



**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
ACADEMIC (S&T) SECTION**

**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಳ (ಎಸ್&ಟಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ**



Tele: 0836-2215224
e-mail: academic.st@kud.ac.in
Pavate Nagar, Dharwad-580003
ಪಾವಟೆ ನಗರ, ಧಾರವಾಡ - 580003

NAAC Accredited
'A' Grade 2014

website: kud.ac.in

No. KU/Aca(S&T)/JS/MGJ(Gen)/2024-25/436

Date: 11 NOV 2024

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ವಿಷಯ: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯನುಸಾರ 2024-25ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಗಳಿಗೆ / ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಕುರಿತು.

- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1. ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 2 ರಿಂದ 9, ದಿ: 08.11.2024.
2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11.11.2024.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯನುಸಾರ 2024-25ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಗಳಾದ M.A./ M.Sc / M.Com / MBA / M.Ed 1 ರಿಂದ 4ನೇ ಸೆಮೆಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು 1 & 2ನೇ ಸೆಮೆಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು / ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು / ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು / ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರುಗಳು / ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ www.kud.ac.in ದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿತ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದು.

Arts Faculty

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Kannada	8	MVA in Applied Art
2	English	9	French
3	Folklore	10	Urdu
4	Linguistics	11	Persian
5	Hindi	12	Sanskrit
6	Marathi	13	MPA Music
7	MVA in Painting		

Faculty of Science & Technology

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Geography	10	M.Sc (CS)
2	Chemistry	11	MCA
3	Statistics	12	Marine Biology
4	Applied Geology	13	Criminology & Forensic Science
5	Biochemistry	14	Mathematics
6	Biotechnology	15	Psychology
7	Microbiology	16	Applied Genetics
8	Zoology	17	Physics
9	Botany	18	Anthropology

-2-

Faculty of Social Science

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Political Science	8	Journalism m & Mass Commn.
2	Public Administration	9	M.Lib. Information Science
3	History & Archaeology	10	Philosophy
4	A.I.History & Epigraphy	11	Yoga Studies
5	Economics	12	MTTM
6	Sociology	13	Women's Studies
7	MSW		

Management Faculty

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	MBA	2	MBA (Evening)

Faculty of Commerce

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	M.Com	2	M.Com (CS)

Faculty of Education

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	M.Ed	2	M.P.Ed

OEC subject for PG

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Russian	5	Veman Peetha
2	Kanaka Studies	6	Ambedkar Studies
3	Jainology	7	Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Studies
4	Babu Jagajivan Ram	8	Vivekanand Studies

PG Diploma

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	PG Diploma in Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Studies	2	P.G. Diploma in Women's Studies
3	P.G. Diploma in Entrepreneurial Finance		

ಅಡಕ: ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ


ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು.

ಗೆ,

1. ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳಿಗೆ / ಸಂಯೋಜಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ / ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ / ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ
2. ಎಲ್ಲ ನಿಖಾಯದ ಡೀನರು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.

ಪ್ರತಿ:

1. ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
2. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
3. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ) ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
4. ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ / ಗೌಪ್ಯ / ಜಿ.ಎ.ಡಿ. / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ (ಪಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ/ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಅನಾಲಿಸಿಸ್ಟ್ / ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪದವಿಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
5. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾಲೇಜು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
6. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಐ.ಟಿ. ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಅಂತರಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD



"A" Grade

NAAC Accredited 2014

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

M.Sc.

ANTHROPOLOGY

(I to IV Semesters)

With effect from 2024-25

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

M.Sc. ANTHROPOLOGY

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

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS:

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

- 1) Courses offered and duration of the course
Master of Anthropology: M.Sc.
- 2) M.Sc. in Anthropology shall be spread over a period of Two Academic Years consisting of four semesters. The duration of each semester shall not be less than 16 weeks or more than 18 weeks.
- 3) Maximum period prescribed for completion of all the requirements for the award of the degree is two academic years from the date of admission failing which the candidate shall register afresh in the M.Sc. Programme.

4) Eligibility Criteria for Admission

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

5) Attendance

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Compulsory Courses – 4 credits per week
- (b) Specialization courses (In III and IV Semesters only) – 4 credits per week
- (c) Open Elective Course (OEC)– 4 credits per week
- (d) The student shall register for minimum of 22 credits and maximum of 26 credits per semester. The student has to clear the minimum credits per semester.

9) **Scheme and Hours of Instruction**

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

10) **Scheme of Examination**

- a) The University shall conduct an examination after the conclusion of every Semester Programme.

- b) The composition of theory and internal assessment marks for each paper shall be 80 and 20 respectively. Duration of examination for theory paper of 80 marks shall be of 3 hours.
- c) The Internal Assessment marks are 20 for each paper.

11) Dissertation:

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

Dissertation-Writing.....60 marks
Viva-voce.....20 marks
Internal Assessment.....20 marks

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

- 12) The intake capacity for the M.Sc. Semester CBCS course in Anthropology is 21 students every year. Enhanced payment seats will be available as per the university rules.
- 13) Attendance rules for granting semester terms as per the rules of the University.
- 14) Fees, Applications form for admission, scholarship, library and cultural activities as per rules of the University.

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

sem	Thry Cou	Thry/ Prac	Course Code	TITLE OF THE PAPERS	Instruc tion hour/ Week	Total Hours / Sem	Duration of Exam	Marks			Cre dits
								For mati ve	su mm ativ e	Total	
I	DSC	Theory	A1ANT001T	Fundamentals of Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A1ANT002T	Social Cultural Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A1ANT003T	Biological Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A1ANT004T	Linguistic Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A1ANT005T	Comparative Ethnography	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Practic al	A1ANT006P	Practicals in Biological Anthropology	04	60hrs	4 Hours	20	80	100	04
								120	480	600	24
II	DSC	Theory	A2ANT001T	Comparative Institutions	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A2ANT002T	Ethnographic Research	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A2ANT003T	Archaeological Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A2ANT004T	Anthropology of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	OEC	Theory	A2ANT205T	Foundations of Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Practic al	A2ANT006P	Practicals in Archaeological Anthropology.	04	60hrs	4 Hours	20	80	100	04
								120	480	600	24
	DSC	Theory	A3ANT001T	Anthropological Theories	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A3ANT002T	Paleoanthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSE-A	Theory	A3ANT003AT	Advanced Biological Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04

III	DSE-B	Theory	A3ANT003BT	Human Biology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A3ANT004T	Anthropological Demography	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	OEC	Theory	A3ANT205T	Forensic Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Practical	A3ANT006P	Practicals in Advanced Biological Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
								120	480	600	24
IV	DSC	Theory	A4ANT001T	Anthropological Methodology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A4ANT002T	Human Genetics	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Theory	A4ANT003T	Forensic Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSE-A	Theory	A4ANT004AT	Sports Anthropology	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSE-B	Theory	A4ANT004BT	Human Growth and Nutrition	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Field Work	A4ANT005F	Field work and Dissertation	04	60hrs	3 Hours	20	80	100	04
	DSC	Practical	A4ANT006P	Practicals in Human Genetics	04	60hrs	4 Hours	20	80	100	04
								120	480	600	24
					Total			480	192	2400	96

M.Sc. Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

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

1. Discuss human diversity which leads to a better understanding of different cultures of the world and therefore respect culture differences.
2. Describe how evolutionary and historical processes have shaped primates and human ancestors and lead to the biological, behavioral, and cultural diversity seen in the present.
3. Use Anthropological skills in different professions especially in the field of research and development, teaching, government and non government services.
4. Integrate and apply Anthropological concepts and methods to investigate human issues from the bio-cultural perspective.
5. Demonstrate the skills necessary to collect, analyze, and interpret within the context of anthropological theory and methods.
6. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the ways culture interacts to influence human health and behavior over time and in cross-cultural perspective.
7. Demonstrate the field and laboratory skills necessary to collect, analyze, and interpret the intersections of human biomarkers and ethnographic data within the contexts of current bio-cultural methods and theories.
8. Successfully employ the field and laboratory skills necessary to collect, analyze, and curate the material remains of past cultures and their environments, and interpret those remains within the context of current archaeological theory.
9. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the diversity of past cultures and life ways dating to the prehistoric and early historic eras.
10. Demonstrate a general understanding of human cultural and biological differences and similarities across the world and through time in terms of anthropological data and theories.
11. Provide a holistic approach to understanding human differences and similarities and our place in nature as a member of Primate.
12. Formulate significant abilities in critical thinking and reasoning pertaining to different social cultural and biological aspects of human problems and issues.

Paper Code and Name	A1ANT001T : FUNDAMENTALS OF ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	demonstrate mastery of basic socio-cultural anthropology vocabulary words and the analytical ideas that underlie their usage.
CO 2	understand biological and genetic aspects of human variation.
CO 3	apply anthropological terms and concepts in cross-cultural contexts to reflect and write substantively on ways in which human beings find fulfillment in community.
CO 4	understand prehistoric cultures through various stone tool typologies.
CO 5	critically evaluate popular representations of cultures, languages and peoples around the world.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : History, Meaning and Scope of Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Branches of Anthropology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social-Cultural Anthropology – Physical/Biological Anthropology – Archaeological Anthropology – Linguistic Anthropology. – Applied Anthropology ▪ Relationship with Life Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities and environmental Sciences. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Biological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning Scope and Significance of Biological Anthropology ▪ Sub-branches of Biological Anthropology ▪ Relationship with other Life Sciences 	14 Hours
Unit III : Social Cultural Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning Scope and Significance of Social Cultural Anthropology ▪ Sub-branches of Social Cultural Anthropology ▪ Relationship with other Social Sciences ▪ Social Anthropology of British School 	12 Hours

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

Paper Code and Name	A1ANT002T : SOCIAL CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	demonstrate mastery of basic socio-cultural anthropology vocabulary words and the analytical ideas that underlie their usage.
CO 2	apply anthropological terms and concepts in cross-cultural contexts to reflect and write substantively on ways in which human beings find fulfillment in community.
CO 3	critically evaluate popular representations of cultures and peoples around the world.
CO 4	master typological and processual approaches to the study of marriage, family and kinship
CO 5	understand distinguish British and American versions of Social-Cultural Anthropology

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Meaning and Scope of Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Main branches of Anthropology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social Cultural Anthropology, – Biological/Physical Anthropology, – Archaeological Anthropology, – Linguistic Anthropology and – Applied Anthropology. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Social-Cultural Anthropology and its Relationship with other disciplines	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ History, Political Science, Economics, Psychology and Medical Science and Humanities. ▪ Distinctiveness of Social Cultural Anthropology from Sociology. ▪ British and American versions of Social-Cultural Anthropology 	12 Hours
Unit III : Basic Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Society, Culture, Community, Group, Association, Institution, Status and 	14 Hours

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

11. K.M.Kapadia, Marriage and Family in India 12. Leach E.R Rethinking Anthropology 13. Majumdar & Madan, <i>An Introduction to Social Anthropology</i> , Bombay, 1957 Asia. 14. Murdock. G. P, Social Structure 15. R.N.Anshen, Family: Human Destiny 16. Radcliffe Brown.A.R, Structure and Function in Primitive Society 17. Stephen. W. N, The family in cross cultural perspective	
---	--

Paper Code and Name	A1ANT003T : BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	identify the relationship with other branches of Anthropology and other interdisciplinary disciplines.
CO 2	distinguish between man and apes anatomically
CO 3	examine the fossil evidences of different stages of human evolution.
CO 4	demonstrate the basics of human genetics.
CO 5	identify different races of the world and India.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning and Scope of Biological Anthropology ▪ Its relation to other biological sciences. ▪ Theories of Organic Evolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lamarckism – Darwinism – Neo-Darwinism. 	10 Hours
Unit II : Primates	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Man's place in the animal kingdom ▪ The order primate. 	14 Hours

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

--	--

Paper Code and Name	A1ANT004T : LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	apply theory to practice by conducting your own mini field-work projects.
CO 2	integrate your classroom learning into your primary research and, eventually, into your daily lives.
CO 3	apply morphology and syntax in day-to-day communication
CO 4	analyze ethnography of speaking and communication in different communities
CO 5	gain expertise in Linguistic etiquettes like greetings, songs and dirges.

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

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

16. Tyler, S.A. (ed) - Cognitive Anthropology. 17. William A. Foley – Anthropological Linguistics: An Introduction.	
--	--

Paper Code and Name	A1ANT005T: COMPARATIVE ETHNOGRAPHY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	compare ethnography to other forms of cultural representation such as journalism, film and creative non-fiction
CO 2	discuss the intent of the researcher, impact on audience, and consequences for Communities.
CO 3	comparative understanding different cultures around the world
CO 4	understand the basis of Indian Unity and diversity
CO 5	demonstrate diversity of peoples culture by studying monographs outside India

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Ethnology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethnographic studies and their importance in Social-Cultural Anthropology ▪ The distinction between ethnography and ethnology 	10 Hours
Unit II : Ethnographic regions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The major Ethnological-Ethnographic Regions of the World and their main characteristics. ▪ India as a cultural region. 	10 Hours
Unit III : Cultural zones	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural zones of India. ▪ Salient features ▪ Contributions of N.K. Bose and Irawati Karve 	12 Hours

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

Paper Code and Name	A1ANT006P : PRACTICALS IN BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	name and identify all the bones in the human skeleton.
CO 2	identify all the landmarks on human skull and bones and calculate the indices.
CO 3	identify all the landmarks on human body take measurements.
CO 4	identify various somatoscopic observations on human body.
CO 5	determine blood groups with the help of slide method.

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

Paper Code and Name	A2ANT001T : COMPARATIVE INSTITUTIONS

COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	understand the role of institutions in bringing social change
CO 2	understand the distribution and consumptions patterns in different societies.
CO 3	use Anthropological approaches to the study of Religion
CO 4	distinguish between state and stateless societies
CO 5	apply Anthropological approaches to the study of Law and Acts

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Religious Functionaries – Priest, Shaman and Medicine Man. ▪ Anthropological Approaches to the study of Religion. ▪ Symbolism in Religion and Rituals. 	
Unit V : Social Stratification	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Principles and Bases ▪ Caste, Class and Estate ▪ The major features of Indian Caste System ▪ Caste in India today ▪ The impact of caste on other Religious Groups in India. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A.C.Mayer ‘Caste’ In Encyclopedia of Social Sciences 2. Balawinder 1970, Political Anthropology 3. Banton M (Ed) 1965, Political System and distribution of power. ASA Monograph 2 4. Beals and Hoiger, <i>An Introduction to Anthropology</i>. 5. Belshaw.C, Traditional exchange and markets 6. Clammer. J (Ed) The New Economic Anthropology 7. Epistin, - Economic Development and Social Change in South India 8. Epistin, - South India : Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow. 9. Firth, R. (Ed) Themes in Economic Anthropology 10. Fortes and Evans Pritchard, African Political Systems 11. G.Dalton 1971, Traditional tribal and peasant economies 12. G.Dalton, Economic development and social change 13. Geertz, C. – Encyclopedia of social sciences edited by David Sills. 14. Gould H, ‘Caste’ In Encyclopedia of Social Sciences 15. Gould.H.A 1971, Caste and clan: A comparative view A Mccalar module in anthropology 16. Herskovits, M.J. Economic Anthropology 17. Hoebel and Weaver, Anthropology and Human Experiences 18. Hoebel, Man in the primitive world 19. Keesinng R.M and Keesinng. F.M, New Perspectives in Cultural Anthropology 20. Leach, E.R. (Ed) Aspects of caste in South India, Cylone and North-West Pakistan 21. M.H.Fried 1976, Exploration in Anthropology 22. Majumdar & Madan, <i>An Introduction to Social Anthropology</i>, Bombay, 1957 Asia.. 23. Shalin.M, Stone age economics 24. Srinivas M N, Caste in Modern India 	

Paper Code and Name	A2ANT002T: ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	explain the key research concepts and issues
CO 2	able to comprehend, and explain research articles in their academic discipline.
CO 3	handle data processing and data classification and Report making.
CO 4	expertise in use of native language in ethnographic studies
CO 5	apply Participatory learning and Assessment (PLA) and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Ethnology and Ethnographic research	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethnology and Ethnographic research in Anthropology. ▪ Importance of Ethnographic Research, ▪ New Ethnography, ▪ Field appraisals and Assessment in Research 	12 Hours
Unit II: Techniques and Methods in data collection	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Observation: participant observation and other type of observation ▪ Interview: Types of Interview ▪ Schedule, Questionnaire: Case study Extended Case-study ▪ Genealogical method ▪ Focus Group Discussion (FGD) ▪ Content Analysis ▪ The use of history, personal official and historical documents 	14 Hours
Unit III. The processing of data and Report writing.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sampling – types of sampling ▪ Classification and Tabulation ▪ Measures of central tendencies – Mean, Median, Mode. ▪ Dispersion and Measure of Dispersion ▪ Standard Deviation 	12 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correlation ▪ Chi-square Test 	
Unit IV : Participatory Approach in Research	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory learning and Assessment (PLA) ▪ Rural Rapid Appraisal (RRA) ▪ Participatory Rapid Assessment (PRA) ▪ Peoples participation in Research ▪ Peoples participation in Resource mapping ▪ Peoples participation in Village mapping ▪ Peoples participation in Development of Action plan 	12 Hours
Unit V: Use of Computers/Artificail Intelligence (AI) in research	
<p>Use of computers in the analysis of data operating system, office suite and statistical software packages –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SPSS, data handling using SPSS and data analysis ▪ Toolpak in Excel of MS Office creating document using word, editing and formatting text and inserting data bases. ▪ Excel work sheet, creating data files in excel, formatting cells. ▪ Introduction to AI 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A.Danda, <i>Research Methodology in Anthropology</i> 2. Blalock and Blalock, 1958, <i>Methodology in Social Research</i>, New York, Mc. Graw, Hill. 3. Chamber.R, Participatory Rural Appraisal- Analysis and Experience 4. Ellen.E.F.(Ed) <i>Ethnographic Research</i> 5. Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. 1952. <i>Methods in Social Research</i>, Tokyo Mc Grew, Hill. 6. Kel Rniger, F.W. <i>Foundations of Behavioral Research</i>. 7. Kluckhohn. C, <i>Use of Personal Documents in Anthropology</i> 8. Madriga Lorena, <i>Stastistics for Anthropology</i> 9. Pelto, P.S. and Pelto G.H. 1978 <i>Anthropological Research</i>, Cambridge, CUP. 10. Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: <i>Notes and Queries on Anthropology</i>, London, 1874 Reprint 1954. Rotuledge and Kegan Paul Ltd. 11. Russel, B.H. 1940. <i>Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology</i>, Altamira Press,London. 12. Selitz C, Jahoda S.C. Drutsch, M, Cook, S.W. 1976. <i>Research methods in social relations</i>, New York:HRW. 13. Wellar, S.C. <i>Systematic Data</i>. 	

14. Young, P.V. 1956. <i>Scientific Social surveys and Research</i> , New York Prentice-Hall.	
--	--

Paper Code and Name	A2ANT003T : ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	explain the significance of anthropology in archaeology and its relationship with other branches.
CO 2	understand the prehistoric period with reference to geological changes.
CO 3	identify the age of the artifacts through different archaeological methods
CO 4	name and identify various prehistoric stone tools.
CO 5	become familiar with different world civilizations.

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

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

--	--

Paper Code and Name	A2ANT004T : ANTHROPOLOGY OF DR. B.R.AMBEDKAR
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	explain the approaches to the study of Indian society.
CO 2	learn about Indian society on the basis of some key concepts developed by various anthropologists.
CO 3	learn about the contributions of some anthropologists to understanding Indian society and culture.
CO 4	analyze and understand the theory of Broken Men
CO 5	able to distinguish between touchable, untouchable and shudras

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Emergence and Growth of Anthropology in India	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Racial, Linguistic and social characteristics of Indian Population both tribal and non-tribal. ▪ Indian Population. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Traditional Indian Social structure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Varna- Brahamana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra ▪ Ashrama- Brahamacharya, Gruhastha, Vanaprashtha, Sanyasa ▪ Purusharthas- Artha, Kama, Moksha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth ▪ Castes in India ▪ Caste system ▪ Untouchables ▪ Purity and Pollution ▪ Infection of Imitation ▪ Structural basis of inequality of Indian society. 	16 Hours
Unit III : Religions in India	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society 	16 Hours
Unit IV : Approaches to the study of Indian society	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts of Sanscritization, Westernization 	10 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dominant caste ▪ Jajmani System ▪ Great Tradition, Little Tradition ▪ Parochialization, Universalization ▪ Nature–Man–Spirit Complex ▪ Broken Men 	
Unit V : India as a great civilization	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aesthetic and creative aspects of Indian civilization, music, dance theatre, sculpture, architecture and paintings. 	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allen, H.B. 1954 <i>Rural Reconstruction in Action</i>. Ithaca, CU Press. 2. Ambedkar, B.R- The Buddha and his Dhamma. 3. Ambedkar, B.R- The Untouchables: Who were they and why they became Untouchables. 4. Ambedkar, B.R- Who were the Shudras? : How they became to be the Fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society. 5. Ambedkar, B.R. - Annihilation of Caste. 6. Ambedkar, B.R.-Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and development. 7. Ashwini, Deshpande- The Grammar of Caste: Economic Discrimination in Contemporary India 8. Basham, A.L. 1982 <i>The wonder that was India</i>, London, Sidwick & Jackson. 9. Bhattacharya, S.N. 1959 <i>Village on the March</i>, Delhi Metropolitan 10. Cohen, B. India: <i>Social Anthropology of Civilization</i>. 11. Cohn & Singer (Eds) 1970 <i>Structure and Change in Indian Society</i>, Chicago; Aldine. 12. Coomarswamy, A.K. -<i>Hinduism and Buddhism</i>. 13. Dhidon, H.S.- <i>Leadership and Groups in a South Indian Village</i>. 14. Dube, S.C. 1958 <i>India's changing villages</i>, London: Routledge. 15. Dumont, L. 1970 <i>Homo Hierarchicus</i>, Delhi, Vikas Publishers. 16. Gore, M.S. 1973- <i>Some Aspects of Social Development</i>, Honk Kong, Peter Hodge. 17. Ishwaran, K. 1966 <i>Tradition and Economy in Village India</i>, Bombay, Allied Publishers. 18. Karve, I. 1961-<i>Hindu Society</i>, Poona, Deccan College. 19. Kroeber, A.L. 1963 <i>An Anthropologist looks at History</i>, Berkely, University of California Press. 20. Lewis, O. 1958.-<i>Village Life in Northern India</i>. Urbana, University of Illinois. 21. Madan, T.N. & G. Sarana 1962 <i>Indian Anthropology</i>, Bombay, Asia. 22. Majumdar, D.N. 1958- <i>Races and Cultures of India</i>. 	

<p>23. Mandelbaum, D.G. 1989 <i>Society in India</i>. Bombay: Popular</p> <p>24. Marriott, M. (ed) 1961 <i>Village India</i>, Bombay, Asia.</p> <p>25. Mehata, V.L. 1964 <i>Decentralized Economic Development</i>, Bombay, Khadi and Village Industries Commission.</p> <p>26. Nehru, Jawaharlal, 1981- <i>The Discovery of India</i>, New Delhi, J.N. Memorial Fund.</p> <p>27. Prabhu, P.N. 1958. <i>Hindu Social Organisation</i>, Bombay, Popular Publishers.</p> <p>28. Radhakrishna, S. 1927 <i>The Hindu view of Life or An Ideal view of Life or Eastern Religion and Western Thought</i>. London; Allen Unwin.</p> <p>29. Redfield, R. 1958 <i>Peasant society and culture</i>, Chicago University Press.</p> <p>30. Redfield, R. 1967 <i>Little Community</i>, Chicago, Chicago University Press.</p> <p>31. Ross, M.G. 1955- <i>Community Organization</i>, New York, Harper</p> <p>32. Srinivas, M.N. (Ed) 1960 <i>India's Villages</i>, Bombay, Asia.</p> <p>33. Srinivas, M.N. 1962 <i>Caste in Modern India</i>. Bombay, Asia.</p> <p>34. Srinivas, M.N. <i>Social Change in Modern India</i>.</p> <p>35. Valsan, E.H. 1970. <i>Community Development Programmes and Rural Government, Comparative studies of India and Phillippines</i>, New york, Praeger.</p> <p>36. Vidyarthi, L.P. & Roy, 1985 <i>Tribal Culture of India</i>, New Delhi, Concept.</p>	
---	--

Paper Code and Name	A2ANT205T : FOUNDATIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY (OPEN ELECTIVE)
----------------------------	--

COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

At the end of the course, students will be able to
--

CO 1	demonstrate mastery of basic socio-cultural anthropology vocabulary words and the analytical ideas that underlie their usage.
CO 2	understand biological and genetic aspects of human variation.
CO 3	apply anthropological terms and concepts in cross-cultural contexts to reflect and write substantively on ways in which human beings find fulfillment in community.
CO 4	understand prehistoric cultures through various stone tool typologies.
CO 5	critically evaluate popular representations of cultures and peoples around the world.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours
--------------------	-----------------------

	(Max.64)
Unit I : History, Meaning and Scope of Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other branches of Anthropology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social-Cultural Anthropology – Physical/Biological Anthropology – Archaeological Anthropology – Linguistic Anthropology. – Applied Anthropology ▪ Relationship with Life Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities and environmental Sciences. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Biological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human evolutionary studies ▪ Human variation ▪ Human Genetics ▪ Human Growth and development. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Social Cultural Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culture, society, community. ▪ Human Institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Family – Marriage – Kinship – Religion ▪ Development and Change ▪ Research Methods: Tools and Technique. 	12 Hours
Unit IV : Archaeological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning and scope, ▪ Branches of Archaeology. ▪ Tool techniques and types. ▪ Dating methods: relative and absolute ▪ Cultural evolution ▪ Broad outlines of pre-historic cultures and chronology. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Linguistic Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anthropology and Linguistics ▪ Speech, language and dialect. ▪ Semantics and Lexicon 	12 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phonetics and phonemix ▪ Morphemix and syntax socio-linguistics. 	
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ardeuer E. Social Anthropology and language. 2. Bhattacharya D.K. Prehistoric Archaeology. 3. Bohanan, Paul 1963. Social Anthropology 4. Bright W. Socio-Linguistics. 5. Buettner Janusch J 1969 Origins of man. 6. Chomsky N. Syntactic Structures 7. Das B.M. Outlines of Physical Anthropology. 8. Ember and Ember 1977. Anthropology. 9. Gleanson H.A. An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics. 10. Hammond P.B. (ed). Cultural and Social Anthropology. 11. Hammond Peter (ed) 1964. Physical Anthropology and Archaeology. 12. Majumdar and Madan, 1957. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. 13. Misra V.N. et.al. (Ed) 1964. Indian Prehistory. 14. Pike – Phonemics. 15. Rami Reddy V. Physical Anthropology, Human evolution and Genetics. 16. Sankalia A.D. 1964. Stone Age tools, their techniques, names and functions. 17. Shapiro H.L. (ed) 1971. Man, culture and society. 18. Stein and Rowe 1978. Physical Anthropology. 19. Tylor S.A. Cognitive Anthropology. 	20.

Paper Code and Name	A2ANT006P : PRACTICALS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	take the printed impressions of the palm and identify various pattern types.
CO 2	draw the main line formula and understand the pattern
CO 3	draw and name different prehistoric stone tools.
CO 4	identify and describe various prehistoric stone tools.
CO 5	identify ancient pottery wares, bone and iron tools.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours
--------------------	-----------------------

	(Max.64)
Dermatoglyphics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ability to take inked impressions and to identify the pattern types and main line formula on finger palm prints of at least 10 individuals. 	32 Hours
Archaeological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prehistory: Identification, drawing and description of the prescribed representative tool types: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods. ▪ Sketches of various forms of Pottery wares, Bone tools and Iron tools available in the Department. 	32 Hours

Paper Code and Name	A3ANT001T : ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	distinguish the classical theories of culture like evolutionism, diffusions and culture area.
CO 2	understand historical particularism and neo-evolutionism.
CO 3	learn about functionalism, structuralism and other more recent theories.
CO 4	formulate research questions and hypotheses, testing of hypotheses, etc.
CO 5	perform Restudy and Reinterpretation in Anthropology

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Evolutionism	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nineteenth Century Evolutionism - Tylor and Morgan ▪ Criticism of Nineteenth Century Evolutionism ▪ Evolutionism in Biology and Anthropology compared - Julian Huxley. ▪ Contemporary trends in Evolutionary Studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Universal Evolution 	14 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multilinear Evolution ○ Specific and General Evolution ▪ Diffusionism: Criticism of British and German–Austrian Schools of Thought and American Distributionists. ▪ Historical Particularism: Franz Boas and his contributions ▪ Criticism of ‘The Comparative Method’ ▪ Comparison in Anthropology: Nature, Purpose and Methods: Radcliffe-Brown, Fred Eggan, Oscar Lewis and Gopala Sarana. 	
Unit II : Culture and Personality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance of psychological categories and approaches for culture and personality studies in Anthropology. ▪ Patterns Of Culture ▪ Basic Personality Structure ▪ Modal Personality ▪ National character studies ▪ Studies of culture at a distance ▪ Recent trends in Psychological Anthropology 	12 Hours
Unit III : Functionalism	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Malinowski’s contribution ▪ Radcliffe-Brown’s arguments ▪ Relevance of the concepts of Manifest and Latent functions Eufunction/Dysfunction ▪ Function and Cause ▪ Structural functionalism: Radcliffe-Brown, Firth, Fortes and Nadel ▪ Social structure ▪ Societal structure. ▪ Relationship between Linguistics and Anthropology ▪ Structuralism of Levi Strauss ▪ Leach’s view of Social Structure as a model. ▪ The Structuralist method in the study of myth and alliance. ▪ Ethno science ▪ New ethnography ▪ Formal semantic analysis. 	14 Hours
Unit IV : Social Anthropology and History	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Critical Examination of the plea for the unity of method in natural and social sciences. ▪ Scientific and Humanistic approaches to be distinguished. ▪ The nature of Anthropological method and the notion of its autonomy. ▪ Explanation in Science and in History: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hempelian covering law model of explanation. 	12 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Possibility and nature of explanation in Social-Cultural Anthropology. ▪ Restudy and Reinterpretation in Anthropology. 	
Unit V : Symbolism and Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution of Schneider, Needham and Turner. ▪ Interpretive Anthropology: Contribution of Greetz. ▪ Post modernism and Anthropology. 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abraham Kardiner, Individual and Society 2. Benedict . R, Patterns of Culture 3. Evans Pritchard, E.E. 1963 Social Anthropology and other Essay Glencoe: Free Press. 4. Firth, R. (Ed) 1960 <i>Man and Culture (Selected Essays)</i>, London: routledge. 5. Firth, R. 1963 <i>Elements of social organization</i>. Boston: Beacon. 6. Harris, M. 1962 <i>The Rise of Anthropological Theory</i>.London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 7. Hempel, C.G. 1963 <i>Aspects of Scientific Explanation</i>, Newyork, Free Press. 8. Herskovits, M.J. 1960 <i>Man and his works</i>, New York, Knopf. 9. Honigmann, J.J. 1973 <i>Handbook of Cultural and Social Anthropology</i>, R and Mc. Nally&Co, Chicago. 10. Honigmann, J.J. Culture and Personality 11. Kroeber, A.L. 1968 <i>The Nature of Culture</i>, Chicago University Press. 12. Kuper A, Anthropology and Anthropologist The British School 1971- 1972 13. Leach, E.R. 1964 <i>Political Systems of Highland Burma</i>, Lodnon, Bell. 14. Levi-Strauss. C. 1968 <i>Structural Anthropology</i>, Lodnon: Allen 15. Manners, R & D. Kaplan (ed) 1969 <i>Theory in Anthropology</i>. London : Routledge. 16. Mead and Metraux Study of Culture at a distance 17. Merton, R.F. 1962 <i>Social Theory and Social structure</i>, Glencoe, Free Press. 18. Nadel, S.F. 1965 <i>The Theory of Social Structure</i>, London: Cohn and West. 19. Nagel, E. 1968 <i>The Structure of Science</i>, Lodnon: Routledge. 20. Naroll and Naroll, Main Currents in Anthropological Theories 21. Radcliff-Brown, A.R. 1976 <i>Structure and Function in Primitive Society</i>. London:R&K Paul. 22. Redfield, R. 1962 <i>Human Nature and the Study of society</i>. 23. Sarana. G. 1975 <i>The Methodology of Anthropological Comparisons</i>, 	

<p>Tucson, Univ. of Arizona.</p> <p>24. Schneider and other <i>Symbolic Anthropology: A Reader in the study of symbolic and meanings.</i></p> <p>25. Spencer, R.F.(ed) 1954 <i>Method and Perspective in Anthropology.</i> Minnesota University Press.</p> <p>26. Turner, V.W. 1981 <i>Forest of Symbols.</i> Ithaca: Cornell University Press.</p> <p>27. White, L.A. 1959 <i>Evolution of Culture,</i> New York: Mc. Graw Hill</p> <p>28. Wyler, S. (ed) 1969 <i>Cognitive Anthropology,</i> New York, H.R.W.</p>	
---	--

Paper Code and Name	A3ANT002T: PALEOANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	understand different modern evolutionary theories and principles.
CO 2	demonstrate the morphological changes of primates in the course of evolution.
CO 3	become familiar with the hominid evolution and their molecular basis.
CO 4	demonstrate the origin of different races.
CO 5	become familiar with the human and non-human social behavior.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Palaeontological Principles	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Speciation ▪ Irreversibility ▪ Orthogenesis ▪ Parallelism and Convergence ▪ Adaptive radiation and extinction. ▪ Principles of modern synthetic theory of evolution. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Primate Evolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evolution of primates with reference to dentition, skull, limbs, brain 	10 Hours

and special sense organs.	
Unit III : Hominid Progression	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ramapithecus ▪ Australopithecus. ▪ Homo erectus ▪ Neanderthal & Neanderthal problem. ▪ Homo sapiens ▪ Tools and evolution of man. ▪ Recent advances in human evolution. ▪ Molecular basis of human origin. 	20 Hours
Unit IV : Origin of Races	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fossil men and origin of races ▪ A critical examination of Coon's thesis. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Ethology and Human Evolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social behaviour of non-human primates. ▪ Evolution of human behaviour. 	10 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beuttner Janusch J. : Origins of Man 2. Buettner, Janusch, J. : Physical anthropology: A Perspective 3. Campbell Bernard: Human Evolution 4. Chiarelli, A.B. :Evolution of Primates : An introduction to the Biology of Man 5. Devar I. (ed) :Primate behaviour, field studies, monkeys and apes. 6. Krauss Bertram: The basis of human evolution. 7. Le Gros Clark : The fossil evidence of human evolution. 8. Loring Brace :Man in evolution perspective 9. Montegue Ashley: The origin and evolution of man. 10. Nelson, H and Jurmain, R. : Introduction to Physical Anthropology 11. Sphuler J.N. (Ed):Evolution of man's capacity for cultures. 12. Stein and Rowe:The new Physical anthropology 13. Washburn S.L. (Ed):Social life of early man. 14. Wood A.B.: Evolution. 15. Young J.S.:Emergence of man. 	

Paper Code and Name	DSE-A A3ANT003AT : ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	demonstrate different concepts of mating systems and their biological consequences.
CO 2	become familiar with different concepts of human growth and development
CO 3	understand aging and senescence and factors affecting the same.
CO 4	demonstrate applied aspects of biological anthropology.
CO 5	apply bio-statistical methods in understanding population variation.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Genetic structure of Human Populations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concept of genetic polymorphism. ▪ Mendelian Populations ▪ Random mating. ▪ Hardy Weinberg Law ▪ Inbreeding, out breeding. ▪ Biological effects of mating systems. 	12 Hours
Unit II : The concept of Human Growth and Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Genetics of Growth. ▪ Methods of studying Growth. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stages of growth – Prenatal, natal, infant, child hood, adolescence, maturity, senescence. ▪ Factors controlling growth and development ▪ Human Ecology : Nutritional ecology, climatic adaptation and disease. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Aging and Senescence	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Theories and Observations ▪ Biological and Chronological ▪ Longevity ▪ Socio-cultural, Biological and Genetic factors in ageing. 	10 Hours
Unit IV : Applied Biological Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anthropology of sports ▪ Kineanthropology and Ergonomics ▪ Nutritional Anthropology ▪ Anthropology in the designing of defense and other equipments. ▪ Forensic Anthropology: methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Age, sex and population variation in the physiological characteristics of man	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hb level, body, fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural, and socio-economic groups. ▪ Impact of smoking, air, water and sound pollution, alcoholism, drugs and occupational hazards on human health. ▪ Bio statistics and its application in Biological Anthropology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chi square analysis – Correlation co-efficient – Linkage analysis – Regression co-efficient – T-test – F- test, – Penrose test – Mahalanobis D² test – Sangvi's test. 	16 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arnold Henry:Population. 2. Brace Loring (Ed) 1976:Man in Evolutionary Perspective, New York, Willey. 3. Buettener – Janusch John:Origins of Man, New Delhi, Willey Eastern. 	

<p>1969</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Clark Le Gross 1969: The Fossil Evidence for Human Evolution, Chicago University Press. 5. Campbell, Bernard 1967: Human Evolution, London: Heinemann Educational Books. 6. Devore (ed) 1965: Primate Behavior, Field Studies – Monkeys and Apes. New York: Holt. 7. Dobzhansky, Theodosius : Mankind Evolving. 8. Goldschmidt 1963: Genetics of Migrant and Isolated Populations, New York; Williams and Wilkins. 9. Harrison G.A. et.al. (Ed) 1990: Human Biology, Oxford 10. Kraus Bertram – 1964: The basis of Human Evolution, Chicago, C U P. 11. Lerner Michael et.al. 1976: Heredity, Evolution and Society. San Francisco; Freeman. 12. Levine R.P. 1968: Genetics, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 13. Leviton Max and Montagu Ashley Text book of Human Genetics. 1977 14. McKusick Victor K.: Human Genetics. 15. Mishra B.D.: An Introduction to the study of population. 16. Montagu Ashley: The Origin and Evolution of Man. 1964, Glencoe, Free Press. 17. Morris L.N. et.al. 1973: Human Populations, Genetic Variation and Evolution. Aylesbury, ITC. 18. New York Academic. 1976. 19. Shryock Henry S. & Siegel Jacob. S.: The Methods & Material of Demography, 20. Sol Tax (ed) 1960: Evolution after Darwin Vol.I. Chicago, Chicago University Press. 21. Spuhler J.N. (Ed): Evolution of Man's capacity for cultures. 22. Stern Curt, 1960: Principles of Human Genetics, San Francisco: Freeman. 23. Washburn S.L. (ed): Social Life of Early Man. 24. Williams J.K.: Evolution and Origins: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology 25. Winchester A.M. 1977: Genetics Boston; Mifflin. 26. Young J.Z.: Emergence of Man. 	
--	--

<p>Paper Code and Name</p>	<p>DSE-B</p> <p>A3ANT003BT : HUMAN BIOLOGY</p>
---------------------------------------	--

COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	describe the anthropological significance of human biology and explain the population growth and the theories
CO 2	comprehend the human physiological and behavioral responses to extreme climatic conditions
CO 3	identify the growth pattern and stages with reference to genetic and environmental factors
CO 4	explain the energy requirement by population, occupation and age, sex categories
CO 5	perceive the body composition and classify them to examine the hemoglobin variations in populations, their responses and association with diseases like malaria etc. and comprehend the evolutionary processes and their effect on human populations.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction to Human Biology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning, scope and development of human biology ▪ Major problems in human population biology and the IBP approach. 	12 Hours
Unit II : Growth and Development in Populations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growth from conception to maturity senescence differences in physique. ▪ Factors controlling growth and development in populations. 	14 Hours
Unit III : Human Adaptation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutritional and diet survey method ▪ Nutritional requirements for normal growth from infancy to old age. 	10 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The energy value of foods; undernutrition, and malnutrition. ▪ Nutritional adaptation in Man. ▪ Human adaptation - physiological adaptation to heat, cold and high altitude. 	
Unit IV : Human Variation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blood pressure: age and sex variation. ▪ Human body composition: body density, lean body mass and body fat, muscular strength, work capacity. ▪ Human hemoglobin synthesis, normal and abnormal Hb types Thalassaemia association. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Genetic implications of Demography	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population structure: naturing patterns of population; population structure, subdivision size and composition ▪ Heredity-environment interaction - different approaches 	16 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baker, P.T. and The Biology of Human Adaptability Weiner (Eds.) 2. Beal, Virginia. Nutrition and the Life Span 3. Beutler, E. Red Cell Metabolism: A Manual of Biochemical Methods 4. Bogue, D. Principles of Demography 5. Brock and Mayo. The Biochemical Genetics of Man 6. Burdette, W.J. Methodology in Human Genetics 7. Craig. Human Development 8. Dixit, M. Human Nutrition Principles and Applications in India 9. Emery A.E.H. Elements of Medical Genetics 10. Eveleth, P.B. and Worldwide variations in Human Growth Tanner, J.M. 11. Forbes, G.B. Human Body Composition 	

<p>12. Gopaldas and Sheshadri. Nutrition Monitoring and Assessment</p> <p>13. Harris and Hopkinson. A Handbook of Electrophoresis</p> <p>14. Harrison et.al. Human Biology: An Introduction to Human Evolution, Variation, Growth and Adaptation</p> <p>15. Harrison G.A. and The Structure of Human Population Boyce, J.</p> <p>16. Harrison, G.A. Human Biology</p> <p>17. Lohman, T.G. Advances in Body Composition Assessment</p> <p>18. Sheldon, W.H. et.al. Varieties of Human Physique</p> <p>19. Singh, I.P. and Anthropometry Bhasin, M.K.</p> <p>20. Singh, S.P. Sidhu, L.S. Skeletal Maturity and Singh, J.</p> <p>21. Sodhi, H.S. Sports Anthropometry</p> <p>22. Sol Tax. Action Anthropology</p> <p>23. Tanner, J.M. Fetus into Man</p> <p>24. Weiner, J.S. and Human Biology - A guide to field methods Laurie, J.A.</p> <p>25. Weiss, K.M. and Demographic Genetics Ballonoff P.A.</p> <p>26. Williams, S.R. Essentials of Nutrition and Diet Therapy</p> <p>27. Willigt, J.V. Applied Anthropology - An Introduction</p> <p>28. Wright, S. Evolution, Genetics and Population</p> <p>29. Yunis, J.J. (Ed) Biochemical Methods in Red Cell Genetics</p>	
---	--

Paper Code and Name	A3ANT004T: ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY
--------------------------------	--

COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	understand different aspects of human fertility
CO 2	demonstrate different methods of studying demography.
CO 3	understand different demographic rates and ratios.
CO 4	demonstrate different factors affecting demographic events.
CO 5	become familiar with different population policies.

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

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

Paper Code and Name	A3ANT205T : FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY (OPEN ELECTIVE)
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	demonstrate the anthropological view on forensic science and crime investigation.
CO 2	identify the individuals on the basis of skeletal remains and other recent trends.

CO 3	demonstrate the significance of dermatoglyphics in crime investigation.
CO 4	become familiar with the identification of individuals through anthropometry and body fluids.
CO 5	understand paternity dispute through different approaches.

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

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

Paper Code and Name	A3ANT006P : PRACTICALS IN ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	

CO 1	demonstrate different muscular attachments and their functions.
CO 2	demonstrate different angles and measurements on human bones.
CO 3	determine abo, rh and mns blood groups with the help of test tube method.
CO 4	demonstrate the recording of human blood pressure levels.
CO 5	determine sickling of erythrocytes and abnormal haemoglobins.

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

Paper Code and Name	A4ANT001T : ANTHROPOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY
----------------------------	--

COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	describe the major developments in the history of anthropology.
CO 2	recognize and assess ethical considerations in contemporary anthropological inquiry.
CO 3	apply competing theoretical approaches to generate alternative interpretations of the same anthropological data.
CO 4	understand emic and etic approaches in research
CO 5	critically examine 19 th century anthropologists

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethnoscience ▪ New Ethnography and formal Semantic Analysis ▪ Emic and Etic Approaches. ▪ Interpretive Anthropology ▪ Contribution of Clifford Geertz and Thick description. ▪ Post-Modern trends in Anthropology ▪ Critique of the principle of value neutrality in classical Anthropological Research 	14 Hours
Unit V : Reinterpretation in Anthropology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restudy and reinterpretation ▪ The methodological implications of the difference between the work of 19th century anthropologists and re-interpretation of the contemporary ethnographies: Leach, Needham, Loynsbury 	12 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evans Pritchard, E.E. 1963 <i>Social Anthropology and other Essays</i> Glencoe: Free Press. 2. Firth, R. (Ed) 1960 <i>Man and Culture (Selected Essays)</i>, London: Routledge. 3. Firth, R. 1963 <i>Elements of social organization</i>. Boston: Beacon. 4. Geertz, C. <i>Interpretation of Cultures</i>. 5. Harris, M. 1962 <i>The Rise of Anthropological Theory</i>. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 6. Hempel, C.G. 1963 <i>Aspects of Scientific Explanation</i> New York, Free Press. 7. Herskovits, M.J. 1960 <i>Man and his works</i>, New York: Knopf. 8. Honigmann, J.J. 1973 <i>Handbook of Cultural and Social Anthropology</i>, Chicago: Rand Mc. Nally & Co.,. 9. Kroeber, A.L. 1968 <i>The Nature of Culture</i>, Chicago: University Press. 10. Leach, E.R. 1964 <i>Political Systems of Highland Burma</i>, London: Bell. 11. Levi-Strauss. C. 1968 <i>Structural Anthropology</i>, London: Allen 12. Manners, R & D. Kaplan (ed) 1969 <i>Theory in Anthropology</i>. London: Routledge. 13. Marcus and Fisher <i>Writing Cultures</i>. 14. Merton, R.F. 1962 <i>Social Theory and Social structure</i>, Glencoe: Free Press. 15. Nadel, S.F. 1965 <i>The Theory of Social Structure</i>, London: Cohn and West. 16. Nagel, E. 1968 <i>The Structure of Science</i>, London: Routledge. 17. Radcliff-Brown, A.R. 1976 <i>Structure and Function in Primitive Society</i>. London: R&K Paul. 18. Redfield, R. 1962 <i>Human Nature and the Study of society</i>. 	

<p>19. Sarana. G.1975 <i>The Methodology of Anthropological Comparisons</i>, Tucson: Univ. of Arizona.</p> <p>20. Schneider et. al., <i>Symbolic Anthropology: A Reader in the study of symbolic and meanings</i>.</p> <p>21. Schneider, D.M. <i>Culture and Kinship</i>.</p> <p>22. Spencer, R.F.(ed) 1954 <i>Method and Perspective in Anthropology</i>. Minnesota University Press.</p> <p>23. Turner, V.W. 1981 <i>Forest of Symbols</i>. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.</p> <p>24. White, L.A.1959 <i>Evolution of Culture</i>, New York: Mc. Graw Hill</p> <p>25. Wyler, S. (ed) 1969 <i>Cognitive Anthropology</i>, New York, H.R.W.</p>	
--	--

Paper Code and Name	A4ANT002T: HUMAN GENETICS
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	understand different concepts of human genetics and its relationship with other sciences and medicine.
CO 2	demonstrate different methods used in studying human genetics
CO 3	identify different chromosomal aberrations
CO 4	understand different concepts in human bio-chemical genetics.
CO 5	demonstrate different aspects of applied human genetics.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Mendelian Genetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning and Scope of Human Genetics. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historical Development of the science of Human Genetics. ▪ Major branches of Human Genetics, its relationship with other sciences and medicine. ▪ Mendel's Laws of Heredity in the light of Chromosome theory ▪ Gene theory and Molecular concept of DNA. ▪ Gene Action 	14 Hours
Unit II : Methods in Human Genetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pedigree analysis ▪ Twin study ▪ Foster child and co-twin method ▪ Cytogenetic methods ▪ Biochemical methods ▪ Immunological methods ▪ Recombinant DNA technology ▪ Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) ▪ Southern blotting ▪ Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). 	12 Hours
Unit III : Human Cytogenetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Normal chromosomal component ▪ Numerical and structural Aberrations ▪ Autosomal aberrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Down's Syndrome – Patan's Syndrome – Edward's syndrome – Criduchat syndrome ▪ Sex chromosomal aberrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Turner's syndrome – Klinefelter Syndrome – Super females – Mosaics and chimeras 	10 Hours
Unit IV : Human Biochemical Genetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inborn errors of metabolism; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Phenyl Ketone Urea – Galactoscinia – Alkaptonurea – Albinism. ▪ Proteins and Enzymes in the blood ▪ Hemoglobin and Hemoglobin variants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Haptoglobin – Transferrin – Group Specific Component – Glucose-6-phosphate Dehydrogenase deficiency 	14 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Phosphoglucomutase Acid Phosphatase, – Adenylate Kinase, – Serum choline-esterase. 	
Unit V : Applied Human Genetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DNA finger printing ▪ Paternity Diagnosis ▪ Eugenics ▪ Genetic Screening for inherited diseases ▪ Genetic Engineering ▪ Gene cloning ▪ Genomic Study ▪ Human Genome Project ▪ Genetic Counseling ▪ Gene Therapy ▪ DNA technology. ▪ Prevention and Cure of Hereditary diseases. ▪ Anthropogenetics in medicine ▪ Serogenetics and Cytogenetics in Reproductive Biology. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leviton Max & Montagu Ashley 1977Text Book of Human Genetics, New York, OUP. 2. Harrison G.A. Et.al. Human Biology 3. Stern Curt, 1960 Principles of Human Genetics, Sanfranscisco, Freeman. 4. Levine R.P. 1968 Genetics, New York, Holt. 5. Mc. Kusick Victor A. Human Genetics. 6.Thompson and Thompson, 1986Genetics and Medicine, W.B. Saunders Company, London. 7. Winchester A.M. 1974, Genetics, New Delhi, Oxford IBH. 8. Morris L.N. 1973 Human Populations, Genetics, Variation and Evolution, Aylesbury ITC. 9. Berner, Michael, et.al.Heredity, Evolution and Society. 10. Harris H. 1980 The Principles of Human Biochemical Genetics. 11. Gilbert 1969 Genetic Markers in Human Blood. 	

<p>12. Garrod Archibald Sir, 1968 Inborn Errors of Metabolism, Chicago II Year Book Medical.</p> <p>13. Wittinghal Human Genetics.</p> <p>14. Roberts, 1960 An Introduction to Medical Genetics, London: OUP.</p> <p>15. Brock D.J.M. and Mayo O (Ed) The Biochemical Genetics of Man: Academic Press London.</p> <p>16. Carter T.P. & Willey A.M. (Ed) 1985 Genetic Diseases: Screening and Management. Liss: New York.</p> <p>17. Cavalli-Sforza L.L. and Bodmer W.F. 1971 The Genetics of Human Populations. Freeman, San Francisco.</p> <p>18. Emery A.E.H. 1984 An Introduction to Recombinant DNA; John Wiley Chichester.</p> <p>19. Goodman M. and Tashjan R.E. (eds) 1976 Molecular Anthropology. Plenum Press New York.</p> <p>20. Karp, L.E. 1977 Genetic Engineering – Threat or Promise, Chicago, Nelson Hall.</p> <p>21. Nei M. 1987 Molecular Evolutionary Genetics, Columbia University Press, New York.</p> <p>22. Rao C.R., 1972 Advanced Statistical Methods in Biometric Research.</p> <p>23. Steinberg A.G. & Bearn A.G. (Eds) 1981 Progress in Medical Genetics, Vol. I to X; Grune and Stratton.</p> <p>24. Vogel F. & Motulsky A.G. 1986 Human Genetics: Problems and Approaches, Springer Verlag Berlin.</p> <p>25. Winnacker Ern. 1967 From genes to clones – Introduction to Gene Technology, New Delhi, Panima Educational BK.</p> <p>26. Williamson R. (Ed). 1981 Genetic Engineering, London Academic Press.</p>	
---	--

Paper Code and Name	A4ANT003T : FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	demonstrate the anthropological view on forensic science and crime investigation.
CO 2	identify the individuals on the basis of skeletal remains and other recent trends.
CO 3	demonstrate the significance of dermatoglyphics in crime investigation.
CO 4	become familiar with the identification of individuals through anthropometry and body fluids.
CO 5	understand paternity dispute through different approaches.

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attribution of sex and reconstruction of stature from skeletal remains 	10 Hours
Unit III : Dermatoglyphics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dermatoglyphics in Forensic Anthropology. ▪ Finger prints tracing and developing techniques ▪ Classification of finger prints. ▪ Use of palm, and sole prints including sole marks ▪ Analysis of ridge and crease characters. 	12 Hours
Unit IV : Anthropometry	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personal Identification, somatometric measurements and somatoscopic observations. ▪ Identification through mannerisms, scars, occupational marks, hand writing etc. ▪ Analysis of hair structure and types. ▪ Body fluids viz., blood, semen, saliva, urine and sweat. 	14 Hours
Unit V : Disputed paternity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disputed paternity and different approaches to solve it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Morphological – Serological – Cytogenetic etc. ▪ Recent trend in personal identification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reconstruction of facial physiognomy – DNA finger printing, – Computer applications. 	14 Hours
REFERENCES	
16. Boorman and Dodd :Blood Group Serology Bridges:Practical Finger Printing 17. Brothwell, D.R. (Ed :Dental Anthropology 18. Chatterjee:Finger, Palm and Sole Prints 19. Chatterjee, J.B. : Haematological Techniques 20. Cherril, F.R.:Fingerprint systems at Scotland 21. Gilbert, H.R.:Genetic markers in Human Blood 22. Kind, Stuart and Science Against Crime 23. Lundquist, F and A.S. Curry Methods in Forensic Sciences 24. Ment:Modern Trends in Forensic Medicine 25. Michael Kirk, P.L.:Crime Investigation 26. Nicoles:Methods in Forensic Science 27. Steward, T.D.:Forensic Anthropology 28. Symans, J.:Crime and Detection 29. Turner : Forensic Science and Laboratory Techniques	

30. Yunis, J.J. (Ed): Biochemical methods in Red cell Genetics	
--	--

Paper Code and Name	DSE-A A4ANT004AT: SPORTS ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	understand the use of anthropological knowledge in understanding sports.
CO 2	understand body proportionality and sports performance.
CO 3	understand body composition and sports performance.
CO 4	demonstrate different methods of studying human physique
CO 5	become familiar with different sports played by different races, gender and physically challenged groups.

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

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

Paper Code and Name	DSE-B A4ANT004BT: HUMAN GROWTH AND NUTRITION
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	define and differentiate between growth and development, as well as explain other associated key concepts and the history of growth studies
CO 2	identify various methods employed in studying growth and development
CO 3	examine the roles of heredity and environment in growth spurt, the trends of growth pattern and the causes
CO 4	appreciate the socio-cultural attributes of food as perceived by the community, and understand the epidemiological aspects of health, disease, morbidity, malnutrition and their causes
CO 5	recognise specific problems related to growth and nutrition among infants, pregnant mothers etc. and examine the Govt. programmes on food and nutrition.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Unit I : Introduction to Human Growth and Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-natal and post-natal - definition; history of growth studies; ▪ Patterns of growth: Infancy, childhood Juvenile, adolescence, adulthood, senility ▪ Human growth curves ▪ Basic methods of growth studies - cross sectional; longitudinal, mixed longitudinal 	16 Hours

Unit II : Factors affecting Growth and Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factors for and/or against growth - genetics of growth; heredity and environment ▪ Concept of age - chronological, skeletal, dental, morphological and based on body size ▪ Changing human growth patterns i.e. secular trend ▪ Effects of agricultural intensification, industrialization, modernization; migration; urbanisation. 	12 Hours
Unit III : Human Growth and Nutrition	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic terms and concepts: Socio-cultural attributes of foods, hot, cold, preferences and avoidances, nutrition, nutrients; malnutrition, under nutrition, over nutrition, obesity etc. ▪ Types, functions and uses of nutrients: broad view, special problems related to growth and nutrition ▪ Groups at risk: infants, pregnant and lactating mothers, old age problems; ▪ Birthweight variations; abnormal growth, growth failure (screening); surveillance during famine and war, ▪ Determinants of nutritional levels: anthropometric; clinical signs, biochemical health; diet and nutrition; socio-economic-assessment, ▪ Evaluation, monitoring and surveillance; concept of standard and/or reference values of growth and nutritional status. 	12 Hours
Unit IV : Nutrition and Government Programmes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Govt. programmes: ANP, ICDS, SNP, mid-day meal programme; vitamin 'A' prophylaxis programme; nutritional anaemia prophylaxis programme; goitre control programme, nicotinic acid deficiency Vit. C, Vit. D, deficiency. ▪ Sociocultural and biological dimensions of old age. 	12 Hours
Unit V : Health and Epidemiological aspect	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Epidemiology: definition, scope approach and uses ▪ Analytical Epidemiology - case control study and cohort study - screening for disease ▪ General concepts - immunization; malnutrition, morbidity and mortality - perinatal, neonatal - causes; ▪ Role of maternal education; Injections: diarrhoea, dysentery, dehydration, amoebiasis, respiratory infection, pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, chicken pox, worm infestation, skin infection, fevers, TB, AIDS; 	12 Hours

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and nutrition education - at home and for community 	
REFERENCES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harrison et.al. (Ed): Human Biology: An introduction to Human Evolution, Variation, Growth and Adaptation 2. Garn and Shamir: Methods of Research in Human Growth 3. Tanner, J.M.: Growth in Adolescence 4. Tanner, J.M.: From Fetus into Man 5. Watson and Lowery: Growth and Development of Children 6. Jelliff, D.B.: Community Nutritional Assessment with special reference to Less technically developed countries 7. Dixit: Human Nutrition: Principles and Applications in India 8. Shanti, G.: Nutrition and Child Care - A Practical Guide 9. Winer and Lourie: Human Biology - A guide to Field Methods, IBP Handbook No. 9 	

Paper Code and Name	A4ANT005F : FIELD WORK AND DISSERTATION
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	record a journal of their experience during the service learning experience.
CO 2	apply the knowledge gained by coursework to the real world, through service learning.
CO 3	relate their service learning experience to their coursework in anthropology and other disciplines.
CO 4	able to generate primary and secondary data
CO 5	expertise in data editing, data correction and data analysis

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field Work in a tribal, rural or urban community or a special group under supervision of teachers continuously for not less than one month. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A field report based on the fieldwork shall be presented for examination. A 	

viva-voce examination will be conducted on relevant topics.	
100 Marks for this paper shall be distributed as follows: Field Report based on field work 60 marks Viva-voce Examination 20 marks Internal Assessment 20 Marks	
REFERENCES	
1. Barlett F.C.: The Study of Society (Selected Chapters) 2. Murdock G.P. et.al.: Outlines of Cultural Materials (Selected Chapters) 3. Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland – <i>Notes and queries on Anthropology.</i>	

Paper Code and Name	A4ANT006P : PRACTICALS IN HUMAN GENETICS
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)	
At the end of the course, students will be able to	
CO 1	determine various serum protein polymorphisms.
CO 2	determine different red blood cell enzyme polymorphisms.
CO 3	determine colour deficiency and phenyl thio carbamide.
CO 4	record blood and urine sugar levels.
CO 5	estimate blood cholesterol and lipids.

PARTICULARS	Teaching Hours (Max.64)
Serum Protein Polymorphisms	

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

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS

Formative Assessment	10 marks
Summative Assessment	10 marks

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
Karnatak University Dharwad
M.Sc. Anthropology

Question paper pattern

PART-A	
Answer any Four questions given below: 5 marks	
Each question carry equal marks	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

7	
---	--

PART-B	
Answer any Three questions given below: 10 marks	
Each question carry equal marks	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

PART-C	
Answer any Two questions given below: 15 marks	
Each question carry equal marks	
13	
14	
15	
16	