FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME (FYIPGP)

IN

"ANTHROPOLOGY"

DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY

(From the academic session 2024-25)



(First, Second and Third Semester)

FYIPGP COURSE STRUCTURE IN ANTHROPOLOGY

		Table 1	: Credit Distribu	tion matrix of F	YIP	GP (Si	ngle Major)			
Yea r	Seme ster	Core	Minor	GEC	A E C	SE C	Internship/ Community Engagement / Project	VA C	Research/ Dissertation /	Tota I
1	I	Fundamentals of Anthropology I 4	Understanding Anthropology I 4	General Anthropology I	4	3		2		20
'	II	Fundamentals of Anthropology II 4	Understanding Anthropology II 4	General Anthropology II	4	3		2		20
		,	UG (Certificate			,		,	40
2	III	Fundamentals of Anthropology IIIIntroduction to	Understandin g Anthropology	General Anthropology III		3		2		20

		Medical Anthropology 4+4	III 4	3						
	IV	4+4+4+4	4							20
UG [Diploma	32	16	09	08	09	04	06		80
							2 +2 (I + CE)			
2	V	4+4+4	4				OR			20
3							4 (I) / 4 (CE)			
	VI	4+4+4+4	4							20
UG	Degree	60	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
	VII	4+4+4	4						4 (RM)	20
4	VIII	4+4	4						8 (D)/4+4 (DSE)	20
	nours	80	32	-	-	-	-	-	12	160
5	IX	4+4+4	4						4(P)/ 4 (DSE)	20

X	4+4	4						8/4+4 (DSE)	20
PG Degree	100	<mark>40</mark>	-	-	-	-	-	24	200

(a) Preamble

The purpose of the FYIPGP Curriculum Framework for Anthropology is to change the paradigm of higher education from teacher-centric to learner-centric. It is hoped that this will bring about a significant improvement in the quality of higher education and make the learners both competent and confident to face the challenges of the modern competitive world. The philosophy of this new curriculum framework is pragmatism, to realize that it is not enough for institutions/departments of higher learning to produce good and responsible citizens of the country but also to produce employable graduates and postgraduates. The FYIPGP Curriculum Framework for Anthropology is mandated to maintain quality in higher education and better employability of the learners.

(b) Introduction

Anthropology thrives itself on its insatiable curiosity about humans and population groups. The study of humanity aims to draw reliable generalizations about population groups and their behaviour in order to gain the most complete understanding of human variation and evolution. Among the many issues that anthropologists attempt to address is a wide range of human concern in the contemporary world. Anthropologists desire to know when and where people first appeared on the planet, how and why they evolved over time, and how and why current human populations differ in some physical characteristics in respect to others. They are also interested in how and why cultures from the past and present differ or resemble in terms of norms, values, rituals, beliefs, and behaviours. Anthropologists are interested in all human populations, not just tribes and peasants, contrary to popular belief. Anthropologists study all aspects of the human population. When describing a group of people, an anthropologist may discuss the history of the region in which they currently reside, the physical environment, the social organization, the general characteristics of their language, the group's settlement patterns, political and economic systems, religion, styles of art, and clothing. Some are more interested in biological or physical aspects of human groups, whereas others are more interested in cultural or linguistic characteristics. Studying prehistory helps to better understand the culture and society contemporary human cultural groups.

(c) Learning Outcomes (LOs)

The learners will be able to

- Develop procedural knowledge that enables the formation of various professional roles related to the area of Anthropology.
- Utilize Anthropological knowledge in addressing and resolving various anthropogenic issues biological and cultural as well as prehistoric past using appropriate principles and methodologies.
- Analyze the biological diversity and the growing pathological conditions among the populations in India and North-east India and the causes for such diversity and public health conditions.
- Become aware of the approaches towards studying social life and cultural diversity in India that will enable the learners to contribute to nation building and social harmony.

(d) Programme Outcomes (POs)

- A skillful group of students will be available to contribute in the human recourse development of the country with expertise in diverse specialized areas of Anthropology.
- The learners will be employable in various research and educational institutions and work as independent researcher in solving various anthropogenic issues including ethnic conflicts and public health concerns.
- The learners will be a part of various population studies institutes for policy making relating to disaster management, environmental issues, and sustainable development.
- The learners will be able to employ the anthropometric parameters and standard techniques to carry out population-based surveys.

(e) Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

• The learners will be able to develop a holistic understanding of social, cultural, and biological dimensions of past and present.

- The learners by then will be aware of different tools to analyze data and their presentation which would help them to be employed in various micro and macro surveys and research.
- The learners will be equipped with skills to appear in various competitive examinations.

(f) Assessment Methods

The Department of Anthropology after assessing the learning levels of the students through extempore questions, group discussions during the class hour and also by assessing the semester results of the students, identifies the slow and advanced learners. The slow learners are taken care of by conducting remedial classes. Assessment of progress towards the course/program Course Outcomes is done using a number of assessment methods that are suitable for the teaching-learning process. Formative evaluation is given priority. Assessment methods include time-constrained exams, closed-book and open-book tests (whenever required), problem-based assignments, laboratory reports, observations of practical skills, individual project reports (dissertation), team project reports, oral presentations, including seminar presentations, viva voce interviews as well as any other methods that may be used.

(g) Attainment Strategy

In attainment strategy, the process will start from defining course outcomes for different courses, then establishing co-relation between CO-PO and finally calculating the attained LOs and POs, the direct and indirect tools will be involved in calculating LO and PO attainments. In the direct tools various theory and practical courses, projects and placement will be included. The indirect tools will be consisted of survey and exit interviews of the learners and employers.

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FYIPGP structure in

ANTHROPOLOGY

DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY, RAJABHETA, DIBRUGARH - 786004

Year	Semester	Course	Title of the Course	Total Credit
		C - 1	Fundamentals of Anthropology I	4
		Minor 1	Understanding Anthropology I	4
		GEC - 1	General Anthropology I	3
	1st Semester	AEC 1	I OV	4
		SEC 1		3
		VAC 1		2
·				20
Year 01				20
		C - 2	Fundamentals of Anthropology II	4
		Minor 2	Understanding Anthropology II	4
	2 nd Semester	GEC 2	General Anthropology II	3
		AEC 2		4
		SEC 2		3
		VAC 2		2
·				20
Summer	term or internsi		iceship in addition to 6 credits from skill based courses earned during Semester	
		C - 3	Fundamentals of Anthropology III	4
		C - 4	Introduction to Medical Anthropology	
	3 rd Semester		l	4
	3 rd Semester	Minor 3	Understanding Anthropology III	4
		GEC – 3	Understanding Anthropology III General Anthropology III	
		GEC - 3 SEC - 3	1 0	3 3
		GEC – 3	1 0	4 3
Year 02		GEC - 3 SEC - 3	1 0	3 3 2
Year 02		GEC - 3 SEC - 3	1 0	3 3
Year 02		GEC - 3 SEC - 3 VAC 3	1 0	4 3 3 2
Year 02		GEC - 3 SEC - 3 VAC 3	1 0	4 3 3 2
Year 02	Ath Compacts	GEC - 3 SEC - 3 VAC 3 C - 5 C - 6 C - 7	1 0	3 3 2
Year 02	4 th Semester	GEC - 3 SEC - 3 VAC 3 C - 5 C - 6 C - 7 C - 8	1 0	3 3 2
Year 02	4 th Semester	GEC - 3 SEC - 3 VAC 3 C - 5 C - 6 C - 7	1 0	4 3 3 2

Grand Total (Semester I, II, III and IV)								
		C – 9						
		C – 10						
		C – 11						
	5 th Semester	C – 12						
V 00		Minor 5						
Year 03								
				•				
	6 th Semester	C – 13						
		C – 14						
		C – 15						
		C – 16						
Year 03		Minor – 6						
i cui vo			Project					
			Total					
		Grand	Total (Semester I, II, III and IV, V and VI)					
		C – 17						
		C – 18						
		C – 19						
	7 th Semester	Minor – 7						
Year 04								
Teal 04								
		C – 20						
		C – 21						
	8 th Semester	C – 22						
	o Semester	Minor – 8						
		Grand Tot	al (Semester I, II, III and IV, V, VI, VII and VIII)					
The stude			d Bachelor of (in the Field of Study/Discipline) (Honours with Research)(4	years)				
		<mark>after sec</mark> urin	g the requisite Credits on completion of Semester 8					

Abbreviations Used:

- **C** = **Major**
- GEC = Generic Elective Course / Multi Disciplinary Course
- AEC = Ability Enhancement Course
- SEC = Skill Enhancement Course
- VAC = Value Added Course

FIRST SEMESTER

Course Title : Fundamentals of Anthropology I

Course Code : ANTH C-1
Nature of Course : Major

Total Credits : 4 credits (3+1=4)

Distribution of Marks: 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objectives:

• To outline basic understanding about scope and development of Anthropology and its relation to other allied disciplines with special emphasis on socio-cultural Anthropology and its fundamental concepts

- To explain the aim, scope and emergence of Physical Anthropology with basic classification and anatomical comparison of primates in the line of evolution
- To describe the basic concepts in relation to Archaeological Anthropology along with its aims, scope, development and basic concepts.
- To explain a preliminary knowledge on Osteology and craniology

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS	L	Т	P	LTP (75 hrs.)
Unit – 1 15 Marks	 INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY 1.1. Definition and Scope, 1.2. Relations with other disciplines (Social Science, Physical Science, Natural Science) 1.3. Aim and Scope of Social and Cultural Anthropology, History and Development, Concepts in Cultural Anthropology: Definition and attributes of culture, Civilization, Culture Trait, Culture Complex, Culture and Geography Holism and Cultural Relativism 	12	03		15
Unit – 2 15 Marks	 INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY 2.1. Definition, History of Physical Anthropology, and development of Modern Biological Anthropology; aim, scope and relationship with allied disciplines 2.2. Anatomy of Human skeleton 2.3. Classification, salient features, and distribution of living primates, Types of locomotion among primates Comparative anatomy of man and apes 	12	03		15
Unit – 3 15 Marks	INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY 3.1. Basic concepts and meaning of Prehistory, Protohistory, History, Palaeo-anthropology.	12	03		15

	 3.2. Aim, Scope and Development Relationship with other disciplines Archaeological record: ecofacts, artefacts, Basic concept – assemblage, industry, culture, site, stratigraphy, fundamentals of tools and pottery and its classification 				
Unit – 4 15 Marks	PRACTICAL 4.1 Introduction to Osteology: Students must identify, draw, label and describe the following bones of human skeleton: • Frontal • Parietal • Occipital • Temporal • Mandible • Scapula • Clavicle • Humerus • Radius • Ulna • Pelvis • Femur • Tibia • Fibula 4.2 Introduction to the Morphological Study of Human Skull: Knowing and identifying the bones of the skull and the associated landmarks		02	28	30
	Total:	36	11	28	75

Where, L: Lectures T: Tutorials P: Practicals

Modes of In-Semester assessment:

40 marks

- 1. Two Unit test - - 30 marks
- 2. Any one of the following activities listed below- 10 marks
 - Group Discussion
 - Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics
 - Home Assignment

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

• CO1: Assess the emergence and development of Anthropology and the basic concepts integral to Socio-cultural Anthropology

- CO2: Distinguish the anatomical differences between humans and other primates and the salient features and distribution of living primates.
- CO3: Analyze the basics in Archaeological Anthropology regarding some key terms, artefacts, tools, pottery alongside the goal, extent, and growth of the Archaeological Anthropology
- CO4: Illustrate the bones of human skeleton and basic knowledge on the bones of human skull.

Suggested Readings:

Alexander Alland (Jr). 1980. To be human: An Introduction to Anthropology. New York.

Beattie, John. 1976. Other Culture (Chapter I), London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Bhattacharyya, D. K. 1997. Prehistoric Archaeology. Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

Buettner-Janusch, J. 1966. Origin of Man. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Private Ltd.

Butzer, K. W. 1971. *Environmental and Archaeology: An ecological approach to prehistory*. Aldine and Methuen. Chicago/London.

Carol R. Ember, Melvin R. Ember & Peter N. Peregrine. 2015. *Anthropology, 14th Edition*. Pearson.

Chester, S. Chard 1975. Man in Prehistory. McGrow Hill, New York.

Daniel, Glyn. 1962. The origin and growth of Archaeology, Penguin Book.

Das, B.M & Ranjan Deka. 1992. Physical Anthropology Practical, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Das, B.M. 1997. Outlines of Physical Anthropology, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Ember, C. R. & M. Ember. 1981. Cultural Anthropology, New Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press.

Evans-Pritchard, E.E. 1972. Social Anthropology (Chapter-II & IV). London: Routledge &

Gary Ferraro, Susan Andreatta. 1992. *Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective*. <u>Cengage Learning</u>.

Greene Kevin 1996 Archaeology: An Introduction. University of Pensylvania Press, USA

Harrison G.A., Tanner, J.M., Pilbeam, D.R., Baker, P.T. (1988) Human Biology. Oxford

Haviland, William A. 1999. Cultural Anthropology. Harcourt Brace College Publishers.

Herskovits, M. J. 1969. Cultural Anthropology, New Delhi: Oxford.

Hole and Heizer 1966. An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Hole and Heizer 1966. An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology. Holt, Rinehart & Winston,

Jurmain R., Kilgore L., Trevathan W., Ciochon R.L. (2012). *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Wadsworth Publ., USA.

Keesing, F. M. 1958. Cultural Anthropology, Rinchart, New York. Kegan Paul Ltd.

Kroeber, A. L. 1952. The Nature of Culture. University of Chicago Press, Chocago.

Mair, Lucy, 1972. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oxford: Clerendon Press. New York.

Napier, J.R. and Napier, P.H. 1967. *A Handbook of Living Primates*. New York. Academic Press.

New York.

Nystrom P. and Ashmore P. (2011). *The Life of Primates*. PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.

Oakley, K.P. 1961. Man the Tool Maker. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Osman Hill, W. C. 1953-1957 *Primates*. Edinburg, Edinburgh University Press.

Piddington R. 1950-57. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oliver, London

Rami Reddy, V. 1988. Elements of Prehistory. South Asia Books.

Sankalia, H. D. 1964. Stone Age Tools, their Techniques and Probable functions, Deccan College.

Sarkar, R.M. 1994. Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology, Vidyodaya Library Private Limited. Schwartz, J H. 1984. Phylogeny of Humans and Orangutans. American Journal of Physical Anthropology 63: 217-220.

Seth P. K. and Seth S. (1986). The Primates. Northern Book Centre, New Delhi, Allahabad.

Simpson, G.G. 1945. *The Principles of Classification and a Classification of Mammals*. Bulletin of American Museum of Natural History, New York. Vol. 85.

Singh I. P. and Bhasin M.K. (1989). Anthropometry: A Laboratory Manual on Biological Anthropology. Kamla-Raj Enterprises, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

Srivastava, R.P. 2009. *Morphology of the Primates and Human Evolution*. New Delhi, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Stanford C., Allen J.S. and Anton S.C. (2010). *Exploring Biological Anthropology. The Essentials*. Prentice Hall Publ, USA.

Swindler D. R. (2009). Introduction to the Primates. Overseas Press India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Course Title : Understanding Anthropology I

Course Code : ANTH Minor 1

Nature of Course : Minor

Total Credits : 4 credits (3+1=4)

Distribution of Marks : 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objectives:

- To define Anthropology in general and Physical Anthropology in particular. Basic terms and classification of mammals in animal kingdom and the order of primate to be given.
- Classify the different sub-fields of Social and Cultural Anthropology as a holistic endeavor.
- To explain Archaeological Anthropology, its meaning, aim, scope, development and relationship with other cognate sciences.
- To outline a basic knowledge on Osteology.

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS	L	T	P	LTP (75hrs.)
Unit – 1	UNDERSTANDING PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	12	03		15

15 Marks	1.1 Introduction to Anthropology and its Branches, Basic				
	concerns and subject matter				
	1.2 Definition of Physical Anthropology				
	• Its objectives and scope, and relationship with allied				
	disciplines				
	 Man's place in animal kingdom, 				
	 Characteristics of mammal, its classification² 				
	 Introduction to Order Primate 				
Unit – 2	MAIN SUB-FIELDS OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL	12	03		15
15 Marks	ANTHROPOLOGY				
	 Anthropology of religion 				
	 Political anthropology 				
	 Economic anthropology 				
	 Ecological anthropology 				
	 Psychological anthropology 				
	 Urban anthropology 				
	 Linguistic anthropology 				
	 Visual anthropology 				
	Medical Anthropology				
Unit – 3	INTRODUCING ARCHAEOLOGICAL	12	03		15
15 Marks	ANTHROPOLOGY				
	 Definition, Meaning and Scope 				
	 Aims, emergence and development 				
	 Relationship of Archaeology with Social and 				
	Natural sciences				
Unit – 4	PRACTICAL		02	28	30
15 Marks	4.1 Introduction to Osteology, drawing and labelling of the				
	following bones:				
	• Frontal				
	• Occipital				
	• Parietal				
	• Temporal				
	• Mandible				
	• Humerus				
	 Scapula 				
	• Femur				
	FemurTibia				
	• Femur				
	FemurTibia	36	11	28	75

Where, L: Lectures T: Tutorials P: Practicals

Modes of In-Semester assessment:

40 marks

- 1. Two Unit test - - 30 marks
- 2. Any <u>one</u> of the following activities listed below 10 marks
 - Group Discussion
 - Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics
 - Home Assignment

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- CO1: Analyze the objectives of Physical Anthropology and the man's place of in animal kingdom
- CO2: Analyze the different sub-fields of Social and Cultural Anthropology with the characteristics and significance towards the enrichment of the discipline
- CO3: Interpret Archaeological Anthropology, emphasizing its domain of interest, growth and relationship with other disciplines
- CO4: Illustrate the bones of human skeleton

Suggested Readings:

Ahuja, Ram. 2001. Research Methods. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Alexander Alland (Jr). 1980. To be human: An Introduction to Anthropology. New York.

Ashley-Montagu, M.E. 1961. *An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Barnard, Alan and Jonathan Spencer (eds.) 1996. *Encyclopedia of Social and Cultural Anthropology*. London: Routledge.

Beattie, John. 2004. Other Cultures: Aims, Methods and Achievements in Social Anthropology. London: Routledge.

Bernard, Russel H. 1995. Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. California: Sage Publications.

Bhattacharyya, D. K. 1997. *Prehistoric Archaeology*. Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Bordes, F. 1968. The Old Stone Age. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London.

Braidwood, R. J. 1967. Prehistoric Man. Scott Foresman & Co. Chicago.

Brothwell, D. & Higgs, E. (Ed.) 1963. Science in Archaeology. A Comprehensive Survey of Progress and Research, Thames & Hudson. London.

Brown, D. E. (2010). Human Biological Diversity. Tylor & Francis

Buettner-Janusch, J. 1966. Origin of Man. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Private Ltd.

Chakrabarti, B.K.1999. India, *An Archeological History: Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Chester, S. Chard 1975. Man in Prehistory. McGrow Hill, New York.

Clark W.E.L.G. 1959. The Antecedents of Man. Edinburg: Edinburg University Press.

Clark, G. 1960. Archaeology and Society. W.ill.or. wrappers. London.

Clark, L. G. 1961. *The fossil evidence for human evolution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

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Das, B.M.2013 (26th Edition). *Outlines of Physical Anthropology*. Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.

Dhavalikar, M.K.(Ed.) 2013. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol.1, Part1. *Prehistory of India*. New India: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.

Ember, Carol R. and Melvin R. Ember. 2014. Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Pearson.

Eriksen, Thomas Hylland. 1995. Small Places, Large Issues: An Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology. London: Pluto Press.

Greene Kevin 1996. Archaeology: An Introduction. University of Pensylvania Press, USA

Harrison, G.A.; J. M. Tanner; D.R. Pilbeam; and P.T. Baker. 1988. *Human Biology*. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press.

Herskovits, M.J. 1969. Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Hole and Heizer 1966. *An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New york.

Hootan, E.A. 1965. *Up from the ape*. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Howells, W.W. 1967. Mankind in the Making. New York: Doubleday.

Hulse, F.S. 1971. The Human Species. New York: Random House.

Ingold, Tim (ed.) 1996. Key Debates in Anthropology. London: Berg.

Katz, S.H. 1975. *Biological Anthropology : Readings from Scientific American*. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Company.

Kothari, C.R. 2004 Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International.

Larsen, C. S. (Ed.). (2010). A Companion to Biological Anthropology (Vol. 20). John Wiley & Sons.

Laskar, G.W. 1976. Physical Anthropology. Holt, Rinehart and Wiston.

Lewis, R. (1980). Evolution: A System of Theories. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, 23, 551-572.

Mair, Lucy. 1972. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Marks, J. (1995). Human Biodiversity: Genes, Race, and History. Aldine de Gruyter, New York.

Mazumdar, D.N. and T.N. Madan. 1967. *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Asia Publishing House.

Mukherjee, D., Debaprasad Mukherjee, P. Bharati. 2009. *Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology*, Asian Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Nelson, H., &Jurmain, R. (1988). *Introduction to physical anthropology*. St. Paul, MN: West Publishing Company.

Oakley, K.P. 1961. Man the Tool Maker. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Piddington, Ralph. 1950. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. London: Oliver & Boyd.

Poirier, F.E.; W.A. Stini; and K.B. Wreden. 1994. *In search of ourselves : An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Reddi, V Rami 1988. Elements of Prehistory, South Asia Books

Shankalia, H. D. *Stone Age Tools, their Techniques and Probable functions*, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.

Shankalia, H. D/ 1974. Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute. Poona.

Simpson, G. G. (1961). Principles of animal taxonomy. Columbia, University Press, New York Zeuner, F. E. 1946. Dating the Past: An introduction to geochronology, Methuen & Co. London. Zeuner, F. E. 1959. The Pleistocene period, its climate, chronology and faunal successions, Hutchinson Scientific. London.

Course Title : General Anthropology I

Course Code : ANTH GEC-1 Nature of Course : Generic Elective

: 3 credits **Total Credits**

Distribution of Marks : 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objectives:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- To define the basics of Anthropology and its cognate sciences with special emphasis on Physical Anthropology, basic knowledge on mammals and traditional and modern notions on organic evolution.
- To identify the key concepts of society and culture in social and cultural anthropology.
- To explain the fundamentals of Archaeological Anthropology, Prehistoric Culture and chronology.

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS	L	T	P	LTP (45hrs.)
	EMERGENCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY	09	02		11
Unit 1	1.1 Definition and its branches				
15 Marks	1.2 Aim, scope and relationship with allied disciplines				
	1.3 Its history and development				
	INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	10	02		12
	2.1 Definition, objectives of Physical Anthropology				
	2.2 Scope and relationship with allied disciplines				
	2.3 Man's place in animal kingdom.				
Unit 2	2.4 Concept of organic evolution				
15 Marks	2.5 Origin of Life				
	 Theory of Special Creation 				
	 Theory of Spontaneous Generation 				
	 Theory of Steady State 				
	Theory of Cosmozoan Origin				

	Biochemical OriginUrey and Miller's Experiments			
	2.6 Introduction to modern theories of human evolution			
Unit 3	SOCIETY AND CULTURE	09	02	11
15 Marks	3.1 Concept of Society and Culture			
	3.2 Status and role			
	3.3 Social institutions			
	3.4 Religion and magic			
	3.5 Simple economy			
Unit 4	BASICS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	09	02	11
15 Marks	4.1 Aim and scope			
	4.2 Relationship with allied disciplines.			
	4.3 Understanding Prehistoric Culture			
	 Tools and Artefacts 			
	 Tool Typology 			
	4.4 Concept of Chronology			
	Total:	37	08	45

Where, L: Lectures T: Tutorials P: Practicals

Modes of In-Semester assessment:

1. Two Unit test - - - - - 30 marks
2. Any one of the following activities listed below - 10 marks

- Group Discussion
- Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics
- Home Assignment

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- CO1: Appraise the branches of Anthropology with its aim and scope
- CO2: Understand man's place of in animal kingdom and also the theories of organic evolution.
- CO3: Analyze the fundamental terms and their application in the thoughts of social and cultural Anthropology.
- CO4: Analyze the fundamental issues relating to Archaeological Anthropology; Prehistoric tool typology, cultural period and basics to chronology.

Suggested Readings:

Beattie, John. 1976. *Other Culture*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. Bhattacharyya, D. K. 1997. *Prehistoric Archaeology*. Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

Birdsell, J.B., 1975. *Human Evolution: An Introduction to the New Physical Anthropology* (2nd Edn.). Rand Mc.Naly College Publishing Co., Chicago, 29, 37.

Brace, C.L. and Montagu, M.F.A.1969. *Man's Evolution: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*, Macmilan Buettner- Janusch, J. 1966. Origins of Man. New York: John Wiley

Das, B.M. 1997. Outlines of Physical Anthropology, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Dube SC. (1992). Indian Society. National Book Trust, India: New Delhi.

Ember, C. R. & M. Ember. 1981. Cultural Anthropology, New Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press.

Evans-Pritchard, E.E. 1972. *Social Anthropology* (Chapter-II & IV). London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.

Gary Ferraro, Susan Andreatta. 1992. *Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective*. <u>Cengage Learning</u>.

Gupta, Dipankar. 1992. Social Stratification. OUP India

Haviland, William A. 1999. Cultural Anthropology. Harcourt Brace College Publishers.

Herskovits, M. J. 1969. Cultural Anthropology, New Delhi: Oxford

Hole and Heizer 1966. An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology. Holt, Rinehart & Winston,

Jurmain R., Kilgore L., Trevathan W., Ciochon R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA.

Keesing, F. M. 1958. Cultural Anthropology, Rinchart, New York.

Kroeber, A. L. 1952. The Nature of Culture. University of Chicago Press, Chocago.

Mair, Lucy, 1972. *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. Oxford: Clerendon Press. New York. New york.

Oakley, K.P. 1961. Man the Tool Maker. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Piddington R. 1950-57. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oliver, London

Rami Reddy, V. 1988. Elements of Prehistory. South Asia Books.

Rastogi, V.B., 1994. Organic Evolution. Kedernath Ramnath, India, 81-86.

Sankalia, H. D. 1964. Stone Age Tools, their Techniques and Probable functions, Deccan College.

Sarkar, R.M. 1994. Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology, Vidyodaya Library Private Limited.

Zeuner, F. E. 1946. Dating the Past: An introduction to geochronology, Methuen & Co. London.

CO PO MAPPING

	S	EMESTER	I : CO PC) MAPPING	
Course		Prog	gram Outcome:	PO	
	Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4
	Outcome: CO				
ANTH	CO1	✓	✓		
C - 1	CO2	✓	√	√	
	CO3	✓			
	CO4	✓	√		✓
	CO1	✓			
ANTH	CO2	✓	√		
MINOR 1	CO3	✓			
	CO4		√		✓
	CO1	✓		√	
ANTH	CO2	✓	√		
GEC - 1	CO3	✓	√		
	CO4	✓			✓

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Title : Fundamentals of Anthropology II

Course Code : ANTH C-2
Nature of Course : Major

Total Credits : 4 credits (3+1=4)

Distribution of Marks : 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objectives:

• To explain the different sub-fields of Social and Cultural Anthropology as a holistic endeavor

- Outline the basic concepts of organic evolution in Physical Anthropology and Comparative Anatomy, behaviour of Human and Non Human Primates, evolutionary changes of primates and earliest primates before Hominids.
- To state the various methods of studying Archaeological Anthropology in addition to key concepts of environment and climatic changes of Pleistocene epoch, tool making techniques and typology
- To describe the different types of tools belonging to diverse cultural periods along with its major identifying characteristics by drawing some of the specimens

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS	L	Т	P	LTP (75hrs.)
	BASIC THEORY OF CULTURE CHANGE	12	03		15
	1.1 Evolutionism				
	1.2 Neo-Evolutionism				
Unit 1	1.3 Diffusionism				
15 Marks	1.4 Culture Area Approach				
10 IVIGINO	1.5 Acculturation				
	1.6 Assimilation				
	1.7 Innovation, Invention and Diffusion				
Unit 2	EVOLUTION: THE PRIMATE	12	03		15
15 Marks	2.1 Comparative Anatomy and behaviour of Human and	12	03		15
15 Warks	Non - Human Primates				
	Significance of Non - Human Primate study				
	in Biological Anthropology				
	Anatomical differences between man and apes				
	Reproductive and social behavior of Non -				
	Human Primates				
	2.2 Evolutionary changes of primates emphasizing skull, dentition and limbs.				
	2.3 Earliest primates before Hominids, Origin and				
	Evolution:				
	Evolution.				

	 Aegyptopithecus Propliopithecus Dryopithecus Proconsul Giganthropithecus Sivapithecus 				
	 Oreopithecus Ramapithecus				
Unit 3	STUDIES ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL	12	03		15
15 Marks	ANTHROPOLOGY 3.1 Methods of studying Archaeological Anthropology 3.2 Human origin and Geological time scale; Late Tertiary (Miocene and Pliocene) and Quaternary Periods; Plio-pleistocene boundary, Pleistocene and Holocene epoch 3.3 Major environment and climatic changes of Pleistocene epoch: • Glacial and inter glacial • Pluvial and inter pluvial 3.4 Stone tool techniques and their uses; basic tool types and techniques 3.5 Tool typology and cultural nomenclature	12	03		
Unit 4 15 Marks	Practical: 4.1 Tool typo-technology Students have to identify, draw and describe the following tools: • Core tools (2) • Flake tools (2) • Blade tools (2) • Bone tools (2) • Microliths (3) • Ground and polished celts (2)		02	28	30
	Total:	36	11	28	75

T: Tutorials Where, L: Lectures P: Practicals

Modes of In-Semester assessment:

40 marks 1. Two Unit test -30 marks

2. Any one of the following activities listed below 10 marks

• Group Discussion

• Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics

• Home Assignment

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- CO1: To distinguish the basic concepts of organic evolution, comparative anatomy and behaviour of Human and Non Human Primates and evolutionary changes of primates before Hominids.
- CO2: To develop an understanding of the different sub-fields of Social and Cultural Anthropology, its characteristics and significance towards the enrichment of the discipline
- CO3: To interpret the idea of different methods relating to the study of Archaeological Anthropology, the geological time frame and climate of Pleistocene along with the tool technology and typology of prehistoric cultural periods
- CO4: To explain the different prehistoric tools and their significant characteristics.

Suggested Readings:

Annemarie De Waal Malefijt. 1974. Images of Man: A History of Anthropological Thought.

Ashley-Montagu, M.E. 1961. An Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Illinois

Barnard, A. 2000. History and Theory in Anthropology. Cambridge: University Press.

Bhattacharya D.K. (1979). *Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques*. Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi Company.

Bhattacharyya, D. K. 1997. Prehistoric Archaeology. Hindustan Publishing.

Birdsell, J.B., 1975. Human Evolution: An Introduction to the New Physical Anthropology (2nd Edn.). Rand Mc.Naly College Publishing Co., Chicago, 29, 37.

Buettner-Janusch, J. (1966). *Origins of Man: Physical Anthropology*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney.

Carol R. Ember, Melvin R. Ember & Peter N. Peregrine. 2015. *Anthropology, 14th Edition*. Pearson.

Das, B.M. 1997. Outlines of Physical Anthropology, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Das, B.M. 1997. Outlines of Physical Anthropology, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Ember, C.R and M. Ember. 1981. Anthropology. IIIrd ed. NJ: Prentice-hall.

Evans-Pritchard, E. 1981. History of Anthropological Thought. New York: Basic Books.

Gary Ferraro, Susan Andreatta. 1992. Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective. <u>Cengage Learning</u>.

Harris, Marvin. 1968. Rise of Anthropological Theory. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Harrison G.A., Tanner, J.M., Pilbeam, D.R., Baker, P.T. (1988) Human Biology. Oxford

Jha, Makhan. 1994. An Introduction to Anthropological Thought. Vikas Publishing House.

Jurmain R., Kilgore L., Trevathan W., Ciochon R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA.

Kaplan, D and R. Manners. 1968. Theory in Anthropology. London: Routledge & Kegan.

Moore, Jerry D. 1997. Visions of Culture: An Introduction to Anthropological Theories and Theorists. AltaMira Press.

Osman Hill, W. C. 1953-1957 Primates. Edinburg, Edinburgh University Press.

Rastogi, V.B., 1994. Organic Evolution. Kedernath Ramnath, India, 81-86.

Sankalia, H. D. Stone Age Tools, their Techniques and Probable functions, Deccan College.

Sarkar, R.M. 1994. Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology, Vidyodaya Library Private Limited.

Simpson, G.G. 1945. The Principles of Classification and a Classification of Mammals. Bulletein of American Museum of Natural History, New York. Vol. 85.

Stanford C., Allen J.S. and Anton S.C. (2010). Exploring Biological Anthropology. The Essentials. Prentice Hall Publ, USA.

<u>Vijay S. Upadhyay</u>& . 1993. *History of Anthropological Thought*. Concept Publishing Company.

Course Title : Understanding Anthropology II

Course Code : ANTH Minor 2

Nature of Course : Minor

Total Credits : 4 credits (3+1=4)

Distribution of Marks : 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objective:

- CO1: To describe the distinguishing features and classification of primates and to introduce the classical and modern theories of evolution.
- CO2: To state the basic terms and concepts integral to the study of human society in Social and cultural Anthropology.
- CO3: To illustrate the various scientific methods of dating the past.
- CO4: To outline the use of Anthropological tools and Methods.

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS		Т	P	LTP (75hrs.)
Unit 1 15 Marks	 MAN AS A PRODUCT OF EVOLUTION 1.1 Man as a primate Distinguishing features of primates Classification of living primates according to Simpson Comparative anatomy and behavior of human and non-human primates 	12	03		15

				1	
	1.2 Definition and meaning of organic evolution.				
	 A brief introduction to classical and modern theories of evolution 				
Unit 2	CONCEPTS OF SOCIETYAND SOCIAL	12	03		15
15 Marks	ORGANIZATION				
	 Concept of Society: Definition, Aim and Functions 				
	 Social organization 				
	• Values				
	• Taboos				
	• Belief				
	 Worldview 				
	 Social behavior 				
	 Social conventions 				
	Social mores				
	 Customs and traditions 				
Unit 3	CHRONOLOGICAL CONTROLS	12	03		15
15 Marks	3.1Chronology and Dating methods				
	3.2 Relative Chronology				
	• Stratigraphy				
	Associated finds				
	Typology				
	3.3 Absolute Chronology				
	Radio Carbon				
	Potassium Argon				
	Dendrochronology				
	Dendroemonology				
Unit 4	RESEARCH TOOLS AND METHODS		02	28	30
15 Marks	4.1 Operation of Research tools and methods				
	• Framing Research questions				
	Drawing genealogy				
	*Students may choose a topic of his/her choice to execute				
	the above mentioned tools and methods.				
	Total:	36	11	28	75
L	When I. I setum T. Tutorials	D.			

Where, L: Lectures T: Tutorials P: Practicals

Modes of In-Semester assessment:40 marks1. Two Unit test---30 marks2. Any one of the following activities listed below-10 marks

- Group Discussion
- Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics
- Home Assignment

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this Course, a student will be able to:

- CO1: To evaluate the distinguishing features and classification of primates and to understand the classical and modern theories of evolution.
- CO2: To evaluate human societies, and the concepts fundamentals to Social and Cultural Anthropology
- CO3: To interpret the importance of chronological systems along with some key methods used in Archaeological Anthropology
- CO4: To develop relevant research questions scientifically and draw genealogical charts

Suggested Readings:

Ahuja, Ram. 2001. Research Methods. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Alexander Alland (Jr). 1980. To be human: An Introduction to Anthropology. New York.

Ashley-Montagu, M.E. 1961. *An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Barnard, Alan and Jonathan Spencer (eds.) 1996. *Encyclopedia of Social and Cultural Anthropology*. London: Routledge.

Beattie, John. 2004. Other Cultures: Aims, Methods and Achievements in Social Anthropology. London: Routledge.

Bernard, Russel H. 1995. Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. California: Sage Publications.

Bhattacharyya, D. K. 1997. *Prehistoric Archaeology*. Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Bordes, F. 1968. The Old Stone Age. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London.

Braidwood, R. J. 1967. Prehistoric Man. Scott Foresman & Co. Chicago.

Brothwell, D. & Higgs, E. (Ed.) 1963. Science in Archaeology. A Comprehensive Survey of Progress and Research, Thames & Hudson. London.

Brown, D. E. (2010). Human Biological Diversity. Tylor & Francis

Buettner-Janusch, J. 1966. Origin of Man. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Private Ltd.

Chakrabarti, B.K.1999. India, *An Archeological History: Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Chester, S. Chard 1975. *Man in Prehistory*. McGrow Hill, New York.

Clark W.E.L.G. 1959. The Antecedents of Man. Edinburg: Edinburg University Press.

Clark, G. 1960. Archaeology and Society. W.ill.or. wrappers. London.

Clark, L. G. 1961. *The fossil evidence for human evolution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Daniel, Glyn. 1962. The origin and growth of Archaeology, Penguin Book

Daniel, Glyn.1971. The Idea of Prehistory, Penguin Book.

Das, B.M. and R. Deka. Physical Anthropology Practical, Kitap Mahal, New Delhi.

Das, B.M.2013 (26th Edition). Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.

Dhavalikar, M.K.(Ed.) 2013. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol.1, Part1. *Prehistory of India*. New India: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.

Ember, Carol R. and Melvin R. Ember. 2014. Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Pearson.

Eriksen, Thomas Hylland. 1995. Small Places, Large Issues: An Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology. London: Pluto Press.

Greene Kevin 1996. Archaeology: An Introduction. University of Pensylvania Press, USA

Harrison, G.A.; J. M. Tanner; D.R. Pilbeam; and P.T. Baker. 1988. *Human Biology*. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press.

Herskovits, M.J. 1969. Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Hole and Heizer 1966. *An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New york.

Hootan, E.A. 1965. Up from the ape. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Howells, W.W. 1967. Mankind in the Making. New York: Doubleday.

Hulse, F.S. 1971. The Human Species. New York: Random House.

Ingold, Tim (ed.) 1996. Key Debates in Anthropology. London: Berg.

Katz, S.H. 1975. *Biological Anthropology : Readings from Scientific American*. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Company.

Kothari, C.R. 2004 Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International.

Larsen, C. S. (Ed.). (2010). A Companion to Biological Anthropology (Vol. 20). John Wiley & Sons.

Laskar, G.W. 1976. Physical Anthropology. Holt, Rinehart and Wiston.

Lewis, R. (1980). Evolution: A System of Theories. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, 23, 551-572.

Mair, Lucy. 1972. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Marks, J. (1995). Human Biodiversity: Genes, Race, and History. Aldine de Gruyter, New York.

Mazumdar, D.N. and T.N. Madan. 1967. *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Asia Publishing House.

Mukherjee, D., Debaprasad Mukherjee, P. Bharati. 2009. *Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology*, Asian Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Nelson, H., &Jurmain, R. (1988). *Introduction to physical anthropology*. St. Paul, MN: West Publishing Company.

Oakley, K.P. 1961. Man the Tool Maker. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Piddington, Ralph. 1950. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. London: Oliver & Boyd.

Poirier, F.E.; W.A. Stini; and K.B. Wreden. 1994. *In search of ourselves : An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Reddi, V Rami 1988. Elements of Prehistory, South Asia Books

Shankalia, H. D. *Stone Age Tools, their Techniques and Probable functions*, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.

Shankalia, H. D/ 1974. *Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute. Poona.

Simpson, G. G. (1961). *Principles of animal taxonomy*. Columbia, University Press, New York Zeuner, F. E. 1946. *Dating the Past: An introduction to geochronology*, Methuen & Co. London.

Zeuner, F. E. 1959. *The Pleistocene period, its climate, chronology and faunal successions*, Hutchinson Scientific. London.

Course Title : General Anthropology II

Course Code : ANTH GEC-2
Nature of Course : Generic Elective

Total Credits : 3 credits

Distribution of Marks : 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objective:

The instructional objectives of this Course are:

- To identify the basic concepts, characteristics and classification of Indian Society focusing on tribe, caste, class and village
- To illustrate evolutionary changes in human skeleton in comparison to ape and theories and models of human evolution
- To outline a comparative understanding of the Palaeolithic cultures and their industries in time and space

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS	L	Т	P	LTP (45hrs.)
Unit 1 15 Marks	INDIAN SOCIETY 1.1 Definition and characteristics of tribe 1.2 Classification of tribe 1.3 Indian village and its characteristics 1.4 Social stratification • Caste and class	10	02		12
Unit 2 15 Marks	ANATOMY OF HUMAN AND APE 2.1 Comparative anatomy of man and apes 2.2 Evolutionary changes in human skeleton 2.3 Non- human primate behaviour and its significance	09	02		11
Unit 3 15 Marks	 THEORIES OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION Lamarckism Darwinism and Neo-Darwinism De Vries Theory Modem Synthetic Theory of Evolution Introduction to models of human origin and dispersion 	09	02		11
Unit 4 15 Marks	PALAEOLITHIC CULTURE Palaeolithic Culture of • Europe	09	02		11

 Africa India (Abbevilian and Acheulian, Oldowan and Soanian) 					
	Total:	37	80		45

Where, L: Lectures T: Tutorials P: Practicals

Modes of In-Semester assessment:

40 marks

- 1. Two Unit test - - 30 marks
- 2. Any <u>one</u> of the following activities listed below 10 marks
 - Group Discussion
 - Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics
 - Home Assignment

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this Course, a student will be able to:

- CO1: To appraise the social stratification that exists in the Indian society focusing on the diversity within.
- CO2: To evaluate the evolutionary changes in human and non-human primate.
- CO3: Interpret different the theories and models of human evolution.
- CO4: To interpret the different Palaeolithic cultures emerged in prehistoric time along with the corresponding industries.

Suggested Readings:

Behera, Deepak Kumar & Georg Pfeffer. 2008. *Contemporary Society: Tribal Studies Volume-4* (Social Realities. Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd.

Dube S.C. (1955). Indian Village. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.

Dube SC. (1992). Indian Society. National Book Trust, India: New Delhi.

Gupta, Dipankar. 1992. Social Stratification. OUP India.

Majumdar D. N. (1950). Affairs of tribes. Lucknow: Universal Publishers Ltd.

Majumdar DN. (1901). Races and Culture of India. Asia Publishing House, Bombay

Nystrom P. and Ashmore P. (2011). *The Life of Primates*. PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.

Seth P. K. and Seth S. (1986). *The Primates*. Northern Book Centre, New Delhi, Allahabad.

Singh I. P. and Bhasin M.K. (1989). *Anthropometry: A Laboratory Manual on Biological Anthropology*. Kamla-Raj Enterprises, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

Swindler D. R. (2009). Introduction to the Primates. Overseas Press India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Vidyarthi L.P. and Rai B.K. (1985) *Tribal Culture in India*, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.

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CO PO MAPPING

	SI	EMESTER	II : CO PC	O MAPPING	
Course		Prog	ram Outcome:	PO	
	Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4
	Outcome: CO				
ANTH	CO1	✓	√	✓	
C-2	CO2	✓	✓		✓
	CO3	✓		√	✓
	CO4	✓			✓
	CO1	✓	√		
ANTH	CO2	✓		√	
MINOR 2	CO3		√		✓
	CO4	✓	✓		✓
	CO1	✓	✓	✓	✓
ANTH	CO2	✓	✓		
GEC - 2	CO3	✓	✓		
	CO4	✓			✓

THIRD SEMESTER

Course Title : Fundamentals of Anthropology III

Course Code : ANTH C-3A

Nature of Course : Major

Total Credits : 4 credits (3+1=4)

Distribution of Marks : 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objective:

The instructional objectives of this Course are:

• To describe the basics and ethics of empirical tradition in Anthropology focusing on the established ethnographic methods and techniques of data collection

- To outline with the Origin and Evolution of Genus Homo, the Models of Modern Human Origin and providing a recent understanding of human biological diversity in the purview of HGP
- To explain the different dating methods in the study of Archaeological Anthropology and to know the cultures that flourished in prehistoric timelines to Neolithic Cultures
- To discuss the technique of cartography, survey schedules, demographic analysis and acquaint with the skills of preparing research project

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS	L	Т	P	LTP (75hrs.)
	EMPIRICAL TRADITION IN ANTHROPOLOGY 1.1 Pre-requisites of Anthropological Fieldwork	12	03		15
	Rapport establishment				
	Impression management				
	1.2 Methods and techniques of Fieldwork				
TT:4 1	Observation method				
Unit 1 15 Marks	Survey method				
13 Walks	 Questionnaire and Schedule method 				
	Interview method				
	Genealogical method				
	Case study method				
	Life history method				
	 Focus Group Discussion 				
	Photographic and cartographic method				
Unit 2	HOMINID EVOLUTION AND THE GREAT	12	03		15
15 Marks	DIVISIONS OF HUMANITY				
	2.1 Origin and Evolution of Hominids and Genus Homo				
	Australopithecine				

 Homo erectus Homo Neanderthals Homo Sapiens (Cro-Magnon, Grima Chancelade) 2.2 Theories and Models of Modern Human Origin a dispersion 2.3 Concept of Race Racial criteria UNESCO statement on Race Is Race a biologically meaningful concept? Recent understanding of human biological diversand origin in the purview of HGP Human Variation: Geographic gradation morphological traits, Not Racial Categories Unit 3 CHRONOLOGY AND PREHISTORIC TIMELINE 	and sity in	12	03		15
15 Marks 3.1 Methods of estimation of time • Relative dating (Stratigraphy, Typolo Palynology, Fluorine analysis, Associated finds) • Absolute dating (C14, Potassium Arg Dendrochronology, Thermoluminescence) 3.2 Cultures in Pleistocene and Holocene Epoch (Hun Gatherers to Farmers) • Paleolithic Cultures: Lower/Middle/Upp Sequence and distribution, Stone industries other technological developments • Mesolithic: Regional and Chronology distribution, Emergence of new technology economy • Neolithic Cultures	gy,) gon, ter- per; and	12	03		15
Unit 4 15 Marks • Mapping of the micro field • Household survey (20 Households) and analysis • A Project on a Social issue or Prospects of Touris	m		02	28	30
То	tal:	36	11	28	75

Where, L: Lectures T: Tutorials P: Practicals

40 marks Modes of In-Semester assessment: 1. Two Unit test 30 marks 2. Any one of the following activities listed below -10 marks • Group Discussion

- Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics
- Home Assignment

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this Course, a student will be able to:

- CO1: Apply the various methods and techniques of data collection in ethnographic fieldwork
- CO2: Demonstrate the evolutionary stages of primates including modern human and biologicalconcept of race
- CO3: Analyze the relative and absolute dating methods with their divisions and prehistoric timelines and cultures in Pleistocene and Holocene Epoch
- CO4: Prepare a project report on a Social issue or Prospects of Tourism

Suggested Readings

Ashley-Montagu, M.E. 1961. An Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Illinois.

Bernard H.R. (1940). Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology. Newbury Park: Sage Publications.

Bernard H.R. Research Methods in Anthropology, Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. Jaipur: Rawat Publications. 2006.

Boyd, W. C. 1958. Genetics and the Races of Man. Boston: Boston University Press.

Brace, C. L. 1964. On the Race Concept. Current Anthropology 5: 313-320.

Buettner-Janusch, J. 1969. Origins of Man. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Private Limited.

Butzer, K. W. 1971. *Environmental and Archaeology: An ecological approach to prehistory*.

Cameron, D. W. (2004). *Hominid Adaptations and Extinctions*. Australia: University of New South Wales Press Ltd.

Carol R. Ember, Melvin R. Ember & Peter N. Peregrine. 2015. *Anthropology, 14th Edition*. Pearson.

Conroy, G. C. (1990). Primate Evolution. Norton, London.

Coon, C. S. 1962. *The Origin of Races*. New York: Alfred A Knopf.

Danda, Ajit. Research Methodology in Anthropology. Inter-India, New Delhi.

Das, B.M. 1997. Outlines of Physical Anthropology, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Evanch Pritchard, E.E. 1972. Social Anthropology. Routledge and Kegan Paul. London.

Gary Ferraro, Susan Andreatta. 1992. *Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective*. <u>Cengage Learning</u>.

Goode, W. J. and P.J. Hatt. 1952. *Methods in Social Research*. McGraw Hill Book Company, Auckland.

Hooton, E.A. (1946). Up from the Ape. Mcmillan, New York.

Jurmain R., Kilgore L., Trevathan W., Ciochon R.L. (2012). *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Wadsworth Publ., USA.

Livingstone, F. B. 1962. On the non-Existence of Human Race. Current Anthropology 3: 279-281.

Murdock G.P, Outlines of Cultural Materials. Human Relations Area Files, New Haven. CT.

O'reilly K. (2012). Ethnographic Methods. Abingdon: Routledge.

Pandey, G. (2010). Bio-Cultural Evolution. Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Pelto, P. J. and Grefel H. Pelto. 1970. Anthropological Research: The Structure of Inquiry.

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (1971). 'Methods' In *Notes and Queries on Anthropology*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.

Shukla, B. R. K., & Rastogi, S. (1991). *An Introduction to Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics*. PalakaPrakashan, Delhi.

Statement on Race: Annotated Elaboration and Exposition of the Four Statements on Race (1972). Issued by UNESCO. Oxford University Press.

Tattersall, I. (1999). The last Neanderthal: The rise, success, and mysterious extinction of our closest human relatives. Basic Books.

Trinkaus, E. (1986). *The Neandertals and modern human origins*. Annual Review of Anthropology, 15(1), 193-218.

Young, P.V. 1966. Scientific Social Survey and Research. Prentice Hall. Englewood Cliffs.

Zeuner, F. E. 1946. Dating the Past: An introduction to geochronology, Methuen & Co. London.

Course Title : Introduction to Medical Anthropology

Course Code : ANTH C-3B

Nature of Course : Major

Total Credits : 4 credits (3+1=4)

Distribution of Marks : 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objective:

The instructional objectives of this Course are:

- To explain the concept, aim and scope of Medical Anthropology
- To outline the concept of Nutritional status and epidemiology focusing on mothers, child, adults, and elderly in the community and to understand population variation and its relation to health and disease.
- To discuss the concept, aim and scope of Ethnomedicine and Medical Pluralism in India
- To describe an understanding on the traditional healing practices and its practitioners in different communities

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS	L	Т	P	LTP (75hrs.)
Unit 1	MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	12	03		15
15 Marks	1.1 Concept, Aim & Scope				

	,				
	1.2 Concept of Health, Illness and Disease				
	1.3 Bio-cultural approach to Medical Anthropology.				
Unit 2	HEALTH AND DISEASES	12	03		15
15 Marks	2.1 Meaning and definition.				
	2.2 Population variation and its relation to health				
	and disease				
	2.3 Women's health: maternal health, reproductive health and				
	STDs in women				
	2.4 Nutritional status and Nutritional deficiency diseases in				
	children, adults and elderly				
	2.5 Introduction to Epidemiological Anthropology				
Unit 3	ETHNOMEDICINE AND MEDICAL PLURALISM IN	12	03		15
15 Marks	INDIA				
	3.1 Ethnomedicine: Concept, Aim and Scope				
	3.2 Medical Pluralism in India				
	Ayurveda				
	Siddha				
	• Unani				
	Naturopathy				
	Homeopathy				
	Allopathy				
Unit 4	PRACTICALS	02		28	30
15 Marks	*Students may be asked to collect two case studies on				
	Traditional Healers / practitioners of Ethnomedicine in any				
	community				
	Total:	38	09	28	75

Where, L: Lectures T: Tutorials P: Practicals

Modes of In-Semester assessment:

40 marks

- 1. Two Unit test - - 30 marks
- 2. Any <u>one</u> of the following activities listed below 10 marks
 - Group Discussion
 - Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics
 - Home Assignment

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this Course, a student will be able to:

- CO1: Identify the aim and scope of Medical Anthropology focusing on the Bio-Cultural knowledge of the key concepts- health, illness and diseases.
- CO2: Interpret various issues and concepts of Nutritional status and epidemiology focusing on mothers, child, adults, and elderly in the community and its relation to health and disease.

- CO3: Differentiate Ethnomedicine and differentiate between the varied medical systems existing in the Indian society
- CO4: Summarize the modes of traditional healing practices that exist in diverse communities.

Suggested Readings:

Basu, S. 1994. Tribal Health in India. Delhi: Manak Publications. Budd, Susan and Ursula

Chaudhuri, B. 1986. Tribal Health: Socio-Cultural Dimensions. New Delhi: Inter-India Publication.

Foster, G.M. 1978. Medical Anthropology. New York: John Wiley.

Freund, P.E.S and M. McGuire. 1995. Health, Illness and the Social Body. NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Good, Byron J. 1993. Medicine, Rationality and Experience: An Anthropological Perspective. Cambridge: Univ. Press.

Harrison, G.A., 1990. Diet and Disease in Traditional and Developing Societies, Cambridge University Press.

Jerome, N; W.Rande, F. Kandel and G.H.Pelto, 1980, Nutritional Anthropology: Contemporary Approach to Diet and Culture. New York: Redgrave Publishing Co.

Jose, Boban K. 1998. Tribal Ethnomedicine: Continuity and Change. New Delhi: APH Publishing.

Kleinman, A., 1980. Patients and healers in the context of culture: An exploration of the borderland between Anthropology, Medicine and Psychiatry. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Landy, D. 1977. Culture, Disease and Healing. New York: Macmillan. Leslie, C. 1976. Asian Medical Systems. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Mahadevan, K and others, 1999, Reproductive Health of Humankind in Asia and Africa. Delhi: B.R. Publications.

Ohtsuka, R. and S.J. Ulijaszek (eds.). 2007. Health Change in Asia-Pacific Region. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Paul, B.D. 1955. Culture, Health and Community. New York: Russel Sage Foundation.

Paul, B.D., 1965. Health, Culture and Community, New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Polgar, S., 1963, Health action in Cross-cultural Perspectives. In Hand Book of Medical

Read, M. 1966. Culture, Health and Disease. London: Tavistock Publications.

Sharma. 1994. The Healing Bond: The Patient-Practitioner Relationship and Therapeutic Responsibility. London: Routledge. Caudill,

Singh, B. and N. Mahanti. 1995. Tribal Health in India. New Delhi: Inter-India.

Sociology. H.E. Freeman et.al. (Eds). Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Read, M., 2003. Culture, Health and Disease. Tabiscope Press.

W. 1953. Applied Anthropology in Medicine. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Worsley, P. 1982. 'Non-Western Medical Systems'. Annual Review of Anthropology, 11.

Young, A. 1982. 'The Anthropology of Illness and Sickness'. Annual Review of Anthropology, 11.

Course Title : Understanding Anthropology III

Course Code : ANTH Minor 3

Nature of Course : Minor

Total Credits : 4 credits (3+1=4)

Distribution of Marks : 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objective:

The instructional objectives of this Course are:

- 1. To describe the process of Hominization and emergence of modern humans and the basic concepts of human genetics with reference to Mendel's law of inheritance.
- 2. To explain the fundamental concepts, thoughts and theories in the study of culture and civilization.
- 3. To discuss the concept of tool, tool types, and major techniques of tool making in prehistory.
- 4. To list different tool types by showing their significant identifying characteristics.

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS	L	Т	P	LTP (75hrs.)
Unit 1 15 Marks	HOMINIZATION AND HUMAN GENETICS 1.1 The process of Hominization and emergence of modern Human 1.2 An introduction to human genetics • Mendel's Laws of Inheritance	12	03		15
Unit 2 15 Marks	CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION 2.1 Concept of culture and civilization 2.2 Cultural continuity and change	12	03		15
Unit 3 15 Marks	PREHISTORIC TECHNOLOGY 3.1 Basic concept of tool 3.2 Tool typology 3.3 Tool making techniques	12	03		15
Unit 4 15 Marks	PRACTICALS Tool typo-technology: *Students have to identify,systematically draw and describe the following tools:		02	28	30

• Bone tools (2) Total:	36	11	28	75
• Blade tools (2)				
• Flake tools (2)				
• Core tools (2)				

Modes of In-Semester assessment:

40 marks

- 1. Two Unit test - - 30 marks
- 2. Any <u>one</u> of the following activities listed below 10 marks
 - Group Discussion
 - Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics
 - Home Assignment

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this Course, a student will be able to:

- CO1: Analyze the mode of Mendelian inheritance of human traits and the process of Hominization and emergence of modern humans.
- CO2: Differentiate between the various concepts integral to the understanding of Human cultures and Civilization.
- CO3: Analyze the importance of tool, its various type and manufacturing techniques.
- CO4: Justify the tool types along with their identification and technological development.

Suggested Readings:

Alexander Alland (Jr). 1980. To be human: An Introduction to Anthropology. New York.

Ashley-Montagu, M.E. 1961. *An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Beattie, John. 2004. Other Cultures: Aims, Methods and Achievements in Social Anthropology. London: Routledge.

Bernard, Russel H. 1995. Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. California: Sage Publications.

Bhattacharyya, D. K. 1997. *Prehistoric Archaeology*. Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Bordes, F. 1968. The Old Stone Age. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London.

Braidwood, R. J. 1967. Prehistoric Man. Scott Foresman & Co. Chicago.

Brothwell, D. & Higgs, E. (Ed.) 1963. *Science in Archaeology. A Comprehensive Survey of Progress and Research*, Thames & Hudson. London.

Brown, D. E. (2010). Human Biological Diversity. Tylor & Francis

Buettner-Janusch, J. 1966. Origin of Man. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Private Ltd.

Chakrabarti, B.K.1999. India, An Archeological History: Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Chester, S. Chard 1975. Man in Prehistory. McGrow Hill, New York.

Clark W.E.L.G. 1959. The Antecedents of Man. Edinburg: Edinburg University Press.

Clark, G. 1960. Archaeology and Society. W.ill.or. wrappers. London.

Clark, L. G. 1961. *The fossil evidence for human evolution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Daniel, Glyn.1962. The origin and growth of Archaeology, Penguin Book

Daniel, Glyn.1971. The Idea of Prehistory, Penguin Book.

Das, B.M. and R. Deka. Physical Anthropology Practical, Kitap Mahal, New Delhi.

Das, B.M.2013 (26th Edition). Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.

Dhavalikar, M.K.(Ed.) 2013. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol.1, Part1. *Prehistory of India*. New India: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.

Ember, Carol R. and Melvin R. Ember. 2014. Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Pearson.

Eriksen, Thomas Hylland. 1995. Small Places, Large Issues: An Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology. London: Pluto Press.

Greene Kevin 1996. Archaeology: An Introduction. University of Pensylvania Press, USA

Harrison, G.A.; J. M. Tanner; D.R. Pilbeam; and P.T. Baker. 1988. *Human Biology*. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press.

Herskovits, M.J. 1969. Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Hole and Heizer 1966. *An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New york.

Hootan, E.A. 1965. *Up from the ape.* New York: The Macmillan Co.

Howells, W.W. 1967. Mankind in the Making. New York: Doubleday.

Hulse, F.S. 1971. The Human Species. New York: Random House.

Ingold, Tim (ed.) 1996. Key Debates in Anthropology. London: Berg.

Katz, S.H. 1975. *Biological Anthropology : Readings from Scientific American*. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Company.

Kothari, C.R. 2004 Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International.

Larsen, C. S. (Ed.). (2010). A Companion to Biological Anthropology (Vol. 20). John Wiley & Sons.

Laskar, G.W. 1976. Physical Anthropology. Holt, Rinehart and Wiston.

Lewis, R. (1980). Evolution: A System of Theories. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, 23, 551-572.

Mair, Lucy. 1972. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Marks, J. (1995). Human Biodiversity: Genes, Race, and History. Aldine de Gruyter, New York.

Mazumdar, D.N. and T.N. Madan. 1967. *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Asia Publishing House.

Mukherjee, D., Debaprasad Mukherjee, P. Bharati. 2009. *Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology*, Asian Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Nelson, H., &Jurmain, R. (1988). *Introduction to physical anthropology*. St. Paul, MN: West Publishing Company.

Oakley, K.P. 1961. Man the Tool Maker. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Piddington, Ralph. 1950. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. London: Oliver & Boyd.

Poirier, F.E.; W.A. Stini; and K.B. Wreden. 1994. *In search of ourselves : An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Reddi, V Rami 1988. Elements of Prehistory, South Asia Books

Shankalia, H. D. *Stone Age Tools, their Techniques and Probable functions*, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.

Shankalia, H. D/ 1974. *Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute. Poona.

Simpson, G. G. (1961). *Principles of animal taxonomy*. Columbia, University Press, New York Zeuner, F. E. 1946. *Dating the Past: An introduction to geochronology*, Methuen & Co. London.

Zeuner, F. E. 1959. *The Pleistocene period, its climate, chronology and faunal successions*, Hutchinson Scientific. London.

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Course Title : General Anthropology - III

Course Code : ANTH GEC-3
Nature of Course : Generic Elective

Total Credits : 3 credits

Distribution of Marks : 60 (End-Sem.) + 40 (In-Sem.)

Course Objective:

The instructional objectives of this Course are:

- 1. To describe the emergence and development of Indian Anthropology focusing on the key concepts of studying Indian Society and Social systems
- 2. To discuss the concept of race, its biological validity and racial studies in the Indian context, UNESCOs statement.
- 3. To outline the contribution of eminent anthropologists towards the growth of Indian Anthropology

UNITS	COURSE CONTENTS	L	Т	P	LTP (45hrs.)
Unit 1 15 Marks	INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY 1.1 Growth of Indian Anthropology • Formative Period • Constructive Period • Analytical Period 1.2 Indian Social System • Varnas - their duties and responsibilities • Ashramas - meaning and types	10	02		12
Unit 2 15 Marks	INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN SOCIETY2.1 Basic concepts to study Indian SocietySanskritization	09	02		11

	WesternizationUrbanizationModernization			
Unit 3 15 Marks	RACIAL STUDIES IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT 3.1 Concept of race and racial criteria 3.2 Is Race a biologically meaningful concept? 3.2 Racial classification of Indian Population • Risley • Guha • Sarkar 3.3. UNESCO Statement on Race		02	11
Unit 4 15 Marks	 INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGISTS 4.1 Contribution of eminent scholars: S.C. Roy H.D. Sankalia L.P. Vidyarthi 	09	02	11
	Total:	37	08	45

Where, L: Lectures T: Tutorials	P: Practicals
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Modes of In-Semester assessment:

40 marks

- 1. Two Unit test - - - 30 marks
 2. Any <u>one</u> of the following activities listed below - 10 marks
- Group Discussion
 - Seminar presentation on any of the relevant topics
 - Home Assignment

Course Outcomes: On completion of this Course, a student will be able to:

- CO1: Interpret the growth of Indian Anthropology and various processes in the formation of the Indian social system.
- CO2: Understand the basic concepts to the study Indian Society.
- CO3: Summarize the concept of race, its biological validity and racial classification of Indian population as given by Risley, Guha and Sarkar.
- CO4: Develop an understanding of the contribution of eminent anthropologists S.C. Roy, H.D. Sankalia and L.P. Vidyarthi towards the development of Indian Anthropology.

Suggested Readings

Bansal, I.J.S. 1984. *Anthropology in Indian Context*. New Delhi: Today & Tomorrow. Boyd, W. C. 1958. *Genetics and the Races of Man*. Boston;Boston University Press. Buettner-Janusch, J. 1969. *Origins of Man*. New Delhi; Wiley Eastern Private Limited.

Carol R. Ember, Melvin R. Ember & Peter N. Peregrine. 2015. *Anthropology, 14th Edition*. Pearson.

Coon, C. S. 1962. The Origin of Races. New York; Alfred A Knopf.

Danda, A.K. 1995. Foundations of Anthropology in India. New Delhi: Inter-India.

Danda, A.K. 1996. 'Anthropology in India: In Retrospect and Prospect'. Journal of Indian

Das, B.M. 1997. Outlines of Physical Anthropology, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Garn, S. M. 1961. Human Races. Springfield Illinois; Charles C Thomas.

Gupta, Dipankar. 1992. Social Stratification. OUP India

Harris, Marvin. 1968. Rise of Anthropological Theory. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Hooton, E.A. (1946). Up from the Ape. Mcmillan, New York.

Jha, Makhan. 1994. An Introduction to Anthropological Thought. Vikas Publishing House.

Majumdar DN. (1901). Races and Culture of India. Asia Publishing House, Bombay

Mandelbaum, D.G. 1972. Society in India, 2 Vols. Bombay: Popular.

Montagu, A. 1942. *Man's Most Dangerous Myth: The Fallacy of Race*. New York; Columbia University Press.

Singer, Milton. 1955. 'The Cultural Pattern of Indian Civilization'. The Far Eastern Quarterly,

Singh, Yogendra. 1986. *Modernization of Indian Tradition: A Systemic Study of Social Change*. Rawat Publications.

Srinivas, M.N. 1987. Dominant Caste and Other Essays. Delhi: OUP.

<u>Vijay S. Upadhyay</u>& <u>.</u> 1993. *History of Anthropological Thought*. <u>Concept Publishing Company</u>.

CO PO MAPPING

	SEMESTER III : CO PO MAPPING						
Course	Program Outcome: PO						
	Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4		
	Outcome: CO						
ANTH	CO1	✓			✓		
C -3	CO2		✓				
	CO3			✓	√		
	CO4		✓		✓		
ANTH	CO1		√				
C-4	CO2		✓				
	CO3	✓	√	√			
	CO4	✓	✓				
ANTH	CO1	✓	√		✓		
Minor 3	CO2	✓					
	CO3				✓		
	CO4		√		✓		
ANTH	CO1	✓					
GEC - 3	CO2	✓	✓				
	CO3			✓	✓		
	CO4	✓	_				