KANNUR UNIVERSITY

(Abstract)

MA Anthropology Programme (CBCSS) in the University Department w.e.f 2020 admission-- Inclusion of Core Course MAANT01C05-Indian Anthropologists in the I semester and inclusion of New Elective Courses in the II,III & IV semester - Modified Scheme & Syllabus of the programme w.e.f 2022 admission-Implemented-Order issued.

ACADEMIC C SECTION

Acad/C1/13663/2020   Dated: 19.11.2022

Read:-1.U.O.No.Acad/C1/13663/2020 Dated: 15.01.2021 and 03.11.2022

2.Minutes of the meeting of the Department Council , Department of Anthropology held on 27.09.2022

3.Letter from Head of the Department, Department of Anthropology dated 28.09.2022 forwarding the modified Scheme & Syllabus along with opinion of External Experts

ORDER

1. As per paper read (1) above, revised Scheme, Syllabus of M A Anthropology programme (CBCSS) and its modification were implemented w.e.f 2020 admission and 2021 admission respectively in the Department of Anthropology, Dr.Janaki Ammal Campus, Thalassery.

2. As per paper read (2) above, the Department Council, Department of Anthropology held on 27.09.2022 resolved to approve the modified Scheme & Syllabus of the M A Anthropology with the following changes, w.e.f 2022 admission.

- Included one Core Course 'MAANT01C05-Indian Anthropologists' in the first semester
- Included MAANT02E03-Applied Anthropology, 'MAANT02E05-Anthropology of Disasters' as Elective Courses in the second semester.
- Included 'MAANT02E07- Social Exclusion and Inclusion Policy', 'MAANT02E09-Anthropology of Food' as Elective Courses in the third semester
- Included 'MAANT04E12-Ethnography', 'MAANT04E14-Political Anthropology', 'MAANT04E15-Ethics of Anthropological Research' as Elective Courses in the fourth semester.

3. The modified Scheme Syllabus of M.A.Anthropology Programme (CBCSS,w.e.f 2022), was duly scrutinized by Subject Experts and they recommended the Syllabus, for implementation

4. Further, the Head, Department of Anthropology, submitted the modified Scheme& Syllabus of M A Anthropology programme(CBCSS), for implementation w.e.f 2022 admission, as per paper read (3) above.

5. The Vice Chancellor, after considering the matter in detail, and in exercise of the powers of the Academic Council conferred under section 11 (I) of KU Act 1996 accorded sanction to implement modified Scheme and Syllabus M A Anthropology programme (CBCSS) at the Department of Anthropology, Dr.Janaki Ammal Campus, Palayad, Thalassery, w.e.f 2022 admission, as detailed in para (2) above, and to report the same to Academic Council.

6. Modified Scheme & Syllabus for M A Anthropology programme(CBCSS) w.e.f 2022 admission in the University Department, is appended and uploaded on the University website. (www.kannuruniversity.ac.in)

7. The U.Os read(1) above, stands modified to this extent.

Orders are issued accordingly.

Sd/-

BALACHANDRAN V K

DEPUTY REGISTRAR (ACAD)

For REGISTRAR

To: The Head,Department of Anthropology, Dr. Janaki Ammal Campus,Palayad, Thalassery

Copy To: 1.PS to VC/PA to PVC/PA to R

           2.The Examination Branch(through PA to CE), EXCI

           3.The Web Manager(for uploading in the website)

           4. Computer Programmer

           5.SF/DF/FC

Forwarded / By Order

SECTION OFFICER

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

M.A. ANTHROPOLOGY
SYLLABUS-2022

UNDER
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM
(CBCSS)

Syllabus effective from 2022-23 Admission

KANNUR UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

M.A. ANTHROPOLOGY
SYLLABUS - 2022

UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM (CBCSS)

Syllabus effective from 2022-23 Admission

CONTENTS

COURSE STRUCTURE WITH CORE & ELECTIVE COURSES

COURSECODE	COURSES	Marks			Credits
		CA	ESE	Total	
First Semester					
MAANT01C01	Social-Cultural Anthropology	40	60	100	4
MAANT01C02	People and Cultures of India	40	60	100	4
MAANT01C03	Research Methodology	40	60	100	4
MAANT01C04	Anthropological Theories	40	60	100	4
MAANT01C05	Indian Anthropologists	40	60	100	4
Total				500	20
Second Semester					
MAANT02C06	Archaeological Anthropology	40	60	100	4
MAANT02C07	Archaeological AnthropologyPractical +Record + Viva voce		50+30 +20	100	4
Elective 1	MAANT02E01:Anthropology in Practice	40	60	100	4
Elective 2	MAANT02E02:Anthropology of Gender MAANT02E03:Applied Anthropology	40	60	100	4
Elective 3	MAANT02E04:Tribal Development MAANT02E05:Anthropology of Disasters	40	60	100	4
Total				500	20
Third Semester					
MAANT03C08	Biological Anthropology	40	60	100	4
MAANT03C09	Biological Anthropology Practical + Record + Viva voce		50+30 +20	100	4
Elective 4	MAANT02E06: Environmental Anthropology MAANT02E07: Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy	40	60	100	4
Elective 5	MAANT02E08: Audio Visual Anthropology MAANT02E09: Anthropology of Food	40	60	100	4
MAANT03O01 to MAANT03O05	Open Elective Course	40	60	100	4
Total				500	20
Fourth Semester					
Elective 6	MAANT04E10:Medical Anthropology	40	60	100	4
Elective 7	MAANT04E11:Economic Anthropology MAANT04E12:Ethnography	40	60	100	4
Elective 8	MAANT04E13:Development Anthropology MAANT04E14:Political Anthropology	40	60	100	4
Elective 9	MAANT04E15:Ethics of Anthropological Research	40	60	100	4
MAANT04C10	Ethnographic Fieldwork Dissertation + Viva voce		75+25	100	4
Total				500	20
Grand Total				**2000**	**80**

LIST OF
ELECTIVE COURSES & OPEN ELECTIVE COURSES

COURSE CODE	Elective Courses	Credits
Elective 1	MAANT02E01: Anthropology in Practice	4
Elective 2	MAANT02E02: Anthropology of Gender MAANT02E03: Applied Anthropology	4
Elective 3	MAANT02E04: Tribal Development MAANT02E05: Anthropology of Disasters	4
Elective 4	MAANT03E06: Environmental Anthropology MAANT03E07: Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy	4
Elective 5	MAANT03E08: Audio-Visual Anthropology MAANT03E09: Anthropology of Food	4
Elective 6	MAANT04E10: Medical Anthropology MAANT04E11: Economic Anthropology	4
Elective 7	MAANT04E12: Ethnography MAANT04E13: Development Anthropology	4
Elective 8	MAANT04E14: Political Anthropology	4
Elective 9	MAANT04E15: Ethics of Anthropological Research	4
	Open Elective Courses	
MAANT03O01	Foundations in Anthropology	4
MAANT03O02	Anthropology of Tourism	4
MAANT03O03	Anthropology of Disasters	4
MAANT03O04	Business and Corporate Anthropology	4
MAANT03O05	Urban Anthropology	4

ANTHROPOLOGY

Introduction-Programme Objectives

Anthropology, as the study of humankind, seeks to produce useful generalisations about people and their culture to arrive at the fullest possible understanding of human diversity. Anthropologists try to seek answers to varieties of questions about man. They are interested in discovering when, where and why humans first appeared on the earth; how and why they have changed since then; how and why modern human populations vary or overlap in certain physical features. They are also interested in knowing how and why societies in the past and present have similar or different norms, values, customs, beliefs and practices.

Anthropologists study all varieties of people and all aspects of human societies and cultures. Say for instance, when describing a group of people, an anthropologist might discuss the history of the area in which the people live, the physical environment, the organisation of family life, the general features of their language, the group's settlement patterns, political and economic systems, religion, styles of art and dress. Some are of course concerned primarily with biological or physical characteristics of human populations whereas others are interested principally in what we call cultural characteristics. There are also some who study the prehistoric cultures and still others who study the human languages in order to understand their culture and society.

Learning Outcomes-based Approach to Curriculum Planning and Development

The fundamental premise underlying the learning outcomes-based approach to curriculum planning and development is that higher education qualifications such as Bachelor's Degree and Master's Degree programmes are awarded on the basis of demonstrated achievement of outcomes, which is expressed in terms of knowledge, understanding, skills, attitudes and values, and academic standards expected of the Under Graduation and Post-Graduation in Anthropology. Learning outcomes specify what students completing a particular programme of study are expected to know and be able to do at the end of their programme of study. The learning outcomes indicate the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that are required to enable the students to effectively participate in knowledge production and in the knowledge economy, improve national competitiveness in a globalized world and for equipping young people with skills relevant for global and national labour

markets and enhancing the opportunities for social mobility.

The overall objectives of the LOCF for Anthropology are as follows.

- To help formulate graduate attributes, qualification descriptors, programme learning outcomes and course learning outcomes that are expected to be demonstrated by the holder of a qualification;

- To enable prospective students, parents, employers and others to understand the nature and level of learning outcomes (knowledge, skills, attitudes and values) or attributes a graduate or postgraduate should be capable of demonstrating on successful completion of a programme of study;

- To maintain national standards and international comparability of standards to ensure global competitiveness, and to facilitate graduate or postgraduate mobility; and

- To provide higher education institutions and their external examiners an important point of reference for setting and assessing standards.

The learning outcomes-based curriculum framework is based on the premise that every student is unique. Each student has his/her own characteristics in terms of previous learning levels and experiences, life experiences, learning styles and approaches to future career-related actions. The quality, depth and breadth of the learning experiences made available to the students while at the university help develop their characteristic attributes. The postgraduate attributes reflect both disciplinary knowledge and understanding and generic/global skills and competencies that all students in different academic fields of study should acquire/attain and demonstrate.

Qualification descriptors for a postgraduate degree programme: Some of the desirable learning outcomes, which a postgraduate student should be able to demonstrate on completion of the programme will include the following:

- Demonstrate (i) a systematic, extensive and coherent knowledge and understanding of an academic field of study as a whole and its applications, and links to related disciplinary areas/subjects of study, including a critical understanding of the established theories, principles and concepts, and of a number of advanced and emerging issues/theories in the field of study; (ii) procedural knowledge that creates different types of professionals related to the disciplinary/subject area of study, including research and development, teaching and government and public service; (iii)

skills in areas related to one's specialization and current developments in the academic field of study, including a critical understanding of the latest developments in the area of specialization, and an ability to use established techniques of analysis and enquiry within the area of specialisation.

- Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge about materials and methods, including professional literature relating to essential and advanced learning areas pertaining to the chosen disciplinary area(s) and field of study, and techniques and skills required for identifying/solving problems and issues relating to the disciplinary area and field of study.

- Demonstrate skills in identifying information needs, collection of relevant quantitative and/or qualitative data drawing on a wide range of sources, analysis and interpretation of data using methodologies as appropriate to the subject(s) for formulating evidence-based solutions and arguments.

- Address one's own learning needs relating to current and emerging areas of study, making use of research, development and professional materials as appropriate, including those related to new frontiers of knowledge.

- Apply one's disciplinary knowledge and transferable skills to new/unfamiliar contexts and to identify and analyse problems and issues and seek solutions to real-life problems.

Methodology

Anthropology has earned methodological recognition due to micro level tribal studies to the study of complex industrial societies following the conceptual models of studying society and cultures. On the other hand, there are national character studies, and studies of civilizations whereby archaeological and linguistic anthropology have substantially contributed. There are studies pertaining to biological composition of the people of India and of the world. In recent times, urban anthropology has developed as a result of ethnicity studies. Anthropology has contributed to growth studies, nutritional studies, reproductive biology and demography, and forensic science that have applications in addressing concerns of the people, and of the policy planners and administrators.

Anthropology developed its body of knowledge and theories by studying other,

preliterate, isolated people by developing appropriate tools and techniques of research. Now, anthropology has to study not only alien cultures but familiar people and their culture, not merely as objects of study but as fellow citizens, whose aspirations of development and concerns for their own problems of poverty, health and education have to be met. This requires more objective tools and techniques of research methodology. The qualitative methods developed in Anthropology provide analytical answers to the "why" in preference to "how much" which are generally sought by policy planners and implementers. The methods of rapid appraisals now developed, and participatory research tools and techniques are the direct result and have evolved from traditional anthropological methods of investigation. A proper mix of these micro level methods with the analysis of macro situations which are rooted in history, and the new macro policy formulation, which arise from science and technology on one hand, and global pressures on other, is necessary to comprehend the holistic process at work. Anthropology tried to bridge the gap between"We' and "They" by following the research techniques of "Going Native" by one year of participatory research among the people. For a native anthropologist "We" have to bestudied by "Us" and not by "Them" (UGC Document on LOCF-Anthropology 2019).

SYLLABUS

SEMESTER-I

SEMESTER - I

MAANT01C01: Social-Cultural Anthropology

(4 Credits)

Course Objective

This course aims to introduce the key concepts and the terms in Social Cultural Anthropology. It aims to elucidate the nature and organisation of culture and society at various levels and the basic categories, which have emerged due to comparison of groups and institutions in the global context with special reference to the simple societies.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn what is Social and Cultural Anthropology and how it is related to other branches of Anthropology and other disciplines under Social Sciences and Natural sciences. They will learn about the key concepts in Social and Cultural Anthropology like social structure, social change, culture, cultural change, socialisation, and the like. The students will also learn about social institutions like family, marriage, kinship and religion.

Module 1 Development, Relevance and Scope of Social-Cultural Anthropology

- Place in academia. Quadripartite Approach. Uniqueness
- Emerging Areas: Economic Anthropology, Political Anthropology, Development Anthropology Medical Anthropology, Urban Anthropology, Visual Anthropology, Applied and Action Anthropology, Forensic Anthropology.

Module 2 Concepts of Society and Culture

- Status and Role; Community, Group, Association
- Social Structure and Organisation
- Social Stratification, Social Control, Social Mobility Attributes and Aspects of culture: Enculturation, Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism
- Culture Structure
- Culture processes: Diffusion and Acculturation.

Module 3 Human Diversity- Social Institutions I

- Family (Types, basic structure, functions, Changing trends in family and Residence patterns), Stages of development of family.
- Marriage: Possibility of a universal definition (forms and functions; Regulations of marriage - Incest, Hypergamy, Hypogamy, Endogamy and Exogamy; Ways of acquiring mates Prescribed; Proscribed; Preferential marriage and Incest); Marriage payments
- Kinship (Concept, Kin groups: Lineage, Clan, Phratry, Moiety and Tribe. Kinship Typology and Kinship behaviour, Kinship Terminological system: Eskimo, Omaha, Hawaiian, Crow, Iroquois, Sudanese).

Module 4 Human Diversity- Social Institutions II

- Religious Organisation (concept, function, theories), Magic (concept, types, function, practitioners).
- Economic Organisation: (concept, function, production-subsistence strategies: Foraging, Pastoralism, Horticulture, Swidden/Shifting Cultivation, Agriculture),

Reciprocity and Redistribution, Barter, Trade and Market, Ceremonial Exchange: Kula Ring and Potlatch.
- Political Organisation: (concept, function, types of political organisation and leadership patterns, State, Stateless Society, Law and Justice, Customary Law)

Recommended Readings

Ahuja, R. 1997. *Indian Social System*. New Delhi: Rawat.

Beals, Ralph and Harry Hoijer. 1971. *An Introduction to Anthropology*. London: Macmillan.

Beattie, John. H.M. 1964. *Other Cultures: Aims, Methods and Achievement in Social Anthropology*. New York: Free Press.

Birx, H. J. 2010. *21ˢᵗ Century Anthropology: A Reference Handbook*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Bodley, John. 1997. *Cultural Anthropology*. California: Mayfield

Bohannan, Paul. 1963. *Social Anthropology*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Davis, Kingsley. 1981. *Human Society*. Delhi: Surjith Publications.

Doshi, S. L. and Jain, P.C. 2001. *Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Rawat.

Duranti, Alessandro. 1997. *Linguistic Anthropology*. Cambridge University Press.

Ember and Peter N. Peregrine 2002. *Anthropology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Ember, Carol R, Melvin R Ember and Peregrine. 2019. *Anthropology*. Lawrence University and the Santa Fe Institute.

Ember, Melvin and Ember, Carol R. 1993. *Anthropology*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.

Eriksen, T. H. and Nielsen, F. S., 2001, *A History of Anthropology*. London: Pluto Press.

Firth,Raymond. 1956. *Elements of Social Organization*. London: Watts and Co.

Fox, Robin. 1971. *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*. Harmonds Worth: Penguin Books.

Ghurye, G. S. 1993. *Caste and Race in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Gupta, Dipankar. 1992. *Social Stratification.* Bombay: Oxford.

Haviland, William A. 2011. *Cultural Anthropology: The Human Challenge* (13th Edition). USA: Wadsworth.

Herskovits, M. J. 1974. *Cultural Anthropology*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH.

Honigmann, J. J. 1959. *The World of Man*. New York: Harper and Row Brothers.

Jha, Makhan. 1998. *An Introduction to Anthropological Thought*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd.

Kapadia, K. M. 1971. *Marriage and Family in India*. Calcutta: Oxford University Press.

Keesing, F. M. 1958. *Cultural Anthropology - The Science of Custom*. New York: Rinehart.

Linton, R. 1936. *The Study of Man*. New York: Appleton-Century.

Lowie, R. H. 1971. *Social Organisation*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

MacIver, R. M. and Page, C. H. 1988. *Society. An Introductory Analysis.* Madras: Macmillan.

Mair, Lucy. 2001. *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Majumdar, D. N. 1990. *Races and Cultures of India*. New Delhi: Kalyani.

Majumdar, D.N. and Madan, T.N. 1990. *An Introduction to social Anthropology*. New Delhi: National Publishing House.

Morgan, L. H. 1996. *Ancient Society*. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi & Co.

Murdock, G. P. 1965. *Social Structure*. Illinois: Free Press.

Panchal, R. K. 2007. *Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Vishvabharti.

Pandey, Gaya. 2017. *Social-Cultural Anthropology*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. 1973. *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Sharma, K.L. 1997. *Social Stratification and Mobility*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications. Uberoi, P. 1994. (Ed.). *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford.

Upadhyay, V.S. and Pandey, Gaya. 2000. *History of Anthropological Thought*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Wesch, Michael, "*The Art of Being Human: A Textbook for Cultural Anthropology*" 2018. NPP eBooks. 20.https://newprairiepress.org/ebooks/20

MAANT01C02: People and Cultures of India

(4 Credits)

Course Objective

This course is intended to acquaint the students of anthropology with the basic attributes of the different people, who constitute the Indian population, including their demographic, ethnic and linguistic features. It will also highlight the fundamentals of Indian culture including the aesthetic and creative aspects of life and make the students aware of the rich heritage of India.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn the concept of Indian Social system. The process of Social Change will be studied in detail. The Aesthetic and Creative Aspects of Indian Culture will be studied.

Module 1 Culture, Society and Civilization
- Concepts of culture and civilization
- Theories of the Emergence of Civilizations
- Indian culture: tribal, folk, peasant and urban dimensions
- Racial/ethnic elements and demographic composition of Indian population.
- Linguistic diversity and classification of languages

Module 2 Indian Social System and Social Disabilities
- Religious and Philosophical Tradition
- Sacred Texts of India
- Indian Caste System: Fission and Fusion; Mobility, Problem of Untouchability, Social Reform Movements

Module 3 Indian Education System
- Evolution of Indian education system - Pre-British, British and Post-independence
- Contemporary educational pattern
- Non-formal education.

Module 4 Approaches and Process of Social Change
- Folk-Urban Continuum, Little and Great Traditions; Universalization and Parochialisation, Sacred Complex. Tribe-Caste Continuum. Nature-Man –Spirit Complex.
- Modernization, Industrialization, Urbanization, Westernisation Sanskritization, Concept of Dominant Caste, Pecuniarisation.

Recommended Readings

Ahuja, Ram. 2004. *Society in India – Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Beteille, Andre. 1972. *Inequality and Social Change.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Beteille, Andre. 1974. *Six Essays in Comparative Sociology.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Cohn, Bernard. 2001. *India – The Social Anthropology of a Civilization.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dumont, Louis. 1970. *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications.* Chicago: University of Chicago press.

Fuller, C. J. 2004. The *Camphor Flame: Popular Hinduism and Society in India.* New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Mahendrakumar, M. S. 2006. *Pecuniarisation - A New Theory of Social Change in India.* New Delhi: Serials Publications.

Mandelbaum, D. G. 1984. *Society in India.* Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Rao, M. S. A. 1987. *Social Movements and Social Transformation.* New Delhi: Manohar.

Sasikumar, M. 2019. Matriliny among the Khasis-A Study in Retrospect and Prospect. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

Singer, Milton and Bernard S. Cohn. (Ed.). 1968. *Structure and Change in IndianSociety.* Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.

Singh, K. S. 1998. *People of India – National Series.* Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Singh, Yogendra. 1980 (Rpt.). *Social Stratification and Change in India*. New Delhi: Manohar Book Services.

Srinivas, M. N. 1995 (Rpt.). *Social Change in Modern India*. New Delhi: OrientLongman.

Sumit and Neil, De Votta (Eds). 2003. *Understanding Contemporary India.* New Delhi: VivaBooks Pvt Ltd.

SEMESTER - I
MAANT01C03: Research Methodology
(4 Credits)

Course Objective

The course introduces the basic techniques of data collection and data processing including statistical techniques. It will also bring home the fundamentals of anthropological fieldwork and its value to the discipline.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn about fieldwork and its relationship with anthropology. They will learn about the preparations for fieldwork and selection of a field. They will also learn about various methods and techniques of data collection.

Module 1 Science and Scientific Research
- Introduction to research in anthropology
- Subjectivity, Objectivity and Inter subjective objectivity
- Ethical, Experimental and Epistemological problems.

Module 2 Construction of Research Design
- Identification of broad area of research and the problem
- Review of literature , Hypotheses and Sampling
- Construction of tools and techniques of data collection, Mode of analysis and reporting

Module 3 Anthropological Fieldwork and data collection
- Fieldwork tradition in anthropology
- Ethnographic approach and concepts- using native language, Key informants
- Restudy and Reinterpretation, Personal, official, historical documents and oral narratives
- Interview, Observation, Questionnaire and Schedule
- Genealogy, Pedigree, Case study and Extended case method
- Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Ethical dimensions.

Module 4 Analysis of data, Interpretation and Report writing
- Classification, tabulation and presentation of data.
- Content analysis and Grounded theory approach.
- Preparation of Anthropological research report

Recommended Readings

Amit, V. 1999. *Constructing the Field.* London: Routledge.

Bechhofer, F. and Paterson, L. 2000. *Principles of Research Design in the Social Sciences.* London: Routledge.

Beteille, A. and Madan, T. N. 1975. *Encounter and Experience.* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Burgess, R. G. 1984. *In the Field: An Introduction to Field Research*. London: Routledge.

Ellen, R. F. 1984. *Ethnographic Research: A Guide to General Conduct*. London: Academic Press.

Epstein, A.L. 1978. *Crafts in Social Anthropology*. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corp.

Foster, G. M. et al. 1979. *Long Term Field Research in Social Anthropology*. New York: Academic Press.

Frelich, M. 1970. *Marginal Natives: Anthropologists at Work*. New York: Harper & Sons.

Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. 1981. *Methods in Social Research*. Singapore: McGraw-Hill.

Jongmans, D.G. and Gutkind, P.C.W. 1967. *Anthropologists in the Field*. Assen: Van Gorcum &Co.

Russell, Bernard, H. 1995. *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press.

Sarana,G.1975. *The Methodology of Anthropology*. New York: The University of Arizona Press.

Srinivas, M.N. 1983. *The Observer and the Observed*. Faculty Lecture 1, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Singapore.

Stocking, G.W. 1983. *Observers Observed: Essays on Ethnographic Fieldwork*. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press.

Williams, T. R. 1967. *Field Methods in the Study of Culture*. London: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

MAANT01C04: Anthropological Theories

(4 Credits)

Course Objective

The purpose of the course is to provide comprehensive knowledge on various anthropological theories to the post graduate students in a nutshell both past and present and the new theoretical developments in social-cultural anthropology.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn about the important classical theories of anthropology. They will learn about later developments in anthropological theories.

Module 1 Introduction, Evolution and Diffusion
- Anthropological thought and Theoretical Development in Anthropology
- Evolutionist School of Thought: British, German and American
- Diffusionist School of Thought : British, German and American

Module 2 Functional and Structural Functional Theories
- Malinowski's contributions to functionalism.
- Radcliffe-Brown's Structural functionalism

Module 3 Cultural Patterns and Culture and Personality
- Ruth Benedict's Theory of Pattern and study of Culture at a Distance
- Culture and Personality: Basic Personality Construct and Model Personality
- National Character studies of Margaret Mead

Module 4 Structuralism, Post Structuralism, Postmodernism and Globalization
- Structuralism in linguistics and in social-cultural anthropology
- Social structure as model: views of Levi-Strauss
- Post-structuralism
- Postmodernism
- Globalization

Recommended Readings

Giddens, Anthony. 2014. *Social Theory and Modern Sociology*. Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Giddens, Anthony. 1987. *Social Theory*. California: Stanford University Press.

Harris, Marvin. 1968. *Rise of Anthropological Theory*. United States: Alta Mira.

Johnson, Christopher. 2003. *Claude Levi-Strauss-The Formative Years*. London:

CambridgeUniversity Press.

Leach, E. R. 1970. *Levi – Strauss*. New York: Viking Press.

Lemert, Charles 2009. *Social Theory-The Multicultural and Classic Readings*. New York: Westview Press.

Levi-Strauss, Claude. 1963. *Structural Anthropology*. New York: Doubleday Anchor Books.

Mahendrakumar, M.S. 2006. *Pecuniarisation – A New Theory of Social Change in India*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.

Malinowski, Bronislaw. 1922. *Argonauts of Western Pacific*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.

Manners, R. and Kaplan, D. (Ed.). 1969. *Theory in Anthropology*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.

Milton, Kay. 1996. *Environmentalism and Cultural Theory*. London: Routledge. Morgan, Lewis Henry. 1878. *Ancient Society*. New York: Henry Holt and Company.

Paul Bohannan and Mark Glazer. 1973. *High Points in Anthropology*. New York: McGrew-Hill Publications.

Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. 1965. *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. New York: Free Press.

Redfield, R. 1962. *Human Nature and the Study of Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago.

Tyler, Stephen (Ed). *Cognitive Anthropology*. 1969. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Tylor, E.B. 1871. *Primitive Culture*. London: John Murray.

Upadhyay, V.S. and Pandey, Gaya. 1997. History of Anthropological Thought. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

MAANT01C05 : Indian Anthropologists

(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

      This course would focus on the contribution by Indian Anthropologists to the development of Indian Anthropology.

Learning Outcomes

      The students will understand about the contribution by Indian Anthropologists the development of Indian Anthropology.

Module 1 Contribution by Indian Anthropologists

- A. Aiyappan, L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer
- M.N. Srinivas, N. K. Bose
- S. C. Dube, L. P. Vidyarthi
- Surajit Sinha, G.S. Ghurye

Module 2 Contribution by Indian Anthropologists

- Iravati Karve, Leela Dube
- S. S. Sarkar, D. N. Majumdar
- B. S. Guha, K.S. Singh
- S. C. Roy,   Verrier Elvin

Module 3 Contribution by Indian Anthropologists

- R.K. Mukherjee, T.N. Madan
- Panchanan Mitra, P.K. Bhowmick
- L.A. Krishna Iyer, L.K. Mahapatra
- T.C. Das, I.P. Singh

Module 4 Indian Anthropological Concepts and Theories

- Tribe Caste Continuum
- Sanskritisation, Dominant Community, Westernisation
- Sacred Complex, Nature-Man-Sprit Complex
- Universalisation, Parochialisation, Pecuniarisation

Recommended Readings

Hasnain, Nadeem. 1991. *Indian Anthropology*. Delhi: Palaka Prakashan.

Mahendrakumar, M.S. 2006. *Pecuniarisation – A New Theory of Social Change in India*.
     New Delhi: Serials Publications.

Majumdar, D.N. 1964. *Races and cultures of India*, Allahabad: Kitabistan Publishing Co.

Singh, Yogendra. 1980. *Social Stratification and Change in India*. New Delhi: Manohar
     Book Service.

Srinivas M.N. 1966. *Social Change in Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman Ltd.

Upadhyay, V.S and Pandey, Gaya. 1997. *History of Anthropological Thought*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Vidyarthi, L.P. 1978. *The Rise of Anthropology in India*. Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

SEMESTER-II

SEMESTER - II
MAANT02C05: Archaeological Anthropology (Theory)
(4 Credits)

Course Objective

It is intended to provide students broad outline of the course of cultural evolution through prehistoric times. Since man's cultural and biological evolution proceeded together, the course content has been designed to include major phases of biological evolution and link them to corresponding stages of cultural evolution.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn about archaeological anthropology and its relationship with other branches of anthropology and other related disciplines. They will learn about the techniques of dating prehistoric finds. They will also learn about geological timescale and cultural expressions of each epoch.

Module 1 Introduction
- Subject matter, scope and relationship of Archaeological Anthropology with other branches of Anthropology.

Module 2 Relationship between culture and environment
- Relationship between culture and environment.
- Glacial and Interglacial Periods. Causes of Ice Ages. Pluvial and InterpluvialPeriods. River Terraces.
- Environmental changes at the close of the Pleistocene
- Development of microlithic technology and use of bow and arrow

Module 3 Methods of Dating
- Chronology: Relative and Absolute
- Methods of Dating: Radio-carbon (C-14 Dating). Potassium Argon Dating. Thermoluminescence or TL Dating. Dendrochronology. Fluorine and UraniumDating. Nitrogen or Collagen Dating. Stratigraphy.

Module 4 Periodisation in Prehistory and Archaeology of India
- Palaeolithic Period: Lower Palaeolithic period and Oldowan and Acheulian culture
- Middle Palaeolithic period and Mousterian culture
- Upper Palaeolithic Period and Perigordian Culture, Aurignacian Culture, SolutreanCulture, and Magdalenian Culture
- Neolithic Period, Chalcolithic Period
- Introduction of iron technology and its economic and social consequences
- Salient features of Palaeolithic, Microlithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithicindustries in the Indian sub-continent

Recommended Readings (For Theory & Practical)

Ayyangar, P.T. Srinivasa. 1988. *The Stone Age in India*. Delhi: Asian Educational Services.

Beals & Hoijer. *An Introduction to Anthropology*. University of California.

Bhattacharya, D.K. 1979. *Old Stone Age: A Study of Palaeolithic Times*. Culcutta: Rupa &

Co.

Burkitt, M.C. 1963. *The Old Stone Age: A Study of Palaeolithic Times*. Culcutta: Rupa & Co.

Carrington, Richard. 1963. *A Million Years of Man*. USA: The New American Library. Childe, Gordon. 1936. *Man Makes Himself*. London: C.A. Watts and Co. Ltd.

Chattopadhyaya, Indrani. 2019. *Archaeological Anthropology: An Introduction to Prehistory*. New Delhi: Indian Books and Periodicals.

Clark, Grahame. 1977. *World Prehistory in New Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ganguly, D.K. 1994. *Ancient India: History and Archaeology*. New Delhi: Abhinav Publications.

Haviland, William A. 1985. *Anthropology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Kamalakar, G. 2000. *South Indian Archaeology*. Delhi: Bharatiya Kala Prakashan.

Johnson, Matthew. 2019. *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*. New Jersey: Wiley Blackwell.

Michels, Joseph W. 1973. Dating Methods in Archaeology. Cambridge: Academic Press Inc.

Nicholas David & Carol Kramer. 2001. *Ethno archaeology in Action*. Cambridge UniversityPress.

Pandey, Gaya. 2020. *Indian Prehistoric Archaeological Anthropology*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Rajendran, P. 1989. *The Prehistoric Cultures and Environment.* New Delhi: Classical Publishing Company.

Rajendran, P. 2018. *Unravelling the Past- Archaeology of Kerala and the Adjacent Regions in South India.* New Delhi: Heritage Publishers.

Taylor, R.E. and Aitken, Martin J. Eds. 1997. *Chronometric Dating in Archaeology*. Germany: Springer.

Turnbaugh, William A. (Et al.) 1993. *Understanding Physical Anthropology and Archaeology*. New York: West Publishing Company.

SEMESTER - II

MAANT02C06 : Archaeological Anthropology (Practical)

(4 Credits)

Course Objective

It is intended to provide students practical knowledge in identification, drawing, description of artefacts of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic and Post Neolithic periods. Students should submit Practical Records at the end of the semester.

Learning Outcomes

Students will learn to identify and draw representative artefacts. Students will be able to identify rocks most commonly used as raw materials in the manufacture of artefacts of different periods. From the practical, they will learn about how to draw, identify and interpret prehistoric tools.

Module 1
- Introduction to Stone Tools and Identification Methods

Module 2

- How to measure and describe stone tools.

- Identification, drawing, description of representative artefacts of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and post- Neolithic periods.

Module 3
- Palaeolithic Stone Tools – Identify, Draw and Describe.

Module 4
- Mesolithic Stone Tools – Identify, Draw and Describe.

SEMESTER - II

MAANT02E01: Anthropology in Practice

(4 credits)

Course Objectives

This course will give a comprehensive account on anthropology in practice. It will impart knowledge on Theoretical and Applied Anthropology. The role of anthropology in Development, Public Policy, Need Assessment and Community Development, NGOs, Management, Environment and Community Health, Social and economic sustainability, Cultural resource management are discussed.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn about applied anthropology and the various fields in which anthropological knowledge can be applied. They will learn about application of anthropological knowledge in various fields. They will also learn about application of anthropological knowledge for the welfare and development of vulnerable groups.

Module 1 Theoretical and Applied Anthropology

- Differences, Structure, Activities, Controversies and Issues: Applied Anthropology, Action Anthropology and Development Anthropology.

Module 2 Role of Anthropology in Development Anthropology and Public Policy

- Role of Anthropology in Development Anthropology and Public Policy, Need Assessment and Community Development, Anthropology of NGOs, Management Anthropology, Environment and Community Health, Social and economic sustainability, Cultural resource management

Module 3 Future Directions in Anthropology Trends in Anthropology

- Anthropology of Tourism, Anthropology and Census; Designing And Fashion, Visual Anthropology, Medical Anthropology. Importance of Museums.

Module 4 Constitutional Perspective and Human Rights Constitutional Provisions

- National and State Human Rights Commission and other grievance redressal mechanism, Human rights of special category and marginal groups, Emerging trends of human rights respective to terrorism, environment and globalization

Recommended Readings

Arya, A. and Kapoor, A.K. 2012. *Gender and Health Management in Afro-Indians*. New Delhi :Global Vision Publishing House.

Basu, A. and Aaby, P. 1998. *The Methods and the Uses of Anthropological Demography*. 329 pp. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Bhat, H.K., Joshi, P.C. and Vijayendra, B. R. Eds. 2013. *Explorations in Indian Medical*

Anthropology. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Carter, A. 1998. *Cultural Models and Demographic Behaviour*. In *The Methods and the Uses of Anthropological Demography*. Basu, A. and Aaby, P. eds. Oxford: Clarendon Press. pp 246-268.

Census of India 2001, 2011 and National Family Health Survey (2006, 2010).

Ervic, Alexander M., 2000. *Applied Anthropology: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practise*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Erwin, A. 2004. *Applied Anthropology Tools and Practice*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Goodale, M. 2009. *Human Rights: An Anthropological Reader*. London: Wiley Blackwell.

Gupta S. and Kapoor, A.K. 2009. *Human Rights among Indian Populations: Knowledge, Awareness and Practice*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

Gupta, S. and Kapoor, A.K. 2007. *Human Rights, Development and Tribe*. In : *Genes, Environment and Health - Anthropological Perspectives*. Sharma, K., Pathak, R. K., Mehra, S. and Talwar, I. eds. New Delhi: Serials Publications.

Halbar, B.G. and Khan, Hussain, C.G. 1991. *Relevance of Anthropology - The Indian Scenario*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Kalla, A.K. and Joshi, P.C. Eds. 2003. *Tribal Health and Medicines*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Kapoor, A. K. 1998. *Role of NGOs in Human Development : A Domain of Anthropology*. Journal of Indian Anthropological Society; 33:283-300.

Kapoor, A.K. and Singh, D. 1997. *Rural Development through NGOs*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Kertzer, D. I. and Fricke T. 1997. *Anthropological Demography*. University of Chicago Press.

Kumar, R. K. and Kapoor, A. K. 2009. *Management of a Primitive Tribe: Role of Development Dynamics*. Delhi: Academic Excellence.

Margaret, A. G. 2003. *Applied Anthropology: A Career-Oriented Approach*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Mehrotra, N. and Patnaik, S. M. 2008. *Culture versus Coercion: The Other Side of Nirmal Gram Yojna*, Economic and Political Weekly. pp 25-27.

Mishra, R.C. 2005. *Human Rights in a Developing Society*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Noaln, R.W. 2002. *Anthropology in Practice: Building a Career outside the Academy*. Boulder, Colorado: Publishing Lynne Reinner.

Patnaik, S. M. 1996. *Displacement, Rehabilitation & Social Change*. New Delhi: Inter India Publications.

Vidyarthi V. 1981. *Tribal Development and its Administration*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Vidyarthi, L. P. and Sahay, B. N. 2001. *Applied Anthropology and Development in India*. New Delhi: National Publishing House.

Vidyarthi, L.P. 1990. *Applied Anthropology in India - Principles, Problems and Case Studies*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Willen S. S. 2012. *Anthropology and Human Rights: Theoretical Reconsiderations and Phenomenological Explorations*. Journal of Human Rights. 11:150-159.

MAANT02E02 : Anthropology of Gender
(4 Credits)

Course Objective

This course provides a broader understanding on cross-cultural view of the concept of gender, role of cultural and religious frameworks. It also explores linkages between sex, gender, age and health, including physical. It provides insight into the gender development models and their implementation in gender sensitive manner. The course discusses the issues related to gender and violence, gender and economy and gender relations in the context of Indian society.

Learning Outcomes:

Discuss the evolution of concept of gender in the frame of different social structures. To identify and discuss cultural values influencing gender, demonstrate knowledge of alternatives for gender development and show gender sensitive approach towards implementation, critically evaluate the policies developed for gender equality, and understand pattern of gendered violence and its linkages to the culture.

Module 1 Introduction
- Concept of Gender: evolution of concept of gender in Anthropology
- Social and biological theories of gender
- Socialization and Social construction of gender
- Cross cultural concept of gender, approaches to gender studies.

Module 2 Gender Role and Social Structure
- Gender role, gender differences in social role and gender discrimination
- Psychological and cultural factors determining gender role and relationship Role of social structure (kinship, caste, family) with special reference to patriarchal and matriarchal societies.
- Status of women in the society- Case studies

Module 3 Gender and socio-cultural change
- Theories, models, and strategies, for gender development
- Impact of globalization on gender
- Gender and violence: definition and dilemmas, cultural difference in the expression ofgender violence.

Module 4 Gender and development
- Gender and development, Gender mainstreaming, gender sensitization
- Definitions of terms like gender sensitive, gender equity and gender discrimination
- Gender Development Index. National and international policies of development and their impact on the gender.

Recommended Readings

Ardener, Shirley 1985. *The social anthropology of women and feminist anthropology*, Anthropology Today, 1, 5, 24.

Atkinson, Jane M and Shelly Errington, Eds. 1990. *Power and Difference: Gender in island southeast Asia*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Bhasin, Kamala. 2000. *Understanding Gender*. New Delhi: Zubaan.

Chanana, Karuna. ed. 1988. *Socialisation, education and women: Explorations in Gender identity*. New Delhi: Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and Orient Longman.

Dasgupta, Monica, Lincoln C. Chen, and Krishnan, T.N. Eds. 1995. *Women's health in India Risk and Vulnerability*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dube, Leela. 2001. *Anthropological Explorations in Gender: Intersecting Fields*. New Delhi:Sage.

Dube, Leela and Palriwala, Rajni. Eds. 1990. *Structures and Strategies: Women, work and family*. New Delhi: Sage.

Dube, Leela. 1997. *Women and Kinship: Comparative perspectives on gender in South and Southeast Asia*. New Delhi: Vistaar.

Dube, Leela. Leacock, E. and Ardener. Eds. 1986, 1989 rpt. *Visibility and Power: Essays onwomen in society and development*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Nair, K.N. & Menon, Vineetha. 2008. *Engendering Kerala's Development Experience*. New Delhi: Daanish.

Geetha V. 2002. *Gender*. Calcutta: Street.

Jejeebhoy, Shireen. 1995. *Women's education, Autonomy and reproductive health*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Lughod, Lila. 2016. (30th Ann. Publication). *Veiled Sentiments: Honor and Poetry in a Bedouin Society.* California: University of California Press

Mead, Margaret. 2001. (1935). *Sex and Temperament: In three Primitive Societies*. New York: Harper Collins.

Nair, K.N. and Menon, Vineetha. Eds. 2008. *Confronting Violence against Women in Kerala.* Delhi: Daanish Books.

Moore, Henrietta. 1988. *Feminism and Anthropology*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Ortner, Sherry B. 1999. *Making Gender: The Politics and Erotics of Culture*. Boston: Beacon Press.

Ortner, Sherry, B.1974. *"Is female to male as nature to culture?"*, in MZ Rosaldo and I. Lamphere. Eds. *Woman, Culture and Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, pp.68-87.

Palriwala, R. 1994. *Changing Kinship, family and gender relations in South Asia: Processes, Trends, Issues Women and Autonomy Centre*. Leiden: University of Leiden.

Sargent, C. and Brettell, C. 1996. *Gender and Health: an International Perspective, Upper Saddle River*. NJ: Prentice Hall.

Shostak, Marjorie. 1981. *Nisa- The Life and Words of a Kung Woman*. Harvard: Harvard University Press.

Srinivas, M.N. Ed. 1996. *Caste: Its 20th century avatar*. New Delhi: Viking Publishing House.

World Bank Report. 1991. *Gender and Poverty in India*.

Xaxa, Virginius. 2004. *"Women and Gender in the Study of Tribes in India."* in Indian Journal of Gender Studies, October 2004; Vol.11 (3): 345–67.

SEMESTER - II
MAANT02E03 : Applied Anthropology
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

The course aims to provide various aspects of applications of anthropology in different fields with retrospective and prospective perspective.

Learning Outcomes

The students will acquire knowledge in various aspects of Applied Anthropology.

Module 1 Introduction to Applied Anthropology

- Meaning and scope of Applied Anthropology
- Relationship of Applied Anthropology with other branches of anthropology
- History of the development of applied anthropology in the world.
- History of the development of applied anthropology in the India.

Module 2 Applications of Anthropology I

- Applications of Biological Anthropology
- Anthropometry
- Forensic Anthropology
- Sports Anthropology

Module 3 Applications of Anthropology II

- Medical Anthropology, Nutritional Anthropology
- Applications of Social-cultural Anthropology
- Public administration, Modern education
- Industry and Agriculture

Module 4 Planning and Implementation

- Tribal policy during British rule, Tribal policy in Indian Constitution
- Community Development programmes in India
- Major tribal development programmes like-TD blocks, ITDP
- Cultural inputs in the planning and implementation.

Recommended Readings

Baba, Marietta L. 1998. *Anthropologists in corporate America: Knowledge management and ethical angst*. Chronicle of Higher Education (May 8): B4–B5

Chambers, E. 1985. *Applied Anthropology,* New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Chambers, Erve. 1989. *Applied anthropology: A practical guide.* Prospect Heights, Ill.: Waveland Press.

Ervin, Alexander M. 2000. *Applied anthropology: Tools and perspectives for contemporary practice.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon

Ferraro, G.P. 1998. *Applying Cultural Anthropology*, Belmont, California, Wadsworth.

Foster, G.M. 1969. *Applied Anthropology*, Boston: Little Brown and Co.

Kedia, S. and Willigen, John van. eds. 2005. *Applied Anthropology: Domains of Application*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group.

MacClancy, Jeremy. 2017. *Anthropology and Public Service: The UK Experience*. Oxford: Berghahn.

Nahm, Sheena and Rinker, Cortney Hughes. 2016. *Applied Anthropology- Unexpected Spaces, Topics and Methods.* London: Routledge.

Vidyarathi, L.P. 1968. *Applied Anthropology*, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Willigen, John van. 2002. *Applied Anthropology: An Introduction*. Westport CT: Praeger Publishers Inc.

SEMESTER - II
MAANT02E04 : Tribal Development
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

This course is designed to provide a comprehensive account on tribal development for the students. The paper discusses the history of tribal development, Constitutional Safeguards and tribal administration and tribal development planning strategies, etc.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn the classification of Indian tribes. They will understand the Constitutional Safeguards and Tribal administration and also learn tribal development planning and strategies.

Module 1 Classification of Indian Tribes
- Tribe, Scheduled Tribe and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
- Classification and characteristics of tribal regions
- Racial and Linguistic classification of Tribes

Module 2 History of Tribal Development
- History of Tribal Development in India with special reference to Kerala
- Impact of Civilized Societies on Tribal Languages and Traditions

Module 3 Constitutional Safeguards and Tribal Administration
- Indian Constitution- Safeguards and Provisions for Scheduled Tribes: Socio-cultural, Economic, Educational, Political and Services, etc.
- Administration of Scheduled Areas

Module 4 Tribal Development planning and Strategies
- Planning and development: Scheduled Tribes in Five Year Plans
- Strategies of tribal development: Special multipurpose, Sub-plans,
- Integrated Tribal development, and Tribal Policy
- Impact of Industrialization and Urbanization
- History of Tribal Movements in India with special reference to Kerala

Recommended Readings

Ambedkar, B.R. 1922. *A Report on the Subah Province of Chhattisgarh written in 1820 AD*. Nagpur: Government Press.

Bahadur, K.P. 1977. *Caste and Tribes and Culture in India*. Vol.II. New Delhi: ESS Publications.

Behera, D. K. and Pfeffer, George. 2005. *Contemporary Society Tribal Studies*. Volume I - VI.New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Bhanage, N. P. 1993. *Tribal Commissions and committees in India*. New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.

Bose, N. K. 1973. *Some Indian Tribes*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Bose, N. K.1969. *Statement of Tribal Situation in India*. Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.

Bose, N.K. 1973. *Tribal Life in India*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Danda, Ajit K. 1973. *Tribal Economies and Their Transformations.* New Delhi: Indian Council ofSocial Science Research (Mimeo).

Dube, S.C. 1958. *India's Changing Villages*. Bombay: Allied Publishers Private Ltd.

Haimendorf, C.V.F. 1982. *Tribes in India, The Struggle for Survival*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Herskovits, Melville J. 1940. *The Economic Life of Primitive Peoples*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Joshi, Vidyut. 2017. *Tribal Situation in India*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Misra, G. K. 1982. *Tribal Development in India, Conceptual Contradictions*. New Delhi: IIPA.

Pandey, A. K. 1997. *Tribal Situation in India*. New Delhi: Manak.

Singh, A. K. 1984. *Tribal Development in India*. New Delhi: Classical Publishing Company.

Vidyarthi, L. P. 1981. *Tribal Development and Its Administration*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Vidyarthi, L. P. and Sahay, B. N. 1983. *Applied Anthropology and Development in India*. New Delhi: National Publishing House.

SEMESTER - II
MAANT02E05 : Anthropology of Disasters
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to familiarize the students with disaster research and management.

Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to interpret disasters as social and cultural occurrences by drawing the historical,economic, social, and political, factors that give rise to them.

Module 1 Introduction
- Introduction to the Anthropology of Disasters
- Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability, Disaster Management, Meaning, Nature, Importance, and Dimensions
- Scope of Disaster Management, Disaster Management Cycle.
- Displacement situation: Natural and manmade, floods, epidemics, famines,earthquakes, fire, chemical and nuclear leaks, wars, ethnic conflicts and migrations.

Module 2 Development and displacement
- Construction of dams and roads
- Development of cities absorbing villages in city, Defense projects, hill resorts.
- National disaster management framework; financial arrangements for Disaster management
- International Strategy for Disaster reduction.

Module 3 Types of Disasters
- Hydrological Disasters - Flood, Flash flood , Drought, cloud burst
- Geological Disasters - Earthquakes, Landslides, Avalanches, Volcanic eruptions, Mudflow
- Wind related - Cyclone, Storm, Storm surge
- Tidal waves, Heat and cold Waves, Climatic Change, Global warming, Sea Level rise, Ozone Depletion

Module 4 Human factors in rehabilitation
- Anthropological perspectives
- Case studies
- State Level Efforts of Rehabilitation
- Rehabilitation Council of India

Recommended Readings

Asian Development Bank. 2004. *Disaster Mitigation in Asia and the Pacific, Manila ADB, 1991.* https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32118/disaster-emergency.pdf

Bose, B.P.C. 1994. *Disaster Policies and Administration: A Study of Three Andhra Disasters.*

Cheng, F.Y. and Wang, Y.Y. 1996. *Post-Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.* Oxford: Permagon Publications.

Chohen, Stephen P. and C.V. Raghavulu. 1979. *The Andhra Cyclone of 1977: Individualand Institutional Responses to Mass Death.* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Erikson, Kai. 1994. *A New Species of Trouble: The Human Experience of Modern Disaster.* New York: W. W. Norton.

Fernandes, Walter and Enakshi, Ganuli Thakrai. Eds. 1989. *Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation.* New Delhi: South Asia Books.

Gangopadhyay, T. and Mankodi, K. A. 1983. *Rehabilitation: The Ecological and Economics Costs.* Surat: Centre for Social Studies.

Ghosh, G. K. 2011. *Disaster Management.* New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation

Goel S.L., 2006. *Encyclopaedia of Disaster Management.* New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.

Goel, S. L. 2007. *Disaster Administration and Management, Text & Case studies.* New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.

Goldsmith, E. and Hilyard, N. 1986. *The Social and Environmental Effects of Large Dams*: Volume 2: Case Studies. Wadebridge (England): Wadebridge Ecological Centre.

Keller, Stephen L. 1975. *Uprooting and Social Change.* New Delhi: Manohar Books.

Scudder, T. 1973. *The Human Ecology and Big Projects: River Basin Development and Resettlement.* In Annual Review of Anthropology.

Sharma, Vinod K. 1995. *Disaster Management.* New Delhi: IIPA.

SEMESTER-III

SEMESTER - III

MAANT03C07 : Biological Anthropology

(4 Credits)

Course Objective

This course aims to introduce the basic concepts, scope and application of biological anthropology covering human origin, evolution and variation and the basic principles of human genetics.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn the scope, development and applications of Biological anthropology. The students will learn about various theories of evolution along with the classification of animal kingdom and the place of man in the same. They will learn about the concept of race. Principles of inheritance and human genetics will be studied in detail. The students will learn the concept of Race and Racial classifications.

Module 1 Biological Anthropology: Concept, Scope, Development and Applications
- Concept, History, Development and Scope
- Family Welfare and Genetic Counselling, Genetic Engineering, DNA Finger Printing, In Industry, medico-legal problems, defense services, public health and nutrition.

Module 2 Man's place in the animal kingdom
- Theories of Evolution- Lamarckism, Darwinism, Mendalism and Modern Synthetic Theory.
- Principles of taxonomy -Classification, distribution and features of living non-human primates (functional and adaptation significances)
- Anatomical comparison between human and non-human primates (with reference to erect posture and bipedalism)

Module 3 Principles of Human Genetics and Inheritance
- Cell structure and functions, Meiosis and genetic significance
- Importance of genetics in evolution and recent developments in human genome.
- Chromosomes and genes- Autosomal dominant, recessive, Co-dominant,
- Sex linked, sex limited and sex influenced.
- Multiple alleles and polygenic inheritance (ABO Blood Groups, MN System, RhFactor, Colour Blindness, Albinism, Brachydactyly, Alkaptonuria)

Module 4 Emergence of man-fossil evidence to races
- Pongids and Hominids,
- Australopithecines
- Homo erectus- Pithecanthropes and Sinanthropus
- Homo sapiens Neanderthalensis

- Racial criteria and major divisions of mankind.
- Concept of Racism – UNESCO Recommendations
- Risley, Guha, Sarkar, Daniker's, Hoottens, Coons, Garn and Birdselts Classification.

Recommended Readings

Doshi, S.L. and P.C. Jain. 2001. *Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Gosh, Sudipta and Limbu, Dhruba Kr. (eds).2014. *Readings in Biological Anthropology*. Delhi: B. R. Publishing Company.

Jurmain, Robert; Nelson, Harry Nelson; and Kilgore, Lynn. Eds. 1997. *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. USA: Wadsworth Publishing Company.

Panchal, R. K. 2007. *Physical Anthropology*. New Delhi: Viswabharati Publications.

Park, Michael, Alal. 1996. *Biological Anthropology*. London: Mayfield Publishing Company.

Reddy, V. Remi. 1992. *Physical Anthropology, Evolution and Genetics of Man*. Andhra Pradesh: V. Indhira Publications.

Standford, Craig B.; Allen, S. John; Anton, Susan C. 2012. *Biological Anthropology*. The Natural History. London: Pearson

Tomar, R.C.2008. *Biological Anthropology*. New Delhi. Arise Publishers & Distributors.

SEMESTER - III

MAANT03C08 : Biological Anthropology (Practical)

(4 Credits)

Course objective

This practical course is to provide knowledge of Human Anatomy, Skeleton, including important landmarks on bones. This core course will help the students to learn the techniques of Craniometry, Comparative anatomy and their importance and applications in understanding the problems of Human Variation and Evolution.

Learning Outcomes

From the practical component they will learn how to identify, draw and describe human bones, take somatometric measurements and make somatoscopic observations.

Module 1. Study of Human skeleton: identification and description of different bones of the skeleton.

Module 2. Age and sex determination from Skull and Pelvis, Anatomical comparison betweenman and non-human primates, Anatomical comparison between skulls of Ape and Man.

Module 3. Anthropometry and anthropometric instruments, drawing of various views of the Human skull and description of landmarks.**.** Craniometry: techniques, landmarks, measurements and indices.

Direct or/and indirect measurements to be taken on the human skull and jaw.

Module 4. Somatometric measurements and indices with special reference to physical growth in man, to be taken according to Martin and Saller on 20 individuals. Calculating their mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation and standard errors.

Somatoscopic observation on living individuals. ABO system and identification ofblood sample.

Note: The measurements may be selected by the Department depending upon its resources out of the following list:

A- Craniometry

All craniometric work is to be done on human skull and a brief comparative note, based on the measurements actually taken by the students, to be written. Direct and indirect measurements to be taken on skull and lower jaw:

I. SKULL

SKULL	
1	Maximum cranial length, Maximum Cranial Breadth
2	Maximum Frontal Breadth, Maximum Occipital Breadth
3	Least Frontal Breadth, Palatal Breadth, Palatal Length
4	Maxilla-Alveolar Breadth, Facial Depth/Prosthion Basion Line
5	Outer Bi-orbital Breadth/ Upper Facial Breadth
6	Inner Bi-orbital Breadth, Byzygomatic Breadth, Bymaxillary Breadth
7	Morphological Facial Height,Morphological superior Facial Height
8	Anterior Inter Orbital breadth, Nasal Height, Nasal Breadth
9	Biauricular Breadth, Basion Bregma Length, Nasion Inion Line
10	Nasion Lambda Line, Frontal chord, Parietal Chord, Occipital Chord
11	Frontal Perpendicular, Parietal Perpendicular, Occipital Perpendicular
12	Calvarial Height, Lambda Calvarial Height, Cranial Vault on Keith's Plane

13	Facial Profile Angle/Total Profile Angle, Metopic Angle
14	Nasal Profile Angle, Alveolar Profile Angle, Profile Angle of Nasal Root
15	Lambda Opisthion Angle/Profile of Occiput, Calvarial Base Angle
16	Inclination Angle of Occipital Foramen, Frontal Curvature Angle.

II.   LOWER JAW (Linear measurement and angles)

LOWER JAW (Linear measurement and angles)			
1	Bicondylar Breadth	4	Symphyseal Height
2	Bigonial Breadth	5	Minimum Breadth of Ramus
3	Height of Ramus	6	Mandibular Angle

B. Somatometry

B- Somatometry			
1	Maximum Head Length	20	Right Upper Arm Length
2	Maximum Head Breadth	21	Right Fore Arm Length (Direct and Indirect)
3	Maximum Frontal Breadth	22	Right Hand Breadth
4	Maximum Bizygomatic Breadth	23	Right Hand Length
5	Bigonial Breadth	24	Right Foot Length
6	Nasal Height	25	Right Foot Breadth
7	Nasal Length	26	Biacromial Breadth
8	Nasal Breadth	27	Bideltoid Breadth
9	Physiognomic Facial Height	28	Bicristal breadth
10	Morphological Facial Height	29	Bitrochanteric Breadth
11	Physiognomic Upper Facial Height	30	Maximum Hip Width
12	Morphological Upper Facial Height	31	Chest Breadth (Transverse)
13	Head Circumference	32	Chest Depth (Sagittal)
14	Stature	33	Chest Girth
15	Sitting Height	34	Head Circumference
16	Body Weight	35	Upper Arm girth
17	Sitting Height Cervical	36	Calf Girth
18	Total Right Upper Extremity Length (Direct and Indirect)	37	Skinfold at Triceps
19	Total Lower Extremity Length(k-quotient method)	38	Skinfold at Biceps

C - Somatoscopy

Somatoscopy			
1	Head form	5	Nose form
2	Hair form	6	Hair colour
3	Facial form	7	Eye colour
4	Eye form	8	Skin colour

Recommended Readings

Das, B.M. and Ranjan eka. 1992. *Physical Anthropology-Practical*. Allahabad: KitabMahal.

Ember Carol R, with Melvin Ember and Peter N Peregrine. 2006. *Anthropology 10th edition*. Delhi: Pearson Education.

Jurmain, R. with H. Nelson, L. Kilgore and W. Trevathan1999. *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Belmont: Wadsworth.

Naidu, C.K.S. 2007. *Outlines of Physical Anthropology*. New Delhi: Arise Publishers and Distributors.

Singh, I.P. and Bhasin, M. K. 2005. *A Manual of Biological Anthropology*. New Delhi: Kamla-Raj Enterprises.

Singh, I.P. and Bhasin, M. K. 1989 (Rpt). *Anthropometry*. New Delhi: Kamla-Raj Enterprises.

Strickberger, M.W. 1990. *Evolution*. London: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

Turnbaugh, William; Jurmain, Robert; Nelson, Harry; and Kilgore, Lynn. 1996. *Understanding PhysicalAnthropology and Archaeology*, 6th ed. St. Paul: West Publishing Company.

MAANT03E06: Environmental Anthropology
(4 Credits)

Course Objective

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding on the environment, ecosystem, ecology, and the interaction between nature, man, society, and culture. It also discusses different approaches in Environmental Anthropology and contribution of anthropologists worked on this area. The role of environment and cultural adaptation are also discussed in detail taking into consideration of the various examples and case studies.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn about the different concepts and approaches in environmental anthropology. They will learn the environmental adaptations of various human societies and the students will learn the human dimensions of environmental change.

Module 1 Fundamental concepts and approaches in Environmental anthropology
- Introduction to environmental Anthropology: Theoretical and Methodological issues
- Population ecology, System ecology, Ethno-ecology
- Environmental determinism and Environmental Possibilism and Cultural Ecology
- Contributions of Wissler, Forde, Steward, Vayda and Rappaport

Module 2 Environment and Cultural adaptation
- Concepts and theories in cultural adaptation
- Hunters and gatherers (Cholanaicken)
- Shifting cultivators. (Maler)
- Pastoral communities (Nuer)

Module 3 Environment and Cultural adaptation
- Service Nomadism (Nandiwalla)
- Island communities(Jarawas, Onge, Andamanese)
- Fishing communities (Mappila)
- Agricultural communities (Kurichiyan)

Module 4 Human Dimensions of Environmental Change
- Deforestation and ecological imbalance
- Climate change and Sustainability
- Cultural Dimensions of Biodiversity and conservation

Recommended Readings

Channa, S.M. Ed. 1998. *Ecology and Human Adaptation*. New Delhi: Cosmo Publications.

Dove, Michael. 2007. *Environmental Anthropology: A Historical Reader*: Oxford, Wiley-Blackwell.

Guha, Ramachandra. Ed.1994. *Social Ecology*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press.

Hardesty, L..Donald.1977. *Ecological Anthropology*. Canada: John Wiley and Sons.

Harris, Marvin, 1985. *Culture, People, Nature: An Introduction to General Anthropology*.

Honigmann, John, J. Ed. 1997. *Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology* Vol-1.New

Delhi: Rawat publications.

Kopnina, Helen and Eleanor Shoreman- Ouimet. Ed. 2011. Environmental Anthropology Today. London: Routledge.

Mahadevan, K.; Tuan, Chi-Hsien and Nair, Balakrishnan. Eds. 1992. *Ecology, Development and Population Problem*. Delhi: B.R. Publications.

Malik, S.L. and Battacharya, D. K. 1986. *Aspects of Human Ecology. A Dynamic Interrelationship between Man and Environment*. New Delhi: Northern Book Centre.

Mukerjee, Radhakamal. 1968. *Man and His Habitation*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Rivers, W.H.R. 1906. *The Todas*. London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd.

Singh, Udai Pratap, and Singh, Awadesh Kumar. Eds . 1999. *Human Ecology and Development In India*. New Delhi: A.P.H Publishing Corporations.

Singh, Indera P. and Tiwari, S.C. Eds. 1980.*Man and His Environment*. New Delhi : ConceptPublishing Company.

Townsend, Patricia. 2005. *Environmental Anthropology: From Pigs to Policies*. Illinois, Waveland Press.

Verma, K. K. 1977. *Cultural, Ecology and Population*. New Delhi : NationalPublishing House.

MAANT03E07: Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy in India
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

The course aims to evaluate the specific cases to Social Exclusion, Developing an understanding of discrimination at an empirical level and policies for protecting the rights and eradicating exclusion and discrimination.

Learning Outcomes

The students will develop conceptualizing discrimination, exclusion and inclusion based on castes, ethnicity and religion.

Module 1 Social Exclusion

- Introduction
- Social Exclusion: Concept, Meaning and forms of social exclusion
- Who is socially excluded and why this matter
- Role of culture in social exclusion.

Module 2 Types of Social Exclusion

- Cases of Social Exclusion
- Dalits and ST
- Religious minorities
- Children, Women, Aged, Physically and mentally challenged people

Module 3 Social Exclusion and Marginalization

- Specific areas of Social Exclusion and marginalization
- People affected by HIV/AIDS, Displaced people of mega development projects, Poverty leading to social marginalization,
- Caste system, inequality and social exclusion,
- Social exclusion and exploitation, Reducing poverty by tackling social exclusion.

Module 4 Inclusive Policy

- Inclusive Policy: Current policies of protective discrimination, Public policies to reduce social exclusion, Constitutional safeguards
- Panchayati Raj and women empowerment, Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Sub-plan approach to tribal development
- Possible improvement in current policies and strategies relating to weaker section

Recommended Readings

Aparajita Chattopadhyay. Ed. 2013. *Poverty and Social Exclusion in India: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Ghosh, Biswajit. Ed. 2020. *Social Exclusion and Challenges of Inclusion in India*. Delhi: DVS Publisher.

Bryne, David. 2006. *Social Exclusion*. London: Open University Press,

DFID Report.2005. *Tackling Poverty by Reducing Social Exclusion*

Fuchs, S. 1973. *The Aboriginal Tribes of India*. Delhi: The Macmillan Co. of Ind. Ltd.

Bhattacharyya, Harihar; Sarkar, Partha and Kar, Angshuman. Eds. 2009. *The Politics of Social Exclusion in India: Democracy at the Crossroads*. UK: Routledge.

Hills, John; Grand, Julian Le; and Piachaud, David. Eds. 2002. *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford: University Press.

Murugan, K.R. and Manimekalai, K. 2019. *Social Exclusion and Inclusion of Women in India*. Chennai: MJP Publisher.

Percy-Smith, Janie. Ed. 2002. *Policy Responses to Social Exclusion - Towards Inclusion?* Philadelphia: Open University Press,

Subramanyam, V. and Sekhar, K. Eds. 2010. *Social Exclusion, Integration and Inclusive Policies*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Thorat, S. 2006. *Social Exclusion in India*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Varma, H.S., Ed., 2005. *The OBCs and the Dynamics of Social Exclusion in India*. New Delhi: Serials.

MAANT03E08 : Audio-Visual Anthropology
(4 Credits)

Course Objective

The Indian society is moving away very fast from its oral tradition and folk art medium to modern mass media. Similarly, the tribal, rural and urban societies are also under the grip of fast changes. The technical advancements of Visual Anthropology and Audio-Visual Anthropology are a boon for the students of anthropology and they should be in abetter position to in comprehending and projecting anthropological dimensions and dynamics of people of India. The objective of the course is to provide insights into communication processes so that students acquire a better understanding of society and culture both in continuity and change. The understanding of role and function of communication in socialization, cultural change and development process is essential in anthropological studies in communities of varying complexities: tribal, rural and urban.

Learning Outcomes

Students will get insights into Visual Anthropology and Audio-VisualAnthropology for the study of society and culture. Students will acquire skills in projecting anthropological dimensions and dynamicsthrough audio-visual documentations.

Module 1 Visual anthropology
- Visual anthropology: concepts, scope, uses and problems
- History and development of visual anthropology

Module 2 Introduction to Audio-Visual Anthropology
- Introduction to Audio-Visual Anthropology
- Audio-Visual Anthropology as a mode to preserve culture and as an input to culturalenrichment

Module 3 Ethnography, Ethnographic Films and Cinema
- Ethnography and Ethnographic Films
- Cinema: Commercial, Realistic, New Wave Cinema, and Documentary Films
- Appreciation and criticism Film as an art

Module 4 Scope of Audio-Visual Anthropology in India
- Scope of Audio-Visual Anthropology in India.
- How to produce Audio-Visual Anthropological films and videos
- Audio-Visual Anthropology as an aid to development programmes

Recommended Readings

Banks, Marcus and Howard Moorphy (Ed.). 1999. Rethinking Visual Anthropology. Yale

University Press.

Hockings, Paul. (Ed) 1975. *Principles of Visual Anthropology*, Mouton, The Hague

Huda, Anwar. 2004. *The Art and Science of Cinema*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and

Distributors.

Lehman, Peter. Ed. 1997. *Defining Cinema*. London: The Athlone Press.

Mahendrakumar, M.S. 2013. *Audio-Visual Anthropology – A New Version of Visual Anthropology*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Milner, Andrew and Jeff Browitt. 2003. *Contemporary Cultural Theory*. Jaipur : Rawat Publications.

Monaco, James. 2000. *How to Read a Film*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Pink, Sarah.2007. Doing Visual Ethnography. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Pink, Sarah et al. 2016. Digital Ethnography- Principles and Practice. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Sahay, K. N. 1993. *Visual Anthropology in India and its Developments*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing

Singh, K.S. (Ed) 1992. *Visual Anthropology and India*. Calcutta: Anthropological Survey of India.

Thwaites, Tony; Davis, Lloyed; and Mules, Warwick. 2005. *Introducing Cultural and Media Studies – A Semiotic Approach*. New York: Palgrave.

Wtaker, W. Richard; Ramsey, Janet E.; and Smith, Ronald D. 2004. *Media Writing – Print, Broadcast and Public Relations*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.

SEMESTER – III
MAANT03E09 : Anthropology of Food
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

        This course will explore the relationship among food, culture, and society, in our ever globalizing world.

Learning Outcomes

        By the end of the course, the students should be able to understand the concept of food cross-culturally and reduce ethnocentrism bycritically looking at your own culture as well as the culture of others. It gives an understanding on how anthropologists approach the study of food.

Module 1 Introduction to Anthropology of Food
- Introduction to Anthropology of Food, Meaning of food, cuisine, and foodways
- Approaches of studying food: structuralism, functionalism, symbolic-social analyses, making of gender, taste and status
- Bio-cultural perspectives on nutrition
- Concept of food security.

Module 2 Evolution of Food Patterns
- Evolution: meat consumption and brain development, teeth
- Evolution and function, scavenging v/s hunting, and role of fire and tools
- Archaeology of foodways: hunter- gatherers and foragers, food production
- Domestication and food to feed ancient civilizations.

Module 3 Social Functions
- Social functions of food, food and identity, food and gender, food and social class and caste
- Food and health
- Dietary taboos - sacred cows, prohibited pigs, Jewish dietary laws, cannibalism
- Religious food - feasting, fasting

Module 4 Food as heritage
- Food as heritage: ethnic food, food and memory, making of national cuisines
- Globalization and modernization of food
- European colonization - chocolate, potatoes, sugar,
- Restaurant culture, slow food movement, localization and fast foods.

Recommended Readings

Appadurai, A. 1981. Gastro-politics in Hindu South Asia. *American Ethnologist*, 8(3): 494-511.

Appadurai, A. 1988. How to make a national cuisine: Cookbooks in contemporary India. *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 30(1): 3-24.

Blumenschine, R.J. 1986. *Carcass consumption sequences and the archaeological distinctionof scavenging and hunting*. Journal of Human Evolution, 15(8):639-59.

Bourdieu, P. 1984. *Distinction: A social critique of the judgement of taste*. Cambridge, MA:Harvard University Press.

Brillat-Savarin, J. A. 1994. *The physiology of taste*. London: Penguin. Caplan, P. 1994. *Feasts, Fasts and Famine: Food for Thought*. Oxford: Berg.

Counihan, C. and P. van Esterik. 1997. *Food and Culture: A Reader*. New York: Routledge. Crowther, G. 2013. *Eating Culture: An Anthropological Guide to Food*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Douglas, M. 1966. *Purity and danger: An analysis of concepts of pollution and taboo*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Goody, J. 1998. *Food and Love: A cultural history of East and West*. London: Verso, 161-71.

Lawrence, D. 1988. Menstrual politics: Women and pigs in rural Portugal. In T. Buckley & A. Gottlieb (eds.), *Blood magic: The anthropology of menstruation*. Berkeley: Univ. Calif. Press, 117-36.

Harris, M. 1985. *The sacred cow and the abominable pig: Riddles of food and culture*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Levi-Strauss, Claude. 1966. The Culinary Triangle. *Partisan Review*, 33: 587-95.

Mintz, S. 1985. *Sweetness and Power: The place of sugar in modern history*. New York: Penguin.

Mintz, S. W and C.M. Du Bois. 2002. The anthropology of food and eating. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 31:99-119.

O'Connell, J. F., K. Hawkes and N. G. Blurton Jones. 1999. *Grandmothering and the evolution of Homo erectus*. Journal of Human Evolution, 36: 461-485.

Pelto, G. P, A. H. Goodman and D. L. Dufour. 2000. *The Biocultural Perspective in Nutritional Anthropology*. In A. H. Goodman, D. L. Dufour & G. H. Pelto (eds), *Nutritional Anthropology*: *Biocultural Perspectives on Food and Nutrition*. Oxford: OUP, 1-10.

Taylor, Sen C. 2016. *Feast and Fasts: A History of Food in India*. London: Reaktion.

Watson, J. L. and M. L. Caldwell. 2004. *The Cultural Politics of Food and Eating: A Reader*. New Jersey: Wiley-Blackwell.

SEMESTER-IV

MAANT04E10 : Medical Anthropology
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

Different communities all over the world have evolved their own systems of health practices, which has been incorporated in their cultural milieu. The indigenous pharmacopoeia, belief systems, shamans and healers constituted the medical systems, with the spread of Western medical practices the medical practices of traditional associates are getting eroded and a kind of cultural vacuum has been created. This course aims at familiarizing the students with different medical systems, both indigenous and modern and the cultural contexts of the systems. It will also equip the students to understand the compatibility of the systems and to evolve projects blending traditional and Western medical techniques.

Learning Outcomes

It demonstrates the knowledge about biomedical and socio-cultural perspective of health and disease. It helps to know about the operational aspects of health care delivery from village tointernational level, with a critique from people's perspectives. It helps to acquire knowledge about the scientific aspects of health and disease, to understand the international health organizations and interaction with national healthsetup at the governmental and non-governmental levels.

Module 1 Medical Anthropology- meaning, scope and concepts
- Concepts of illness, sickness, disease and health
- Culture bound syndromes – cultural construction of illness experience
- Socio-cultural dimensions of illness and health
- Humoral system – hot and cold

Module 2 Plural Medical Systems and Health Seeking Behaviour
- Asian medical system: Indian, Chinese and Mediterranean
- Popular, Folk and Professional health care
- Plural Medical Systems and Health Seeking Behaviour
- Magico-religious curative practices

Module 3 Ethnography of tribal and folk medical health systems
- Ethnomedicine: Culturally appropriate medicine. Regional variation in India.
- Ethnography of tribal and folk medical health systems in India-case studies
- Community health practices and indigenous medical systems
- Health Care System and Health Care Services

Module 4 Psycho-somatic and mental disorders
- Psycho somatic and mental disorders
- Drug addiction: demographic, socio-economic and mental health conditions
- Application of anthropological knowledge in promoting health care in tribal and ruralcommunities.

Recommended Readings

Ahluwalia, A, 1974, *Sociology of Medicine* in M. N. Srinivas (ed.), A *Survey of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology,* Vol-11,Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Ali, Almas. 1994. *Indigenous Health Practices among Tribals: Relationship with*

Prevalent Diseases, in S. Basu (ed.), Tribal Health in India, New Delhi: Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Alice Street. 2014. Biomedicine in an Unstable Place: Infrastructure and Personhood in a Papua New Guinean Hospital: Durham, Duke University Press.

Anderson, Warwick. 2008. The Collectors of Lost Souls: Turning Kuru Scientists into White men: Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press.

Basu, Salil (ed).1994.*Tribal Health in India*. New Delhi:Serial Publications.

Bhasin, Veena.1993.*People, Health and Disease: The Indian Scenario*.New Delhi: KamalaRaj Enterprises.

Bhusari,B,Nikanth and Dr.Korpenwar,Anil.2013. *A Text Book of Ethnomedicine.* New Delhi:Gaurav Books.

Brown, Peter J and Svea Closser (Eds.). 2016. Understanding and Applying Medical Anthropology. US: Left Coast Press Inc.

Calan, Micheal. 1987. *Health and Illness*. London and Newyork:Tavistock Publications. Caudill, William.1953. "*Applied Anthropology in Medicine*." In A.L Kroeber (Ed.), *Anthropology Today: An Encyclopedic Inventor*, Chicago: University of ChicagoPress.

Fitzgerald, Thomas. Ed. 1977. *Nutrition and Anthropology in Action*. Assen: Van Gorcum Amsterdam.

Foster, George, M. and Andrson, Barbara Gallatin.1988. *Medical Anthropology*. USA: Random House.

Good, Byron. 2010. *A Reader in Medical Anthropology: Theoretical Trajectories, Emergent Realities*. Oxford: Blackwell publishing.

Harris, Marvin. 1987. *Cultural Anthropology.* New York: Harper and Raw Publisher. Hatfield Gabrielle. 2004. *Encyclopaedia of Folk Medicine: Old World and New World Traditions*. New Delhi*:* Shubhi Publications.

Honigmann, John J. 1997. *Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Inhorn, C. Marcia and Emily A. Wentzell. 2012. *Medical Anthropology at the Intersections: Histories, Activisms, and Futures*. Durham: Duke University Press.

Johnson, Shanti. C. and Rajan, Irudaya S. 2010. *Ageing and Health in India*. NewDelhi: Rawat Publications.

Joshi, P.C. and Mahajan, Chakraverti. Ed. 2021. *Recent Advances in Indian Medical Anthropology*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Kleinman, Arthur. 1981. *Patients and Healers in the Context of Culture*. University of California Press.

Landy, David. Ed. 1977. *Culture, Disease, and Healing: Studies in Medical Anthropology*. UK: Macmillan.

Lock, M. Margaret and Vinh-Kim Nguyen. 2010. *An Anthropology of Biomedicine*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

Mehta, S. R. 1992. *Society and Health*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

Misra, Pramod. 2004. *Ecology, Culture and Health*. New Delhi: Serial Publications.

Mutatkar, R. K.; Danda, Ajith K.; and Bhatt, Vikas. 2010. *Studies on Bio-medical Anthropology, Profiles of Health Cultures. New* Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Narasaiah, M.L. 2004. *Food and Health*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.

Paul, D, Benjamin and Walter, B, Miller.1955. *Health, Culture, and Community*. UK: Russell Sage Foundation.

Read, M.1966. *Health and Disease*. London: Routledge publishers.

Rivers, W. H. R. 2013. *Medicine, Magic and Religion*. London: Routledge publishers.

Sikkink, Lynn. 2009. *Medical Anthropology in Applied Perspective*. Belmont: Wadsworth.

Singer, Merrill and Baer, Hans A. 2007. *Introducing Medical Anthropology: A Discipline in Action*. Lanham: Altamira Press.

Tiwari, S. K. 2001. *Medical Geography of Indian Tribes*. New Delhi: Swarup and Sons

Trivedi, P.C. 2007. *India Folk Medicine*. Jaipur: Pointer Publishers.

SEMESTER - IV

MAANT04E11 : Economic Anthropology
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

The objective of the course is to bring home the anthropology students the distinctive contributions made by the discipline in tackling the issues arising in the study of economic relations and economic organisations, particularly, in non-market economies. The difference in the basic assumptions of economics and anthropology in understanding economic issues with reference to specific economic systems will be highlighted in this course.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn the different approaches in economic anthropology. They will learn economy and society of different societies from the perspective of organisation of subsistence production. They will be able to learn consumption pattern in subsistence economies.

Module 1 Introduction, Approaches to economic anthropology
- Scope and development of Economic Anthropology
- Fundamentals of modern economic theories and their relevance to non-market
- economies: formalist – substantivist controversy
- Marxist theories on economy and society

Module 2 Organization of subsistence production
- Food gathering and hunting to urban-industrial economy
- Division of work: age, sex, specialization
- Property relations: rights on resources
- Technology, capital, savings and investment

Module 3 Exchange and Service
- Barter, ceremonial exchange, reciprocity,
- Redistribution (Gift, Potlatch, Kula ring)
- Jajmani System
- Market exchange

Module 4 Consumption pattern in subsistence economies
- Pattern of distribution of resources
- Wealth status and social differentiation

Recommended Readings

Bailey, F.G. 1957. *Caste and Economic Frontier. A Village in High land Orissa*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.

Belshaw, C. S. 1965. *Traditional Exchange and Modern Markets*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Private Ltd.

Browne, Katherine E. and Milgram, B. Lynne. Eds. 2009. Economics and Morality: Anthropological Approaches. Lanham: Altamira Press.

Clammer, John. 1987. *Beyond New Economic Anthropology*. New York: St. Martin's Press, Inc.

Clammer, John. Ed.1978. *The New Economic Anthropology*. London: The Macmillan Press Ltd.

Dalton, George. 1968. *Economics, Economic Development, and Economic Anthropology*, in Journal of Economic Issues, *Vol. 2, No. 2* (Jun., 1968), pp. 173-186.

Dalton, George. Ed. 1971. *Economic Development and Social Change*. New York: The NaturalHistory Press.

Ensminger, Jean. Ed. 2002. *Theory in Economic Anthropology*. US: Alta Mira Press.

Epstein, Trude Scarlett.1962. *Economic Development and Social Change in South India*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Firth, Raymond. Ed. 1967. *Themes in Economic Anthropology*. New York: Tavistock Publications.

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Forde, C. Daryll. 1977. Habitat, Economy and Society. London: Methuen & Co, Ltd.

Geertz, Clifford. 1962. *Peddlers and Princes-Social Change and Economic Modernisation in Two Indonesian Towns*. Chicago & London: The University of Chicago Press.

Gorman, Robert A.1982. Neo-Marxism; The meanings of Modern Radicalism. West Port: Praeger Publishers.

Gregory, C. A. 1980. *"Gifts to Men and Gifts to God: Gift Exchange and Capital Accumulation in Contemporary Papua,"* Man 15 (4)626-652.

Gudeman, Stephen. 2001. The Anthropology of Economy: Community, Market, and Culture. USA: Blackwell Publishers.

Hann, Chriss & Hart, Keith. 2011. *Economic Anthropology*. USA: Polity Press.

Herskovits, M. J. 1965. *Economic Anthropology: the economic life of primitive peoples*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Herskovits, M.J. 1952. *Economic Anthropology: A Study in comparative economics*. New York:Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

LeClair Jr., Edward E. and Schneider, Harold K. Eds. 1968. *Economic Anthropology: Readings in Theory and Analysis*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.

Littlefield, Alice and Gates, Hill. 1991.*Marxist approaches in Economic Anthropology*. Lanham: University Press of America.

Mauss, Marcel. Ed. 2001. *The Gift: The form of reason for Exchange in Archaic Societies*. London: Routledge.

Narotzky, Susana. 1997. *New Directions in Economic Anthropology*. London: Pluto Press. New York: Manchester University Press.

Nash, Manning. 1966. *Primitive and Peasant Economic Systems*. San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Company.

Parry, Jonathan and Bloch, Maurice. Eds. 1989. *Money and the Morality of Exchange*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Polanyi, Karl. 1944. *The Great Transformation*. New York: Farrar & Rinehart Publishers.

Sahlins, Marshall. 2017. *Stone Age Economics*. United Kingdom: Routledge.

Simmel, George. Ed. 1997. *Money and Commodity Culture*. London: Sage Publications.

Stanfield, Ron. 1973. *Economic Surplus and Neo-Marxism*. Michigan: Lexington Books.

Wilk, Richard R. and Cliggett, Lisa. 2007. *Economies and Cultures: Foundations of Economic Anthropology*. United Kingdom: Routledge. United Kingdom. http://aditi.du.ac.in/uploads/econtent/Richard_R_Wilk,_Lisa_C._Cliggett_-_Economies_and_Cultures_.pdf

MAANT04E12 : Ethnography
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

The course introduces the fundamentals of ethnography and fieldwork. It will introduce the students to the basic techniques of data collection and data processing that anthropologists have evolved as the discipline transformed through greater in-depth understandings and comparisons of cultures and societies.

Learning Outcomes

The students will learn the fundamentals of anthropological fieldwork and ethnography and how to select and prepare for the field in relation to a research question. It enables a students to select a research problem and use appropriate methods and techniques of data collection and do data analysis and report writing.

Module 1 Fundamentals of Ethnography
- Ethnography – Origin, Meaning and Scope
- Doing ethnography
- Cultural Context and setting
- Ethnography and Ethnology

Module 2 Field and Fieldwork
- Conceptualizing field and fieldwork
- Fieldwork tradition in Anthropology
- Multi sited ethnography
- Challenges of Ethnographic Fieldwork

Module 3 Skills in Data Collection
- Participant Observation and Interviewing
- Survey, Schedule and Questionnaire
- Case study, life history and genealogy
- Focus Group discussion, Collection of narratives

Module 4 Ethnographic Writing and Analysis
- Data Analysis, and Interpretation
- Report Writing
- Reflexivity and Ethics in Ethnographic research
- Emerging dimensions in ethnographic research

Recommended Readings

Bray, Zoe. 2008. *Ethnographic approaches in Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences.*

Donatella della Porta and Michael Keating. Eds. 2012. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ellen, R. F. 1984. *Ethnographic Research: A Guide to General Conduct.* London: Academic Press.

Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. 1981. *Methods in Social Research*. Singapore: McGraw-Hill.

George, et al. Eds. 1979. *Long-Term Field Research in Social Anthropology*. New York: Academic Press.

Hammersley, Martyn and Atkinson, Paul. 2019. *Ethnography: Principles in Practice*. London: Routledge.

Malinowski, Bronislaw. 1922. 2014 Rpt. *Argonauts of Western Pacific*. London: Routledge.

Pelto, P.J. and Pelto, G. H. 1978. *Anthropological Research: The Structure of Inquiry*. New York: Cambridge University.

Russel, Bernard. 2003. *Research Methods in Anthropology- Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, 4th Edition. New York: Altamira Press

Sarana, G. 1975. *The Methodology of Anthropology*. New York: The University of Arizona Press.

Srivastava, V. K. 2005. *Methodology and Fieldwork*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Young, P.V. 1966. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research: An Introduction to the Background, Content, Methods, Principles and Analysis of Social Attitudes*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

SEMESTER – IV

MAANT04E13: Development Anthropology
(4 Credits)

Course Objective

This paper aims at creating awareness among the students of anthropology about different concepts of development, development processes, development programmes and problems of development. The course also aims to appreciate that development is multi-dimensional and should be people-cantered.

Learning Outcome

The students will learn about development anthropology, development debates, and the relationship between culture and development. They will learn about theories of development and also learn about various tribal development plans and projects implemented in India.

Module 1 Development Anthropology: Theories and models of Development
- Meaning and Scope, Anthropology Coming Home and Concepts of Development
- Modernization Theories; Human Capital theory, Marxian Theories of Development: Dependency Theories; Liberation Theory
- Theoretical Models: Core-Periphery Model; Rostov's Model, Balance-GrowthModel

Module 2 Approaches and Concepts of Development
- Theoretical Approaches: Utility approach; Opulence approach; Basic needsapproach; Capability Approach
- Practical Approaches: Growth/Distribution; Agriculture/Industry; Rural/Urban; Capital-Intensive/Labour-Intensive; Centralized/Decentralized; Modern/Traditional
- Nehruvian Approach to Planning, Socio-Economic Planning /Physical Planning; Monitoring and Evaluation.

Module 3 Human Development: Indicators and Measures
- Development- Unhealthy Traits, Economic, social and demographic indicators,
- Measures- Human Development Index (HDI); Millennium Development Goals
- Poverty, Inequality and Social Justice ,Culture of poverty, Social Inclusion andExclusion, Human Rights approach to poverty; Rural Poverty
- Development Gaps, Need Identification, Affirmative Action and Social Justice

Module 4 Rural Development Programmes and Democratic Decentralization
- Gandhiji's Vision of Rural Development, Five year plans and rural development,NITI Ayog, Agencies for development: NGOs, VOs
- Panchayatiraj System in India, Decentralized Planning, Participatory Development
- Kerala's Development Experience: Democratic Decentralization and People'sPlanning

Recommended Readings

Amartya. 1992. *Inequality Re-examined*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Beteille, Andre. 2007. *Marxism and Class Analysis*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Chambers, Robert. 1983. *Rural Development: Putting the Last First*. London: Routledge.

Chambers, Robert. 1983.*Whose reality counts? Putting the First Last*. London: ITDG Publishing.

Cochrane, Glynn. 1971. *Development Anthropology*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Dalton, George. 1971. *Economic Anthropology and Development.* New York: BasicBooks.

De, Nitish R. 1985. *Overcoming Underdevelopment.* Shillong: NEHU.

Joshi, P. C. 1975. *Land Reforms in India: Trends and perspectives.* New Delhi: allied Publishers.

Krishnamachari, V.T. 1968. *Community Development in India*. Delhi: Publication Division, Ministry of IB, GOI.

Lewis, Oscar. 1959. *Five Families: Mexican Studies in the Culture of Poverty*

Mair, Lucy. 1984. *Anthropology and Development*. London: Macmillan.

Mathur**,** Hari Mohan. (Ed.). 1990. *The human dimension of development: Perspectives from anthropology*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Mathur, Hari Mohan. 1977. *Anthropology in the Development Processes.* New Delhi: Vikas.

Mehta, V.L. 1964. *Decentralised Economic Development*. Bombay: Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Mishra, R. P. et al (Ed.). *Regional Planning and National Development.* New Delhi: Vikas.

Mishra, S.N.; Mishra, Sweta and Pal, Chaitali. 2000. *Decentralised planning and Panchayati Rajinstitutions*. New Delhi: Mittal.

Myrdal, Gunnar. 1968. *Asian Drama: An Enquiry into the Poverty of Nations*. New York: Pantheon.

Myrdal, Gunnar. 1970. *The Challenge of World Poverty: A World Anti-Poverty Program in Outline.* New York: Penguin.

Pitt, David, C. 1976. *Development from Below: Anthropologists and Development Situations*. The Hague: Mouton.

Prasad, Kamta. 1987. *Planning for Poverty Alleviation.* New Delhi: Sage.

Sen, Amartya. 1999. *Development as Freedom**.** Oxford, Oxford University PressSen.

Singh, Tarlok. 1974. *India's Development Experience*. Bombay: MacMillan.

Spicer, E. H. 1952. *Human Problems in Technological Change*. New York: Wiley.

SEMESTER - IV

MAANT04E14 : Political Anthropology

(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

The objective of the course is to inculcate an anthropological understanding in the study of political units. The role of civil society in highlighting issues with reference to specific political systems will be highlighted in this course.

Learning Outcomes

The learners would understand the different concepts and themes in Political Anthropology. They will learn polity and society of different societies from the perspective of organization of local political system.

Module 1 Concepts and Themes in Political Anthropology

- Meaning, Scope and Growth of Political Anthropology
- Basic Concepts: Power, Authority, Legitimacy
- Governance and Power
- Approaches to the study of Political Anthropology and Political Science

Module 2 Types of Political Units and Local Political system in India

- Types of preindustrial political units and systems: Band, Tribe, Chiefdom and State
- Tribal and village Panchayats
- Political Organisation - Nuer
- Political Organisation - Gond

Module 3 Social Control, State and Civil Society

- Customary law and codified law- Social control
- Origin of state, Characteristics of state
- Stateless Societies
- Concept of Civil Society

Module 4 Political Ideologies and Political Movements

- Regionalism
- Communalism
- Ethnic Movements
- Interrelationship between Religion, Politics and Economy

Recommended Readings

Kottak, Conrad Phillip. 2006. *Anthropology: The Exploration of Human Diversity*. New
    York: McGraw-Hill Education

Flanagan, James G. 1989. "*Hierarchy in Simple 'Egalitarian' Societies.*" Annual Review of

Anthropology.

Fortes, M. and Evans-Pritchard, E. E. 1940. *African Political Systems*. London: Oxford University Press.

Gudeman, Stephen. 2001. *The Anthropology of Economy: Community, Market, and Culture*. USA: Blackwell Publishers.

Lewellen, Ted, C. 2003. *Political Anthropology- An Introduction*, (3rd Edition). London: Praeger Publishers.

Nicholas, Ralph. 1973. *Social and Political Movements*. Annual Review of Anthropology. 2.1: 63–84. DOI: 10.1146/annurev.an.02.100173.000431

Sharma, Aradhana, and Gupta, Akhil. Eds. 2006. *The Anthropology of the State*. UK: Oxford University Press.

Talal, Asad. 2002. "*From the History of Colonial Anthropology to the Anthropology of Western Hegemony.*" in Joan Vincent ed. The Anthropology of Politics: A Reader in Ethnography, Theory, and Critique, pp. 133-142. Oxford: Blackwell.

Vidyarthi, L.P. and Rai, B.K. Eds. 1977. *The Tribal Culture of India*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

MAANT04E15: Ethics of Anthropological Research

Course Objectives

This course develops an anthropological approach to the study of ethics that explores how value and meaning are socially, culturally, and historically produced. The course analyses a range of ethnographic case studies that explore how ethical values operate in a variety of contexts.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, students will be able to identify and apply key concepts and theoretical formulations in the anthropology of ethics. They also will be able to explain ethical values in relation to other aspects of social, economic, and political life by using key concepts in anthropological theory.

Module 1 Research Ethics
- Ethics- Concept and definitions
- Conduct of research and academic ethics
- Basic Principles- Principle of honesty, Principle of objectivity, Principle of integrity, Principle of openness, Principle of responsibility
- Research ethics: Researcher and Participant- minimize harm to the participant

Module 2 Ethical aspects and Fieldwork
- Researcher's competence, Seeking Consent- Obtaining Informed consent
- Protecting anonymity, privacy and Confidentiality
- Probing and ethics of probing
- Dealing with Vulnerability and avoiding deceptive practices

Module 3 Publication Ethics and Misconducts
- Moral Perspective
- Professional Perspective
- Legal Perspective
- Publication misconducts: Data fabrication, Data falsification, Plagiarism, Dual Publication, Citation manipulation

Module 4 Understanding Plagiarism
- Types of Plagiarism
- Use of Plagiarism detection software
- Policy Guidelines for handling plagiarism in institutions
- Ethics in publishing a research work

Recommended Readings

American Anthropological Association: AAA Code of Ethics. 1998. *Association of Social Anthropologists of the UK and Commonwealth* http://www.theasa.org/

Atkinson, Paul. et al, Eds. 2001. *Handbook of Ethnography*, London: Sage Publications.

Bell, E. and Wray-Bliss, E. 2009. *Research ethics: Regulations and Responsibilities*. In Bryman, A. and Buchanan, D. eds. Sage Handbook of Organizational Research Methods. London: Sage, pp. 78-92.

Clark, A. 2007. *Making Observations: The Potential of Observation Methods for Gerontology*, London: Centre for Policy on Ageing

Cooke, B and Kothari, U. 2001. *Participation: The New Tyranny?* London: Zed Books

Cotterill, P. 1992. *Interviewing women: issues of friendship, vulnerability and power, Women's Studies International Forum*, 15(5/6): 593-606.

Craig, G., Corden, A. and Thornton, P. 2001. *A Code of Safety for Social Researchers*, London: SRA

Durham Community Research Team. 2012. *Community-Based Participatory Research: Ethical Challenges, Durham University: Centre for Social Justice and Community Action*. https://www.dur.ac.uk/beacon/socialjustice/ethics_consultation/ 67

Iphofen, R. 2011. *Ethical Decision Making in Social Research: A Practical Guide*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Mauthner, M., Birch, M., Jessop, J., and Miller, T. (eds) 2002. *Ethics in Qualitative Research*, London: Sage

Murphy, E and Dingwall, R. 2001. *The Ethics of Ethnography*, Ch. 23 in Atkinson, P., Coffey, A., Delamont, S., Lofland, J. and Lofland, L. (eds) Handbook of Ethnography, London: Sage.

National Disability Authority. 2004. Ethical Guidelines for Disability Research, Dublin: NDA (www.nda.ie)

Oakley, A. 2000. *Experiments in Knowing: Gender and Method in the Social Sciences*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

United Nations. 1993. *The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities*. New York: United Nations.

SEMESTER - IV

MAANT04C10: Ethnographic Fieldwork and Dissertation

(4 Credits)

Course Objective

Fieldwork is the backbone of social anthropological studies and research. By staying in the field, living with people, and applying the various techniques of social research, one can know about all aspects of a human society and this approach is popularly known as fieldwork. Every student of anthropology has to be well trained in anthropological fieldwork. In the initial period, she/he has to establish good rapport with the people of the area and later on carry out his fieldwork under the guidance of a teacher.

Field report writing is an equally important part of training to the students. The data collected in the field should be analysed, interpreted and documented in a scientific manner to be presented in the form of a field report to be submitted for examination. Two examiners on relevanttopics will conduct a viva-voce examination.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this important paper are many. For instance, they will learn to use various fieldwork methods and techniques to collect data, which will not be possible without learning to build rapport with the people and without being able to communicate with them in a language they can understand. They will also learn how to collate the data, draw tables or charts, interpret the data and draw appropriate generalisations from the same. They will also learn how to communicate and how they have done their research, where they have done the research, what are the generalisations made and what are the implications of their findings. They will then learn how to give references that are complete, correct and consistent. Finally, they will learn how to defend their findings orally.

Recommended Readings

Bernard, H.R. 1998. *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology*. New Delhi: Sage publication.

Fetterman, D.H. 1989. *Ethnography: Step by Step*. New Delhi: Sage publications.

Fischer, M. 1977. *Applications in Computing for Social Anthropology*. London: Routledge and Kagan Paul.

Madrigal, L. 1998. *Statistics for Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Nichtes, M. 1984. *Participatory Research as a first step*. (in) Social Science and Medicine, Vol. 19, No.3 pp. 237 –257.

Peacock, J.L. 1988. *The Anthropological Lens*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Pelto, P.J. and Pelto, G.H. 1978. *Anthropological Research*. Cambridge: Cambridge UniversityPress.

Garson, Hohn George and Read, Charles Hercules. Eds. 1892. *Notes and Queries on Anthropology*. London. The (Royal) Anthropological Institute.

Sarana, G. 1975. *The Methodology of Anthropological Comparisons*. Trucson: The University of Arizona Press.

Weller, S. C. and Romney, A.K. 1990. *Systematic Data Collection*. Newbary Park: Sage Publication.

Young, P.V. 1994. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.

SYLLABUS

OPEN ELECTIVE COURSES

(IN SEMESTER - III)

MAANT04O01 : Foundations in Anthropology
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

This course will give an insight into the fundamentals in socio-cultural, biological, archaeological and linguistic anthropology, its relationship with other social and biological sciences.

Learning Outcomes

After completing this course, the students will learn about the history of anthropology, major branches of anthropology, relationship between anthropology and natural sciences such as biology, geology, geography, etc. The relationship between anthropology and social sciences and humanities, such as history, economics, political science, education and language.

Module 1 Fundamentals of Anthropology

- Meaning and scope of anthropology, History and major branches of anthropology

- Relationship between Anthropology & Natural Sciences such as Biology, Geology,Geography.

Module 2 Fundamentals in Biological Anthropology

- Nature and scope of biological anthropology

- Human evolution , variation, Human genetics, Human growth and development

Module 3 Fundamentals in Social Cultural Anthropology

- Nature and scope , Evolution of culture and society

- Typologies of human society and culture: Tribe, peasantry and civilization.

- Social Institutions: Family, marriage, kingship, economy, politics, religion.

- Social and cultural change.

Module 4 Fundamentals in Archaeological and Linguistic Anthropology

- Nature and scope of archaeological and linguistic Anthropology

- Prehistoric cultures: Palaeolithic Mesolithic and Neolithic

- Chronology, technology and tool typology of prehistoric cultures

- Evolution of Language, Speech, language and dialect

Recommended Readings

Ember, C. R. and Ember, M. 2002. *Anthropology*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.

Evans- Pritchard, E. E. 1990. *Social Anthropology*, New Delhi: Universal Book Stall.

Haviland, W.A. 1993. *Cultural Anthropology*. London: Harcourt and Brace.

Scupin, R. and De corse. C.R. 2005. *Anthropology*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.

Srivastav, A.R.N. 2005. *Essentials of Cultural Anthropology*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.

Das, B.M. 2002. *Outlines of Physical Anthropology*. Alahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Battacharya, D.K. 1998. *An Outline of Indian Prehistory*. Delhi: Palaka Prakashan.

Jurmain, R. and Nelson, H. 1998. *Essentials of Physical Anthropology*. New York: Wardworth Kilgore.

Rami Reddy, V. 1992. *Physical Anthropology, Evolution and Genetics*: Tirupati V. Indira Publisher.

Shukla, B.R.K. and S. Rastogi. 1998. *Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics*: Delhi: Palaka Prakashan.

Rami Reddy, V. 1987. *Elements of Prehistory*. New Delhi: Mittal Publishers.

Sankalia, H.D. 1964. *Stone Age Tools*. Pune: Deccan College.

SEMESTER - III

MAANT04O02 Anthropology of Tourism

(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

The main objectives of the course include anthropological issues and theoretical concerns in tourism, interconnections between tourism history and the rise of the socio-cultural study of tourism including temporary migration, colonial exploration, pilgrimage, visiting relatives, imagined and remembered journeys.

Learning outcomes

After completing the course, the student will come to know implications of tourism as a major mechanism of cross-cultural interaction; role of symbolism, semiotics, and the imagination in tourism; tourism and the commodification of culture or cultural degradation.

Module 1 Introduction

- Tourism- aspects and prospects, anthropological issues and theoretical concerns,tourist as ethnographer; pilgrimage and Authenticity Issues

Module 2 Socio-cultural aspects of tourism

- Interconnections between tourism history and the rise of the socio-cultural study of tourism including temporary migration, colonial exploration, pilgrimage, visiting relatives, imagined and remembered journeys, and tourism.

Module 3 Cross cultural interactions

- Implications of tourism as a major mechanism of cross-cultural interaction. Commodification of culture or cultural degradation

- Role of symbolism, semiotics, and the imagination in tourism;

- The international flow of capital; role of museums and other branches of the cultural industries (including music, art, and food) in tourism economies.

- Tourism and global mobility; Ecotourism and sustainable development

Module 4 Contemporary tourism

- Global and local political economy, dynamic relationships between heritage-making enterprises, revival and preservation projects.

- New Directions in the Anthropology of Tourism: Globalization, Tourism and Terrorism; applied aspects of anthropology in tourism development and planning.

Recommended Readings

Chambers, E. 2000. *Native Tours: The Anthropology of Travel and Tourism*. Prospect

Heights: Waveland.

Crick, M. 1994. *Anthropology and the Study of Tourism: Theoretical and Personal Reflections.* In Crick M (eds.). Resplendent Sites, Discordant Voices: Sri Lankans andInternational Tourism. Chur, Switzerland: Harwood Publishers.

Crick, M. 1995. *The Anthropologist as Tourist: An Identity in Question.* (in) Lanfant, M.F., Allcock, J.B., Bruner, E.M. (eds.) International Tourism: Identity and Change. London: Sage. pp. 205-223.

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

Dann, G.M.S., Nash, D. and Pearce, P.L. 1988. *Methodology in Tourism Research.* Annals of Tourism Research. 15:1-28.

Graburn, N.H.H. 1977. *Tourism: The Sacred Journey.* (in) Valene L. Smith, eds. *Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. Pp. 33-47.

Hitchcock, Robert K. 1997. *Cultural, Economic and Environmental Impacts of Tourism Among the Kalahari.* In Chambers E (eds.) Tourism and Culture: An Applied Perspective. Suny Press.

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

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

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

Srivasthava, Anupama. 2012. *Anthropology of Tourism.* New Delhi: Serials Publications.

Stronza, Amanda. 2001. *Anthropology of Tourism: Forging New Ground for Ecotourism and Other Alternatives.* Annual Review of Anthropology.

Wood, R. 1997. *Tourism and the State: Ethnic Options and the Construction of Otherness.* (in) Picard and Wood, *Tourism, Ethnicity and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies.* Hawaii: University of Hawaii Press.

SEMESTER - III

MAANT04O03 Anthropology of Disasters

(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to familiarize the students with disaster research and management while encouraging an understanding that many aspects of culture will shape the experience and actions of victims, volunteers and responsible agencies.

Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to interpret disasters as social and cultural occurrences by drawing on historical,economic, social, and political, factors that give rise to them; and explain the conditions that give rise to disasters and the consequences that follow them, both orally, through class discussion and a group presentation,and in writing assignments; and also to explain disasters in relation to other aspects of social, economic, andpolitical life by using key concepts in anthropological theory.

Module 1 Introduction

- Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability, Disaster; Disaster Management, Meaning, Nature Importance, Dimensions & Scope of Disaster Management, Disaster Management Cycle.

- Displacement situation: Natural and manmade, floods, epidemics, famines, earthquakes, fire, chemical and nuclear leaks, wars, ethnic conflicts and migrations.

Module 2 Development and displacement
- Construction of dams and roads,
- Development of cities absorbing villages in city, defense projects, hill resorts.
- National disaster management framework;financial arrangements for Disaster management,
- International Strategy for Disaster reduction.

Module 3 Types of Disasters
- Hydrological Disasters - Flood, Flash flood , Drought, cloud burst,
- Geological Disasters- Earthquakes, Landslides, Avalanches, Volcanic eruptions, Mudflow
- Wind related- Cyclone, Storm, Storm surge, tidal waves, Heat and cold Waves,
- Climatic Change, Global warming, Sea Level rise, Ozone Depletion.

Module 4 Human factors in rehabilitation
- Anthropological perspectives.
- Case studies.

Recommended Readings

Cheng F.Y. and Wang Y.Y. 1996. *Post-Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction*. Elsevier B.V.

Chohen, Stephen P. and C.V. Raghavulu. 1979. *The Andhra Cyclone of 1977. Individualand Institutional Responses to Mass Death*. New Delhi: Vikas Publications.

Davis, Ian. (ed.). 2015. *Disaster Risk Management in Asia and the Pacific.* London: Routledge. https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/159311/adbi-disaster-risk-management-asia-pacific.pdf

Erikson, Kai. 1994. *A New Species of Trouble: The Human Experience of Modern Disaster*. New York: W. W. Norton.

Ghosh, G.K. 2011. *Disaster Management*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.

Goel, S.L. 2006. *Encyclopaedia of Disaster Management*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.

Hoffman, Susanna M. and Oliver-Smith, Anthony. 2022. *Catastrophe & Culture: The Anthropology of Disaster*. U.S.: School of American Research Press.

Keller, Stephen L. 2020. *Uprooting and Social Change: The Role of Refugees in Development.* New Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.

Narayan, S. 2000. *Anthropology of Disaster Management*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

Schdder, Thayer. 1973. *The Human Ecology and Big Projects: River Basin Development and Resettlement*. In Annual Review of Anthropology.

Scudder, Thayer. 2019. *Large Dams-Long Term Impact on Reverine Communities and Free Flowing Rivers*. Germany: Springer.

Sharma, Vinod K. 2013. *Disaster Management.* Second Edition. New Delhi: Medtech.

SEMESTER - III
MAANT04O04 : Business and Corporate Anthropology
(4 Credit)

Course Objectives

This paper imparts knowledge in studying cultural and social differences, apply their knowledge, skills and research methods to improve businessperformance, competitiveness and communication. Business anthropologists are able to help corporations develop culturally appropriate ways of doing business with suppliers, business partners, or customers; promote smooth working relationships among employeesfrom different cultures; develop specific strategies or products that respect or comply with local cultural expectations.

Learning Outcomes

After completing the course, the students will learn the History and subject matter the development of anthropology applied to business. They will also learn studying the fields in which culture is relevant to understand differences in managerial strategies, corporate values and decision making.

Module 1 Introduction

- History and Growth of Business and Corporate Anthropology: Industrial Anthropology and Human Relations School(1930-1960); The Ethics questions (1960-1980)
- The rebirth of Business Anthropology, 1980 and Beyond. Basic concepts: Group, Role and Status, organization, Corporate, Organizational Culture, Business and Business Management and Behaviour Network.

Module 2 Culture and Business Anthropology

- Studying the fields in which culture is relevant to understand differences in managerial strategies, corporate values and decision making. Intersection between global and local trends in business strategies.
- Anthropology and consumer behaviour: Basic concepts- customer, consumer, market anthropological theory and practice in marketing and consumer behaviour. Cross- cultural marketing.

Module 3 The organizational culture: changes and conflicts

- Organizational cultures of companies from inside, perceiving changes and conflicts through an anthropological perspective.
- The way tastes and preferences that lead to consumption practices are shaped according to cultural and social features.

Module 4 Applications of Business Anthropology

- Applications of Business Anthropology in industry, application of the ethnography in business management. Anthropology and consumer behaviour.
- Globalization, international trade and anthropology. Techniques for conducting fieldworkfor Business Organizations.

Recommended Readings

Aguilera, F. 1996. *Is Anthropology Good for the Company?* American Anthropologist, 98(4): 735-742.

Appadurai, Arjun. 1996. *Disjuncture and difference in the global cultural economy.* In Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization. Minneapolis: Universityof Minnesota Press, 27-47.

Baba, M. 2006. *Anthropology and Business.* in James Birx, H. Ed. Encyclopaedia of Anthropology. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. Pages 83-117.

Ferraro, G. P. 2006. *The Cultural Dimension of International Business*. 5th Ed., Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Gardner, Burleigh B. 1978. *Doing Business with Management*. In Eddy, Elizabeth M. and Partridge, William. Eds. Applied Anthropology in America, New York: Columbia University Press. Pp.245- 260. 3.

Jordan, A. 2011. *The importance of business anthropology: Its unique contribution*. In Jordan, Ann T. Business Anthropology. 2015., Illinois: Waveland Press.

McFarland, J. 2001. *Margaret Mead Meets Consumer Fieldwork.* Harvard Business Articles UO108C.

Tian, R. G., Zhou, D. and Van Marrewijk, A. Eds. 2012. *Advanced Readings in Business Anthropology* (pp. 19-27). Toronto: North American Business Press.

MAANT04O05 : Urban Anthropology
(4 Credits)

Course Objectives

This course introduces students to the significance and development of urban anthropology within socio-cultural anthropology and core themes and debates in the field of urban anthropology. It is structured to introduce students to important theoretical perspectives that inform anthropologists' studies of urban contexts and to investigate research themes through case studies.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the class, students should be able to apply an anthropological approach to the analysis of local, national, and global urban issues, and to analyse ways in which the built environment both shapes and is shaped by socio-cultural, political, and economic processes. They will be able to trace the development of theoretical interest in the city and critically evaluate theoretical approaches to understanding urban problems.

Module 1 Emergence of Urban Anthropology
- Introduction, Extension of the anthropological interest in peasants and rural areas
- Origins of Cities and Early Sociological Approaches.

Module 2 Political Economy
- Rural-urban migration, kinship in the city, problems that arise from urbanism
- poverty and social stratification.

Module 3 Class Approach
- Culture of Poverty and the Underclass Approach, Comparison between relations function in an urban setting versus function in a rural setting
- ethnic and class inUrban Ethnography, Urban Dystopia

Module 4 Urban Inequality and Disasters

- Poverty, extended family for urban natives versus migrants, Global Cities and the Production of Space, Community study and urban ecology, Urban Space, Postmodern and Hypermodern City**.**

- Urban ethnography research and methodology, Contemporary urban issues:Suburbs, Slums Urban Decline.

Recommended Readings

Ganguly, Indrani. 1986. *Urban Anthropology- A Critical Review.* New Delhi: Unique Publications.

Foster, George and Robert V. Kemper. 2010. "*Anthropological Fieldwork in Cities.*" Pg. 5-

19 in Urban Life, Gmelch et al., eds. Lewis, Oscar. 1966. "The Culture of Poverty."
Scientific American 215(4):19-25.

Jaffe, Rivke and Koning, Anouk De. 2016. *Introducing Urban Anthropology*. London:
Routledge.

Low, Setha M. 1999. "*Spatializing Culture: The Social Production and Social Construction
of Public Space in Costa Rica*." Pg. 111-137 in theorizing the City, Setha Low, ed.

Nonini, Donald M. 2014. *A Companion to Urban Anthropology*. Cambridge: Wiley
Blackwell.

Pardo, Italo and Prato, Giuliana B. 2012. *Anthropology in the City- Methodology and Theory*.
London: Routledge.

Patel, Sujata and Deb, Kushal. 2006. *Urban Studies.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Stein and Preuss. 2006. "*Oral History, Folklore, and Katrina*." Pg. 37-58 in There is NoSuch
thing as a Natural Disaster, Squires and Hartman, eds.

Tyagi, Darshna. 2006. *Urban Anthropology*. New Delhi: Anmol Publisher.

Uzzell, Douglas J. 2016. *Urban Anthropology*. United States: W.C. Brown Co.

PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER

Question Type	Marks	No. of Questions to be answered	Level (Bloom's Taxonomy)	Total Marks
Part A	3	5 (out of 6)	Remembering Understanding	15
Part B	5	3 (out of 5)	Applying Analysing Evaluating	15
Part C	10	3 (out of 5)	Creating	30
Total Marks of ESA				60