

**RAJEEV GANDHI GOVT. POST GRADUATE COLLEGE,
AMBIKAPUR, SURGUJA (CG), INDIA**



**Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Framework
FOR
M.A./M.SC. (ANTHROPOLOGY)
SEMESTER SYSTEM
SESSION 2023-2024**



DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

VISION

The vision of the Anthropology Department is to provide in proficiency both in depth understanding of principles and concept of Anthropology, theoretical and experimental Anthropology. The Department aims to enhance the students' knowledge in basic and applied Anthropology. To inculcate aptitude for a research career in academia by introducing advanced ideas and techniques that are applicable while emphasizing the underlying concepts of Anthropology.

MISSION

- To impart quality education in Anthropology such that they aim to become Scientists in reputed Research Organisations. To make the students effectively disseminate their knowledge in Anthropology to coming generations..
- Develop the capacity and know -how to apply principles/laws of Anthropology to solve the problems. The ability to do and interpret the data obtained in experiments. To become a center of excellence and extend research facilities.
- Apply the Anthropology knowledge for sustainable development useful for society. Assume responsibility and always practice ethical principles. To function effectively as individual as well as in a team.

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

PO 1	Disciplinary and inter-disciplinary knowledge for capacity building Students will acquire improved knowledge of the laws governing nature through classroom teaching and experimenting in the laboratories. They will develop a sense of interdisciplinary approach to identify and resolve issues through project, seminars, field work, internships and industrial visits.
PO 2	Skills for effective and efficient communication Students will be able to improve and enhance their communication skills such as reading, writing, listening and speaking. This will help them to express their ideas clearly and effectively and subsequently empower them to become agents of social change and hence pave the way for betterment of the society at large.
PO 3	Sense of inquiry and problem-solving skills Students will demonstrate the core competencies of their discipline through analytical reasoning, problem solving and research related skills, cooperation, team work, scientific reasoning and thinking that would make them emerge as entrepreneurs or administrative personnel.
PO 4	Skills to impact society Students will develop leadership, team spirit and other skills which will help them to identify, approach and analyze the existing societal problems with an eye to look beyond gender, age, caste, creed or nationality and work for the emancipation and empowerment of humanity.
PO 5	Energy, Ethics and Environment They will be able to involve themselves in framing policies and develop scientific temper to harness energy and work on alternate resources. They will be aware of the environmental issues and imbibe the spirit of ethical values in establishing a self-sustained environment for a healthy society.
PO 6	Self-directed and lifelong learning Through digital literacy, students will engage in self-paced and curious learning with limitless knowledge acquisition and hence develop motivation for a sustained lifelong learning capability. Students will accumulate knowledge by continuous learning and leverage the past knowledge seamlessly to solve the problems in the future.
PO 7	National and international-priorities preferences and perspectives Students will be able to prioritize national and global issues with an aim to build a nation and an integrated world through contributions that imbibe the spirit of multicultural competency, creative thinking, critical analysis, political awareness and the much-needed international policies.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

PSO 1	procedural knowledge that creates different types of professionals related to the disciplinary/subject area of study, including research and development, teaching and government and public service;
PSO 2	skills in areas related to one's specialization and current developments in the academic field of study, including a critical understanding of the latest developments in the area of specialization, and an ability to use established techniques of analysis and enquiry within the area of specialization.
PSO 3	a systematic, extensive and coherent knowledge and understanding of an academic field of study as a whole and its applications, and links to related disciplinary areas/subjects of study, including a critical understanding of the established theories, principles and concepts, and of a number of advanced and emerging issues/theories in the field of study.
PSO 4	Apply one's disciplinary knowledge and transferable skills to new/unfamiliar contexts and to identify and analyze problems and issues and seek solutions to real-life problems.
PSO 5	Comprehend algebraic concepts and advanced mathematical tools involved in the interpretation of various physical properties of materials. Demonstrate skills in identifying information needs, collection of relevant quantitative and/or qualitative data drawing on a wide range of sources, analysis and interpretation of data using methodologies as appropriate to the subject(s) for formulating evidence-based solutions and arguments.
PSO 6	Address one's own learning needs relating to current and emerging areas of study, making use of research, development and professional materials as appropriate, including those related to new frontiers of knowledge.
PSO 7	Develop essential logical and analytical skills to approach a problem both quantitatively and qualitatively data.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCS)**

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
MSA101	CCC	FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIO/CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA102	CCC	FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICAL/BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA103	CCC	EUROPEAN PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA111	CCC	PRACTICAL IN OSTEOLOGY, SOMATOSCOPY & SOMATOMETRY	3	0	3	3	0	3
MSA112	CCC	PRACTICAL IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE	3	0	3	3	0	3
MSAS01	OSC	SOCIAL OUTREACH , INTERNSHIP & ENTERPRENURESHIP	6	6	0	0	2	0
MSA A01	ECC/CB	TRIBAL ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	2	0
MSA A02	ECC/CB	ENVIRONMENTAL & FOREST LAWS	6	6	0	0	2	0
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 or 3 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 36			Total Credits=36					

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCS)**

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
MSA201	CCC	APPLIED PHYSICAL/BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA202	CCC	APPLIED SOCIO-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA203	CCC	INDIAN PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA211	CCC	PRACTICAL IN CRANIOLOGY & CRANIOMETRY	3	0	3	3	0	3
MSA212	CCC	PRACTICAL IN COMPUTER APPLICATION	3	0	3	3	0	3
MSA S02	OSC	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & COMPUTER APPLICATIONS: BASICS	6	6	0	0	2	0
MSA B01	ECC/CB	READING OF ETHNOGRAPHY	6	6	0	0	2	0
MSA B02	ECC/CB	PROJECT REPORT/ FIELD REPORT	6	6	6	0	2	0
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 or 3AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 36			Total Credits=36					

**M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER (CBCS)
GROUP-A (PHYSICAL/BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY)**

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
MSA 301	CCC	APPLIED PHYSICAL/BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY- II	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA 302	CCC	HUMAN GENETICS	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA 303	CCC	HUMAN GROWTH & NUTRITION	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA 311	CCC	PRACTICALS IN SEROLOGY, BIOCHEMICAL GENETICS, DERMATOGLYPHICS AND PHYSIOLOGY	3	0	3	3	0	3
MSA 312	CCC	PRACTICALS IN HUMAN GROWTH & NUTRITION	3	0	3	3	0	3
MSA S03	OSC	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, HUMAN RIGHTS & ENVIRONMENT: BASICS	6	6	0	0	2	0
MSA C01	ECC/C B	ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY	6	6	0	0	2	0
MSA C02	ECC/C B	ECOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	2	0
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 or 3 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 36			Total Credits=36					

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCS)

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
MSA401	CCC	FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA402	CCC	MOLECULAR GENETICS	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA403	CCC	BIOSTATISTICS	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA404	CCC	PRACTICALS IN FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY	3	3	0	3	0	3
MSA405	CCC	PRACTICALS IN APPLIED BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	3	3	3			
MSA S04	SSC/P RJ	DISSERTATION	6	0	6	0	3	0
MSA D01	ECC/C B	TOURISMS ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA D02	ECC/C B	DISPLACEMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT	6	6	0	0	3	0
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 or 3 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 36			Total Credits=36					

M.A. /M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER (CBCS)
GROUP-B (SOCIO-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY)

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
MSA 301	CCC	APPLIED SOCIO-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY-II	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA 302	CCC	THEORY AND METHODS IN SOCIO-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA 303	CCC	INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA 311	CCC	PRACTICAL IN RESEARCH DESIGN AND SCALING TECHNIQUES	3	0	3	3	0	3
MSA 312	CCC	PRACTICAL IN FIELD WORK AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES	3	0	3	3	0	3
MSA S03	OSC	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, HUMAN RIGHTS & ENVIRONMENT: BASICS	6	6	0	0	2	0
MSA C01	ECC/CB	ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY	6	6	0	0	2	0
MSA C02	ECC/CB	DISPLACEMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT	6	6	0	0	2	0
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 or 3 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 36			Total Credits=36					

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCS)

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
MSA4 01	CCC	DEVELOPMENT ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA4 02	CCC	MUSEOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA4 03	CCC	BIOSTATISTICS	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA S04	SSC/PRJ	DESSERTATION	6	0	6	0	3	0
MSA D01	ECC/CB	TOURISMS ANTHROPOLOGY	6	6	0	0	3	0
MSA D02	ECC/CB	DISPLACEMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT	6	6	0	0	3	0
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 or 3 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 36			Total Credits=36					

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY - FIRST SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA101		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL/CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY			
CREDIT:		HOURS:	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
6	0	90	00
MARKS:		MARKS	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
70+30			
OBJECTIVE:			
<p>The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p> <p>Scheme of marks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 			
UNIT-1/ 22Hours	Meaning and Scope of Social Anthropology, and its relationship with other disciplines (Social Sciences and Medical Sciences). Concept of Culture, Attributes of Culture (Culture Trait, Culture Complex), Acculturation, Trans-culturation, Civilization, Society, Status and Role		
UNIT-2/ 23Hours	Economic organization: Concepts of Property, Concept of Primitive communism. Stages of economy: collection, hunting, fishing, and pastoralism. Cultivation: Shifting cultivation and Settled cultivation. System of trade exchange: reciprocity, redistribution, barter and markets. Primitive Law and Political organization: Concept of authority and leadership		
UNIT-3/ 22Hours	Marriage: Definition, Typology, Residence and Functions of marriage, Incest and prohibited categories, preferential forms of marriage, marriage payments. Family: Definition, Typology and Functions. Universality of family. Households and domestic groups, Typological and Processual Approaches to the study of family. Joint family, Stability and change.		
UNIT-4/ 23Hours	Anthropological approaches to the study of religion: Evolutionary, Psychological, Functional and Structural. Animatism, Totemism and Bongaism. Magic: Meaning, definition, function and types, Religion, Magic and Science.		

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Beattie, J. (1966). *Other Cultures*. London: Taylor and Francis.
2. Beattie, John. (2004). *Other cultures: Aims methods and achievement in social Anthropology*. London: Routledge.
3. Berreman, G. D. (1965). *The study of caste ranking in India*. Berkeley, Calif: Center for South Asia Studies, Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley.
4. Bêteille, A. (1983). *Equality and Inequality: Theory and practice*. Delhi: Bombay.
5. Delaney, Carol.(2011). *Investigating culture; an experimental introduction to Anthropology*. UK: John Willey & Sons.
6. Dube, S.C. (1993). *Understanding Change: Anthropological and Sociological Perspectives*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
7. Dube, S.C. (2011). *India's changing villages*. New York: Routledge.
8. Dumont, L. (1966). *Homo hierarchicus: Essai sur le système des castes*. Paris: Gallimard.
9. Eller, J.D. (2007). *Introducing Anthropology of Religion*. New York: Routledge Publication.
10. Ember, Carol.R. (2008). *Anthropology 12th ed. South Asia*: Pearsonson.
11. Ember, C.R. and M.Ember. (1981). *Cultural Anthropology*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
12. Ferraro, G. and Andreatta, S. (2008). *Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective*. USA: Wardsworth Cengage Learning.
13. Fox, R. (1967). *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
14. Ghurye, G. S. (1970). *Caste and class in India*. Bombay: Popular Book Depot.
15. Gupta, D. (2000). *Interrogating caste: Understanding hierarchy and difference in Indian society*. New Delhi [u.a.: Penguin Books.
16. Gupta, D. (2012). *Social stratification*. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.
17. Keesing, Felix. (1958). *Cultural Anthropology*. New York: Rinehart
18. Kuper, A. (1988). *Culture: The Invention of Primitive Society: Transformation of an Illusion*. London: Routledge.
19. Kuper, A. (1999). *Culture: The Anthropologist's Account*. London: Harvard University Press.
20. Leach, E. R. (1961). *Rethinking Anthropology*. London: The Athlone Press.
21. Leach, E.R. 1986. *Social Anthropology*. Glasgow: Fontana Press
22. Levi-Strauss, C (1963). *Structural Anthropology*. New York: Basic Books
23. Malinowski, B (1965). *A Scientific Theory of Culture: And Other Essays*. University of North Carolina Press.
24. Mann, R. S. (1984). *Anthropological and Sociological Theory*. Jaipur: Rawat
25. Polanyi, Karl, Joseph E. Stiglitz, and Fred L. Block. (2001). *The great transformation: the political and economic origins of our time*. Boston: Beacon press.
26. प्रफुलरंजनझा, दीपशिखाबरनवालएवंराजकिशोरझा (2000). मानव-शास्त्रभाग-I (सामाजिकमानव-शास्त्र). पियूषपब्लिकेशन.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- FIRST SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE:MSA102 TYPE: CCC	COURSE
COURSE TITLE: FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICAL/ BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	
CREDIT: THEORY: PRACTICAL: 6	HOURS: THEORY: 90 PRACTICAL: 0
MARKS: THEORY: PRACTICAL: 70+30	MARKS THEORY: PRACTICAL: 00
<p>OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p> <p>Scheme of marks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 	
UNIT-1/ T-1/ 15	Meaning and Scope of physical anthropology and its relationship with other branches of Biological, Social and Medical Sciences.
UNIT-2/ 15 Hours	Human origin and Evolution. Theories of Organic Evolution: Lamarkism, Darwinism, Synthetic Theory.
UNIT-3/ 15 Hours	Classification, geographical distribution and chief characteristics of order Primate with special reference to Lemuriformes, Lorisiformes, Tarsiiformes, Ceboidea, Cercopithecoidea, Pongidae and Hominidae. Comparative anatomy of man and apes. Evolution and functional development of erect posture and bipedal locomotion with special reference to Skull, Chin, Teeth, Pelvic Girdle and Foot.
UNIT-4/ 15 Hours	Fossil Primates : Types, special characters, distribution and chronology, with special reference to Aegyptopithecus, Propithecus, Dryopithecinae complex including Ramapithecus, Pitcanthropus erectus, Sinanthropus erectus, Neandertal, Cromagnan, Chancelled and Grimaldi man. Biological concept of Race, Race formation, Criteria of Race. Major races of the world. Racial elements in Indian population. Causes of human variation- Morphological, Serological and Genetic.

1. Turnbaugh, N A., Jurmain, R., Iqore, L.K and Neison, H. (2002). Understanding Physical Anthropology and Archaeology. Wadsworth Group, Canada.
2. Lsisker, G.W. (1976). Physical Anthropology, Holt, Rinehart & Winston Inc.
3. Ember, Ember and Peregrine (2003). Anthropology. Prentice Hall Inc.
4. Relethford, J. H. (1996). Fundamentals of Biological Anthropology, (Third Ed). Me Graw-Hill.
5. Montague, A. (1964). The concept of race. In A. Montague (ed.), The concept of race (pp.12-28). New York: Collier Books. US.
6. Bodmer, W. F., & Cavalli-Sforza, L. L. (1976). Genetics, evolution, and man (pp. 231-258). California: San Francisco WH Freeman. USA.
7. Buettner-Janusch, J. (1966). Origins of man: physical anthropology. New York: John Wiley & Sons. US.
8. Le Gros Clark, W. E. (1949). History of the primates: An Introduction to the study of Fossil Man. London: Trust of the British Museum. UK.
9. Harrison, Geoffrey Ainsworth. (2004). Human biology : an introduction to human evolution, variation, growth, and adaptability. New York: Oxford University Press. US.
10. Harrison, Geoffrey Ainsworth. & Boyce, Anthony J. (1975). **The structure of human populations**. London: Oxford Clarendon press. UK.
11. Stibbe, E. P., & Smart, W. A. M. (1938). An Introduction to physical anthropology. London: Arnold. UK.
12. Sarkar, S. S. (1954). The aboriginal races of India. Calcutta : Bookland Limited. India.
13. Simpson, G. G. (1949). The meaning of evolution. Oxford And IBH Publishing Co.; Calcutta. India.
14. Sinnott, E. W., Dunn, L. C., & Dobzhansky, T. (1950). Principles of genetics. Principles of genetics., (4th ed). New York: McGraw-Hill. US.
15. Weiss, K.M.& Ballonoff, P.A. (1977). Demographic genetics. Stroudsburg, Pa.: Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross ; New York : Distributed by Halsted Press. US.
16. Williams, B. J. (1979). *Evolution and human origins: an introduction to physical anthropology*. HarperCollins Publishers. India.
17. Fletcher, H. L., Hickey, G. I., & Hickey, G. I. (2013). *Genetics*. New York, NY: Garland Science. US.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- FIRST SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE:MSA103	COURSE TYPE: CCC
COURSE TITLE: EUROPEAN PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY	
CREDIT: THEORY: PRACTICAL: 6	00
HOURS: THEORY: 90	PRACTICAL: 0
MARKS: THEORY: PRACTICAL: 70+30	00
MARKS THEORY: PRACTICAL:	
<p>OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p> <p>Scheme of marks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 	
UNIT-1/15 Hours	Introduction: Definition, Subject matter, Branches, Aims and Applications. Relationship with other branches of Anthropology, with Archaeological Anthropology and Earth Sciences, Life Sciences and Social Sciences. Methods of Archeological research.
UNIT-2/15 Hours	Pleistocene Epoch in the Geological time scale: Glacial-Interglacial and Pluvial and Inter-Pluvial Climatic cycles. Evidences of Great Ice Age: Moraines, Stratigraphy, River Terraces, Eustatic Fluctuations, Loess. Dating Methods: Absolute and Relative Dating
UNIT-3/15 Hours	Eolithic Controversy. Introduction to Prehistory of Europe: Lower, Middle and Upper Paleolithic Cultures: Their Stratigraphic Position, Tool Types and Techniques. Upper Paleolithic Arts of Europe. Associated Human Fossils and Distributions(Western Europe for Lower Paleolithic, Western and Central Europe for Middle and Western and Central Europe for Upper Paleolithic)
UNIT-4/15 Hours	Mesolithic Culture of Europe: Their Stratigraphic Position, Tool Types and Techniques. Mesolithic Arts in Europe. Associated Human Fossils and Distributions. Neolithic Revolution: Emergence of Agriculture and Domestication of animals. Village Communities, Tool Types, Pottery, Weaving, Wheel and Plough. Associated Human Fossils and Distributions.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Allchin and Allchin 1993. *The Rise of Civilization of India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press
2. Bhattacharya D.K. 1978. *Emergence of Culture in Europe*, Delhi, B.R. Publication.
3. Bhattacharya D.K. 1979. *Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques*. Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi Company
4. Bhattacharya D.K. 1996. *Palaeolithic Europe*. Netherlands, Humanities Press.
5. Bowes and Bowes. Burkitt, M. 1963. *The Old Stone Age: A study of Palaeolithic Times*. London:
6. Champion et al. 1984. *Prehistoric Europe*. New York, Academic Press.
7. Fagan B. M.2004. *People of the Earth: An Introduction to World Prehistory*. New Jersey: Pearson Education
8. Hole, H. and R.F. Heizer. 1969. *An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology*. New York: Hold, Rinehart and Winston, INC.
9. Oakley, K.P. 1966. *Frameworks for dating Fossil man*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
10. Renfrew, C. (ed:). 1973. *The Explanation of culture change: Models in prehistory*. London. Duckworth.

11. Sankalia H.D. 1964. *Stone Age Tools*. Poona Deccan College
12. Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: Deccan College.
13. Burkit, M.C. 2011. *Our early Ancestors: An Introductory study of Mesolithic Resions*. New York, Cambridge University Press.
14. Wheeler, SIR Mortimer. 2010. *The Indus civilization: Supplementary value to the cambrige Hiploy of India*. 3rd edition. New York, Cambridge University Press.
15. Reddy, V. Rami. 2012. *Foundation of Physical Anthropology and Human Evolution*. New York, Cambridge University Press.
16. Reddy, V. Rami. 2014. *Neolithic and Post-Neolithic Cultures*. New York, Cambridge University Press.
17. Reddy, V. Rami. 2014. *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Culture*. New York, Cambridge University Press.
18. Reddy, V. Rami. 2014. *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Culture*. Tirupati, V. India.
19. Larsen, clark spencer. 2016. *Bioarchaeology: Interpreting Behaviour from the human skeleton*, 2nd edition. U.K. Cambridge University Press.
20. Morin, Eugene. 2012. *Reassessing Palaeolithic Subsistence*. New York, Cambridge University Press.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- FIRST SEMESTER
PAPER 4 SOCIAL OUTREACH AND INTERNSHIP & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

SYLLABUS

OBJECTIVE:The aim of the project work or field work is to introduce student with the research methodology in the subject and to prepare them for the pursuing in theoretical, experimental or computational areas of the subject.

Scheme of Marks:-

1. Social Outreach – 50 Marks (Project Work – 40 Marks & Viva-voce – 10 Marks)
2. INTERNSHIP & ENTREPRENEURSHIP 50 Marks (Project Work – 40 Marks & Viva-voce – 10 Marks)
3. Viva voce – on the basis of their project and class room study of entrepreneurship.

Internship :- The student could also be required 15 day internship for preparation of a project report with an enterprise involving product /services

SYLLABUS

Module/Unit & Lecture	Description
Module-1 (Lecture-6)	Entrepreneurship Concept And Significance Entrepreneurship: Definition, Concepts of entrepreneurship development, self Employment, Characteristics of successful entrepreneur.
Module-2 (Lecture-6)	Entrepreneurship Support Institutions And Environment Institution and schemes of Government of India, Financing- Long, medium and short Term loan, Financial Institutions-NABARD, SIDBI, Nationalised banks etc., DIC- Role Schemes and programmes, documentation of loan application, sanction, acceptance, Release of loan.
Module-3 (Lecture-6)	Business Opportunities and Business Planning Market survey and assessment-Demand, Supply and Nature of competition, cost and price of products, selection of enterprise, Identify problem and opportunities, The Project Report.
Module-4 (Lecture-6)	General Management and Finance The fourth stage growth model-Planning, Organizing, executing, controlling resources Both human and material, asset management, business communication, Advertisement, public relation, Finance- Meaning, need of financial management, Type of business finance and management, Financial Planning, importance of budgets.
Module-5 (Lecture-6)	Market Management – Meaning and Concept of marketing, objectives of marketing management, Marketing Plan.

Suggested References

- 01.** Entrepreneur Development, SS Khanna, S Chand & Company Ltd, Ram Nagar New Delhi.
- 02.** Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship Development and Planning in India, D. N. Mishra, Chugh Publication, Allahabad.
- 03.** Science Tec. Entrepreneur (A BI Monthly Publication) Centre for Entrepreneurship Development M. P. (CEDMAP), 60 Jall road Jhangerbad, Bhopal-46200-2508.
- 04.** Building A Chain of Customers, Richard J Schonberger, The Free Press, New York.
- 05.** Entrepreneurship, Holt, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
- 06.** Management of Small Scale Industry, Vasant Desai, Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- FIRST SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE:MSA-A01	COURSE TYPE: ECC/CB
COURSE TITLE: TRIBAL ANTHROPOLOGY	
CREDIT: THEORY: PRACTICAL: 6	HOURS: THEORY: 90 PRACTICAL: 00
MARKS: THEORY: PRACTICAL: 70+30	MARKS THEORY: PRACTICAL: 00
<p>OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p> <p>Scheme of marks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 	
UNIT-1/ 15 Hours	Concept of tribe in Indian context. Geographic and linguistic distribution of tribes in India. Tribal societies in changing perspective: Pre-colonial period, Colonial period, Post Independence
UNIT- 2/15 Hours	Institutional structure: Kinship, Family and Marriage, Economy, Religion.
UNIT- 3/15 Hours	Tribal development: plans and policies. History of administration of tribal areas: pre and post independence, schedule area, tribal area. Emergence of ethnicity and tribal movement/ unrest. Constitutional Safe Guards.
UNIT-4/15 Hours	Tribal; Problems: land alienations, indebtedness, bonded labour, problems related to education, unemployment. Health and nutrition, Displacement of tribes, problems of rehabilitations and migrations.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Choudhury, B., & Choudhury, S. (1982). On Some Tribal Problems. *Tribal Development in India, Problems and Prospects, Inter India Publications, Delhi*, 83-84. Delhi. India.
2. Elwin, V. (1957). *A philosophy for NEFA*. Gyan Publishing House. New Delhi. India.
3. Sharma, B. D. (1986). Basic Issues in Tribal Development. *Journal of Social. Udaipur*. India.
4. Singh, K. S. (1982). Tribal Movements in India Vol. 1. Ajay Kumar Jain. New Delhi. India.
5. Bose, N. K. (2011). *Tribal life in India*. NBT India.
6. Elwin, V. (2002). *The Baiga/by Verrier Elwin; with a foreword by JH Hutton*. Gyan Publishing House. New Delhi. India.
7. Evans-Pritchard, E. E. (1940). *The nuer* (Vol. 940). Clarendon: Oxford. London. UK.
8. Fuchs, S. (1973). *Aboriginal tribes of eastern India*. Cosmo Publications Genetics. 14(2), 101-105. New Delhi. India.
9. Ghurye, G. S. (1980). *The scheduled tribes of India*. Transaction Publishers. US.
10. Majumdar, D. N. (1961). *Races And Cultures Of India Ed. 4th*. Asia Publishing House. Bombay. India.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSA 111

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE:

PRACTICAL IN OSTEOLOGY, SOMATOSCOPY & SOMATOMETRY

CREDIT: 3

HOURS:45

THEORY:

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

PRACTICAL:

00

MARKS:

MARKS

THEORY:

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

PRACTICAL:

70+30

OSTEOLOGY

Description of Human skeletal bones and their importance in biological anthropology, Osteology and forensic science.

General Description of Human Bones: Skull, Long Bones, Flat Bones, Pelvic Girdle and Bones of Vertebral Column; Aging, Sexing and Side Identification of Human Bones.

SOMATOSCOPY

- (i) Skin colour; (ii) Hair colour;
- (iii) Hair form; (iv) Hair texture;
- (v) Hair whorls; (vi) Colour of Iris;
- (vii) Colour of sclera; (viii) Eye lids;
- (ix) Eye brow (shape and quantity); (x) Eye opening;
- (xi) Eye folds; (xii) Supra orbital ridges;
- (xiii) Nasal Root; (xiv) Profile of nasal bridge;
- (xv) Nasal septum; (xvi) Tip of nose;
- (xvii) Fore-head; (xviii) Chin;
- (xix) Prognathism; (xx) External ear : Ear shapes, Ear lobe attachment, Ear lobe shape size
Darwins tubercle;
- (xxi) Lips; (xxii) Frontal outline of the face;
- (xxiii) Tongue rolling; (xiv) Tongue folding;
- (xv) Hand clasping; (xvi) Arm folding.

SOMATOMETRY

Measurements on Head :

- (i) Maximum Head Length; (ii) Maximum Head Breadth;
- (iii) Least Frontal Breadth; (iv) Bizygomatic Breadth;

- (v) Bigonial Breadth; (vi) Nasal Height;
- (vii) Nasal Breadth; (viii) Nasal Depth;
- (ix) Auricular Height; (x) Physiognomic Facial Length;
- (xi) Morphological Facial Length;
- (xii) Physiognomic Superior Facial Length;
- (xiii) Morpho-logical Superior Facial Length;
- (xiv) Physiognomic Ear Length;
- (xv) Physiognomic Ear Breadth;
- (xvi) Horizontal Circumference of the Head;
- (xvii) Transverse arch of the Head; (xviii) Profile Angle

Indices :

- (i) Cephalic Index; (ii) Nasal Index; (iii) Ear Index;
- (iv) Physiognomic Facial Index; (v) Morphological Facial Index.

Measurement on Trunk and Limbs :

- (i) Height Vertex; (ii) Height Tragus; (iii) Height Sternale;
- (iv) Height Illiospinale; (v) Height Tibiale;
- (vi) Height Spherion; (vii) Height Acromian;
- (viii) Height Radiale; (ix) Height Stylion;
- (x) Height Dactylion; (xi) Sitting Height Vertex;
- (xii) Span (Arm Stretch); (xiii) Bi-acromial Diameter;
- (xiv) Chest Girth; (xv) Length of Hand;
- (xvi) Breadth of Hand; (xvii) Length of Foot;
- (xviii) Breadth of Foot; (xix) Bicristal Breadth;
- (xx) Weight of Body.

Indices :

- (i) Length Breadth index of Hand;
- (ii) Length Breadth index of Foot;
- (iii) Relative Sitting Height Index.

Suggested Readings:

1. Luzuriaga, J. S. (1960). *Manual of physical anthropology*. Thomas: Blackwell Scientific. UK.
2. Frazer, J. E., & Breathnach, A. S. (1965). *Anatomy of the human skeleton*. London: Churchill. UK.
3. Coppock, J. T. (1999). *Information technology and scholarship: Applications in the humanities and social sciences*. Oxford: Oxford University Press for the British Academy. UK.
4. Singh, I.P. and Bhasin, M.K. (2004). *A Manual of Biological Anthropology*. Kamla Raj Enterprises. New Delhi. India.
5. Das, B.M. and Deka, R. (2013). *Physical Anthropology Practical*. Kitab Mahal. Allahabad. India.
6. Williams, P. L. (1980). *Gray's anatomy*. London: UK.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY-FIRST SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE: MSA112	COURSE TYPE: CCC
COURSE TITLE: II –PRACTICAL IN ARCHAEOLOGY, MATERIAL CULTURE,	
CREDIT: 3 THEORY: PRACTICAL:	HOURS: 45 THEORY: PRACTICAL:
MARKS: THEORY: PRACTICAL:	MARKS THEORY: PRACTICAL:
	70+30
OBJECTIVE:	
90 Hours	<p>Prehistoric Archaeology: Prehistoric tools and implements of the following list are to be identified and sketched according to their measurements and described properly. (a) Hand axe Varieties and Chopper / Chopping Tools. (b) Cleaver Varieties (c) Scraper Varieties Particular attention has to be paid on the study of Patinations, Weathering and Flaking of Stone Tools as available in the Departmental Lab.</p> <p>Microlith Tool Types : (a) Knives (b) Burins (c) Borers (d) Blades (e) Neolithic Tools (Celt, Adze, Chisel, Ring-stone, Fabricator, Millstone, Mullers)</p> <p>Material Culture;Implements of (a) Food Gathering (b) Hunting (c) Fishing Implements of (d) Agriculture (e) Fire Making (f) Land and Water Transport Implements of (g) Musical Instruments and (h) Types of Habitations</p> <p>Museum Techniques Each student is required to learn the preservation techniques of the organic and inorganic materials of the museum along with he/she has to learn the techniques of cleaning, mending and Arrangement of Museum specimens.</p> <p>Museum Visits (at own expenses) Each student has to perform maintenance of museum specimen of department’s museum in the strict supervision of concerned teacher and museum curator. They also have to visit other museums of university campus and prepare a report on these museum specially regarding their specimen, method of display and technique of preservation and maintenance of different object.</p>

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Agrawal, D.P. (1982). The Archaeology of India (London).
2. Bhattacharya, D.K. (1972). Pre-historic Archaeology. (Delhi)
3. Atkinson, R.J.C. (1946). Field Archaeology. (Delhi).
4. Burkitt, M.C. (1925). Pre-history.
5. Childe, V.G. (1956). Man Makes Himself (London).
6. Clark, D.L. (1968). Analytical Archaeology (London).
7. Deo. S.B. P. (1985). Recent Advances in India Archaeology. (Poona).

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA 201

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE:

APPLIED PHYSICAL/BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

CREDIT: 6
THEORY:6
MARKS

PRACTICAL: 0

HOURS:90
THEORY: 90

PRACTICAL: 00

THEORY: 100 (30+70)

PRACTICAL:00

OBJECTIVE:

The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33.

UNIT-1- 22 Hours	Meaning and Scope of Applied Physical/Biological Anthropology. Anthropology of Sports. Nutritional Anthropology. Designing of defence equipments. Defence Services
UNIT-2 -23 Hours	Applications of Human Genetics: Medico - Legal genetics, Eugenics, Forensic applications. Genetic screening, Genetic counselling, Genetic engineering. Human Genomics & its applications
UNIT-3- 22 Hours	Artificial limbs and footwear: Techniques and measurements. Application of Anthropometry in Limbs and footwear. Aerospace and Aviation. Application of: (i)Ergonomics (ii) Dynamic Measurement (iii) Technique of measurements.
UNIT-4 23 Hours	Applied anthropology in industry. Management of Genetic Disorders (Sickle Cell Anemia, G6PD, Thalassemia, etc. National health programmes.

SUGGESTED
READINGS

1. Kroeber. Anthropology Today.
2. Curt Stern. 1968. Principles of Human Genetics. Eurasia Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd., Ram Nagar, New Delhi-1(India).
3. Steine. Biosocial Genetics.
4. Karp, E. Genetic Engineering.
5. Bodmer and Cavalli-Sforza. Genetics of Human Populations.
6. Strachan, T. and Read, A.P. 1999. Human Molecular Genetics. BIOS Scientific Publishers Ltd, Oxford. (574.8732, STT H, 84237).
7. Backer, PT and Weiner (Eds), The Biology of Human Adaptability.
8. Beal, Virginia, Nutrition and the Life Span
9. Beutler, E., Red Cell Metabolism: A Manual of Biochemical Methods
10. Brock and Mayo, The Biochemical Genetics of Man
11. Craig, Human Development
12. Burdette, WJ, Methodology in Human Genetics

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA 202		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE			
APPLIED SOCIO-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY			
CREDIT: 6		HOURS:90	
THEORY: 6	PRACTICAL: 0	THEORY: 90	PRACTICAL: 00
THEORY: 100 (30+70)		PRACTICAL:00	
OBJECTIVE:			
<p>The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p>			
Scheme of marks:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 2. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 3. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. 4. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 			

UNIT I: Meaning and Scope of Applied Socio-Cultural Anthropology :Applied Anthropology in United Nations; Applied & Action anthropology; Application of Anthropological theory and methodology in the field of human welfare.

UNIT II: Concept of Sol Tax in Action Anthropology, Applied Anthropology in Administration; Applied anthropology in industry, Applied anthropology in education, Applied anthropology in public health; National health programmes.

UNIT III: Applied Anthropology and Development; Gandhian Approach to Development; New Approaches to Development particularly Comprehensive need Based Development; Applied Anthropology and Socio-cultural Change: Concepts and Theories of Social and Cultural Change, Diffusion, Evolution, Acculturation, Assimilation.

UNIT IV: Indigenous Technology, Maximisation of Local Resources, Rural Development in India, Concept of Planning for Development. Formulation of Policy and Planning Strategy, Micro and Macro Level Planning, Participatory Approach in Development, Anthropological Perspective and Data in Development Planning.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Barnet : Anthropology in Administration.
- Bose, N.K. : Tribal Life in India.
- Cobrance, G. : Development Anthropology.
- Dube : India's Changing Village.
- Elwin : A Philosophy of NEFA.
- Fernandes, et al. (Ed.) : Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation.
- Foster : Applied Anthropology.
- Foster : Traditional Cultures and Impact of Technological Change.
- Gangopadhy, T and Mankodi, K.A. (1983): Rehabilitation : Ecological and Economic Costs.
- Mair, Lucy : Studies in Applied Anthropology.
- Majumdar, D.N. : A Tribe in Transition.
- Mead, M. : Technological Change.
- Planning Commission, 1959 : Report of the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes.
- Planning Commission, 1972 : Report of the Study Team on Tribal Research.
- Sharma, A.N. (Ed.) : Tribal Welfare and Development.
- Sharma, B.D. : Basic Issues in Tribal Development.
- Vidhyarathi, L.P. and Roy : Tribal Cultures in India.
- Vidhyarathi, L.P. : Social-Cultural Implications of Industrialization in India.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA203		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE: INDIAN PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY			
CREDIT:		HOURS:	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
6	0	90	00
MARKS:		MARKS	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
70+30			
OBJECTIVE:			
The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and application of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.			
Scheme of marks:			
1. OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS - 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10			
2. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS - 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9			
3. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS - 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.			
4. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS - 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33.			
UNIT- 1/22 Hours	Cultural Chronology: Paleolithic Times in India: Their Stratigraphic Position, Distribution, Tool Types, Techniques and Associated Human Fossils. Development and Significance of the Palaeolithic Arts of India.		
UNIT- 2/23 Hours	Cultural Chronology: Mesolithic Times in India. Their Stratigraphic Position, Distribution, Tool Types, Techniques and Associated Human Fossils. Development and significance of the Mesolithic Arts in India		
UNIT- 3/22 Hours	Cultural Chronology: Mesolithic Times in India. Their Stratigraphic Position, Distribution, Tool Types, Techniques and Associated Human Fossils. The Effect of Neolithic Revolution on Human Life. Neolithic Complex in India and Their Problems.		
UNIT- 4/23 Hours	Protohistory Period with special reference to Sindhu Valley Civilization/ Indus Valley Civilization. Its distribution in different sites and their findings. Definition and Types of Megaliths. Distribution and Main Characteristics of Indian Megaliths. Copper, Bronze and Iron Age of India. Its Features and Distributions in India		

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Allchin and Allchin 1993. *The Rise of Civilization of India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press
2. Bhattacharya D.K. 1978. *Emergence of Culture in Europe*, Delhi, B.R. Publication.
3. Bhattacharya D.K. 1979. *Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques*. Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi Company
4. Bhattacharya D.K. 1996. *Palaeolithic Europe*. Netherlands, Humanities Press.
5. Bowes and Bowes. Burkitt, M. 1963. *The Old Stone Age: A study of Palaeolithic Times*. London:
6. Champion et al. 1984. *Prehistoric Europe*. New York, Academic Press.
7. Fagan B.M. 1983. *People of Earth: An Introduction*. Boston, Little, Brown & Company.
8. Fagan B. M.2004. *People of the Earth: An Introduction to World Prehistory*. New Jersey: Pearson Education
9. Hole, H. and R.F. Heizer. 1969. *An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology*. New York: Hold, Rinehart and Winston, INC.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA-S02		COURSE TYPE: OSC	
COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & COMPUTER APPLICATION : BASICS			
CREDIT: THEORY: 6	PRACTICAL: 0	HOURS: THEORY: 90	PRACTICAL: 00
MARKS: THEORY: 70+30	PRACTICAL:	MARKS THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
<p>OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationship of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and application of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p> <p>Scheme of marks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 			
UNIT-1/22 Hours	<p>CONCEPT OF RESEARCH : Meaning and characteristics of research , Steps in research process , Types of research - i) Basic, applied and action research ii) Quantitative and qualitative research , Areas of research in concern discipline</p> <p>SELECTION OF PROBLEM FOR RESEARCH : Sources of the selection of the problem , Criteria of the selection of the problem , Drafting a research proposal , Meaning and types of variables , Meaning and types of hypotheses.</p>		
UNIT-2/23Hours	<p>TOOLS OF RESEARCH : Meaning and general information about construction procedure of (i) Questionnaire, (ii) Interview, (iii) Psychological test, (iv) observation (v) Rating scale (vi) Attitude scale and (vii) check list , Advantages and disadvantages of above tools</p> <p>SAMPLING : Meaning of population and sample , Importance and characteristics of sample , Sampling techniques - i) Probability sampling : random sampling, stratified random sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling ii) Non-probability sampling: incidental sampling, purposive sampling, quota sampling</p>		

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">UNIT-3 3/22Hours</p>	<p>METHODS OF RESEARCH Meaning and conducting procedure of following methods of research : Historical method, Survey method , Case study , Causal comparative method , Developmental methods , Experimental methods</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">UNIT-4/23Hours</p>	<p>TREATMENT OF DATA : Level of measurements of data , Steps in treatment of data: editing, coding, classification, tabulation, analysis and interpretation of results</p> <p>WRITING RESEARCH REPORT : Sections of report : Preliminary section , Content section: various chapters , Supplementary section: appendices, references, abstract , Format and style</p>

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

- 1.
2. Singh, Priyanka and Nayak, Jayanta Kumar. (2015). *Fundamentals of Research Methodology: Problems and Prospects*. SSDN Publishers and Distributors: New Delhi.
3. Epstein, A. L. (Ed.). (2014). *The craft of social anthropology*. Elsevier.
4. Madge, J. (1965). *The tools of social science*. Garden City, N.Y. : Doubleday.
5. Moser, C. A., & Kalton, G. (1971). *Survey methods in social investigation*. (2nd Edition). Taylor and Francis Ltd : Routledge.
6. Selltiz, C., Wrightsman, L. S., Cook, S. W., Balch, G. I., Hofstetter, R., & Bickman, L. (1991). *Research methods in social relations*. Fort Worth [etc.] : Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
7. Beteille, A., & Madan, T. N. (1975). *Encounter and Experience: The Personal Dimension of Social Anthropological Field Work*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
8. Danda, A. K. (1991). *Research methodology in anthropology* (Vol. 146). Inter-India Publications. India.
9. Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (2006). *Methods in social research*. Delhi : Surjeet Publication. India.
10. Bernard, H. R., & Gravlee, C. C. (Eds.). (2014). *Handbook of methods in cultural anthropology*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield. UK.
11. Kassam, Y., & Mustafa, K. (1982). Participatory research. *An Emerging Alternative Methodology in Social Science Research, Society for Participatory Research in Asia*, New Delhi. India.
12. Madrigal, L. (2012). *Statistics for anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. London. UK.
13. Young, P. V. (1951). *Scientific social surveys and research*. New York. US.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSAB01

COURSE TYPE: ECC/CB

COURSE TITLE: READING OF ETHNOGRAPHY

CREDIT:6
THEORY: 6
PRACTICAL:00

HOURS: 90
THEORY:
PRACTICAL:

MARKS:
THEORY:
70+30

PRACTICAL:

MARKS
THEORYPRACTICAL:

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33.

UNIT- 1/ 20	Meaning and definition of Ethnography. Origin and Development of Ethnography. Importance of Ethnographic studies in Anthropology. Ethnographic Fieldwork in Anthropology. New Ethnographic.
UNIT - 2/25H	Theoretical contributions of some Eminent Social and Cultural Anthropologists; B.K. Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown, Franz Boas, Levi Strauss, R. Benedict and Edward Sapir.
UNIT- 3/22 Hours	Indian Context of Ethnography; Tradition of Tribal Studies, tradition of Village Studies, Tribe Caste Continuum. Concepts of Anthropological Theories; Evolutionary Theory, Diffusion Theory, Functional Theory, Structural Theory, Theory of Style of Life, Linguistic theory.
UNIT- 4/23 Hours	Ethnographic Research. Writing and Ethnography, Difference between Ethnographic research and survey research, Ethics and Responsibility.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY - SECOND SEMESTER

Course Outcome

Paper VI Project Report/ Field Report

- CO1. A comprehensive Knowledge of fieldwork in ANTHROPOLOGY
- CO 2. A critical inclination to read and apply about the steps to be taken before finalising the site of fieldwork.
- CO 3. A critical understanding of research method and technique
- CO 4. This practical component they will learn how to conduct fieldwork, collect relevant data, classify them and prepare a report on the same.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY - SECOND SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE: MSA212	COURSE TYPE: CCC
Paper VI Project Report/ Field Report	

Mapping of PO CO

CO PO	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08
CO-01	✓							
CO-02		✓						
CO-03			✓					
CO-04				✓		✓		

M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA212		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE: LAB COURSE II– Project Report/ Field Report			
CREDIT: 6		HOURS:90	
THEORY: 6		THEORY:	
PRACTICAL:		PRACTICAL:	
MARKS:		MARKS	
THEORY:		THEORY:	
PRACTICAL:		PRACTICAL:	
00	70+30		
OBJECTIVE:			
90 Hours	<p>The course is designed to make the student carry out field work in the planning of project proposal, data collection, data analysis and report writing under the guidance of teacher assigned by the Head of the department using conventional and scientific methods at various stages of the field dissertation. The course aims at capacity building of the student in taking up independent research programmes. The students are required to work with the community for a period of 7-10 days in the village.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Field work tradition in anthropology. 2. Preparation for fieldwork: physical, psychological and academic. 3. Rapport building - initial contact. 4. Review of data collection methods (as per Research method). <p>Two typed copies of analyzed data is to be submitted in the department in the form of a Field work Report</p>		

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY - SECOND SEMESTER

Course Outcome

Practical In Craniology & Craniometry

After completing the course the students will able to demonstrate:-

CO 1. A comprehensive Knowledge of skull to cranium also and study how to taking measurement of cranium and their importance in biological anthropology,cranilogy and forensic science.

CO 2. A capacity to compare and contrast to taking craniometric measurement in different land mark and indices.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY - SECOND SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE: MSA211	COURSE TYPE: CCC
Practical In Craniology & Craniometry	

Mapping of PO CO

CO PO	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08
CO-01				✓				
CO-02			✓					

M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA211		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE: I- PRACTICALS IN CRANIOLOGY & CRANIOMETRY			
CREDIT: 3		HOURS: 45	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
MARKS:		MARKS	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
00	70+30		
OBJECTIVE:			
90 Hours	<p>Description of Human Skull and its importance in biological anthropology. Craniology and Forensic science.</p> <p>Following Craniometric measurements has to be taken in atleast 2 skulls.</p> <p>CRANIOMETRY (i) Maximum Cranial Length; (ii) Glabella-Inion Length; (iii) Nasion-Inion Length; (iv) Maximum Cranial Breadth; (v) Greatest Occipital Breadth; (vi) Bi-mastoid Diameter; (vii) Bi-auricular Breadth; (viii) Greatest Frontal Breadth; (ix) Inner-bi-Orbital Breadth; (x) Nasion-Basion Line Length; (xi) Prosthion-Basion Line Length; (xii) Nasal Height; (xiii) Nasal Breadth; (xiv) Nasion Prosthion Line Length; (xv) Orbital Breadth; (xvi) Palatal Breadth; (xvii) Palatal Length; (xviii) Breadth of Occipital Foramen; (xix) Length of Occipital Foramen; (xx) Frontal Chord; (xxi) Occipital Chord; (xxii) Sagittal Cranial Arch; (xxiii) Transverse Cranial Arch; (xxiv) Frontal Arch; (xxv) Parietal Arch; (xxvi) Occipital Arch; (xxvii) Basion-Bregmatic Height; (xxviii) Bi-condylar Breadth; (xxix) Bi-gonial Breadth; (xxx) Height of Ramus; (xxxi) Facial Profile Angle; (xxxii) Nasal Profile Angle; (xxxiii) Alveolar Profile Angle; (xxxiv) Profile Angle of Nasal Root.</p> <p>INDICES (i) Cranial Index; (ii) Nasal Index; (iii) Upper Facial Index; (iv) Transverse Fronto-Parietal Index; (v) Transverse Cranio-Facial Index.</p>		
	<p>Recommended Readings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ashley Montague : A Manual of Physical Anthropology. 2. Breathnach, J.E. : Frazer's Anatomy of Human Skeleton. 3. William et al. : Gray's Anatomy. 4. Singh and Bhasin : Anthropometry. 5. Wilder : Manual of Anthropometry. 		

M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSA212

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE: II-PRACTICAL IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

CREDIT: 3

THEORY:

PRACTICAL: 00

HOURS: 45

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

MARKS:

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

70+30

MARKS

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

OBJECTIVE:

90 Hours

Computer Fundamentals

Computer System : Features, Basic Applications of Computer, Generations of computers.

Parts of Computer System : Block Diagram of Computer System ; Central Processing Unit (CPU) ; Concepts and types of Hardware and Software, Input Devices - Mouse, Keyboard, Scanner, Bar Code Reader, track ball ; Output Devices - Monitor, Printer, Plotter, Speaker ; Computer Memory - primary and secondary memory, magnetic and optical storage devices.

Operating Systems - MS Windows : Basics of Windows OS ; Components of Windows - icons, taskbar, activating windows, using desktop, title bar, running applications, exploring computer, managing files and folders, copying and moving files and folders ; **Control panel** : display properties, adding and removing software and hardware, setting date and time, screensaver and appearance ; **Windows Accessories** : Calculator, Notepad, WordPad, Paint Brush, Command Prompt, Windows Explorer.

Office Software Package

Word Processing - MS Word :Creating, Saving, Opening, Editing, Formatting, Page Setup and printing Documents ; Using tables, pictures, and charts in Documents ; Using Mail Merge sending a document to a group of people and creating form, letters and label.

Spreadsheet - MS Excel :Opening a Blank or New Workbook, entering data/Function/Formula into worksheet cell, Saving, Editing, Formatting, Page Setup and printing Workbooks.

Presentation Software - MS Power Point : Creating and enhancing a presentation, modifying a presentation, working with visual elements, adding Animations & Transitions and delivering a presentation.

Agrawal, Y. P. (1988). **Better sampling : Concepts, Techniques and Evaluation.**New Delhi : sterling Publishers Private Ltd.

Best, J. W. (1993). **Research in Education** (6th ed.)New Delhi : Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.

Broota, K. D. (1992) **Experimental design in Behavioral Research** (2nd ed.) New Delhi : Wiley Eastern Limited.

Dasgupta, A. K. (1968). **Methodology of Economic Research.**Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Edwards, A. L. (1957). **Techniques of Attitude Scale construction.**New York : Appleton-Contury

Gall, M. D., Gall, J. P. and Borg, W. R. (2007). **Educational Research : An introduction** (8th ed.) Coston : Allyn and Bacon.

Garrett, H. E. & Woodworth, R. S. (1969). **Statistics in Psychology and Education.**Bombay : Vakils, Fecffer & Simons Pvt. Ltd.

Goode, W. J. & Hatt, Paul K. (1952). **Methods in Social Research.**New York : McGraw-Hill.

Gopal, M. H. (1964). **An Introduction to research Procedure in Social Sciences.** Bombay : Asia Publishing House.

Hillway, T. (1964) **Introduction to Research** (2nd ed.) Noston : Houghton Miffin.

Hyman, H. H., et al. (1975). **Interviewing in Social Research.** Chicago : University of Chicago Press.

Kerlinger, F. N. (1983) **Foundation of Behavioural Research.** (2nd Indian Reprint) New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Kothari, C. R. (2007) **Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques** (3rd ed.) New Delhi : Wishwa Prakashan.

Fundamentals Of Computers, Dr. P. Mohan, Himalaya Publishing House.

Microsoft First Look Office 2010, K. Murray, Microsoft Press.

Fundamental Of Research Methodology And Statistics, Y.K. Singh, New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers.

Practical Research Methods, Dr Catherine Dawson,

The Essence Of Research Methodology, Jan Jonker & Bartjan Pennink, Springer.

SEMESTER III

GROUP A :- PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Course Outcome

Paper I :-Applied Physical/Biological Anthropology

After completing the course the student will able to demonstrate:-

CO 1. A comprehensive Knowledge about Applied knowledge of physical Anthropology.

CO 2. A critical understanding of the key concepts in sports anthropology, nutritional anthropology, forensic anthropology etc

CO 3. A capacity to compare and contrast of application of human genetics in medico-legal genetics, eugenics, genetic counseling, screening and genetic engineering also.

CO 4. A research tendency to go for innovative studies for students some basic idea about how to collect data on the basis of some of the most widely methods and techniques in sports Anthropology, nutritional anthropology, medical anthropology and forensic anthropology also.

CO 5- this paper help to genetic counseling, DNA-Fingerprinting to family & society

CO 6- To making a sense about chromosomal genetical disorder.

CO 7-.A critical inclination to read and apply about blotting technique to detect abnormal Chromosomes.

CO 8- A critical inclination to read and apply about PCR-system to amplify of DNA.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY - THIRD SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE: MSA303	COURSE TYPE: CCC
Paper I :-Applied Physical/Biological Anthropology	

Mapping of PO CO

CO PO	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08
CO-01	✓							
CO-02		✓						
CO-03						✓		
CO-04			✓					
CO-05				✓				
CO-06								
CO-07					✓			
CO-08							✓	

COURSE TITLE: APPLIED PHYSICAL/BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	
CREDIT: 6 THEORY: 6 PRACTICAL:00	HOURS: 90 THEORY: PRACTICAL:
MARKS: THEORY: 70+30	MARKS THEORYPRACTICAL:
Scheme of marks:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 2. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 3. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. 4. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 	
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	Meaning and Scope of Applied Biological Anthropology. Anthropology of Sports; Nutritional Anthropology; Forensic Anthropology; Defence Services; Medical Anthropology.
UNIT- 2/25Hour	Applications of Human Genetics: Medico - Legal genetics, Eugenics, Euphrenics, Genetic Screening, Genetic Counselling, Genetic Engineering; Human Genomics & its applications.
UNIT-3/22 Hours	Function and Physiological Changes of Main Body Parts: Heart and Lungs, according to age; Testing of Pulmonary, Circulatory and Muscular Changes during rest and exercise: according to age, sex and occupation. Cytogenetic Techniques: Application of Banding Techniques in the Identification of Structural Abnormalities, Prenatal Diagnosis, Amniocentesis.Chorionic Villi Sampling (CVS): Structure and uses of CVS.
UNIT- 4/23	Fetoscopy: Meaning & its scope; Ultrasonography: Ultrasound and congenital anomalies; Detection of 5 major recognizable malformations through ultrasound. Blotting Techniques: Southern Blotting, Northern Blotting and Western Blotting, Polymerase chain Reaction (PCR), DNA Finger Printing.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

- Brock and Mayo : The Biochemical Genetics of Man
- Burdette, W.J. : Methodology in Human Genetics
- Craig : Human Development
- Das, B.M. : Outline of Physical Anthropology
- Forbes, G.E. : Human Body Composition
- Hamerton : Human Cytogenetics, Vol. I and II
- Haris and Hopkinson : A Handbook of Electrophoresis
- Levitan and Montague : Text Book of Human Genetics
- Singh, I.P. and Bhasin, M.K. : Anthropometry
- Sodhi, H.S. : Sports Anthropometry
- Sol Tax : Action Anthropology
- Weiner, J.S. and Laurie, J.A. : Human Biology – A Guide to Field Methods
- Willigt, J.V. : Applied Anthropology – An Introduction
- Yunis, J.J. (Ed.) : Biochemical Methods in Red Cell Genetics

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA303

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE:

HUMAN GENETICS

CREDIT:

HOURS:

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

6

00

90

MARKS:

MARKS

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

THEORY PRACTICAL:

70+30

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. $1 \times 10 = 10$
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) $3 \times 3 = 9$
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) $3 \times 6 = 18$.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) $3 \times 11 = 33$.

UNIT- 1/	Concept and history of Genetics. Twin Studies, Pedigree Analysis, Karyotyping, Biochemical Genetic, Cytogenetic and Human Genome.
UNIT- 2/25Hour	Concept of gene and its expression, structure and function of D.N.A., R.N.A., Replication, Transcription, Translocation, Genetic Code. Theories of Inheritance: Autosomal, Sex linked, multiple allele: Compatible and Incompatible mating. Types of chromosomal aberrations with detailed study of following syndrome: Patau's, Edward, Down, Klinefelter and Turner.
UNIT- 3/22	Disease implication of serological markers: Haemoglobines, Glucose 6 phosphate Dehydrogenase, Haptoglobines, Transferrins, HLA system. Inborn Errors of Metabolism: Phenylketoneuria, Alkaptonuria, Galactosemia; Immunological disorders: Structure and Types of Immunoglobulines. Autoimmune diseases, Transfusion reaction and allergy. Genetic engineering, genetic counseling, Gene enzyme hypothesis.
UNIT- 4/23	Population Genetics: Definition, concept and scope; Hardy Weinberg law. Consanguineous mating, Polymorphism.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Bhamrah, H. S., & Chaturvedi, C. M. (2002). *Textbook of Genetics*. Anmol Publications PVT. LTD. New Delhi, India.
2. Vogel, F. & Motulsky, A.G.. (1982). *Human Genetics: Problem and Approaches*. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg New York.
3. Levitan, M. & Montagu, A. (1977). *Textbook of Human Genetics*. Oxford University Press. New York.
4. Mange, E. J., & Mange, A. P. (1999). *Basic human genetics*. Sunderland, Mass: Sinauer Associates, Inc. Canada.
5. McKusick, V. A. (1972). *Human genetics*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Curt, S. (1973). *Principles of Human Genetics*. San Francisco, Calif: Freeman. California, USA.
7. Montagu, A. (1964). *The concept of race*. Collier-Macmillan, London, England.
8. Awasthi, A. (2013). *Physical anthropology and human genetics*. New Delhi: Satyam Pub. House, India.
9. Bodmer, W. F. & Sforza, C. (1976). *Genetics, evolution, and man*. San Francisco : W.H. Freeman, California, USA.
10. King, R.C., Stansfield, W. D. & Mulligan, P. K. (2014). *A Dictionary of Genetics*. Oxford Univ. London.
11. Burdette, W. J. (1962). *Methodology in human genetics*. W. J. Burdette (Ed.). Holden-Day. California, USA.
12. Yunis, J. J. (1969). *Biochemical methods in red cell genetics*. New York, Academic Press. USA.
13. Reddy, V. Rami (2012). *Foundation of Physical Anthropology and Human Evolution*. Indira Publication, Tirupati.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA 303

COURSE TYPE: CCC

**COURSE TITLE
HUMAN GROWTH & NUTRITION**

CREDIT:6

HOURS:90

THEORY: 6

PRACTICAL:00

THEORY: 6

PRACTICAL: 0

MARKS

THEORY: 70+30

PRACTICAL: 0

OBJECTIVE:

The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33.

UNIT-1- 22	Human growth and development: Pre-natal and Post-natal growth, infancy, Childhood, adolescence, adulthood, senility. Human growth curves. Basic methods of growth studies - Cross-sectional, Longitudinal, Mixed Longitudinal.
UNIT-2- 2-	Factors affecting growth: Heredity, Environment & hormonal. Concept of age- chronological, skeletal, dental, morphological.
UNIT-3- 22 Hours	Nutrition: Basic terms and concepts. Concept of Balanced Diet, malnutrition, under nutrition, overnutrition, obesity etc. Special problems related to growth and nutrition growth at risk; infants, pregnant and lactating mothers, old age problems, birth weight variations; abnormal growth failure. Evaluation of nutritional status through Anthropometric and Clinical signs of malnutrition
UNIT-4- 23 Hours	Growth programmes ANP, ICDS, SNP, Mid-day meal programme; Vitamin-A prophylaxis programme, Anemia prophylaxis programme, Goiter control programme, Nutritional deficiency diseases: Nicotinic acid deficiency, Vitamin-C, Vitamin-D deficiency. Problem of Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality in India. Role of maternal education, Immunization programme in India.

SUGGESTED
READINGS

1. Tanner, J. M. 1962. Growth at Adolescence, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford.
2. Lowrey, G. H. 1978. Growth & development of children, Year book Medical Publishers, Chicago – London.
3. Swaminathan, M. 1985. Essentials of Food and Nutrition, The Banglore Printing and Publishing Co. ltd.
4. Gopalan, C., Rama Sastri, B., V. & Balasubremanian, S., C. 2002. Nutritive value of Indian foods, National Institute of Nutrition, ICMR, Hyderabad.
5. Parasmani dasgupta and Roland Hauspie , 2001. Perspectives in Human Growth, Development and Maturation, Kluwer Academic Publishers, London.
6. Marshall, W. A. 1977. Human Growth

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA S03

COURSE TYPE: OSP

COURSE TITLE:

Intellectual Property Rights

COURSECODE: MSAS03	M.A./M.Sc. SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : OSP
COURSETITLE:	Intellectual Property Rights	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
OBJECTIVE	The main object of this paper is to introduce the students to the various concepts of intellectual property i.e. Copyright, Patent, Trademark, Design and Geographical Indication. The paper also aims to familiarize the students with the procedure of filing of patents and trademark in India. The students will be able to understand various remedies available for infringement of Intellectual property and critically examine the emerging issues in I.P.R.	
UNIT-1/	Introduction, Nature, Basic Concepts and International Conventions : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and meaning of Intellectual property• Justification for protection of intellectual property right.• Types of intellectual property.• Leading international instrument concerning protection of IP:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The Berne Convention (1971)✓ Rome convention (1961)✓ Trade Related intellectual property agreement" (TRIPS)	
UNIT-2/	Law of Copyright <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition• Subject matter of copyright• Ownership of Copyright• Term of Copyright• Rights of Owner• Assignments and Licenses• Infringement of Copyright• Remedies against infringement of copyright	

<p>UNIT-3/ 20Hours</p>	<p>Law of Patents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning • Criteria for obtaining patents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Novelty ○ Utility ○ Non-obviousness • Non patentable inventions • Procedure for registration, Term of patent, Rights of patent • Basic concept of compulsory license and government use of patent • Infringement of patent • Remedies in case of Infringement
<p>UNIT-4/ 20 Hours</p>	<p>Law of Trademark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of mark, trademark • Categories of Trademark- Conventional and Non-conventional Marks • Concept of distinctiveness • Absolute and relative grounds for refusal • Doctrine of honest concurrent use • Procedure of registration of trademarks and Term of protection • Assignment and Licensing • Infringement and passing off
<p>UNIT-5/ 20 Hours</p>	<p>Design and other forms of Geographical Indication (GI)</p> <p>1.Designs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Design Protection • Concept of original design • Term of Protection <p>2..Geographical Indication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of GI • Difference between GI and Trademark • Concept of Authorized user

SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. G.B.Reddy, <i>Intellectual Property Rights and Law</i>, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.2. S.R.Myneni, <i>Intellectual Property Law</i>, Eastern Law House, Calcutta3. P Narayanan <i>Intellectual Property Rights and Law (1999)</i>, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, India4. VikasVashistha, <i>Law and Practice of Intellectual Property</i>,(1999) Bharat Law House, New Delhi.5. Comish W.R <i>Intellectual Property,3rded, (1996)</i>, Sweet and Maxwell6. P.S. Sangal and Kishor Singh, <i>Indian Patent System and Paris Convention</i>,7. Comish W.R <i>Intellectual Property, Patents, Copyrights and Allied Rights, (2005)</i>8. BibeckDebroy, <i>Intellectual Property Rights, (1998)</i>, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation.
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M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY-THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSA-C01

COURSE TYPE: ECC/B

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY

CREDIT:

THEORY:

6

PRACTICAL:

00

HOURS:

THEORY:

90

PRACTICAL:

MARKS:

THEORY:

70+30

PRACTICAL:

00

MARKS

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

OBJECTIVE:

The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationship of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. $1 \times 10 = 10$
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) $3 \times 3 = 9$
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) $3 \times 6 = 18$.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) $3 \times 11 = 33$.

UNIT I: Definition and Concept of Anthropological Demography. Basic Demographic Variables: Age, Sex, Marriage, Sex Ratio, Fertility, Migration, Mortality, Morbidity and Population Growth. Factors affecting Demographic Variables: Physical, Environmental, Biological, Socio-Cultural.

UNIT II: Population Growth Theories : Pre-Malthusian Theory, Malthus Theory, theory of optimum population, Biological theories-Michael Thomas Sadler's Theory, Doubleday's Diet Theory, Pearl and Reed's logistic curve Theory, Corrado Gini's Theory, Herbert Spencer's, Castro's Theory of Protein Consumption, Theory of Demographic Transition.

UNIT III: Factors Regulating Population Growth; Fertility rate, Birth Rate, Age-specific Fertility Rates, Net Reproductive Rate, Mortality Rate, Prenatal and Postnatal Life Table, Migration Rates, Intrinsic Rate of Natural Increase, Effective Population Size.

UNIT IV: Demographic Consequences of Family Planning and Family Welfare; Population Structure : Genotype and Phenotype Frequencies; Isonomy and Kinship Model; Coefficient of Inbreeding.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Barclay W. G. (1958). *Techniques of Population Analysis*.
2. Bhende A. A. and Kanitkar T. (2011). *Principles of Population Studies*.
3. Bogue D. I. (1969). *Principles of Demography*. John Wiley & Sons Inc.
4. Cox P. Demography.
5. Harrison G. A. and Boyca J. (1975). *The Structure of Human Populations*.
6. Mamoria C. B. (1957). *Tribal Demography in India*.
7. Nag Moni (1974). *Cultural patterns in Fertility, Family Cycle and Fertility"*,
8. Pathak K. and Ram F. (1998). *Techniques of Demographic Analysis*.
9. Spidgelman M. Introduction of Demography.
10. Bodmen W. F. and Cavalli Stroza L. L. (1971). *The Genetics of Human Populations*.
11. Crow F. G. and Kimnra M. (1970). *An Introduction to Population Genetics Theory*.
12. Crow J. F. (1983). *Genetics Notes- An Introduction to Genetics*. 8th ed.
13. Mange and Mange (1999). *Basic Human Genetics*. 2nd ed. Sunderland MA.
14. Vogel F. and Motulsky A. G. (1996). *Human Genetics – Problems and Approaches*.
- 15.** Weiss K. M. and Ballonoff P. A. (1975). *Demographic Genetics*.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA C02

COURSE TYPE: ECC/CB

COURSE TITLE

ECOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

CREDIT:6

HOURS:90

THEORY: 90

PRACTICAL:00

THEORY: 90

PRACTICAL:90

THEORY: 100(30+70)


PRACTICAL:00

OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

- i. Objective type questions: Attempt 10 questions out of 12, each carrying 1 marks.
- ii. Very Short answer type questions: 03 questions out of 5 each carrying 3 marks. (Word limit 70-100 words).
- iii. Short answer type questions: 03 questions out of 5 each carrying 6 marks. (Word limit 200-250 words).
- iv. Long answer type questions: 03 questions out of 5 each carrying 11 marks. (Word limit 500-600 words).

UNIT-1	22 Hours	Ecological Anthropology : Definition and Approach, Aims and Object; The Distinctive Interdisciplinary Nature of Ecological Anthropology, A Critique of Cultural Determination and Environmental Determinism.
UNIT-2-	23	Ecology and Ecosystem : Ecology as a Natural Science – Concepts of Ecosystems, eco-niche, Ecological Community, Energy Pyramid, Ecological Hierarchy, Competition for Resources, Territorialism.
UNIT-3-	22	Adaptation and Adaptive Specialization, Feedback and Carrying Capacity; Major Branches of Ecological Anthropology : Population Ecology, Systems Ecology, Ethnoecology, Socio-Biology, Archaeological Ecology, Human Energetics.
UNIT-4-	23 Hours	Cultural Ecology : Inadequacy of Original Definitions of Ecology and Ecosystems when Applied to Human Society and Culture, Anthropological Reinterpretation of Ecology, Ecosystem and Other Related Concepts.
S D G C		A. Roberto Frisancho Human Adaptation.



Bennet, John	The Ecological Transition – Cultural Anthropology and Human Adaptation.
Chapple, Elliot	Biological Foundations of Individuality and Culture.
Eidt, R.C.	Man, Culture and Settlement.
Hardesty, Donald	Ecological Anthropology.
Moran, E.F.	Human Adaptability – An Introduction to Ecological Anthropology.
Netting, R.M.	The Ecological Approach in Cultural Study.
Odum, H.T.	Environment, Power and Society.
Reddy, G.P.	Scarcity and Survival.
Steward, Julion	Theory of Culture Change.
Tax, S. and Freeman, L.	Horizons of Anthropology.
Tiwari, P and Sharma, A.N.	Tribal Ecosystem and Malnutrition in India.
Ucke and Dimleby	The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA 311

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE: PRACTICALS IN SEROLOGY, BIOCHEMICAL GENETICS & DERMATOGLYPHICS

CREDIT: 3

HOURS:45

THEORY: 0

PRACTICAL: 3

THEORY: 0

PRACTICAL: 00

MARKS: 100

THEORY: 00

PRACTICAL:00

Serology

Blood groups and Genetical Strains. Techniques of ABO blood groups with subgroups, MN and Rh blood grouping, calculation of the relative gene frequencies, ABH secretion.

Biochemical Genetics

- (a) Techniques of Electrophoresis for separation of Haemoglobins
- (b) Estimation of Haemoglobin by Sahil's Technique (Haemometer).
- (c) Tests for Sickle Cell Disease : $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ Slide and Sodiumdithionate, Turbidity test.
- (d) Test for G6 PD Deficiency.

Dermatoglyphics

Techniques of taking Finger, Palm and Sole Prints :

- (a) Finger : Identification of Whorls, Loops and Arches; Dankmeijer's Index; Furushato's Index; Ridge Counting, Absolute Finger Ridge Count (AFRC), Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC), Genotyping.
- (b) Palm and Sole : Main Line Formula; Axial Triadius; Angle atd; Patterns on Interdigital Areas; a-b, b-c and c-d ridge counts.
Calculation of the following indices : Pattern Intensity Indices; Main Line Index
- (c) Palmer Creases : Analysis of Palmer Flexion Creases – Main and Subtypes.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Barry, G.S. and Marry, J. : Human Anatomy and Physiology.
- Cummins and Midlo : Finger Prints, Palms and Sole.
- Crutstern : Principles of Human Genetics.
- Ford, E.H.R. : Human Chromosomes.
- Frazer, J.E. : The Anatomy of Human Skeleton.
- Gray : Anatomy.
- Hamerton : Human Cytogenetics, Vol. I and II.
- Hardlicks : Practical Anthropology.
- Race and Sanger : Blood Groups in Man.
- Singh and Bhasin : Anthropometry.
- Steward, T.D. : Hrdlicka's Practical Anthropology.
- Weiner and Lourie : Human Biology – A Guide to Filed Methods.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA312

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE: PRACTICAL IN HUMAN GROWTH & NUTRITION

CREDIT: 3

HOURS:45

THEORY: 0

PRACTICAL: 4

THEORY: 0

PRACTICAL: 00

MARKS: 100

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:00

- Methods of Nutritional Assessment; Direct and Indirect Methods
- Growth standers
- Calculation of absolute growth annual increments growth rate, drawing of distance and velocity carve.
- Nutritional indices
- It is compulsory to each candidates a carried out at list 30 individuals to used above methods.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Tanner, J. M. 1962. Growth at Adolescence, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford.
2. Lowrey, G. H. 1978. Growth & development of children, Year book Medical Publishers, Chicago – London.
3. Swaminathan, M. 1985. Essentials of Food and Nutrition, The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.
4. Gopalan, C., Rama Sastri, B., V. & Balasubremanian, S., C. 2002. Nutritive value of Indian foods, National Institute of Nutrition, ICMR, Hyderabad.
5. Parasmani dasgupta and Roland Hauspie , 2001. Perspectives in Human Growth, Development and Maturation, Kluwer Academic Publishers, London.
6. Marshall, W. A. 1977. Human growth.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA 301

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE:

APPLIED SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY-II

CREDIT:6
THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

HOURS:
THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

90

MARKS:
THEORY:
70+30

PRACTICAL:

MARKS
THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

OBJECTIVE:

The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationship of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33.

UNIT-1/	22	Hours
UNIT-2/	23	Hours
UNIT-3/	22	Hours

Meaning and Scope of Applied Socio-Cultural Anthropology. Applied and Action Anthropology; Concept of Sol Tax in Action Anthropology.

Applied Anthropology in Administration, Industry, Education, and Public Health and in development and disaster studies.

Anthropology in development planning: Micro and Macro Level Planning, Participatory Approach, Top-down and bottom-up approach in development, Agencies of Development: Governmental and non-governmental, people's participation.

Policy Planning Issues: education, health, gender, ethnicity-identity, marginal people, rehabilitation, environment, human rights, world peace.
Autonomous nature of Anthropology: Integration of scientific and humanistic approaches.

1. Evans-Prichard, A History of Anthropological Thought
2. Harris, Marvin Rise of Anthropological Theory. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London
3. Bidney, David. Theoretical Anthropology. Columbia University Press, New York
4. Erickson, Paul. Anthropological Lives: Biographies of Eminent Anthropologists. Reliance, New Delhi
5. Sahilns & Service Evolution and Culture
6. Schneider et al. Symbolic Anthropology: A Reader in the Study of Symbols and Meanings
7. Turner, Roy Ethnomethodology
8. Douglas, Marry Cultural Bias
9. Gertz, Clifford The Interpretation of Culture
10. Ingham, John Psychological Anthropology Reconsidered
11. Manganaro, Marc Modernist Anthropology: From Fieldwork to Text
12. Nadel, S.F. The Foundations of Social Anthropology
13. Manners, R.A. & Theory in Anthropology David Kaplan (Eds.)
14. Levi-Strauss, Structural Anthropology
15. Malinowski, Scientific Theory of Culture and Other Essays
16. Redfield R. Human Nature and the Study of Society
17. Tyler, Stephen (Ed.) Cognitive Anthropology
18. Redfield, Robert Peasant Society and Culture
19. Steward, Julian H. Contemporary Change in Traditional Societies
20. Moore, The Future of Anthropological Knowledge
21. Hastrup, A Passage to Anthropology

M.A./M.Sc (ANTHROPOLOGY)- THIRD SEMESTER (GROUP-B)

COURSE CODE: MSA 302

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE

THEORY AND METHODS IN SOCIO-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

CREDIT: 6

HOURS:90

THEORY: 6

PRACTICAL: 0

THEORY: 90

PRACTICAL: 0

MARKS

THEORY:100(30+70)

THEORY: 100

OBJECTIVE:The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. $1 \times 10 = 10$
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) $3 \times 3 = 9$
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) $3 \times 6 = 18$.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) $3 \times 11 = 33$.

UNIT-1-

22 Hours

History of Anthropological Thought: Classical Schools, Pioneer in Anthropology, Evolutionism- Herbert Spencer, Lewis Henry Morgan, Edward Burnett Tylor; Neo-evolutionism- V. Gordon Childe, Leslie White, Julian Steward.

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">UNIT-2- -23 Hours</p>	<p>Diffusionism: British School- Elliot Smith, W.H.R. Rivers; German School- Wilhem Schmidt, Fritz Graebner; American School- Clark Wissler, Alfred Kroeber.</p> <p>Historical Particularism: Franz Boas, Clarke Wissler; Functionalism: Conceptual, Theoretical and Methodological Contributions of Bronislaw Malinowski, Robert K. Merton.</p> <p>Structural-functionalism- Radcliffe Brown, Evans Pritchard, Raymond Firth; Structuralism- Levi-Strauss, Edmund Leach.</p> <p>Culture and Personality Studies- Abram Kardiner, Ruth Benedict, Cora-du-Bois, Margaret Mead, Melford E. Spiro, Mary Douglas, Stephen Taylor.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">UNIT-3- 22 Hours</p>	<p>Historical and Dialectical Materialism- Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels; Symbolic and Interpretive Anthropology- Victor Turner, David Schneider, Clifford Geertz; Post Modernism- Georg E. Marcus, Helen Fisher.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">UNIT-4- 23 Hours</p>	<p>Globalizations and its Impact, General Theoretical Approaches- Modernization Theory, Dependency Theory, World System Theory ; Contemporary social anthropology-Its foci and concerns.</p> <p>New Ethnography- Kenneth Pike and Marvin Harris in regard to Etic and Emic Approaches. Concept of 'Primitive' and 'Native' in Anthropology. Dilemma of 'We' and 'They' in research. 'Primitive' as a conceptual model in anthropological research.</p>

1. Barnard, A. (2000). *History and Theory in Anthropology*. Cambridge: University Press.
2. Bidney, David. (1953). *Theoretical Anthropology*, New York: Columbia University Press.
3. Ember, C.R. and M. Ember, (1981). *Anthropology IIIrd ed.* NJ: Prentice-Hall
- Erickson, P.A. (1993). *Anthropological Lives: Biographies of Eminent Anthropologists* (Anthropological Perspectives: Resources for Teaching Anthropology). New Delhi: Reliance
5. Evans-Pritchard, E. (1981). *History of Anthropological Thought*. New York: Basic Books.
6. Firth, Raymond (2004). *Elements of Social Organization*. Psychology Press
7. Harris, M. (1968). *Rise of Anthropological Theory*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul
8. Hastrup, K. and P. Hastrup (1994). *Social Experience and Anthropological Knowledge*. London: Routledge
- 9.11 Hastrup, Kristen (1995). *A Passage to Anthropology: Between Experience and Theory*. London: Routledge
10. Herzfeld, M. (2001). *Anthropology: Theoretical Practice in Culture and Society*. Oxford: Blackwell
11. Ingham, J.M. (1996). *Psychological Anthropology Reconsidered*. Cambridge University Press.

M.A./M.Sc (ANTHROPOLOGY) - THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA 303

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE

INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY

CREDIT :6

HOURS:90

THEORY: 6

PRACTICAL: 0

THEORY: 90

PRACTICAL: 0

MARKS

THEORY:100(30+70)

THEORY: 100

OBJECTIVE:The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33.
- 5.

UNIT-1-	22 Hours	Unity and diversity in Indian society and culture: linguistic, political, ethnic, communal and religious tensions. and conflicts,
UNIT-2-	23 Hours	socio-cultural change: Indigenous processes – Sanskritization, Parochialisation- Universalization. Indian Civilization anthropological perspectives –N.K. Bose, L.P. Vidyarthi.
UNIT-3-	22 Hours	Social Structure: Caste System – definition and criteria of caste system, Varna and Caste. Great tradition and Little tradition
UNIT-4-	23 Hours	Contributions to Indian Studies: S.C. Roy, N.. Bose, D.N. Majumdar, V. Elwin, Robert Redfield, Milton Singer, Mckim Marriott, L.P. Vidyarthi, Haimendorf, Irawati Karve, Dumont, M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube, LeelaDube

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Allchin, B. & Allchin, R. The Rise of civilization in India and Pakistan, Cambridge University Press
2. Karve, Iravati. Hindu Society- An interpretation.
3. Mandel boum, D. Society in India.
4. Marriot, M.Village India – Studies in the Little Community.
5. Singh, K. People of India – An Introduction. Anthropological Survey of India.
6. Leach, E.R. Aspects of caste in South India, Ceylon and North- West Pakistan.
7. Singer, M. When a Great Tradition Modernizes.
8. Srinivas M. N. Social change in modern India.
9. Nadeem Hasnain. Indian Anthropology.
10. Jha and Baranwal. Indian Anthropology.
11. Basu, T. M. Indian Museum Movement, A. K. Banerjee

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA S03

COURSE TYPE: OSP

COURSE TITLE:

Intellectual Property Rights

COURSECODE: MSAS03	M.A./M.Sc. SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : OSP
COURSETITLE:	Intellectual Property Rights	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
OBJECTIVE	The main object of this paper is to introduce the students to the various concepts of intellectual property i.e. Copyright, Patent, Trademark, Design and Geographical Indication. The paper also aims to familiarize the students with the procedure of filing of patents and trademark in India. The students will be able to understand various remedies available for infringement of Intellectual property and critically examine the emerging issues in I.P.R.	
UNIT-1/	Introduction, Nature, Basic Concepts and International Conventions : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and meaning of Intellectual property• Justification for protection of intellectual property right.• Types of intellectual property.• Leading international instrument concerning protection of IP:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The Berne Convention (1971)✓ Rome convention (1961)✓ Trade Related intellectual property agreement" (TRIPS)	
UNIT-2/	Law of Copyright <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition• Subject matter of copyright• Ownership of Copyright• Term of Copyright• Rights of Owner• Assignments and Licenses• Infringement of Copyright• Remedies against infringement of copyright	

<p>UNIT-3/ 20Hours</p>	<p>Law of Patents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning • Criteria for obtaining patents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Novelty ○ Utility ○ Non-obviousness • Non patentable inventions • Procedure for registration, Term of patent, Rights of patent • Basic concept of compulsory license and government use of patent • Infringement of patent • Remedies in case of Infringement
<p>UNIT-4/ 20 Hours</p>	<p>Law of Trademark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of mark, trademark • Categories of Trademark- Conventional and Non-conventional Marks • Concept of distinctiveness • Absolute and relative grounds for refusal • Doctrine of honest concurrent use • Procedure of registration of trademarks and Term of protection • Assignment and Licensing • Infringement and passing off
<p>UNIT-5/ 20 Hours</p>	<p>Design and other forms of Geographical Indication (GI)</p> <p>1.Designs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Design Protection • Concept of original design • Term of Protection <p>2..Geographical Indication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of GI • Difference between GI and Trademark • Concept of Authorized user
<p>SELECTED READINGS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G.B.Reddy, <i>Intellectual Property Rights and Law</i>, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad. 2. S.R.Myneni, <i>Intellectual Property Law</i>, Eastern Law House, Calcutta 3. P Narayanan <i>Intellectual Property Rights and Law (1999)</i>, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, India 4. VikasVashistha, <i>Law and Practice of Intellectual Property</i>,(1999) Bharat Law House, New Delhi. 5. Comish W.R <i>Intellectual Property,3rded, (1996)</i>, Sweet and Maxwell 6. P.S. Sangal and Kishor Singh, <i>Indian Patent System and Paris Convention</i>, 7. Comish W.R <i>Intellectual Property, Patents, Copyrights and Allied Rights, (2005)</i> 8. BibeckDebroy, <i>Intellectual Property Rights, (1998)</i>, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSA-C01

COURSE TYPE: ECC/B

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY

CREDIT:6

HOURS:

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

THEORY:

00

PRACTICAL:

90

MARKS:

MARKS

THEORY:

PRACTICAL:

THEORY: PRACTICAL:

70+30

00

OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. $1 \times 10 = 10$
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) $3 \times 3 = 9$
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) $3 \times 6 = 18$.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) $3 \times 11 = 33$.

UNIT I: Definition and Concept of Anthropological Demography. Basic Demographic Variables: Age, Sex, Marriage, Sex Ratio, Fertility, Migration, Mortality, Morbidity and Population Growth. Factors affecting Demographic Variables: Physical, Environmental, Biological, Socio-Cultural.

UNIT II: Population Growth Theories : Pre-Malthusian Theory, Malthus Theory, theory of optimum population, Biological theories-Michael Thomas Sadler's Theory, Doubleday's Diet Theory, Pearl and Reed's logistic curve Theory, Corrado Gini's Theory, Herbert Spencer's, Castro's Theory of Protein Consumption, Theory of Demographic Transition.

UNIT III: Factors Regulating Population Growth; Fertility rate, Birth Rate, Age-specific Fertility Rates, Net Reproductive Rate, Mortality Rate, Prenatal and Postnatal Life Table, Migration Rates, Intrinsic Rate of Natural Increase, Effective Population Size.

UNIT IV: Demographic Consequences of Family Planning and Family Welfare; Population Structure : Genotype and Phenotype Frequencies; Isonomy and Kinship Model; Coefficient of Inbreeding.

SUGGESTED READINGS

16. Barclay W. G. (1958). *Techniques of Population Analysis*.
17. Bhende A. A. and Kanitkar T. (2011). *Principles of Population Studies*.
18. Bogue D. I. (1969). *Principles of Demography*. John Wiley & Sons Inc.
19. Cox P. Demography.
20. Harrison G. A. and Boyca J. (1975). *The Structure of Human Populations*.
21. Mamoria C. B. (1957). *Tribal Demography in India*.
22. Nag Moni (1974). *Cultural patterns in Fertility, Family Cycle and Fertility"*,
23. Pathak K. and Ram F. (1998). *Techniques of Demographic Analysis*.
24. Spidgelman M. Introduction of Demography.
25. Bodmen W. F. and Cavalli Stroza L. L. (1971). *The Genetics of Human Populations*.
26. Crow F. G. and Kimnra M. (1970). *An Introduction to Population Genetics Theory*.
27. Crow J. F. (1983). *Genetics Notes- An Introduction to Genetics*. 8th ed.
28. Mange and Mange (1999). *Basic Human Genetics*. 2nd ed. Sunderland MA.
29. Vogel F. and Motulsky A. G. (1996). *Human Genetics – Problems and Approaches*.
- 30.** Weiss K. M. and Ballonoff P. A. (1975). *Demographic Genetics*.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA C02

COURSE TYPE: ECC/CB

COURSE TITLE

ECOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

CREDIT:6

HOURS:90

THEORY: 90

PRACTICAL:00

THEORY: 90

PRACTICAL:90

THEORY: 100(70+30) PRACTICAL:00

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit- 200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit- 500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33

UNIT	UNIT	
UNI	T-2-	23
UNIT-3-	22 Hours	
		Ecological Anthropology : Definition and Approach, Aims and Object; The Distinctive Interdisciplinary Nature of Ecological Anthropology, A Critique of Cultural Determination and Environmental Determinism.
		Ecology and Ecosystem : Ecology as a Natural Science – Concepts of Ecosystems, eco-niche, Ecological Community, Energy Pyramid, Ecological Hierarchy, Competition for Resources, Territorialism.
		Adaptation and Adaptive Specialization, Feedback and Carrying Capacity; Major Branches of Ecological Anthropology : Population Ecology, Systems Ecology, Ethnoecology, Socio-Biology, Archaeological Ecology, Human Energetics

Cultural Ecology : Inadequacy of Original Definitions of Ecology and Ecosystems when Applied to Human Society and Culture, Anthropological Reinterpretation of Ecology, Ecosystem and Other Related Concepts.

A. Roberto Frisancho	Human Adaptation.
Bennet, John	The Ecological Transition – Cultural Anthropology and Human Adaptation.
Chapple, Elliot	Biological Foundations of Individuality and Culture.
Eidt, R.C.	Man, Culture and Settlement.
Hardesty, Donald	Ecological Anthropology.
Moran, E.F.	Human Adaptability – An Introduction to Ecological Anthropology.
Netting, R.M.	The Ecological Approach in Cultural Study.
Odum, H.T.	Environment, Power and Society.
Reddy, G.P.	Scarcity and Survival.
Steward, Julion	Theory of Culture Change.
Tax, S. and Freeman, L.	Horizons of Anthropology.
Tiwari, P and Sharma, A.N.	Tribal Ecosystem and Malnutrition in India.
Ucke and Dimleby	The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA311

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE

PRACTICAL IN RESEARCH DESIGN AND SCALING TECHNIQUES

CREDIT: 3

HOURS:45

THEORY: 0

PRACTICAL: 3

THEORY: 0

PRACTICAL: 00

MARKS: 100

THEORY: 00

PRACTICAL:00

Unit-I :

Ethics in Social Research and its issues.

Research Designs: Preparation of research proposals on Exploratory, Descriptive, and Experimental Design.

Unit-II :

Preparation of at two research proposals on Cohort Studies, Case- control Studies, Cross-sectional studies, Longitudinal Studies, Meta-Analysis, Triangulation and Review Studies.

Unit-III :

Preparation of Map. Data Analysis: Coding of schedules,

Preparation of Code book & coding Chart, Content Analysis.

Unit-IV :

Preparation of at least five schedules for each scaling technique: Thurstone Scale, Likert Scale, Bogardus Scale, Point Scale and Ranking Scale.Measurement of attitudes, Problems in using attitude as scale. Preparation of Schedules of attitudes Scales.

Essential Readings:

1. Bernard, H.R. (1988). *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology* CA: Sage.
- Bernard, H.R. (1994). *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* (2nd ed.). CA: Sage.
2. Bryman, A. (1992). *Quantity and Quality in Social Research* London: Routledge
3. Campbell, R. (2008). *Guide to Focus Group Discussions* in Micro Report # 138. United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USA
4. Crabtree, B.F. And Miller, W.L., eds. (1992). *Doing Qualitative Research*. CA: Sage.
5. Fetterman, D.M. (1989). *Ethnography Step-by-Step* CA: Sage.
6. Goode.W., and Hatt, P.K. (1952). *Methods in Social Research*. McGraw Hill New york
7. Gubrium, J. F. and Holstein, J. A., eds. (2002). *Handbook of interview research: context & method* Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA.
8. John, A., Hafiz, T.A. And Khan, R.R. (2007). *Research Methods for Business and Social Science Students*, Sage Publication India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
- Kirk, J., and Miller, M. (1986). *Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
9. Kvale, S. (1996). *Interviews: An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. Interviewing Sage
10. Malinowski. B. (1922). *Argonauts of Western Pacific*. Rutledge and Kegan Paul London
11. Marshall, C. and Rossman, G.B. (1989). *Designing Qualitative Research*. CA: Sage.
12. Patton, M.Q. (1990). *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods* (2nd ed.). CA: Sage.
13. Pelto, P.J. And Pelto, G.H. (1978). *Anthropological Research: The Structure of Inquiry* (2nd ed.). New York: Cambridge University Press.
14. Rivers, W. H. R. (1910). *The Genealogical Method of Anthropological Inquiry*. The Sociological Review, a3: 1-12. Doi: 10.1111 / j.1467-954X.1910.tb02078.x

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA312

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE

PRACTICAL IN FIELD WORK AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

CREDIT: 3

HOURS:45

THEORY: 0

PRACTICAL: 3

THEORY: 0

PRACTICAL: 00

MARKS:100

THEORY: 00

PRACTICAL:00

- Unit-I : **Scientific research in Anthropology:** Nature of Social science; Relationship of social sciences with natural/physical and humanities; Problem of subjectivity, Objectivity and Reflexivity in Anthropological Research; Research Ethics
- Unit-II : **Research Methodology:** Research Design, Research problem, Literature Review, Conceptual framework, Hypothesis, Data Collection, Analysis of data, Report writing.(Each student require to make atleast three research design, research problem and hypothesis)
- Unit-III : **Methods:** Preparation of Genealogy (3), Interview: Key Informant (3), In-Depth (3); Observation: Participation (3), Quasi participation (3), non participation (3); Case study (3), Participatory method (3).
- Unit-IV : **Tools and Techniques:** Preparation of Questionnaire (3) and Interview schedule – Structured (3), Unstructured (3); Focus Group Discussion (3).

Essential Readings:

1. Bernard R. (2005). *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. AltaMira Press.
10. Srivastva, V.K. (2004). *Methodology and Fieldwork*, Oxford University Press,
11. Whiteford, L. M., & Trotter, R. T. (2008). *Ethics for anthropological research and practice*. Long Grove, Ill: Waveland Press.
12. Sarantakos S. (1998). *Social Research*. London: Macmillan Press.
13. Mukherjee, Neela. (2003). *Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methodology and Applications*. New Delhi, Concept Publishing Comp.
14. Baronov, David. (2012). *Conceptual Foundations of Social Research Methods*, 2nd Edition. London, Paradigm Publishers.
15. Stern, Phyllis, N. (2011). *Essentials of Accessible Grounded Theory*. Callifornia, Left Coast Press Inc.
16. Labban, C.F. (2013). *Ethics and Anthropology: Ideas and Practices*. New York, Alta Mira Press.
17. Hammersley, Martyn. (2007). *Ethnography: Principles in Practice*, 3rd ed. London, Routledge.
18. O'Neill, Shane, Ed (2012). *Recognising Theory as Social Research*. New York, Palgrave.
19. Scales, C.A. (2012). *Recording Culture*. London, Duke University Press.
2. Emerson RM, Fretz RI and Shaw L. (1995). *Writing Ethnographic Field notes*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press.
20. Stanfield, J.N. (2011). *Rethinking Race and Ethnicity in Research Methods*. C.A. Left Coast Press.

M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA401		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE: FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY			
CREDIT:		HOURS:	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
6	00	90	00
MARKS:		MARKS	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
70+30			
Scheme of marks:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 			
UNIT-1/ 18 Hours	Definition, Aims and scope of Forensic Anthropology, Collection and preservation of skeletal remains from crime scene, Assessment of time and cause of Death. Role of Forensic Anthropologist as Expert witness in court,		
UNIT-2/ 18Hour	Establishment of Identity through skeletal remains, Anatomy of Human bones, Determination of Age, sex and ethnic. Attribution of sex and reconstruction of stature from skeletal remains, human dentition for determination of sex, age and ethnic group		
UNIT -	Determination in Forensic Anthropology, Identification of finger and sol prints, details of ridge and crease character , analysis of Dermatoglyphic indices, Dermatoglyphic significance in Forensic Science.		
UNIT-4/ 18Hou	Personal Identification through somatometric and somatoscopic observation. Identification through hair, blood stains, Identification through blood, semen, urine and saliva in disputed paternity cases		

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSA 402

COURSE TYPE: CCC

COURSE TITLE:
MOLECULAR GENETICS

CREDIT:6
THEORY: 6

HOURS:90

PRACTICAL: THEORY:
00

PRACTICAL:

MARKS:
THEORY:
70+30

PRACTICAL:
00

MARKS
THEORY:
PRACTICAL:

OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. $1 \times 10 = 10$
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) $3 \times 3 = 9$
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) $3 \times 6 = 18$.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) $3 \times 11 = 33$.

UNIT-1
22 Hours

Nucleic acid structure, Chemical and physical properties of nucleic acids. DNA organization in chromosomes: DNA structure, DNA replications. RNA structure, Gene transcription in eukaryotes, Expression of eukaryotic protein-coding genes, Genetic code and Protein synthesis.

UNIT-2
23 Hours

Techniques in Molecular Genetics, Recombinant DNA technology: Restriction enzymes, Nucleic acid hybridization, Polymerase chain reaction (PCR), Southern blot, Northern and Western blot, In situ hybridization, Transgenic organisms.

UNIT-3
22 Hours

DNA cloning, DNA Sequencing and fingerprinting, DNA mutation and repair, Repetitive DNA, Gene mapping, Genomic imprinting.

UNIT-4
23 Hours

Application of Genomic Technology: RFLP (Restriction fragment length polymorphism), VNTR (Variable number tandem repeat), Microsatellite repair polymorphism.

**SUGGESTED
READINGS**

1. Strachan, T. and Read, A.P. 1999. Human Molecular Genetics.
2. Jackson, M., Strachan, T. and Dover, G. 1996. Human genome Evolution.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSA 403

COURSE TYPE: CCC

	COURSE TITLE: BIOSTATISTICS		
CREDIT:6		HOURS:	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
6	00	90	
MARKS:		MARKS	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
70+30	00	PRACTICAL:	

OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

- OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
- VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
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- LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33.

UNI T-1 22	Importance of statistics in Anthropology. Measures of Central tendencies: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode,
UNIT-2 23 Hours	Measures of Dispersion: Standard Deviation, Coefficient of variation AND Correlation, Regression Analysis and SPSS software.
UNIT-3 22 Hours	Test of Significance: Null and alternative Hypothesis,
UNIT-4 23 Hours	T-test, Chi square test. Sampling: Need for sampling, Uses of Sampling, parameters in statistics, method of sampling.

1. Singh, Priyanka and Nayak, Jayanta Kumar. (2015). *Fundamentals of Research Methodology: Problems and Prospects*. SSDN Publishers and Distributors: New Delhi.
2. Epstein, A. L. (Ed.). (2014). *The craft of social anthropology*. Elsevier.
3. Madge, J. (1965). *The tools of social science*. Garden City, N.Y. : Doubleday.
4. Moser, C. A., & Kalton, G. (1971). *Survey methods in social investigation*. (2nd Edition). Taylor and Francis Ltd : Routledge.
5. Selltitz, C., Wrightsman, L. S., Cook, S. W., Balch, G. I., Hofstetter, R., & Bickman, L. (1991). *Research methods in social relations*. Fort Worth [etc.] : Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
6. Beteille, A., & Madan, T. N. (1975). *Encounter and Experience: The Personal Dimension of Social Anthropological Field Work*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
7. Danda, A. K. (1991). *Research methodology in anthropology* (Vol. 146). Inter-India Publications. India.
8. Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (2006). *Methods in social research*. Delhi : Surjeet Publication. India.
9. Bernard, H. R., & Gravlee, C. C. (Eds.). (2014). *Handbook of methods in cultural anthropology*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield. UK.
10. Kassam, Y., & Mustafa, K. (1982). Participatory research. *An Emerging Alternative Methodology in Social Science Research, Society for Participatory Research in Asia*, New Delhi. India.
11. Madrigal, L. (2012). *Statistics for anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. London. UK.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSA S04

COURSE TYPE: SSC/PRJ

COURSE TITLE

DISSERTATION

The Dissertation will be based on the field work done under the guidance of faculty member. The students shall be required to submit 2 copies of typed record. It will be valued as per college academic programs and conduct of examinations through Powerpoint Presentation. The dissertation shall be evaluated by the external examiner. The distribution of marks for the evaluation of dissertation will be as follows:

Periodic Presentation	20 Marks
Concise Dissertation	60 Marks
Viva-Voce	20 Marks
Total	100 Marks

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER

**COURSE CODE:MSA-D01
ECC/CB**

COURSE TYPE:

**COURSE TITLE:
TOURISM ANTHROPOLOGY**

**CREDIT:6
THEORY:
6**

**PRACTICAL:
00**

**HOURS:
THEORY:**

**PRACTICAL:
0**

**MARKS:
THEORY:
70+30**

**PRACTICAL:
00**

**MARKS
THEORY:
PRACTICAL:**

OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33.

UNIT-1 22 Hours	Tourism- Definition, history, aspects and prospects, Role of anthropology in tourism.
UNIT-2 23 Hours	Theoretical concerns, tourist asethnographer; pilgrimage and Authenticity Issues. Branches of tourism:Ecotourism, Medical tourism, Archaeological tourism and other type's tourism.Tourism and the commoditization of culture or cultural degradation.
UNIT-3 22 Hours	Understand the global economy of contemporary tourism; role of museums and other branches of the cultural industries" (including music, art, and food) in tourism economies; tourism and global mobility.

Rise of the socio-cultural study of tourism including temporary migration, colonial exploration, pilgrimage, imagined and remembered journeys.

Essential Readings:

Chambers E. (2000). *Native Tours: The Anthropology of Travel and Tourism*. Prospect Heights: Waveland.

Gmelch SB. (2004). *Tourists and Tourism: A Reader*. Long Grove: Waveland.

Dann G. (2002). *The Tourist as a Metaphor of the Social World*. Wallingford: CAB International.

Nash D. (1996). *Anthropology of Tourism*. New York: Pergamon.

Kirshenblatt-Gimblett B.(1998). *Destination Culture: Tourism, Museums, and Heritage*. University of California Press.

Lippard LR. (1999). *On the Beaten Track: Tourism, Art and Place*. New Press.

Picard M and Wood R. (1997). *Tourism, Ethnicity, and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies*. University of Hawai Press.

Tomaselli, Keyah, G. (2012). *Cultural Tourism and identity*, London, Brill.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA D02

COURSE TYPE: ECC/CB

COURSE TITLE - DISPLACEMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT

CREDIT:6

HOURS:90

THEORY: 6

PRACTICAL:00

THEORY: 90

PRACTICAL: 00

MARKS

THEORY: 100(70+30)

PRACTICAL:00

OBJECTIVE The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare. **Note-**

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33

UNIT-1 <i>22 Hours</i>	Definition of disaster, Nature of disaster, Anthropological prospective on disaster: Natural and man-made disaster. Natural disaster: Causes and classification. People's perception of disaster. Folklore of disaster.
UNIT-2- <i>23 Hours</i>	Natural situation of displacement: Floods, Epidemics, Famines, Earthquakes, Fire. Manmade: Chemical and nuclear leaks, Wars: Terrorism in India, ethnic conflicts: Naxalism/Maoism.
UNIT-3- <i>22 Hours</i>	Development and Displacement: Dams, Roads and Railways, Development of cities, Establishment of industries, National Parks and Centuries. Defence projects.
UNIT-4- <i>23 Hours</i>	Rehabilitation policies of disaster management, Human factor and rehabilitation: Anthropological prospective. Group coordination for relocating/ reorganization of religious places. Restoration of families and organizing help for shelter, food and medical treatment.

SUGGESTED

READINGS

1. Bose,B.P.C. Disaster Policies and Administration: A Study of Three Andhra Disasters.
- 2.Cohen,Stephen P.and C.V.Raghavulu : The Andhra Cyclone of 1977.Individual and Institutional Responses to Mass Death.
3. Ferandes, Walter and Enakshi Ganduli Development,Displacement and Rehabilitation.

M.A./M.Sc (ANTHROPOLOGY)-FOURTH SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA 412A		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE: PRACTICALS IN FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY			
CREDIT:3		HOURS:45	
THEORY: 00	PRACTICAL:3	THEORY: 00	PRACTICAL:45
MARKS : 100			
THEORY:		PRACTICAL: 100	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare. 			
90 Hours	<p>Dermatoglyphics: 1. Techniques of taking finger, palm, sole and toe prints. 2. Identification of dermatoglyphics patterns. 3. Quantitative dermatoglyphics. 4. Dermatoglyphic Indices. 5. Palmar Crease: Analysis of palmar- ‘Flexion’ ‘Creases’: Types & subtypes.</p> <p>Personal Identification: 1. By dermatoglyphics. 2. By blood grouping. 3. By DNA markers. 4. By other genetical and morphological parameters.</p>		
SUGGESTED READINGS	<p>1. Harold Cummins and Charles Midlo. 1961. Finger Prints, Palms and Soles: An Intoduction to Dermatoglyphics, Dover Publications, New York. 2. Holt, S.B. genetics of Dermal ridges. Illinois, Charles C. Thomas.</p> <p>3.. Race and Sanger. Blood groups in Man.</p>		

M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE:			
LAB COURSE I -PRACTICALS IN APPLIED BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY			
CREDIT:		HOURS:	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
00	3		45
MARKS:		MARKS	
THEORY:	PRACTICAL:	THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
	70+30		
<p>OBJECTIVE: OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p>			
90 Hours	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection of blood specimens. 2 Preparation of Hemolysates and serum & their storage. 3. Preparation & identification of Heme in Crystals. 4. Laboratory examination of blood and blood stains for criminal detection: Preliminary test, confirmatory test: Tiechmann test, Takayama test. 5. Techniques of blood grouping: ABO blood group system Rh, blood group system & MN blood group system. Personal Identification by blood grouping. Calculation of gene frequencies. 6. Test of ABH saliva secretion. 7. Test of Hemoglobin determination in human blood. 8. Test for Sickle cell hemoglobin. 9. Test for Colour blindness P.T.C. taste sensitivity. 10. Examination of R.B.C. in Human Blood. 11. Examination W.B.C. in Human Blood. 12. Dermatoglyphics: Analysis of finger, palm, sole and toe prints 13 Isolation of DNA from human blood and personal identification by DNA markers. . 		

**RECOMMENDED
READINGS:**

1. Race, R. R. & Sanger, R. 1968. Blood group in man. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford. (612.11825, RAR).
2. Kathleen E. Boormen and Barbara E. Dodd. An Introduction to Blood group Serology(612.11825, BOK).
3. Bhasin, M. K. and Chahal, S. M. S. 1996 . A Laboratory Manual for Human blood Analysis, Kamla Raj Enterprises, Delhi.
4. Shrivastava, B. K. 1983. A Manual of Practical Physiology, Samit Medical Publications, Patna.
5. Dacie, J. V. and Lewis, S. M. 1991. Practical haematology, 5th edition, J. and A. Churchill, Livingstone..

M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA401		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE: DEVELOPMENT ANTHROPOLOGY			
CREDIT:6 THEORY:6	PRACTICAL:	HOURS: THEORY: 90	PRACTICAL:
MARKS: THEORY: 70+30	PRACTICAL:	MARKS THEORY:	PRACTICAL:
<p>OBJECTIVE: OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare</p> <p>Scheme of marks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 			
UNIT-1/Hours	. Development: Meaning and evolution of the concept: Indices and measurements of development. Development theories and Models.		
UNIT-2/Hours	Applied, Action and Development Anthropology: Meaning, scope and the emerging trends, Contributions of anthropology to development studies, Development studies' contribution to anthropological thought and method. Moral/Ethical issues and limitations of development Anthropology.		
UNIT-3/Hours	Policy and Planning: Concept of planning, formulation of policy and plan strategy - phases, targets, regions, resources and people; Participatory Approach in development, Anthropological perspectives and data in development planning. Conflict in people centred and programme centred paradigms.		
UNIT-4/Hours	Agencies for development: Governmental and non-governmental, approaches, models, administration, training man power, peoples participation		
UNIT-5/Hours	Evaluation and Impact: Indices and measures; anthropological approaches — assessment of social impact, evaluation of development programmes. Gender issues in development.		

RECOMMENDED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Zamara, D. Mario Perspectives on Cultural Change and Development2. Vorhies et al. The Politics of Hunger3. Rogers Everll Communication and Development: Critical Perspectives4. Chambers Robert Rural Development5. Kapoor& Singh Rural Development through NGOs6. Cochrne Development Anthropology7. Dalton, George (Ed.) Economic Development and Social Change8. Foster, G.M. Traditional Cultures and Impact of Technological Change9. Chansarkar, B.A. Models for Planning in India10. Krishnamachari, V.T. Community Development in India11. Tax, Sol Action Anthropology12. Vidyarthi, L.P. (Ed.) Applied Anthropology in India
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M.Sc (ANTHROPOLOGY)- FOURTH SEMESTER			
COURSE CODE: MSA 402		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE: MUSEOLOGY			
CREDIT: 6		HOURS:90	
THEORY: 6	PRACTICAL:0	THEORY: 90	PRACTICAL: 0
MARKS			
THEORY:100(70+30)		THEORY: 100	
<p>OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p> <p>Scheme of marks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10 VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33. 			
UNIT-1	22	History of Museum with special reference to India. Classification of Museums, Museum Management, Typology of Museum Objects	
UNIT-2	23	<i>Hours</i>	
UNIT-3	22	<i>Hours</i>	
UNIT-4	23	<i>Hours</i>	

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Allchin, B. & Allchin, R. The Rise of civilization in India and Pakistan, Cambridge University Press
2. Karve, Iravati. Hindu Society- An interpretation.
3. Mandel boum, D. Society in India.
4. Marriot, M.Village India – Studies in the Little Community.
5. Singh, K. People of India – An Introduction. Anthropological Survey of India.
6. Leach, E.R. Aspects of caste in South India, Ceylon and North- West Pakistan.
7. Singer, M. When a Great Tradition Modernizes.
8. Srinivas M. N. Social change in modern India.
9. Nadeem Hasnain. Indian Anthropology.
10. Jha and Baranwal. Indian Anthropology.
11. Basu, T. M. Indian Museum Movement, A. K. Banerjee

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY- FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSA 403

COURSE TYPE: CCC

**COURSE TITLE:
BIostatISTICS**

**CREDIT:6
THEORY:6**

**HOURS:
THEORY:
PRACTICAL:
00**

PRACTICAL:

90

**MARKS:
THEORY:
70+30**

**MARKS
THEORY:
PRACTICAL:
00**

OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. $1 \times 10 = 10$
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UNIT-1 22 Hours	Importance of statistics in Anthropology. Measures of Central tendencies: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode,
UNIT-2 23 Hours	Measures of Dispersion: Standard Deviation, Coefficient of variation AND Correlation, Regression Analysis and SPSS software.
UNIT-3 22 Hours	Test of Significance: Null and alternative Hypothesis,
UNIT-4 23 Hours	T-test, Chi square test. Sampling: Need for sampling, Uses of Sampling, parameters in statistics, method of sampling.

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22. Madrigal, L. (2012). *Statistics for anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. London. UK.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE:MSA S04

COURSE TYPE: SSC/PRJ

COURSE TITLE

DISSERTATION

The Dissertation will be based on the field work done under the guidance of faculty member. The students shall be required to submit 2 copies of typed record. It will be valued as per college academic programs and conduct of examinations through Powerpoint Presentation. The dissertation shall be evaluated by the external examiner. The distribution of marks for the evaluation of dissertation will be as follows:

Periodic Presentation	20 Marks
Concise Dissertation	60 Marks
Viva-Voce	20 Marks
Total	100 Marks

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER

**COURSE CODE:MSA-D01
ECC/CB**

COURSE TYPE:

**COURSE TITLE:
TOURISM ANTHROPOLOGY**

**CREDIT:6
THEORY:6**

**HOURS:
THEORY:**

**PRACTICAL:
00**

PRACTICAL:

90

**MARKS:
THEORY:
70+30**

**PRACTICAL:
00**

**MARKS
THEORY:
PRACTICAL:**

OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
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4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33.

UNIT-1 22 Hours	Tourism- Definition, history, aspects and prospects, Role of anthropology in tourism.
UNIT-2 23 Hours	Theoretical concerns, tourist asethnographer; pilgrimage and Authenticity Issues. Branches of tourism:Ecotourism, Medical tourism, Archaeological tourism and other type's tourism.Tourism and the commoditization of culture or cultural degradation.
UNIT-3 22 Hours	Understand the global economy of contemporary tourism; role of museums and other branches of the cultural industries" (including music, art, and food) in tourism economies; tourism and global mobility.
UNIT-4 23 Hours	Rise of the socio-cultural study of tourism including temporary migration, colonial exploration, pilgrimage, imagined and remembered journeys.

Essential Readings:

Chambers E. (2000). *Native Tours: The Anthropology of Travel and Tourism*. Prospect Heights: Waveland.

Gmelch SB. (2004). *Tourists and Tourism: A Reader*. Long Grove: Waveland.

Dann G. (2002). *The Tourist as a Metaphor of the Social World*. Wallingford: CAB International.

Nash D. (1996). *Anthropology of Tourism*. New York: Pergamon.

Kirshenblatt-Gimblett B.(1998). *Destination Culture: Tourism, Museums, and Heritage*. University of California Press.

Lippard LR. (1999). *On the Beaten Track: Tourism, Art and Place*. New Press.

Picard M and Wood R. (1997). *Tourism, Ethnicity, and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies*. University of Hawai Press.

Tomaselli, Keyah, G. (2012). *Cultural Tourism and identity*, London, Brill.

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE: MSA D02

COURSE TYPE: ECC/CB

COURSE TITLE DISPLACEMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT

CREDIT:6

HOURS:90

THEORY: 6

PRACTICAL:00

THEORY: 90

PRACTICAL: 00

MARKS

THEORY: 100(70+30)

PRACTICAL:00

OBJECTIVE The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare. **Note-**

Scheme of marks:

1. **OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 12 questions to be asked. 10 to be attempted carrying 1 marks each. 1X 10= 10
2. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 3 marks each (word limit- 70-100 words) 3X 3= 9
3. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 6 marks each (word limit-200-250 words) 3 X 6= 18.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-** 5 questions to be asked. 3 to be attempted carrying 11 marks each (word limit-500-600 words) 3 X 11= 33

UNIT-1 <i>22 Hours</i>	Definition of disaster, Nature of disaster, Anthropological prospective on disaster: Natural and man-made disaster. Natural disaster: Causes and classification. People's perception of disaster. Folklore of disaster.
UNIT-2- <i>23 Hours</i>	Natural situation of displacement: Floods, Epidemics, Famines, Earthquakes, Fire. Manmade: Chemical and nuclear leaks,Wars: Terrorism in India, ethnic conflicts: Naxalism/Maoism.
UNIT-3- <i>22 Hours</i>	Development and Displacement: Dams, Roads and Railways, Development of cities, Establishment of industries, National.Parks and Centuries. Defence projects.
UNIT-4- <i>23 Hours</i>	Rehabilitation policies of disaster management, Human factor and rehabilitation: Anthropological prospective. Group coordination for relocating/ reorganization of religious places. Restoration of families and organizing help for shelter, food and medical treatment.

**SUGGESTED
READINGS**

1. Bose,B.P.C. Disaster Policies and Administration: A Study of Three Andhra Disasters.
- 2.Cohen,Stephen P.and C.V.Raghavulu : The Andhra Cyclone of 1977.Individual and Institutional Responses to Mass Death.
3. Ferandes, Walter and Enakshi Ganduli Development,Displacement and Rehabilitation.

M.Sc (ANTHROPOLOGY)		FOURTH SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE: MSA 405		COURSE TYPE: CCC	
COURSE TITLE: PRACTICALS IN MUSEOLOGY			
CREDIT:3		HOURS:45	
THEORY: 0	PRACTICAL:70+30	THEORY: 00	PRACTICAL: 100
MARKS			
THEORY: 00		PRACTICAL: 100	
<p>OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p>			
UNIT-1- 90 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of Museums. • Techniques of display of artifacts in Museum. • Techniques of preservation and conservation of Various Museum specimens/ cultural implements. 		
RECOMMENDED READINGS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof Mitashri Mitra & Dr. Ramesh Choubey. PrayogikManavvigyan Volume:2 2. Prof Mitashri Mitra: . PrayogikManavvigyan Volume:1 		

M.A./M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY-FOURTH SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE: MSA405	COURSE TYPE: CCC
COURSE TITLE: II –ETHNOMUSEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK BASED REPORT AND SEMINAR	
CREDIT:3 THEORY: PRACTICAL: 00	HOURS:45 THEORY: PRACTICAL: 45
3	45
MARKS: THEORY: PRACTICAL:	MARKS THEORY: PRACTICAL:
70+30	
<p>OBJECTIVE: The most prominent feature of Anthropology as a holistic discipline, is to study man, culture and society. This has implications in the interrelationships of the branches of Anthropology and other sciences and with theory, methodology and applications of Anthropology. Even in the new areas of Anthropology the holistic perspective offers a new approach to look at issues which are relevant to human welfare.</p>	
90 Hours	<p>A student has to draw and describe the characteristic features of at least about two implements of each of the following</p> <p>categories: (Implements be preferably selected from material culture of the tribes of Chhattisgarh)</p> <p>A) Housing patterns</p> <p>B) Agricultural implements</p> <p>C) Fishing, Hunting, Fire Appliances.</p> <p>D) Costumes and dress</p> <p>E) Ornaments</p> <p>F) Musical instruments</p> <p>G) Masks</p>
RECOM MENDE D	<p>1. Prof Mitashri Mitra & Dr. Ramesh Choubey. PrayogikManavvigyan Volume:2</p> <p>2. Prof Mitashri Mitra: . PrayogikManavvigyan Volume:1</p>