SYLLABUS FOR
M.A./M.Sc. PROGRAMME IN ANTHROPOLOGY
SEMESTER III & IV
(SEMESTER PATTERN WITH CREDITS SYSTEM)

REVISED SYLLABUS EFFECTIVE FROM THE ACADEMIC
YEAR 2009-2010
UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester III
AN 301: Medical Anthropology: Health, Culture and Society
AN 302: Developmental Anthropology
AN 303: Social-Cultural Change
AN 304: Recent Trends In Anthropology
AN 305: Biological Anthropology Practicals –II
AN 306: Population Genetics
AN 307: Applied Biological Anthropology
AN 308: Dissertation - Part I

Semester IV
AN 401: Medical Anthropology: Approaches, Public Health Policies and Programmes
AN 402: Complex Societies and Urban Development
AN 403: Demography
AN 404: Tribal and Rural Development
AN 405: Bio-Social Gerontology
AN 406: Growth and Nutrition
AN 407: Medical Genetics
AN 408: Dissertation – Part II

Note:
1. All courses except dissertation in semester III and IV are optional and carry 3 credits each.
2. Dissertation courses are compulsory and carry 4 credits.
SEMESTER III
AN 301: Medical Anthropology: Health, Culture and Society (3 Credits)

Course Objectives:
• To Introduce Students to the Field of Medical Anthropology
• To Give an Overview of the Determinants of Health
• To Give an Overview of Basic terms and Concepts in Medical Anthropology.

Unit 1- Medical Anthropology
• Origin
• Scope
• Definitions

Unit 2- Health, culture and ecology
• Ecological approach as conceptual orientation
• Ecological conditions, cultural practices and biological adaptations
• Epidemiology and ecology

Unit 3- Ethnomedicine
• Concept of ethnomedicine
• Ethnomedicine as cultural institution
• Disease etiology, classification and diagnosis
• Natural, supernatural and social agents of illness
• Ethnomedical therapy
• Ethnomedical specialists
• Preventive measures

Unit 4- Medical aspects of social system
• Illness as sanction
• Illness as deviance
• Health and illness an indicators of social systems performance
• Concept of sick role

Unit 5- Health, disease and illness
• Conceptual differences health, disease and illness
• Concept of health by World Health Organization
• Cross-cultural variation in the understanding of the concepts of health and disease

Unit 6- Determinants of health
• Life style
• Nutrition
• Genetic
• Environment
Unit 7- Epidemiology
- Historical aspects, definition, aim and uses
- Descriptive epidemiology
- Determinants of disease, Natural history of disease
- Epidemiology of infectious and non-infectious diseases
- Epidemiological principles in prevention and control disease

Unit 8- Medical pluralism
- Ayurved
- Homeopathy
- Unani
- Naturopathy
- Sidha
- Medical pluralism and health seeking behaviour
- Professionalization of traditional medicine

Unit 9- Gender and health
- Concept of gender
- Social structure and gender discrimination
- Reproductive health of men and women
- Adolescence health
- Health Issues of the elderly

Unit – 10 Reading and Seminar Topics

Text Books

Deodhar & others 1971 ‘Basic Preventive and Social Medicine’, Pune.
Helman, C 2000 ‘Culture, Health and Illness’, 4th Ed. Reed
Park & Park 1994 ‘Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine’,
McElory & Tomnserd 1985 Banarasidas Bhanot, Jabalpur.


Sathe, P.V. Sathe, A.P., 1991. Preventive and Social Medicine, Bansaridas Bhanot Publishing House
Popural

David E., et. al. 1984. Epidemiology and Management for Health Care: Prakashan, Mumbai,


Dr. C. Gopalan, 1987. Nutrition problems and Programmes in South East Asia: World Health Organization, New Delhi
AN 302: Developmental Anthropology (3 Credits)

AIM
This course focuses on the concept of development, the scope of developmental anthropology, and the role of anthropologists in development process. The course discusses various paradigms of development, along with the agencies mechanisms involved therein.

Unit -1 Introduction
- The Three Approaches in the Anthropology of Development.
- The Discourse of Development
- Populism, Anthropology and Development
- The Entangled Social Logical Approaches

Unit – 2 Socio-anthropology of Development
- Socio-Anthropology of Development
- Definition Scope and Subject Matter
- Comparativism
- Action
- Populism

Unit-3 Theories, models and approaches of development
- Modernization Model
- Modernization and Top Down Governance
- Critique Of Modernization as a Dependency Paradigm
- The Bottom-up approach as a Multiplicity Model
- The Culturologist Approach
- Multiplicity paradigm and people’s Participation
- Paradigm of Participatory Development

Unit - 4 Agencies Of Development
- Government agencies – Role of Welfare State in Development
- Non Government Organizations (NGO’s)
- Community Based Organizations (CBO’)
- International Development and funding agencies, United Nations development efforts, International cooperation in the field of development

Unit – 5 Impediments to Development
• Cultural Impediment  
• Social Impediment  
• Economic Impediment  
• Political Impediment  
• Religious Impediment  
• Psychological Impediment  
• Natural Impediment  
• Administrative Impediment  
• Corruptional Impediment  
• Educational Impediment  
• Health Impediment  
• Terroristic Impediment  
• Ecological Impediment  
• Communicational Impediment  
• Naxal Impediment

**Unit – 6   Reading and Seminar**

**Text Books**

Mukherjee, R. Saraswati, Baidyanath 1997 ‘Integration of endogenous cultural dimensions into development’, Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts.

**Recommended Books**

Negi & Gaikwad 1989 ‘Socio-cultural dynamics of tribal development’, Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune.
Pathy, Jagannath 1988 ‘Ethnic minorities in the process of development’, Rawat publication, Jaipur

**Reference Books**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
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AN 303: Social-Cultural Change (3 Credits)

AIM

The course discusses various processes leading to change in the existing configuration of any socio-cultural system. The course introduces students to the analysis of various factors and processes, which play a definite role in the process of sociocultural change.

Topic Units

Unit 1- Dynamics of Culture
- Culture and Social dynamics
- Importance of Studying culture and social change
- Distinction between Social Change and Cultural Change
- Stability and Change

Unit 2- Nature and dynamics of Change
- Evolutionary and Diffusionistic Perspective of Change
- Dialectical and Conflict Model of Change
- Equilibrium Models of Change : Structure – Functionalism
- Parasonian Differentiation Model

Unit 3 – Factors and Processes of Change
- Cultural lag;
- Factors: Economic, Technological, Demographic, Idealtional, etc.
- Concept of Innovation; Diffusion Innovation;
- Acculturation, Assimilation, Accommodation, Reinterpretation and Integration

Unit – 4 Cyclic Theories of Change
- Contributions of Oswald Spengler,
- Contributions of Arnold Toynbee,
- Contributions of Pitrim Sorokin,
- Contributions of Alfred Kroeger : Configuration of Culture growth

Unit – 5 Social Cultural Changes in India
- Urbanization,Industrialization,Sanskritization,Modernization,Westernization,Globalization in the context of India

Unit – 6 Reading and Seminar Topics
### Text Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnet H.G.</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td><em>Innovation, The basis of culture change</em></td>
<td><em>McGrew Hill, New York</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore W.E.</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Social Change, Foundation of Modern Sociology Series</td>
<td><em>Prentice Hall of India, Delhi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strasser &amp; Randall</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>An Introduction to theories of Social Change</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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### Recommended Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Galt A. &amp; Smith L.</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Models &amp; Study of social change</td>
<td><em>John Wiley &amp; Sons</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punekar U.B.</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Assimilation</td>
<td><em>Asia Publishing, Bombay</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rao M.S.A.</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>‘urbanization And Social Change’</td>
<td><em>Orient Longman, Delhi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singer, M.</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>‘When a Great Tradition Modernizes’</td>
<td><em>Vikas Publicatio</em>, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Anthony</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>The Concept of Social change</td>
<td><em>Routledge &amp; Kegan paul</em>, London*</td>
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### Reference Books

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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Srinivas M.N.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Social Change in Modern India</td>
<td><em>Allied Publication, Bombay</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundar Rajan</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Innovative Competence and Social Change’</td>
<td><em>IPQ Publications</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaltzmann Gerald</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Process and Phenomenon of Social change</td>
<td><em>New York, Wiley, Inter Science</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamara D.M.</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Perspectives on cultural change and development</td>
<td><em>Reliance Publishing House, Delhi</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AN 304: Recent Trends in Anthropology (3 Credits)

Aim:
The course focuses on the recent trends in anthropological thinking. The course also takes a
review of the emerging interdisciplinary development in the field of anthropological sciences,
combining anthropological perspectives with that of the biology, psychology, ecology, etc.

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Post Modernism
- Post-modernism as a reaction to modernism;
- Post-modernism as a theoretical perspective;
- Post-modernism as a methodological paradigm;
- Post-modernism and anthropology;
- Contributions and criticism.

Unit 2: Systems Theory
- Contributions of Talcott Parsons;
- Society as a dynamic system;
- Equilibrium and social integration;
- Contributions and criticism.

Unit 3: Dialectical Anthropology
- Dialectics – Classical tradition;
- Dialectics – Hegel and Marx;
- Dialectics anthropology as a perspective;
- Contributions and criticism.

Unit 4: Symbolic Anthropology
- The paradigm of symbolic anthropology;
- Contributions of Clifford Geertz, V. Turner and Mary Duglus;
- Methodological approach within symbolic anthropology;
- Contributions and criticism.

Unit 5: Ethnomethodology
- Phenomenological sociology and Ethnomethodology;
- Reflexivity, accountability, indexicality;
- Documentation method – Etcetra principle;
- Contributions and criticism.

Unit 6: Ecological Anthropology
- Definition of ecology, culture and ecology, human ecology;
- Man and adaptation, culture and natural environment, ecosystem, human ecological
  niche, ecological community;
• Environment and environmentalism: Exploitation of natural resources, deterioration and degradation of environmental quality, problem of ecological sustainability;
• Ecological movements: Contributions and criticism.

Unit 7: Psychological Anthropology
• Nature and scope
• Definition of personality, basic personality and model personality;
• Contributions of Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead;
• Contributions of Linton, Kardiner and Cora-du-Bois;
• Personality and National character studies;
• Contributions and criticism.

Unit 8: Reading unit and seminar topics

LIST OF BOOKS

Text Books
Schneider and others 1977 ‘Symbolic Anthropology: A Reader in the study of symbols and meanings’, Columbia, University press.

Recommended Books

Reference Books
Ingham, John 1996 ‘Psychological Anthropology Reconsidered’,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manganaro, Marc</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>‘Modernist Anthropologist: From Fieldwork to text’,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Princeton University Press, New Jersey.</td>
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AN 305: Biological Anthropology Practicals –II (3 Credits)

Aim:
This practical course provides knowledge of Scientific method and Techniques of Measurements on living individual measurement which is useful to get an idea of Nutritional status of Individual, age, sex and comparative community differences. Blood group techniques, Dermatoglyphics, Somatoscopic traits are also included in this course to study the Population Variation and their Inheritance.

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Somatometry
- Somatometry Use, Scope and Importance
- Introduction to the Instruments
- Different landmarks and their locations

Unit 2: Selected measurements on Head
- Maximum head length
- Head breadth
- Head circumference
- Morphological upper facial height
- Physiognomic upper facial height
- Nasal height
- Nasal breadth
- Mouth breadth
- Bigonialbreadth

Unit 3: Selected measurements on rest of the body
- Height vertex
- Sitting height
- Height acromion
- Height iliocrisale
- Height dactyl ion
- Biacromial diameter
- Chest circumference
- Waist circumference
- Hip circumference
- Upper arm circumference
- Weight
- Skin fold thickness
- Bicep
- Triceps
- Sub-scapular
- Calculation of different Indices (CI, NI, BMI etc)

Unit 4: Somatoscopy and
- General Introduction, Use and Scope of Somatoscopy
- Hair color, eye color, skin color
- Hair type, pattern, whorl their number and direction
- Earlobe attachment, Tongue rolling folding
- Handedness, Hand clasping. Digital formula
- Inbite, overbite bite to bite

Unit 5: Serology
- Blood groups: anthropological importance, techniques, collection of sample, identification of ABO and Rh system,
- PTC taste sensitivity
- Use of Genetic Markers in population genetics
Unit 6: Dermatoglyphics
- Relevance in Anthropological studies
- Techniques: printing, finger/palm pattern identification
- Basic Classification: Galton Henry/ Bhanu system
- Indices - Arch, whorl, Whorl-loop
- Dermatoglyphics and Diseases
- Population variation and significance of the study

Unit – 7 Reading and Seminar Topics

LIST OF BOOKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frazer</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Human Anatomy’</td>
<td>J.PA Churchill Ltd., London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh, IP. &amp; I&amp;K Bhasin</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Anthropometry’</td>
<td>Kamala Raj Enterprises, Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race &amp; S anger</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Blood Groups in Man’</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
AN 306: Population Genetics (3 credits)

Aim:

The course provides the basics of population genetics, genetic polymorphism, and the important genetic markers in human populations, and biological consequences and consanguinity.

Unit 1: Population Genetics

- Genetic Diversity in Humans;
- Definition and scope of population genetics, its relevance in anthropology; and
- Its relationship with and differences from other branches of human genetics, viz., formal genetics, developmental genetics, cytogenetics and molecular genetics.

Unit 2: Methods in Population Genetics and Genetic polymorphism

- Mendelian population;
- Hardy-Weinberg law- statement, derivation and application;
- Factors affecting gene frequencies- mutation, migration, hybridization, genetic drift and selection.
- Genetic polymorphism –balanced, transient and neutral
- Biological consequences of consanguineous

Unit 3: Genetic Markers in Human populations: Classical Markers

- Tasters/nontasters- Genetic, distribution
- Skin pigmentation – Melanin, normal, induced.
- Dermatoglyphics- Finger, palmar
- Colour blindness- Genetics, distribution
- ABO blood group and subtypes – inheritance.
- Bombay blood type gene frequencies.
- MNs system-inheritance, gene frequencies.
- Rh blood group system-Nomenclature.
- Kell and Duffy system-inheritance.
- ABH secretion-inheritance,
- Lewis antigens.
- Blood groups and diseases

Unit 4: Haemoglobin- Normal and Variant forms

- Normal adult Haemoglobin HbA;
- HbA2
- Fetal Haemoglobin; and
- HbS

Unit 5: Plasma Proteins

- Heredity and Genetic variation of
- Haptoglobins;
- Transferrins;
- Groups specific components; and
- Immunoglobulins.
Unit – 6 Reading and Seminar Topics

References:

Mange and Mange Basic 1997. Human Genetics Rastogi Publications Meerut
Michael H. Crawford ****. Anthropological Genetics: Theory, Methods and Applications.
AN:308 Applied Biological Anthropology (3 credits)

Aim:
This course provides applied knowledge of anthropology in the field of architecture, ergonomics, kineanthropology and sports. The course shows diverse and integrated nature of anthropological work. The biological anthropological knowledge and methods can be applied for the human welfare.

Unit 1: Anthropology for Architecture
- Sub-human Architecture (nest building behavior of animals and apes),
- Initial shelters- raw material, typology, size and dimensions.
- Shelter and society: hunting gathering pastoral nomadic, settled agriculturist and urban shelters, with reference to Mesolithic, Neolithic and Harappan and tribal settlements. Non domestic and Domestic settlements.
- Settlement Pattern: Geographical, Religious, Cultural and Ecological concepts.

Unit 2: Ergonomics
- Kineanthropology and Ergonomics, Anthropology in the designing of defense and other equipments.

Unit 3: Sports Anthropology
- Age, sex and population variation in the physiological characteristics of man.
- Human adaptability, Impact of smoking, air, water and sound pollution, alcoholism, drugs and occupational hazards on human health.
- History and development of Sports anthropology.
- Human physique and body composition and its role in sports participation and excellence.
- Physical work capacity and sports performance.
- Methods of studying human physique.

References:

Bhasin V. 1990 Habitat, habitation and Health in the Himalayas, Kamala Raj Enterprises Delhi.
Bendix, T 1986 Seated trunk posture at various seat inclinations in Human factor
AN 309: Dissertation Part I    (4 Credits )

The students will work on master’s dissertation under the supervision of assigned faculty. In the dissertation Part I the students will focus the development of research design that will include theoretical perspective, contextual framework, review of literature, development of tools data collection and 1st phased field work at the end of the semester. Students will make seminar presentation based on the work done and submit written report.
SEMESTER IV
AN 401: Medical Anthropology: Approaches, Public Health Policies and Programmes (3 Credits)

Course Objectives:
To familiarize students with approaches in medical anthropology
Introduce concepts in public health
Provide an overview of national and international health policies and Programmes.

Unit 1- Medical Anthropology approach
Culture
Contextualization
Etic and Emic
Cultural Relativism

Unit 2- Theoretical perspectives in medical anthropology
Structural-functional approach
Cognitive-symbolic perspective
Marxist political-economy model
Transactional approach
Critical Anthropology perspective
Cultural Belief model
Explanatory model (EM)

Unit 3- Health planning and policies
Basic concepts in public health planning
Evolution of public health planning in India
National health policies- 1983 and 2002

Unit 4- Health care delivery system in India
- Structure of health care delivery system
- Primary healthcare approach
- Functional organization of the public health system –
  - Primary Health Centres
  - Sub – Centres (SCs)
  - Private health care sector

Unit 5- Health and environment
Pollution and its effects on health
Air, water and noise pollution
Occupational health problems and programmes

Unit 6- International health programmes
World Health Organization and its programmes
Millennium Development Goals- 2000
Unit 7- Overview of National Health Programmes in India

HIV-AIDS Control Programme
Reproductive and Child Health (RCH phase I and RCH phase II)
National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP and RNTP)
National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke
National programmes for control of Cancer, Blindness and deafness

Unit 8- Recent health initiatives
National Rural Health Mission
Aayush
Health research and bio-ethics
Legislatives measures in health sector

Unit – 9 Reading and Seminar Topics

Text Books

Michael Merson, Robert E Black, Anne J Mills - Jones and Bartlett Publishers
International Public Health: Diseases, Programs, Systems, and Policies - Jones and Bartlett Publishers
Robert Beaglehole and
Public Health at the Crossroads – Achievements and
References, Links & Websites:

1. http://mohfw.nic.in/
   b. http://mohfw.nic.in/major1.html (Major National Schemes & Programmes)
   c. http://mohfw.nic.in/dofw%20website/dofw.htm (Family Welfare Activities)
   d. http://mohfw.nic.in/NRHM.htm (National Rural Health Mission)
   e. http://mohfw.nic.in/NRHM/RCH/Index.htm (Reproductive and Child Health)
      i. RCH Phase I
      ii. RCH Phase II
   g. http://www.tbcindia.org/
      i. http://www.icmr.nic.in/pinstitute/trc.htm
      ix. National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP)
      x. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)
         1. http://www.tbcindia.org/documents.asp#
   h. http://mohfw.nic.in/National_Leprosy_Eradication_Programme/index_LEP.htm
   i. http://www.nacoonline.org/NACO
j. [http://www.mohfw.nic.in/NCCP/NCCP%20Main.htm](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/NCCP/NCCP%20Main.htm) (National Cancer Control Programme)

k. [http://mohfw.nic.in/default.htm](http://mohfw.nic.in/default.htm) (National Programme for Control of Blindness)

l. [http://www.mohfw.nic.in/Website/Contents%20of%20Website.htm](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/Website/Contents%20of%20Website.htm) (National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness)

m. [http://www.mohfw.nic.in/NPDCS.htm](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/NPDCS.htm) (National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke)

n. [http://www.mohfw.nic.in/National%20Programme%20for%20Tobacco%20Control.htm](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/National%20Programme%20for%20Tobacco%20Control.htm)
   i. [http://www.mohfw.nic.in/INDIAN%20TOBACCO%20CONTROL%20ACT,%202003.pdf](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/INDIAN%20TOBACCO%20CONTROL%20ACT,%202003.pdf)
   ii. [http://www.mohfw.nic.in/Notification%2015%20March%202008.PDF](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/Notification%2015%20March%202008.PDF)
   iii. [http://www.mohfw.nic.in/Order%20-%20Monitoring%20Committee%20to%20check%20violation%20of%20Section%205%20of%20COTPA,%202003.pdf](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/Order%20-%20Monitoring%20Committee%20to%20check%20violation%20of%20Section%205%20of%20COTPA,%202003.pdf)

o. [http://www.mohfw.nic.in/Mental%20Health.pdf](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/Mental%20Health.pdf)

Journals:

1. Medical Anthropology
2. Anthropology and Medicine
3. Human Organisation
4. Social Science and Medicine
5. Culture, Health & Sexuality
6. Studies in Family Planning
7. International Family Planning Perspectives
8. Reproductive Health Matters
10. Health Policy
11. Health Education Research
12. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
13. Health Policy & Planning
14. Tropical Medicine and International Health
15. Lancet
16. WHO Bulletin
17. American Journal of Public Health
18. BMJ Journals
   a. Journal of Medical Ethics
   b. Journal Medical Humanities
19. BioMed Central
   a. Malaria Journal
   b. Journal of the International AIDS Society
   c. BMC Infectious Diseases
20. AIDS
21. AIDS Care
22. AIDS Education and Prevention
23. AIDS Patient Care & STDs
24. Journal of Biosocial Science
25. The International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease
26. Tuberculosis
27. Indian Journal of Tuberculosis
28. Indian Journal of Medical Research
29. The National Medical Journal of India
AN- 402: Complex Societies and Urban Development ( 3 Credits)

The course introduces various approaches to the study of complex, urban societies, and the process of urbanization, and theoretical contribution of Anthropology.

**TOPIC UNITS**

**Unit 1- Urban Anthropology**
- Historical Perspective
- Contributions of Urban sociology to urban Anthropology
- Foundational concepts of Urban Anthropology
- Theoretical and heuristic implications of urban Anthropology

**Unit 2 – Folk – urban Continuum**
- Ideal type analysis
- Folk ideal type : Characteristic of the Folk-Urban Continuum
- Critique of the concept of the folk Urban continuum:
- Peasant society as part society and part Culture
- Primary and Secondary Urbanization

**Unit 3 – Anthropology of Urbanization**
- Urbanization and migration
- Culture of Poverty
- Migration and adaptation, adjustment and acculturation
- Urbanization and voluntary association

**Unit – 4 Role of cities in Cultural transformations**
- Pre industrial and post industrial cities:
- Orthogenesis and heterogenesis

**Unit -5 Theoretical contributions of Urban Anthropology**
- Chicago school of Sociology
- Manchester School of Thoughts
- Concept of scale in Urban Anthropological Studies
- Social network Analysis
- Extended case study methods
- Anthropological approaches: categorical, structural and cultural
- Theoretical development on Urban African Studies

**Unit 6 Ethnicity and Pluralism**
• Concept of Ethnicity and ethnic group
• Ethnic identity
• Situational ethnicity
• Ethnic interaction
• Competition for scarce resources and ethnic conflict
• Ethnicity and nation building
• Ethnicity and nation breaking
• Ethnicity and national integration

Unit – 7 Reading and Seminar Topics

LIST OF BOOKS

Text Books

Barnet H G 1953 ‘Innovation: The Basis of Culture Change’ McGrew Hill, New Delhi

Recommended books

Erikson T H 1993 ‘Ethnicity and Nationalism’ Pluto Press, London
Danda, Ajitkumar 1991 ‘Ethnicity in India’ Inter India publication New Delhi
Glazor & Moynihan 1970 ‘Beyond the Melting Pot’ The M.I.T. Press, Massachusetts


Reference Books

Baily F G 1996 ‘Civility Of Indifference’ On domesticating Ethnicity’ Oxford New delhi


Cherry Gordon (ed.) 1974 Urban planning problems, Leonard Hill


Ramchandra R 1991 ‘Urbanization and Urban Systems in India Oxford University Press Del

AN 403: Demography (3 Credits)
Aim

- To familiarize students on the fundamentals of population studies and its links with Anthropology
- Provide overview of National and International population policies and programmes.

Unit 1- Definition, Scope and, branches
Relation with Anthropology

Unit 2- Demographic Data
Methods of demographic data collection
Sources of data
Population Census
Population composition

Unit 3- World population scenario
- Countries with:
  - high population growth
  - stable population
  - declining population growth
  - life tables

Unit 4- Factors affecting demographic profile
Fertility
Mortality
Migration
Marriage

Unit 5- Growth of Indian population
Population projections
National Population policy of India
Population control measures

Unit 6- Population aging
Issues and problems in developed and developing countries
Policies for older persons in developed and developing countries

Unit – 7 Reading and Seminar Topics

Suggested texts
Asha Bhende and Tara Kanitkar, 1996 Principles of population Studies: Himalaya Pub, Houses, Mumbai,
John Weeks 1994 Population: Wordsworth pub., California, USA,
: P.B. Desai 1987. Population in the context of India’s development, UGC – UNFPA project, Ahmedabad,
K.B. Pathak, F. Ram, 1992 Techniques of Demographic Analysis: Houses, Himalaya Publishing
Foundation for Research in Health S, Mumbai,
K. Srinivasan, 1990 Health Monitor:
International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.
United Nations Population division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
1998 Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications Sage Publications,
National Family Health Survey – 1, 2 and 3
World Population Prospects,
AN 404: TRIBAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (3 Credits)

Aim:
The course focuses on the two most important thrust areas of development: the development of tribal and rural societies, in the Indian context.

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: The Weaker Sections of Indian Population
- Concept of scheduled groups and scheduled areas;
- Population and distribution of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and scheduled (V & VI) area in India;
- Distinctive characteristics of tribal and rural settings.

Unit 2: Tribal Problems, Movements and revolts
- Distinctive problems in the tribal and rural area related to
  - Forest and forest laws,
  - Shifting cultivation,
  - Land alienation,
  - Housing and infrastructural facilities,
  - Health and hygiene,
  - Indebtedness,
  - Bonded labour,
  - Education and employment, etc.
- Historical overview of tribal revolts and movements in India, Tribal leadership.

Unit 3: Approaches to Tribal Development
- Mughal and British approaches;
- Assimilation, total integration and museum-models of tribal development;
- Post-independence National Policy on tribal development;
- Constitutional safeguards and special provisions;

Unit 4: Administration of Tribal Development
- Evolution of tribal development programmes in India
- Five years planning and tribal sub-plan
- Special programmes – Large Scale Agricultural Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Community Development Project (CDP), Tribal Youth Self-Employment Scheme (TRYSEM), etc.
- Institutional and administrative arrangements for tribal development at the level of Block, District, State and Union; Tribal Research and Training Institutes,
- Monitoring and review of tribal development – various review committees and commissions appointed and their recommendations.
Unit 5: Sectors of Tribal and Rural Development
- Forestry, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries;
- Education, awareness and employment assurance;
- Entrepreneurship development and self employment;
- Infrastructure and public amenities;
- Subsidies, loans and finances;
- Public health and hygiene,
- Capacity building and people’s empowerment;
- Conservation of environmental and ecological balance.

Unit 6: Panchayat Raj Act and the Self Rule
- Concept and theme of self rule;
- Gram Sabha as an instrument of people’s empowerment and self rule;
- Salient features of Panchayat Raj Act;
- Panchayat Raj and rural development;
- Issues and debates related to Panchayat Raj.

Unit 7: Development Issues
- Developmental displacement – physical, socio-cultural and psychological impacts of displacement; rehabilitation of the displaced and the related issues;
- Identity crisis – development and loss of identity, ethnic violence;
- Environmental sustainability – development and sustainability of resource utilization pattern;
- Social equity – problem of equitable distribution of resources and socially justifiable development.

Unit – 8 Reading and Seminar Topics

LIST OF BOOKS

Text Books

Recommended Books
Behera, M.C. 1994 ‘Planning and socio-economic development of tribals’,
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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**Reference Books**

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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Govt. of India</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>‘The tribal people of India’, New Delhi.</td>
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</table>
AN-405: BIO-SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY (3 Credits)

Aim
Rapidly expanding numbers of older persons around the world represent a social phenomenon without historical precedent. To date, population ageing has been a prominent issue largely in the industrialized nations of Europe, Asia, and North America. In at least 50 such countries, 15 percent or more of the entire population is age 60 or over, and these nations have experienced intense public debate over issues that are directly linked to the changing age structure of their populations.

What is not as widely appreciated is the fact that population ageing is occurring in less developed countries like India as well, and that older populations in most less developed countries are growing much more rapidly than those in more developed nations. Our over 60 million numbers is expected to almost treble in next 25 years.

Keeping in mind the changing times and changing needs, this course on Bio-social Gerontology has been introduced to expose the students to the basics of gerontology—the demographic, biological as well as socio-cultural dimensions of ageing and their long term implications. The course ends with a note on Quality Ageing.

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Ageing in Twentieth Century
- Global Perspective;
- Situation in India;
- Demography of Ageing;
- Demographic changes in 21st century and Longevity.

Unit 2: The process of Ageing
- Biological Ageing;
- Psychological changes;
- Socio-cultural Dimensions of Ageing

Unit 3: Theories of Biological Ageing
- Programmed Theory,
- Wear & Tear Theory,
- Somatic Mutation Theory,
- Toxic accumulation,
- Auto-immune Theory,
- Free Radical Theory,
- Cell radical Theory,
- Telomere theory;
- Evolution & Ageing

Unit 4: Ageing in Cultural Context
- The Diverse meanings of Age & Ageing,
• Sex & Gender in Ageing Society,
• Elderly females in India,
• Ageing and Widowhood.

Unit 5: Aged in the family
• Changing status and role;
• Family Support: Ageing in Urban India;
• Ageing in a Rural(& Tribal) Society;
• Institutionalized ageism and intergeneration relation/
• Family care verses Senior Citizen’s Homes

Unit 6: Ageing and Health
• Organic and psychosomatic symptoms of Menopause;
• Chronic Diseases of Old Age;
• Minor ailments
• Healthy Ageing;
• Life-style and Ageing;
• Ageing & Nutrition.

Unit 7: Welfare of the Aged
• Rights and Responsibilities of the aged;
• Charter of Rights of the Aged.

PRACTICAL
Measuring Biological age-changes:
• Linear body changes, Transverse changes,
• Body Fat Changes, Body Mass Index, Estimating Total Body Fat,
• Percent Body Fat, Fat Mass, Fat Mass Index, Muscle Mass.

Assessment of Physical Health Status of Elderly
• Measuring Blood pressure, Pulse, Muscle strength, Lung capacity etc.

Psychological Measurements of Ageing
• Evaluating Mental Health (Cognitive tests, Memory Tests etc.)

Unit – 8 Reading and Seminar Topics

LIST OF BOOKS

Text Books
Bond, Jam; Peter Coleman 1996 ‘Ageing in Society - An Introduction to Social
Dandekar, K             1996 ‘The Elderly in India’ Sage Publications India.


**Recommended Books**

Bagchi Kalyan 1997 ‘Elderly Females In India’, Society for Gerontological Research, New Delhi and Helpage India, New India.


National Sample Survey Organization (Sarvekshana), 1983 (July-October), Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of India. 7 (1-2).


**Reference Books**


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<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Margaret</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>‘The Anthropology of Aging a New Area for Studies of Culture and Personality’, Gerontologist 7:55-64.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AN 406: Growth and Nutrition (3 Credits)

Aim:
The course provides basic understanding of the concepts involved in the patterns of child growth and development; and approaches, methods and techniques involved in the study of the child growth. The course provides basic knowledge about nutrition and promotes awareness about malnutrition, under-nutrition, over-nutrition, nutritional deficiencies, birth weight variations and other problems related to growth development and nutrition. Information about various government nutrition programmes in India will also be given.

At the end of the course the students are expected to:
- Understand the patterns of child growth
- Understand the Anthropological approach to nutrition
- Discuss the role of various government nutrition programmes in India.

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Human Growth and Development
- Definition, history of growth studies, Difference between Growth and Development.
- Patterns of Growth: Infancy, Childhood, Juvenile, adolescence, Adulthood and senility,
- Human Growth curves;
- Basic methods of growth studies: Cross sectional, longitudinal and mixed longitudinal.

Unit 2: Factors Influencing Growth
- Genetics of growth;
- Heredity and environment;
- Concept of age: chronological, skeletal, dental and morphological;
- Changing human growth patterns, secular trend;
- Effects of agricultural intensification, industrialization, modernization, migration and urbanization.

Unit 3: Nutrition
- Basic terms and concepts: nutrition, nutrients, malnutrition, under nutrition, over-nutrition, obesity;
- Types, functions and uses of nutrients.
- Various Governmental programmes: ANP, ICDS, SNP, Mid-day Meal Programme, Vitamin A Prophylaxis Programme, Goiter Control Programme;
- Deficiency: nicotinic acid deficiency, vitamin C deficiency, vitamin D deficiency.

Unit 4: Special Problems Related to Growth and Nutrition.
- Groups at risk: infants, pregnant and lactating mothers,
- Birth Weight Variations- Low Birth Weight;
- Foetal origin of Chronic Diseases in old age

Unit 5: Abnormal Growth.
- Abnormal growth;
- Growth failure (screening);
- Surveillance during famine and war
- Infections in childhood and effects on growth eg. diarrhoea, dysentery, dehydration, amoebiosis, respiratory infection, pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, chicken pox, worm infestation, skin infections, fevers, Tb and AIDS.

Unit 6: Determinants of Nutritional Levels, and Nutrition Education
• Anthropometric, clinical and biochemical indicators of nutrition; Health, diet and Nutrition; (Theory and Practical aspects)
• Standard reference values of growth and nutritional status;
• Health and nutrition education- at household and community level; and
• Nutrition post-adulthood.

Unit – 7 Reading and Seminar Topics

LIST OF BOOKS

Gopaldas & Sheshadri 1984 Nutrition Monitoring and Assessment, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
Jelliffe, D.B. 1966 The Assessment of the Nutritional status of the community, WHO Geneva
Jelliffe, D.B. 1986 Community Nutritional Assessment with special Reference to less technically developed countries, Oxford University Press.
Williams S.R. 1974 Essentials of Nutrition and Diet Therap, The C.V. Mosby Co. USA
AN-407: Medical Genetics (3 Credits)

**Aim:**
The course highlights the medical and social aspects of inherited and genetic diseases, defects and disorders. This knowledge with further input from anthropological theories, methods and techniques, would become an effective tool in the hands of Medical Anthropologists.

**Unit 1: Medical Genetics: Introduction**
- Relation to medicine, human genetics, and medical anthropology
- Genetic diseases and disabilities
- Society’s attitude towards illness, disease and disability

**Unit 2: Methods in Human Genetic Testing**
- Importance and techniques of pedigree construction and pedigree analysis
- Karyotyping and medical applications
- Other diagnostic testing methods
- DNA sequencing, PCR and Microarray based diagnostic tests
- Pre-conception screening for genetic diseases
- Ante-natal and neo-natal screening for genetic diseases
- Recent advances in medical genetics and genetic engineering
  - Cloning: its purpose and Implications
  - Stem Cell Research
  - Human Genome project

**Units 3: Genetic Diseases**
- Identification, classification and description of genetic diseases.
- Disorder, syndromes, birth defects and other anomalies
- Inherited diseases
  - Autosomal dominant and recessive diseases
  - X linked dominant and recessive diseases
  - Y-linked diseases
- Major syndromes and other Genetic diseases
  - Chromosome non-disjunction, translocation, deletion and duplications
  - Down’s, Klienfelter’s and Turner’s syndromes
  - Trisomy 18
  - Cat’s Cry Syndrome
- Inborn Errors of metabolism
  - Tay-Sachs disease
  - Phenyleketonuria (PKU)
  - Albinism
  - G6PD
- Genetics of complex diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes,
- Cardio-vascular diseases,
- Obesity and others

- Role of teratogens, infections, diseases, medicines and vitamins in causing birth defects

Unit 5: Genetic counselling

- Biomedicine and human rights
- Ethical duties of health professionals
- Epidemiology of genetic diseases in India
- Consent and confidentiality; respect for patient’s rights
- Regulations for genetic tests, monitoring and guidance;
- Genetic counselling for would be couples
- Family counselling, sharing information with patients and family members
- Controversy regarding the use of prenatal tests
- Genetic clinics and genetic registry
- Essential qualities of a genetic counsellor

Unit – 6 Reading and Seminar Topics

List of Books

Text Books
Connor, J.M. & Ferguson Smith, M.A
“Emery, A.E.H 1983
Thompson, J.S. 1986
British Medical 1998
Harper, P.S. 1984 “
Kourilsky 1987
Morton, N.E. 1982

Genetics in Medicine’, W.B. Saunders Co., Toronto
‘Human Genetics : Choices and Responsibility’, Association Oxford University press, N.Y.
‘Practical Genetic Counseling’, Wright and Littleton, Bristol
Genetics : The Thread of Life’, Wiley Eastern Ltd., Delhi
‘Outline of Genetic Epidemiology; Wright and Littleton, Bristol.

Websites:
AN 408: Dissertation  (4 Credits)

In Continuation of dissertation part I the students will undertake extensive field work for data collection, carry out data analysis and prepare final dissertation in the part II of the dissertation. At the end of semester each student will make seminar presentation based on the findings and submit final dissertation report.