness and Care: Clinical lessons from Anthropological and cross-cultural Research 	

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Berkeley: University of California press
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York: Academic Press Inc.
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23. Nichter, Mark Anthropology and International Health Kluwen:
Publishers.
24. Polgar, J Health and Human Behaviour Areas of Interest Common to
the Social and Medical Sciences Current Anthropology 3: 159-205
25. Romanuoci-Ross, Lola Daniel, E. Morman The Extraneous factors in
western medicine Ethos 16(2): 146-166
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Anthropology 1963:30-68 stanford calif, SUP
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Anthropologists in Health Sciences setting Holland: Reidal Dordrecht
28. Turner, V.W.1968 An Ndembu doctor in practice pp.223-263 In Kiev
(ed) Magic, Faith and Healing Free press of Glencoe
29. Young, Allan, The Relevance of Traditional Medical Cultures to Modern
Primary Health Care Social Science and Medicine 17 (6):1205-1211

Paper Code and Name	PG32T305A : SOCIAL - CULTURAL CHANGE
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Learn about the scope and relevance of Social-Cultural change and its relationship with other branches of anthropology.
CO 2	Learn about concepts of society, culture, social stratification, etc.
CO 3	Learn about important institutions like family, marriage and kinship.
CO 4	Learn how to follow up some of the commonly used techniques of data collection in Social-Cultural change.
CO 5	Understand the Perspectives on Modernization and Nation Building process

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction to social change	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dynamics of Society and Culture. - Concepts of Stability and change. - Distinction between social change and cultural change. - Importance of studying social-cultural change. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Theories of social cultural change	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theories of social cultural change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telic - Deterministic - Cyclic and - Linear. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Anthropology and social cultural change	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anthropological Perspective on the study of change. - Functionalism and Study of change. - Culture contact, acculturation, diffusion and evolution. 	12 Hours
Unit IV : Factors of social cultural change	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factors Responsible for social change (Internal and External) factors responsible for change. - Innovation. - Contra acculturative and Nativistic movements - Cultural context of technical change. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Modernity and State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perspectives on Modernization and Nation Building process. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barnet H. G. – Innovation. 2. Mead M. – Cultural Patterns and Technical change. 3. Spicer E.H. – Human Factors in Technological change. 4. Richards A.I. – Economic development and Tribal change. 5. Dalton George (ed) – Economic development and social change. 6. Etzioni A. & E. (eds) – Social change : Sources, pattern and consequences. 7. Firth R. Social change in Tikopia. 8. Foster G.M. – Traditional cultures and Impact of Technical change. 9. Chambers - Applied Anthropology and Development. 10. Barnet H.G. – Anthropology in Administration. 11. Samuel Koing – Sociology 	

Paper Code and Name	PG32T306A : POPULATION ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Learn about demographic anthropology and its importance in anthropology.
CO 2	Learn about major theories of population.
CO 3	Learn about the various sources of data in population studies.
CO 4	Learn about how to collect demographic data from various sources and prepare a project report on the same.
CO 5	Impact of family planning programs on population control in developed and developing countries

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Nature and scope of Population Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationship with other disciplines such as Population Studies, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Geography, Public Health and Statistics. - Demographic Studies in Anthropology - Demographic methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census - Registration System - Sample methods - Dual reporting system - Genealogical method. 	14 Hours
Unit II : Demographic Theories	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malthusian, Optimum, Socio cultural Biological and Demographic Transition. - Population structure - Population size and composition - Fertility, Mortality, Migration and their inter-relationship. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Factors affecting population growth	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological and Socio Ecological 	14 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fecundity - Fertility - Natality - Mortality - Morbidity - Age at Menarche - Age at Menopause - Age at Marriage and marital distance - Measures of Fertility and Mortality - Population Education and Extension - Population education concept, importance and objectives - Components of population education; training programmes - population education general procedure for developing training programmes and alternative models of training in population education. 	
Unit IV : Family planning programmes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaning and historical development of the family planning programmes in India - Different methods of family planning - Impact of family planning programs on population control in developed and developing countries - Causes of slow progress of these programmes. 	10 Hours
Unit V : HIV/AIDS and control	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS epidemic in India and Africa, U.S.A and Thailand - HIV/AIDS programmes of Karnataka - NGO's programmes - Commercial sex workers and HIV / AIDS prevalence and control mechanisms - Other forms of sexual behaviour like homosexuality, extra - marital sex, adolescent sexuality, lunuchs, Blood transfusion etc and AIDS - The determining of sexual and reproductive health - Health education strategies for reproductive health and HIV/AIDS - World Health Organization Programmes and their contributions to reproductive health. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agarwala, S.N 1977 India's Population: Problem, New Delhi: Tata McGraw publishing Company Ltd., 2. Barclay, G. W. 1968 Techniques of Population Analysis. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 3. Bogue, D.J 1969 Principles of Demography. New York :John Wiley and 	

sons.

4. Chandrashekar, S 1976 India's Population: Fact and Policy. Meerut: Meenakshi.
5. Kohli, K.L. 1977 Mortality, in India: . A State-wide Study. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
6. Mahadevan, K 1986 Fertility and Mortality theory Methodology and Empirical Issues New Delhi Sage Publications
7. Mahadevan, K et al 1985 Infant and Child Mortality: Bio - Social Determinants New Delhi: Mittal Publishers.
8. Mahadevan,K 1984, Strategies for Population Control. Tirupati : S.V University. 1984
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10. Shryak, H.S. et.al. 1971, The Methods and Materials of Demography, Washington: U.S. Department of Economics.
11. Srinivas, M.N and E. A Rangaswamy 1977 Culture and Human Fertility in India. Delhi : Oxford University Press
12. United Nations, 1973 Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, New York: United Nations.
13. United Nations, 1982 Evaluation of the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility Population, No. 76, New York: United Nations.

SPECIALIZATION : BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOOLOGY (Group B)	
Paper Code and Name	PG32T301B : ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Distinguish the classical theories of culture like evolutionism, diffusions and culture area.
CO 2	Understand historical particularism and neo-evolutionism.
CO 3	Learn about functionalism, structuralism and other more recent theories.
CO 4	Formulate research questions and hypotheses, testing of hypotheses, etc.
CO 5	Understand Functions and Dysfunction in society

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Evolutionism	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nineteenth Century Evolutionism - Tylor and Morgan - Criticism of Nineteenth Century Evolutionism - Evolutionism in Biology and Anthropology compared - Julian Huxley. - Contemporary trends in Evolutionary Studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universal Evolution - Multilinear Evolution - Specific and General Evolution - Diffusionism: Criticism of British and German–Austrian Schools of Thought and American Distributionists. - Historical Particularism: Franz Boas and his contributions - Criticism of ‘The Comparative Method’ - Comparison in Anthropology: Nature, Purpose and Methods: Radcliffe-Brown, Fred Eggan, Oscar Lewis and Gopala Sarana. 	14 Hours
Unit II : Culture and Personality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevance of psychological categories and approaches for culture and personality studies in Anthropology. - Patterns Of Culture - Basic Personality Structure - Modal Personality - National character studies 	12 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Studies of culture at a distance – Recent trends in Psychological Anthropology 	
Unit III : Functionalism	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Malinowski’s contribution – Radcliffe-Brown’s arguments – Relevance of the concepts of Manifest and Latent functions Eufunction/Dysfunction – Function and Cause – Structural functionalism: Radcliffe-Brown, Firth, Fortes and Nadel – Social structure – Societal structure. – Relationship between Linguistics and Anthropology – Structuralism of Levi Strauss – Leach’s view of Social Structure as a model. – The Structuralist method in the study of myth and alliance. – Ethno science – New ethnography – Formal semantic analysis. 	14 Hours
Unit IV : Social Anthropology and History	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A Critical Examination of the plea for the unity of method in natural and social sciences. – Scientific and Humanistic approaches to be distinguished. – The nature of Anthropological method and the notion of its autonomy. – Explanation in science and in history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hempelian covering law model of explanation. – Possibility and nature of explanation in Social-Cultural Anthropology. – Restudy and Reinterpretation in Anthropology. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Symbolism and Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Contribution of Schneider, Needham and Turner. – Interpretive Anthropology: Contribution of Greetz. – Post modernism and Anthropology. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<p>29. Abraham Kardiner, Individual and Society 30. Benedict . R, Patterns of Culture 31. Evans Pritchard, E.E. 1963 Social Anthropology and other Essay</p>	

- Glencoe: Free Press.
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 45. Merton, R.F. 1962 *Social Theory and Social structure*, Glencoe, Free Press.
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 49. Radcliff-Brown, A.R. 1976 *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: R&K Paul.
 50. Redfield, R. 1962 *Human Nature and the Study of society*.
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 53. Spencer, R.F.(ed) 1954 *Method and Perspective in Anthropology*. Minnesota University Press.
 54. Turner, V.W. 1981 *Forest of Symbols*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
 55. White, L.A. 1959 *Evolution of Culture*, New York: Mc. Graw Hill
 56. Wyler, S. (ed) 1969 *Cognitive Anthropology*, New York, H.R.W.

Paper Code and Name	PG32T302B : PALEOANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Understand different modern evolutionary theories and principles.
CO 2	Demonstrate the morphological changes of primates in the course of evolution.
CO 3	Become familiar with the hominid evolution and their molecular basis.
CO 4	Demonstrate the origin of different races.
CO 5	Become familiar with the human and non-human social behavior.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Palaeontological Principles	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speciation - Irreversibility - Orthogenesis - Parallelism and Convergence - Adaptive radiation and extinction. - Principles of modern synthetic theory of evolution. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Primate Evolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evolution of primates with reference to dentition, skull, limbs, brain and special sense organs. 	10 Hours
Unit III : Hominid Progression	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ramapithecus - Australopithecus. - Homo erectus - Neanderthal & Neanderthal problem. - Homo sapiens - Tools and evolution of man. - Recent advances in human evolution. - Molecular basis of human origin. 	20 Hours
Unit IV : Origin of Races	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fossil men and origin of races – A critical examination of Coon’s thesis. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Ethology and Human Evolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social behaviour of non-human primates. – Evolution of human behaviour. 	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beuttner Janusch J. : Origins of Man 2. Buettner, Janusch, J. : Physical anthropology: A Perspective 3. Campbell Bernard: Human Evolution 4. Chiarelli, A.B. :Evolution of Primates : An introduction to the Biology of Man 5. Devar I. (ed) :Primate behaviour, field studies, monkeys and apes. 6. Krauss Bertram: The basis of human evolution. 7. Le Gros Clark : The fossil evidence of human evolution. 8. Loring Brace :Man in evolution perspective 9. Montegue Ashley: The origin and evolution of man. 10. Nelson, H and Jurmain, R. : Introduction to Physical Anthropology 11. Sphuler J.N. (Ed):Evolution of man’s capacity for cultures. 12. Stein and Rowe:The new Physical anthropology 13. Washburn S.L. (Ed):Social life of early man. 14. Wood A.B.: Evolution. 15. Young J.S.:Emergence of man. 	

Paper Code and Name	PG32T303B : ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Demonstrate different concepts of mating systems and their biological consequences.
CO 2	Become familiar with different concepts of human growth and development
CO 3	Understand aging and senescence and factors affecting the same.
CO 4	Demonstrate applied aspects of biological anthropology.
CO 5	Apply bio-statistical methods in understanding population variation.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Genetic structure of Human Populations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept of genetic polymorphism. - Mendelian Populations - Random mating. - Hardy Weinberg Law - Inbreeding, out breeding. - Biological effects of mating systems. 	12 Hours
Unit II : The concept of Human Growth and Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genetics of Growth. - Methods of studying Growth. - Stages of growth – Prenatal, natal, infant, child hood, adolescence, maturity, senescence. - Factors controlling growth and development - Human Ecology : Nutritional ecology, climatic adaptation and disease. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Aging and Senescence	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theories and Observations - Biological and Chronological - Longevity - Socio-cultural, Biological and Genetic factors in ageing. 	10 Hours

Unit IV : Applied Biological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Anthropology of sports – Kineanthropology and Ergonomics – Nutritional Anthropology – Anthropology in the designing of defense and other equipments. – Forensic Anthropology: methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Age, sex and population variation in the physiological characteristics of man	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hb level, body, fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural, and socio-economic groups. – Impact of smoking, air, water and sound pollution, alcoholism, drugs and occupational hazards on human health. – Bio statistics and its application in Biological Anthropology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chi square analysis – Correlation co-efficient – Linkage analysis – Regression co-efficient – T–test – F– test, – Penrose test – Mahalanobis D² test – Sangvi’s test. 	16 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arnold Henry:Population. 2. Brace Loring (Ed) 1976:Man in Evolutionary Perspective, New York, Willey. 3. Buettener – Janusch John:Origins of Man, New Delhi, Willey Eastern. 1969 4. Clark Le Gross 1969:The Fossil Evidence for Human Evolution, Chicago University Press. 5. Compbell, Bernard 1967:Human Evolution, London: Heinemann Educational Books. 6. Devore (ed) 1965:Primate Behavior, Field Studies – Monkeys and Apes.New York: Holt. 7. Dobzhansky, Theodosius :Mankind Evolving. 8. Goldschmidt 1963: Genetics of Migrant and Isolated Populations, New York;Williams and Wilkins. 9. Harrison G.A. et.al. (Ed)1990:Human Biology, Oxford 10. Kraus Bertram – 1964:The basis of Human Evolution, Chicago, C U P. 11. Lerner Michael et.al. 1976: Heredity, Evolution and Society. San 	

<p>Francisco; Freeman.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Levine R.P. 1968:Genetics, New York, Holt, Rinchart and Winston. 13. Leviton Max and Montagu Ashley Text book of Human Genetics. 1977 14. Mekusick Victor K.:Human Genetics. 15. Mishra B.D.:An Introduction to the study of population. 16. Montague Ashley:The Origin and Evolution of Man. 1964, Glencoe, Free Press. 17. Morris L.N. et.al. 1973: Human Populations, Genetic Variation and Evolution. Aylesbury, ITC. 18. NewYork Academic. 1976. 19. Shryock Henny S. & Siegel Jacob. S.:The Methods &Material of Demography, 20. Sol Tax (ed)1960:Evolution after Darwin Vol.I. Chicago,Chicago University Press. 21. Spuhler J.N. (Ed):Evolution of Man’s capacity for cultures. 22. Stern Curt, 1960:Principles of Human Genetics, Sanfrancisco: Freeman. 23. Washburn S.L.(ed):Social Life of Early Man. 24. Williams J.K.:Evolution and Origins: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology 25. Winchester A.M. 1977:Genetics Boston; Mifflin. 26. Young J.Z.:Emergence of Man. 	
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Paper Code and Name	PG32T304B : ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Understand different aspects of human fertility
CO 2	Demonstrate different methods of studying demography.
CO 3	Understand different demographic rates and ratios.
CO 4	Demonstrate different factors affecting demographic events.
CO 5	Become familiar with different population policies.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Demography	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept, meaning, scope of demography. - Reproductive physiology of male and female. - Biological aspects of human fertility. - Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bio-events to fertility. - Fertility patterns and differences. 	16 Hours
Unit II : Demographic methods	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological, Social and Cultural Demographic Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census, - Registration system. - Sample methods and - Dual reporting system. 	10 Hours
Unit III : Population structure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population structure and Population dynamics. - Demographic rates and ratios. - Life table-structure and utility 	16 Hours
Unit IV : Factors influencing demographic change	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fecundity 	10 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertility - Natality - Morbidity - Mortality. 	
Unit V : Population policies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological consequences of population control. - National Population Policy. - Family planning in India 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hansraj: An Introduction to Demography. 2. Moriss I.N.: Human Populations 3. Shryock Henry S and Siegel Jacob S.: Methods and Materials of Demography. 4. Amald Henry: Population 5. Mishra B.D.: An Introduction to the Study of Population. 6. Bogue, Donald J.: Principles of Demography. 7. Cox Peter R.: Demography. 8. Harrison G.A. (Ed): Population Structure and Human Variation. 9. Harrisson G.A. and Boyce A.J. (ed): The structure of Human Population. 10. Srinivas K. and Mukharjee S. (ed): Dynamics of Population and Family Welfare in India. 	

Paper Code and Name	PG32P305B : PRACTICALS IN ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Demonstrate different muscular attachments and their functions.
CO 2	Demonstrate different angles and measurements on human bones.
CO 3	Determine ABO, Rh and MNS blood groups with the help of test tube method.
CO 4	Demonstrate the recording of human blood pressure levels.
CO 5	Determine sickling of erythrocytes and abnormal haemoglobins.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Human Osteology	
– A detailed study of Human skeleton with special reference to muscular attachments and their respective functions.	12 Hours
Osteometry	
– A few measurements and angles should be taken on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Skull, – Scapula – Sacrum – Limb bones. 	16 Hours
Human Serology	
– Determination of ABO, Rh and MNS Blood groups of at least 10 individuals with the help of test tube method. – Determination and recording of blood pressure of at least 10 individuals.	16 Hours
Abnormal haemoglobins	
– Determination of sickling of erythrocytes with the help of Scriver and Waugh Method and Bisulphate method of 5 individuals. – Determination of abnormal haemoglobins like HbS, HbC, HbD, HbE and HbF with the help of Electrophoretic methods of 5 samples.	20 Hours

Paper Code and Name	PG32T306B : FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY (OPEN ELECTIVE)
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Demonstrate the anthropological view on forensic science and crime investigation.
CO 2	Identify the individuals on the basis of skeletal remains and other recent trends.
CO 3	Demonstrate the significance of dermatoglyphics in crime investigation.
CO 4	Become familiar with the identification of individuals through anthropometry and body fluids.
CO 5	Understand paternity dispute through different approaches.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Crime investigation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition, aim and scope of Forensic Anthropology - Definition of crime, its theories - Crime scene investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location - Evaluation - Protection of evidences - Photography and sketching - Establishment of complete or partial identity from decomposed or mutilated bodies. - Anthropological perspective of forensic science. 	14 Hours
Unit II : Personal identification through skeleton	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study of Human Skeleton. - Human Skull-determination of age, sex and ethnic group. - Electronic superimposition identification device - Attribution of sex and reconstruction of stature from skeletal remains 	10 Hours
Unit III : Dermatoglyphics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determatoglyphics in Forensic Anthropology. - Finger prints tracing and developing techniques 	12 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classification of finger prints. - Use of palm, and sole prints including sole marks - Analysis of ridge and crease characters. 	
Unit IV : Anthropometry	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal Identification, somatometric measurements and somatoscopic observations. - Identification through mannerisms, scars, occupational marks, hand writing etc. - Analysis of hair structure and types. - Body fluids viz., blood, semen, saliva, urine and sweat. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Disputed paternity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disputed paternity and different approaches to solve it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Morphological - Serological - Cytogenetic etc. - Recent trend in personal identification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconstruction of facial physiognomy - DNA finger printing, - Computer applications. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boorman and Dodd :Blood Group Serology Bridges:Practical Finger Printing 2. Brothwell, D.R. (Ed :Dental Anthropology 3. Chatterjee:Finger, Palm and Sole Prints 4. Chatterjee, J.B. : Haematological Techniques 5. Cherril, F.R.:Fingerprint systems at Scotland 6. Gilbert, H.R.:Genetic markers in Human Blood 7. Kind, Stuart and Science Against Crime 8. Lundquist, F and A.S. Curry Methods in Forensic Sciences 9. Ment:Modern Trends in Forensic Medicine 10. Michael Kirk, P.L.:Crime Investigation 11. Nicoles:Methods in Forensic Science 12. Steward, T.D.:Forensic Anthropology 13. Symans, J.:Crime and Detection 14. Turner : Forensic Science and Laboratory Techniques 15. Yunis, J.J. (Ed): Biochemical methods in Red cell Genetics 	

SPECIALIZATION : SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOOLOGY (Group A)	
Paper Code and Name	PG32T401A : ANTHROPOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Describe the major developments in the history of anthropology.
CO 2	Recognize and assess ethical considerations in contemporary anthropological inquiry.
CO 3	Apply competing theoretical approaches to generate alternative interpretations of the same anthropological data.
CO 4	Understand Emic and Etic Approaches in Research
CO 5	Critically examine 19 th century anthropologists

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction to methods	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technique, Method and Methodology distinguished. - A critical examination of the plea for the unity of method in natural and social sciences, - Scientific and humanistic approaches to be distinguished - Anthropology as a natural Science, Social Science and a humanity discipline - The nature of anthropological Method and notion of its autonomy & Interpretive Anthropology. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Comparison in Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'The comparative method' - Criticism of 'The comparative method' - Comparisons in Anthropology - Nature, purpose and Methods Radcliffe Brown, Fried, Eggan, Oscar Lewis and Gopala Sarana. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Nature of explanation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explanation in Science and in History - Hempelian covering Law model of explanation 	12 Hours

– Possibility and Nature of explanation in Social cultural anthropology	
Unit IV : Ethnoscience and interpretation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ethnoscience – New Ethnography and formal Semantic Analysis – Emic and Etic Approaches. – Interpretive Anthropology – Contribution of Clifford Geertz and Thick description. – Post-Modern trends in Anthropology – Critique of the principle of value neutrality in classical Anthropological Research 	14 Hours
Unit V : Reinterpretation in Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Restudy and reinterpretation – The methodological implications of the difference between the work of 19th century anthropologists and re-interpretation of the contemporary ethnographies: Leach, Needham, Loynsbury 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evans Pritchard, E.E. 1963 <i>Social Anthropology and other Essays</i> Glencoe: Free Press. 2. Firth, R. (Ed) 1960 <i>Man and Culture (Selected Essays)</i>, London: Routledge. 3. Firth, R. 1963 <i>Elements of social organization</i>. Boston: Beacon. 4. Geertz, C. <i>Interpretation of Cultures</i>. 5. Harris, M. 1962 <i>The Rise of Anthropological Theory</i>. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 6. Hempel, C.G. 1963 <i>Aspects of Scientific Explanation</i> New York, Free Press. 7. Herskovits, M.J. 1960 <i>Man and his works</i>, New York: Knopf. 8. Honigmann, J.J. 1973 <i>Handbook of Cultural and Social Anthropology</i>, Chicago: Rand Mc. Nally & Co., 9. Kroeber, A.L. 1968 <i>The Nature of Culture</i>, Chicago: University Press. 10. Leach, E.R. 1964 <i>Political Systems of Highland Burma</i>, London: Bell. 11. Levi-Strauss. C. 1968 <i>Structural Anthropology</i>, London: Allen 12. Manners, R & D. Kaplan (ed) 1969 <i>Theory in Anthropology</i>. London: Routledge. 13. Marcus and Fisher <i>Writing Cultures</i>. 14. Merton, R.F. 1962 <i>Social Theory and Social structure</i>, Glencoe: Free Press. 15. Nadel, S.F. 1965 <i>The Theory of Social Structure</i>, London: Cohn and 	

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16. Nagel, E. 1968 *The Structure of Science*, London: Routledge.
17. Radcliff-Brown, A.R. 1976 *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: R&K Paul.
18. Redfield, R. 1962 *Human Nature and the Study of society*.
19. Sarana. G. 1975 *The Methodology of Anthropological Comparisons*, Tucson: Univ. of Arizona.
20. Schneider et. al., *Symbolic Anthropology: A Reader in the study of symbolic and meanings*.
21. Schneider, D.M. *Culture and Kinship*.
22. Spencer, R.F.(ed) 1954 *Method and Perspective in Anthropology*. Minnesota University Press.
23. Turner, V.W. 1981 *Forest of Symbols*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
24. White, L.A. 1959 *Evolution of Culture*, New York: Mc. Graw Hill
25. Wyler, S. (ed) 1969 *Cognitive Anthropology*, New York, H.R.W.

Paper Code and Name	PG32T402A : APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Examine the history and theoretical underpinnings of applied anthropology.
CO 2	Identify the ethical issues involved in applied anthropology and demonstrate familiarity with the ethics guidelines of the Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA)
CO 3	Identify the roles of applied anthropologists as practitioners of social science.
CO 4	Select the appropriate qualitative and quantitative methodologies and employ them in an applied policy setting.
CO 5	Use the knowledge of anthropology in solving labour related problems

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Meaning and scope	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applied Anthropology. - Action Anthropology 	12 Hours
Unit II : Applied Anthropology in Education and Medicine	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Debate between formal and Informal Education. - Education and Society. - People's Perspective on Education. - Medicine: Anthropological Perspective - Health and Disease Control programmes. - Community Health. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Applied Anthropology in Industry and Administration	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour and Management Relations. - Knowledge of anthropology in solving labour related problems. - Anthropology and Administration - Knowledge of Anthropology in Administration. 	14 Hours
Unit IV : Tribal Welfare and Tribal Issues	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty - Indebtedness, - Land alienation, - Tribal Policy Detribalization - Tribal Unrest - Emergence of ethnicity - Tribal movements - Quest for identity pseudo tribalization etc. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Tribal programs and policies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures taken by Government of India to solve tribal problems. - Plans and Programmes of Tribal Development. - Special Component Plans. - Role of Non Governmental Organisations. - Anthropology and Tribal Development. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Philosophy for NEFA. 2. Belshaw, C. <i>Traditional exchange and modern markets.</i> 3. Bose, B.P.G., <i>Disaster Policies and administration: A study of three Andhra disasters.</i> 4. Bose, N.K. 1970 <i>Tribal life in India (NBT)</i> New Delhi, National Book Trust. 5. Chambers E, <i>Applied Anthropology</i> 6. <i>Commission for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes: Six Reports (1983-1994).</i> 7. <i>Commission for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes: Twenty-seven reports upto 1980-1981.</i> 8. Dalton, G. 1971 <i>Economic Anthropology and development</i>, New York, Basic BKS. 9. Elwin, V. <i>A new deal for Tribal India, Ministry of Human Affairs</i> (1963). 10. Frenedes, et.al. (Ed) (1989) <i>Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation</i>, Delhi: Indian Social Institute. 11. Gangopadhaya, T. and Mankodi, K.A. (1983), <i>Rehabilitation: Econological and Economic cost, Surat: Centre for Social studies</i> (1983). 12. Goldsmith and Hildyad, N. 1985. <i>The social and environmental effects of Large Dams.</i> Waole Bridge Econological Centre, 1984. 13. Keller, Stephen L. 1975 <i>Uprooting and social change</i>, New Delhi. Monohar Book Service 1975. 14. Mair Lucy, 1957 <i>Studies in applied Anthropology</i>, London: London University 	

15. Majumdar, D.N. 1981 *A Tribe in Transition: A study in cultural pattern*, New Delhi, Cosmo.
16. Ministry of Home Affairs Report of Committee on forest and Tribal Areas in India (1982).
17. Ministry of information and broadcasting: *The Adivasis*
18. Planning Commission (1972) Report of the study team on tribal research.
19. Planning Commission (All India communities on Plan Projects). Report of the study team on Tribal development programmes.
20. Planning commission Report on development of tribal areas (1985) (National Committee on Development of Backward areas).
21. Planning commission: Report of the study team on social welfare (committee on plan projects) and welfare of backward classes (1959)
22. Planning for tribal development, administering transition: some human issues.
23. Reports of the committee on special multipurpose tribal blocks (1960).
24. Sachidananda *Shifting cultivation*.
25. Sachidananda *The Affairs of a tribe: culture change in tribal Bihar : Munda and Oraon*.
26. Schnader, T. *The Human Ecology and Big projects: River Basin Development and Resettlement*, Annual Review of Anthropology. Volume 2.
27. *Selected essays in the current Anthropology* (1968, 1973, 1974) journal, C U P.
28. Sharma, B.D. *Basic issues in tribal development*.
29. Sharma, B.D. *Shifting cultivators and their development*.
30. Sharma, Brij Koshore 1996 *Tribal Revolts*, Jaipur, Pointer Publishers.
31. Singh, K.S. *Tribal society in India*.
32. Thakkar, A.V. *Tribes of India (Volume 2)*.
33. Vidyarthi, L.P. *Socio-Cultural implications of industrialization in India*.
34. Vidyarthi, L.P. and Roy 1985 *Tribal culture in India*, New Delhi Concept.

Paper Code and Name	PG32T403A : ECOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Describe different models for human adaptations to the environment through time.
CO 2	Evaluate the impact of humans upon the environment caused by different subsistence strategies.
CO 3	Demonstrate effective knowledge of ecology as it relates to human and environmental interaction.
CO 4	Know Recent trends in ecological anthropology
CO 5	Address Developmental issues and regional planning.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Definitions and scope of Ecological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Methods of Ecological anthropology – Deterministic and possibilistic theories, – Relationship of Ecological anthropology Environment Cultural Ecology and Ethno ecology. – Julian Steward’s concept and application of the Cultural ecological method. – Importance of Ecological anthropology and its relevance in contemporary societies. – Differences between Cultural Ecology, human ecology, Social Ecology and ethno ecology. – Recent trends in ecological anthropology 	12 Hours
Unit II : Cultural Ecology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cultural adaptations due to environment and environmental impact on culture – Environmental problems – Developmental issues and regional planning. 	12 Hours
Unit III : Ecology and Adaptations	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adaptations in nature social and cultural adaptation – Biological adaptation Climatic environmental, nutritional and Genetic Adaptation as a major process of Cultural change. – Analysis of Socio-cultural environmental adaptations in similar environmental conditions- – Functional interdependence among the parts of culture due to Social and Cultural adaptation. – Factors determining ecological adaptations division of labour, size and stability of local groups and their distribution in space and residence rules – Adaptation of hunting, gathering and fishing people’s – pastoralists, Horticulturalists and agriculturalists 	14 Hours
Unit IV : Human Adaptability	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ecological perspectives on household management – Natural environment study vs. human environment study – Impact of ecology on production Distribution, consumption and material recycling principles governing production distribution and consumption in hydrological societies 	12 Hours
Unit V : Applications of Ecological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Application in the field of administration – Developmental plans, programmes and schemes – Application in civil engineering housing, providing government land for shelter, construction of lakes, ponds, roads and bridges, planning for civil beneficiaries, application in localization of Industries – Application in bringing environmental and diversified cultural zones intact. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adams, E. 1965, The Relation of general ecology to Human ecology 2. Audy, J.R. 1965, The environment in Human Ecology 3. Bresler, J.B. (ed), 1966 Human Ecology: Collected Reading, Massachusetts. 4. Bresler, J.B. (ed) The Environments of man 5. Baker, P.T. and J.S. Weiner (eds) The Biology of Human Adaptability 6. Bates, M. 1953 Human Ecology In Anthropology Today (ed) A.L.Kroeber 7. Horan, E.F. Human Adaptability: An Introduction Ecological Anthropology 8. Harris, M. Culture, Man and Nature 9. Honigman, J.J. (ed)1973, Handbook of social and Cultural Anthropology, Chicago 	

<p>10. Moran, E.F. (ed) The Eco-system concept in Anthropology 11. Vayada, A.P. (ed) Environment and Cultural Behaviour: Ecological studies in Cultural Anthropology 12. Dubos, R. 1967 Man Adapting, New Haven: Yale University. 13. Cyorgy, P and O.L. Kline (eds) Malnutrition is a problem of Ecology 14. Paul, B.D. (ed) 1959 Health Culture and community New York.</p>	
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Paper Code and Name	PG32T404A : BUSINESS ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Learn about the corporate and business world and what anthropology can do to understand this world better.
CO 2	Learn about consumer behaviour, globalisation, and methods of conducting research in business world.
CO 3	Learn how an industry or business organisation functions, how it decides its priorities, how it links itself with the market and also prepare a detailed report on the same.
CO 4	Doing corporate ethnography as an insider and outsider
CO 5	Use business management skills and behaviour Network.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction to Business Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - History and Growth of Business and Corporate Anthropology - Industrial Anthropology and Human Relations School(1930-1960) - The Ethics questions(1960-1980) - The rebirth of Business Anthropology 1980 and Beyond. - Basic concepts: Group, Role and Status, organisation, Corporate, organisational culture, Business and Business Management and behaviour Network. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Consumer Behaviour	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anthropology and consumer behaviour: - Basic concepts- customer, consumer, market - Anthropological theory and practice in marketing and consumer behaviour. 	12 Hours
Unit III : Applied Business Anthrpology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doing Anthropology in Organisational contexts - Applied anthropology in industry - Complex Health care organizations 	14 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Health Economy, Libraries, Hospital management, NGO's etc. – Advancing ethnography in corporate environments: Challenges and opportunities. 	
Unit IV : Anthropology of Globalization	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Globalization, international trade and anthropology – Understanding the process of globalisation, information technology , communication networks and international trade. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Ethnography of Business	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Techniques for Conducting Fieldwork for Business Organizations – Conventional ethnographic methods – Rapid ethnography – Ethnography for systems development and product design – Doing corporate ethnography as an insider and outsider – Analysis of Relationships, Semiotic analysis, Video based introduction Analysis, Virtual ethnography and making use of electronic data. – Multiple techniques and rapid assessment. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aguilera, F. E. (1996) Is Anthropology Good for the Company? American Anthropologist, New Series. Vol. 98. No. 4. (Dec. 1996), pp. 735-742 Published by: Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the American Anthropological Association. 2. Ferraro, G. P. (2006) The Cultural Dimensions of International Business. Pearson Education. 3. G Hofstede (1998) Culture Consequences: International Differences in Work related Values. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publication. 4. Gupta, R. K. (1997).Towards the effective Management of Indian culture. Indian Management, Vo136, No, 4 pp 22-27. 5. Hendrick, S. (1986). Anthropological contributions to business in multicultural context. In Anthropology and International Business by Serrie, H. Williams. Dept of Anthropology, College of Williams and Mary. 6. Hofstede, G. & Hofstede, G. J. (2005). Cultures and Organizations: Soft ware of Mind . Mc Graw Hill. 7. Hofstede, G. & Deussen, C. V. & Carolyn, B. & Thomas, A. M. Charles (2002). What Goals Do Business Leaders Pursue? A Study in Fifteen Countrie. Journal of International Business Studies, 33, 4 (Fourth Quarters): 785-803 8. Jordan, A. T. (2003) Business Anthropology, Illinois, Waveland Press Inc. 	

9. Kumar, R. & Bajaj, K. (2000) Cultural Dimensions and ItINC Brands in Indian Context. South Asian Journal of Management, Vol.9,No.3
10. Marreetta, L. B. (2006) Anthropology and Business, in James Birx(ed) Encyclopaedia of Anthropology, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
11. Mouley, S. & Sankarant, J. K. (1995). Organizational Ethnography, New Delhi. Sage Publication
12. Pant, D. &Fernandos, A. (1997) Anthropology and Business: Reflection on Business application of Cultural Anthropology, Luic paper, Serea Economee Imprela, guigno.
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14. Schein, E. H. (1992) Organization culture and Leadership, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Vinson, Nathan, Marioand Virginia ed (1986) Anthropology and International Business: Studies in Third world countries. Dept of anthropology, College of William and Marry, Williamburg, Virginia.
15. Sharma, S. (2003). Indian Ethos and model for corporate organization. Journal of Human Values,9: 2, Sage Publication
16. Sherry, J. F. Jr., (1988).Teaching International Business: A View from Anthropology. Anthropology& Education Quarterly. Vol. 19, No. 4. (Dec., 1988), pp. 396-415 Published by: Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the Anthropological Association.
17. Sinha, D. P. (1973). Organizational development: Approach and Issues. Journal of management. Vol.2 March, 39-52
18. Sinha, J. P. B. (2005). _Indian Shifting Cultural frame for Managing people in Organization. paper presented in National seminar on "Indian culture and Management" organized by Cosmode Management Research Centre, Hyderabad.
19. Sinha, D. P. (1997).Leadership and Human Development. The Eastern Anthropologists,50:3- 4
20. Sinha, D. & Joseph, (ed) (1991).Management in Asian Context. Singapore, Mc Graw Hills co.
21. Virmani, B. R, andGuptan, S. U. (1991). Indian Management. New Delhi. Vision Books.

Paper Code and Name	PG32T405A : FIELD WORK AND DISSERTATION
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Record a journal of their experience during the service learning experience.
CO 2	Apply the knowledge gained by coursework to the real world, through service learning.
CO 3	Relate their service learning experience to their coursework in anthropology and other disciplines.
CO 4	Able to generate primary and secondary data
CO 5	Expertise in data editing, data correction and data analysis

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
– Field Work in a tribal, rural or urban community or a special group under supervision of teachers continuously for not less than one month.	
– A field report based on the fieldwork shall be presented for examination. – A viva-voce examination will be conducted on relevant topics.	
– 100 Marks for this paper shall be distributed as follows: – Field Report based on field work 80 marks – Viva-voce Examination 20 marks	
REFERENCES	
1. Barlett F.C.: The Study of Society (Selected Chapters) 2. Murdock G.P. et.al.: Outlines of Cultural Materials (Selected Chapters) 3. Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland – <i>Notes and queries on Anthropology.</i>	

Paper Code and Name	PG32T404A : VISUAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Identify and define key concepts in visual anthropology
CO 2	Distinguish the key approaches and aims of ethnographic filmmaking
CO 3	Apply anthropological analysis to visual social phenomena
CO 4	Speak and write clearly about concepts, methods, and theories as these apply in visual anthropology
CO 5	Understand documentary and ethnographic films in India

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Visual Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concepts, scope, uses and problems. - Visual communication through folk arts and modern mass media. - Visual anthropology as a discipline for study and a mode of recording and documenting human societies and culture. 	12 Hours
Unit II : History and development of visual anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approaches to anthropological films - Visual anthropology and analysis of cultural style. - Visual anthropology and films: commercial realistic, new wave and documentary films. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Visual Anthropology and Culture	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual anthropology as a mode of preserving culture and as an input to cultural enrichment. - Visual anthropology as an aid to visual literacy and cultural development. 	12 Hours
Unit IV : Television and visual anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Video tape - New techniques of observation and analysis in Anthropology. - Film review, appreciation and criticism. 	14 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Film as an art. - The film language. - Necessary conditions for film making. 	
Unit V : Scope of visual anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scope of visual anthropology in India. - Its uses, urgent problems and future possibilities. - Development of Visual Anthropology and ethnographic films in India. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arnheim, R. 1969 Visual Thinking, University of California Press 2. Asch, T. 1971 Ethnographic Film Production, Film Comment 7(1):40-53 3. Asch, T. 1972 Making Ethnographic film for Teaching and Research, PIEF Newsleter, 3(2) :6-10 4. Asch, T. et al. 1973 Ethnographic film: Structure and function, Ann. Reviews of Anthropology, 2: 179-187 5. Barndt, D. 1974 Toward a Visual study of Society, Michigan State University, College of Social Sciences 6. Barnouw, E. 1974 Documentary: A History of Non-fiction film, Oxford University Press, New York 7. Becker, 1981 Exploring society photographically, University of Chicago Press 8. Bogaart, N.C.R.and H.W.E.R. Ketelaar (Ed) 1983 Methodology in Anthropological film making, Herodot, Gottingen. 9. Breen, R. (Ed) 1977 Ethnographic Film, Cambridge University Press 10. Collier, J. and Collier, M. 1986 Visual Anthropology: Photography as a Research Method University of New Mexico Press 11. Hockings, P. (Ed) 1975 Principles of Visual Anthropology, Mouton, The Hague 12. Jeffrey, I. 1981 Photography : A concise History, Oxford University Press, New York 13. Mead, M. and Metraux, R. (Eds) 1982 The study of culture at a distance, Chicago University Press 14. Taureg, M. and Ruby,J.1987 Visual Explorations of the World, Herodot, Aachen. 15. Thorn, R. 1987 Visual anthropology as Teaching Method, CVA Newsletter, Jan 29-32 	

SPECIALIZATION : BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOOGY (Group B)	
Paper Code and Name	PG32T401B : ANTHROPOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Describe the major developments in the history of anthropology.
CO 2	Recognize and assess ethical considerations in contemporary anthropological inquiry.
CO 3	Apply competing theoretical approaches to generate alternative interpretations of the same anthropological data.
CO 4	Understand Emic and Etic Approaches in Research
CO 5	Critically examine 19 th century anthropologists

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction to methods	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technique, Method and Methodology distinguished. - A critical examination of the plea for the unity of method in natural and social sciences, - Scientific and humanistic approaches to be distinguished - Anthropology as a natural Science, Social Science and a humanity discipline - The nature of anthropological Method and notion of its autonomy & Interpretive Anthropology. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Comparisons in Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'The comparative method' - Criticism of 'the comparative method' - Comparisons in Anthropology - Nature, purpose and Methods Radcliffe Brown, Fried, Eggan, Oscar Lewis and Gopala Sarana. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Nature of explanation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explanation in Science and in History - Hempelian covering Law model of explanation 	12 Hours

– Possibility and Nature of explanation in Social cultural anthropology	
Unit IV : Ethnoscience and interpretation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ethnoscience – New Ethnography and formal Semantic Analysis – Emic and Etic Approaches. – Interpretive Anthropology – Contribution of Clifford Geertz and Thick description. – Post-Modern trends in Anthropology – Critique of the principle of value neutrality in classical Anthropological Research 	14 Hours
Unit V : Reinterpretation in Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Restudy and reinterpretation – The methodological implications of the difference between the work of 19th century anthropologists and re-interpretation of the contemporary ethnographies: Leach, Needham, Loynsbury 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<p>26. Evans Pritchard, E.E. 1963 <i>Social Anthropology and other Essays</i> Glencoe: Free Press.</p> <p>27. Firth, R. (Ed) 1960 <i>Man and Culture (Selected Essays)</i>, London: Routledge.</p> <p>28. Firth, R. 1963 <i>Elements of social organization</i>. Boston: Beacon.</p> <p>29. Geertz, C. <i>Interpretation of Cultures</i>.</p> <p>30. Harris, M. 1962 <i>The Rise of Anthropological Theory</i>. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.</p> <p>31. Hempel, C.G. 1963 <i>Aspects of Scientific Explanation</i> New York, Free Press.</p> <p>32. Herskovits, M.J. 1960 <i>Man and his works</i>, New York: Knopf.</p> <p>33. Honigmann, J.J. 1973 <i>Handbook of Cultural and Social Anthropology</i>, Chicago: Rand Mc. Nally & Co.,</p> <p>34. Kroeber, A.L. 1968 <i>The Nature of Culture</i>, Chicago: University Press.</p> <p>35. Leach, E.R. 1964 <i>Political Systems of Highland Burma</i>, London: Bell.</p> <p>36. Levi-Strauss. C. 1968 <i>Structural Anthropology</i>, London: Allen</p> <p>37. Manners, R & D. Kaplan (ed) 1969 <i>Theory in Anthropology</i>. London: Routledge.</p> <p>38. Marcus and Fisher <i>Writing Cultures</i>.</p> <p>39. Merton, R.F. 1962 <i>Social Theory and Social structure</i>, Glencoe: Free Press.</p> <p>40. Nadel, S.F. 1965 <i>The Theory of Social Structure</i>, London: Cohn and</p>	

West.

41. Nagel, E. 1968 *The Structure of Science*, London: Routledge.
42. Radcliff-Brown, A.R. 1976 *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: R&K Paul.
43. Redfield, R. 1962 *Human Nature and the Study of society*.
44. Sarana. G. 1975 *The Methodology of Anthropological Comparisons*, Tucson: Univ. of Arizona.
45. Schneider et. al., *Symbolic Anthropology: A Reader in the study of symbolic and meanings*.
46. Schneider, D.M. *Culture and Kinship*.
47. Spencer, R.F.(ed) 1954 *Method and Perspective in Anthropology*. Minnesota University Press.
48. Turner, V.W. 1981 *Forest of Symbols*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
49. White, L.A. 1959 *Evolution of Culture*, New York: Mc. Graw Hill
50. Wyler, S. (ed) 1969 *Cognitive Anthropology*, New York, H.R.W.

Paper Code and Name	PG32T402B : HUMAN GENETICS
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Understand different concepts of human genetics and its relationship with other sciences and medicine.
CO 2	Demonstrate different methods used in studying human genetics
CO 3	Identify different chromosomal aberrations
CO 4	Understand different concepts in human bio-chemical genetics.
CO 5	Demonstrate different aspects of applied human genetics.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Mendelian Genetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meaning and Scope of Human Genetics. – Historical Development of the science of Human Genetics. – Major branches of Human Genetics, its relationship with other sciences and medicine. – Mendel’s Laws of Heredity in the light of Chromosome theory – Gene theory and Molecular concept of DNA. – Gene Action 	14 Hours
Unit II : Methods in Human Genetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pedigree analysis – Twin study – Foster child and co-twin method – Cytogenetic methods – Biochemical methods – Immunological methods – Recombinant DNA technology – Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) – Southern blotting – Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). 	12 Hours
Unit III : Human Cytogenetics	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normal chromosomal component - Numerical and structural Aberrations - Autosomal aberrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Down's Syndrome - Patan's Syndrome - Edward's syndrome - Criduchat syndrome - Sex chromosomal aberrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turner's syndrome - Klinefelter Syndrome - Super females - Mosaics and chimeras 	10 Hours
Unit IV : Human Biochemical Genetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inborn errors of metabolism; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phenyl Ketone Urea - Galactoscinia - Alkaptonurea - Albinism. - Proteins and Enzymes in the blood - Hemoglobin and Hemoglobin varients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haptoglobin - Transferrin - Group Specific Component - Glucose-6-phosphate Dehydrogenase deficiency - Phosphoglucomutase Acid Phosphatase, - Adenylate Kinase, - Serum choline-esterase. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Applied Human Genetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DNA finger printing - Paternity Diagnosis - Eugenics - Genetic Screening for inherited diseases - Genetic Engineering - Gene cloning - Genomic Study - Human Genome Project - Genetic Counseling - Gene Therapy - DNA technology. 	14 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prevention and Cure of Hereditary diseases. – Anthropogenetics in medicine – Serogenetics and Cytogenetics in Reproductive Biology. 	
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leviton Max & Montagu Ashley 1977Text Book of Human Genetics, New York, OUP. 2. Harrison G.A. Et.al. Human Biology 3. Stern Curt, 1960 Principles of Human Genetics, Sanfransisco, Freeman. 4. Levine R.P. 1968 Genetics, New York, Holt. 5. Mc. Kusick Victor A. Human Genetics. 6.Thompson and Thompson, 1986Genetics and Medicine, W.B. Saunders Company, London. 7. Winchester A.M. 1974, Genetics, New Delhi, Oxford IBH. 8. Morris L.N. 1973 Human Populations, Genetics, Variation and Evolution, Aylesbury ITC. 9. Berner, Michael, et.al.Heredity, Evolution and Society. 10. Harris H. 1980 The Principles of Human Biochemical Genetics. 11. Gilbett 1969 Genetic Markers in Human Blood. 12. Garrod Archibald Sir,1968 Inborn Errors of Metabolism, Chicago II Year Book Medical. 13. Wittinghal Human Genetics. 14. Roberts, 1960 An Introduction to Medical Genetics, London: OUP. 15. Brock D.J.M.andMayo O(Ed)The Biochemical Genetics of Man:Academic Press London. 16. CarterT.P.&Willey A.M. (Ed) 1985Genetic Diseases: Screening and Management.Liss:New York. 17. Cavalli-Sfroza L.L. and Bodmer W.F. 1971 The Genetics of Human Populations. Freeman, Sanfransisco. 18. Emery A.E.H. 1984 An Introduction to Recombinant DNA; John Wiley Chichester. 19. Goodman M. and Tashjan R.E. (eds) 1976 Molecular Anthropology. Plenum Press New York. 20. Karp, L.E. 1977 Genetic Engineering – Threat or Promise, Chicago, Nelson Hall. 21. Nei M. 1987 Molecular Evolutionary Genetics, Columbia University Press, New York. 22 Rao C.R., 1972 Advanced Statistical Methods in Biometric Research. 23. Steinberg A.G.&Bearn A.G.(Eds)1981Progress in Medical Genetics, Vol.I to X;Grune and Stratton. 24. Vogel F. & Motulsky A.G. 1986 Human Genetics: Problems and 	

Approaches, Springer Verlag Berlin.	
25. Winnacker Ern.1967 From genes to clones–Introduction to Gene Technology, New Delhi, Panima Educational BK.	
26. Williamson R. (Ed). 1981 Genetic Engineering, London Academic Press.	

Paper Code and Name	PG32T403B : FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Demonstrate the anthropological view on forensic science and crime investigation.
CO 2	Identify the individuals on the basis of skeletal remains and other recent trends.
CO 3	Demonstrate the significance of dermatoglyphics in crime investigation.
CO 4	Become familiar with the identification of individuals through anthropometry and body fluids.
CO 5	Understand paternity dispute through different approaches.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Crime investigation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition, aim and scope of Forensic Anthropology - Definition of crime, its theories - crime scene investigation - Location - Evaluation - Protection of evidences - Photography and sketching - Establishment of complete or partial identity from decomposed or mutilated bodies. - Anthropological perspective of forensic science. 	14 Hours
Unit II : Personal identification through skeleton	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study of Human Skeleton. - Human Skull-determination of age, sex and ethnic group. - Electronic superimposition identification device - Attribution of sex and reconstruction of stature from skeletal remains 	10 Hours
Unit III : Dermatoglyphics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determatoglyphics in Forensic Anthropology. - Finger prints tracing and developing techniques 	12 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classification of finger prints. - Use of palm, and sole prints including sole marks - Analysis of ridge and crease characters. 	
Unit IV : Anthropometry	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal Identification, somatometric measurements and somatoscopic observations. - Identification through mannerisms, scars, occupational marks, hand writing etc. - Analysis of hair structure and types. - Body fluids viz., blood, semen, saliva, urine and sweat. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Disputed paternity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disputed paternity and different approaches to solve it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Morphological - Serological - Cytogenetic etc. - Recent trend in personal identification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconstruction of facial physiognomy - DNA finger printing, - Computer applications. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
16. Boorman and Dodd :Blood Group Serology Bridges:Practical Finger Printing 17. Brothwell, D.R. (Ed :Dental Anthropology 18. Chatterjee:Finger, Palm and Sole Prints 19. Chatterjee, J.B. : Haematological Techniques 20. Cherril, F.R.:Fingerprint systems at Scotland 21. Gilbert, H.R.:Genetic markers in Human Blood 22. Kind, Stuart and Science Against Crime 23. Lundquist, F and A.S. Curry Methods in Forensic Sciences 24. Ment:Modern Trends in Forensic Medicine 25. Michael Kirk, P.L.:Crime Investigation 26. Nicoles:Methods in Forensic Science 27. Steward, T.D.:Forensic Anthropology 28. Symans, J.:Crime and Detection 29. Turner : Forensic Science and Laboratory Techniques 30. Yunis, J.J. (Ed): Biochemical methods in Red cell Genetics	

Paper Code and Name	PG32P404B : PRACTICALS IN HUMAN GENETICS
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Determine various serum protein polymorphisms.
CO 2	Determine different red blood cell enzyme polymorphisms.
CO 3	Determine colour deficiency and phenyl thio carbamide.
CO 4	Record blood and urine sugar levels.
CO 5	Estimate blood cholesterol and lipids.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Serum Protein Polymorphisms	
– Determination of Haptoglobin and Transferin variants with the help of Electrophoresis of 5 samples.	12 Hours
Red cell Enzyme Polymorphisms	
– Determination with the help of elctrophoresis of 5 samples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Glucose–6– Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G-6 PD) – Phosphoglucomutas (PGM) – Acid Phosphatase Adenylate Kinase – Adenosine Diaminase – Lactate Dehydrogenase Polymorphisms 	20 Hours
Other Genetic Traits	
– Testing of at least 20 individuals for colour deficiency with Ishahara chart. – Testing at least 20 individuals for tasting Phenyl Thio Carbamide (PTC).	12 Hours
Blood, Urine and Lipid profiles	
– Estimation of random blood cholesterol values and lipid profiles. – Blood and urine sugar values of at least 5 individuals.	20 Hours

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| – Estimation of hemoglobin content in the blood with the help of Sahli-Hellige Haemoglobinometer of 5 individuals. | |
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Paper Code and Name	PG32T405B : FIELD WORK AND DISSERTATION
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Record a journal of their experience during the service learning experience.
CO 2	Apply the knowledge gained by coursework to the real world, through service learning.
CO 3	Relate their service learning experience to their coursework in anthropology and other disciplines.
CO 4	Able to generate primary and secondary data
CO 5	Expertise in data editing, data correction and data analysis

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
– Field Work in a tribal, rural or urban community or a special group under supervision of teachers continuously for not less than one month.	
– A field report based on the fieldwork shall be presented for examination.	
– A viva-voce examination will be conducted on relevant topics.	
– 100 Marks for this paper shall be distributed as follows:	
– Field Report based on field work 80 marks	
– Viva-voce Examination 20 marks	

Paper Code and Name	PG32T406B : SPORTS ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
After completing this paper, the students will be able to:	
CO 1	Understand the use of anthropological knowledge in understanding sports.
CO 2	Understand body proportionality and sports performance.
CO 3	Understand body composition and sports performance.
CO 4	Demonstrate different methods of studying human physique
CO 5	Become familiar with different sports played by different races, gender and physically challenged groups.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sports and its relation to anthropology. – History and development of sports anthropology, its relevance to Indian context. – Traditional sports and games in India. – Energy and Sports activity, introduction, concept, interaction of energy systems. – Fuel for sports, different food stuffs and their involvement during exercise, effect of intensity and duration of exercise on fuel consumption. 	16 Hours
Unit II : Sports performance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kinanthropometry – Body proportionality and the age changes. – Body proportionality in relation to sports. – Cardio-vascular fitness, physical work capacity and sports performance. 	12 Hours
Unit III : Human physique and body composition	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Human physique and body composition and its role in sports participation and excellence. – Different methods of studying human physique and assessment of body composition for both sexes. 	12 Hours

Unit IV : Sports talent selection	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sports talent selection in young children on the basis of structural, functional and endurance characteristics. - Genetic constitution, physical fitness and sports performance. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Drugs and Sports	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drug uses in sports - Sports and games for handicapped children and adults. - Gender specific sports and games. - Race and sports performance. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boyd W.C., 1950 Genetics and the Races of Man. Little Brown, Boston 2. Das B.M., 1980 Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Kitab Mahal, Allahabad 3. Eveleth P.B. and Tanner J.M., 1990 Worldwide Variations in Human Growth. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 4. Forbes G.B., 1987, Human Body Composition, Springer-Verlag, New York 5. Garn S.M., 1971 Human Races. Thomas, Springfield, Illionis 6. Hooton e.A., 1965 Up From the Ape. Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi 7. Lohman T.G., 1992 Advances in Body Composition Assessment, Human Kinetics, Champaign 8. Montagu A., 1960 An Introduction to Physical Anthropology. 9. Sheldon W.H., Stevens S.S., Tucker, W.B. 1940 Varieties of Human Physique. Harper Grow, New York 10. Singh I.P. and M.K. Bhasin, 1968 Anthropometry, Kamal-Raj Publishers, Delhi 11. Singh S.P., Sidhu L.S. and J. Singh, 1992 Skeletal Maturity, HBPS, Patiala 12. Sodhi H.S., 1991 Sports Anthropometry, Anova Publishers, Mohali 13. Tanner J.M., et al., 1983 Assessment of Skeletal Maturity and Prediction of Adult Height (TW2 method) 14. Weiner J.S. and Laurie J.A., 1969 Human Biology - A guide to Field Methods 	