

M. Phil. Syllabus in Anthropology

**Department of Anthropology
Central University of Orissa
Koraput**

Course Scheme:

The M.Phil course shall comprise of two semesters of 32 credit hours (CH) (16 CH in each semester). In the first semester there shall be three papers having 100 marks each. One paper shall be on research methodology and soft skill development in Anthropology, which will be compulsory for all. Another two shall be on elective basis. The second semester shall be of 200 marks having 16 CH, which shall cover seminar presentation, fieldwork dissertation and viva voce.

Paper	Paper code	Title of the Paper	Total marks	Total Credit
1	ANT-C 401	Research Methodology and Soft Skill Development in Anthropology	100	8
2	ANT-E 402 A /	Advances in Medical Anthropology /	100	4
	ANT-E 402 B /	Social Exclusion of the Marginalized Communities /		
	ANT-E 402 C	Theories and Methods in Social Anthropology		
3	ANT-E 403 A /	Advances in Biological Anthropology /	100	4
	ANT-E 403 B /	Perspectives in Development Anthropology /		
	ANT-E 403 C	Perspectives in Socio-Cultural Anthropology		
4	ANT-C 404	Seminar, Dissertation and Viva Voce Seminar (two seminar presentation before submission of Dissertation)- 50 marks Dissertation- 100 marks Viva Voce and Presentation- 50 marks	200	16

Note: Those who opt for Paper-2, group-A have to take group-A of Paper-3; similarly scholars opting for group-B of Paper-2 have to group-B of Paper-3; similarly scholars opting for group-C of Paper-2 have to take group-C of Paper-3.

Semester-I

Paper-1: Research Methodology and Soft Skill Development in Anthropology

(ANT-C 401)

UNIT-I

Research Methodology: Method and Technique- distinguished; Social Survey and Anthropological fieldwork- relative merits, Types of Research design, exploratory, explanatory, experimental, diagnostic, formulation of hypothesis, Deductive and inductive logic, theory. Elements of research: law, concepts, variables and facts, unit and universe

UNIT-II

Comparative Method: Meaning and applications; Review of literature: Use of secondary sources; Sampling techniques: Meaning and significance of sampling, Types of sampling, Merits and demerits of different sampling methods. Quantitative and Qualitative data collection; Techniques of data collection: Observation techniques, Questionnaire, Schedule, case study, and audio-visual recording

UNIT-III

Focused group interview: Scaling techniques, RRA, PRA, RAP, audio-visual recording. Secondarysources data: Census, National Sample Survey, documents and records, map, National and International reports (UNDP, World Bank, UNICEF), and other materials if any

UNIT-IV

Management and presentation of data; Qualitative data analysis methods: Content analysis; Application of statistics in data analysis; Learning about different statistical software packages usable for anthropological data analysis in general and use of SPSS in particular; Report writing: Requirement of Scientific report, problems in report writing, style of referencing.

UNIT-V

Soft skill development using computer; skill of learning; skill of topic assessment; skill of writing; skill of delivering lectures; skill of discussion and interview; skill of conducting conference.

Paper-2: Advances in Medical Anthropology (ANT-E 402 A)

UNIT-I

New theoretical paradigms in Medical Anthropology

- a) A Critical-Interpretive Approach in Medical Anthropology
- b) Bio-cultural Perspective in Medical Anthropology
- c) Political Economy in Medical Anthropology
- d) Medical-Ecological Approach

Culture and Medicine

- a) Ethno-psychiatry
- b) Ethno-pharmacology: The conjunction of Medical Ethnography and the Biology of Therapeutic Action
- c) Studying of Biomedicine as a Cultural system
- d) Clinically Applied Anthropology

UNIT- II

International health

- a. World Health Organization: WHO initiatives in Health
- b. Millennium Development Goals- 2020

Overview of National Health Programmes in India

- a. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH phase I and RCH phase II)
- b. National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP and RNTP)
- c. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke
- d. National programmes for control of Cancer, Blindness and deafness
- e. HIV-AIDS Control Programme
- f. Legislatives measures in health sector

UNIT- III

Policy and Advocacy

- a. Bioethics in Anthropology: Bio-Cultural Perspectives and Medicine
- b. Indigenous Medical systems: The professionalization of Indigenous Healers
- c. International Health: Problems and Programs in Anthropological Perspectives

UNIT- IV

Recent health initiatives

- a. National Health Mission
- b. AYUSH
- c. PHFI
- d. Non-Governmental initiatives in Health: Case Studies, Approaches
- e. Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in health care

UNIT-V

Research Methodology

- a. The application of anthropological methods to public health policies and programmes
- b. Applying multiple methods: methodological benefits from combining anthropological and epidemiological approaches
- c. Triangulation method

Paper-2: Social Exclusion of the Marginalized Communities (ANT-E 402 B)

The paper shall provide an understanding on social exclusion and inclusive strategies

Objectives:

- a. Examine cases of social exclusion in the context of India
- b. Analyse different areas of social exclusion and its impact on community and people
- c. Critically examine various existing policies relating to marginalised communities and evolving strategies for making them more inclusive

UNIT- I

Social Exclusion: Concept, meaning and forms of social exclusion, who is socially excluded and why this matter, role of culture in social exclusion

UNIT- II

Cases of social Exclusion: Dalit, ST, Religious minorities, Children, Women, Aged, Physically and Mentally Challenged people.

UNIT- III

Specific areas of Social Exclusion and marginalization: People affected by caste system, inequality, Displaced people of mega development projects, industry and corporate system, HIV / AIDS, and social exclusion; Social exclusion and exploitation; reduced poverty by tackling social exclusion.

UNIT- IV

Inclusion Policy: Current policies of protective discrimination, Public policies to reduce social exclusion, Protection of Civil Rights (PCR), Prevention of Atrocity Act (POA), Article 17 and other constitutional safeguards. Protective measures taken by the victims

UNIT- V

Panchayati Raj, women empowerment, Convention on the rights of the child, Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Special Component Plan (SCP), PESA Act, Forest Right Act (FRA)

Paper-2: Theories and Methods in Social Anthropology (ANT-E 402 C)

UNIT- I

- a. Social fact, function and Structure: Contribution of Durkheim and Evans-Pritchard
- b. Cognitive Anthropology: The use of Linguistic Epistemology in Cultural Analysis: Tyler, Conklin, Frake, Goodenough

UNIT- II

- a. From Structure to Process: Contributions of Turner, Mary Douglas and David Schneider to symbolism
- b. Interpretive Anthropology of Geertz; Marxism and Anthropology – Godelier and Meillassoux

UNIT- III

- a. Post – structuralism in Anthropology
- b. Post – modernism in Anthropology

UNIT- IV

- a. Structure of Science; Anthropology as a Science
- b. Spatial Practice: Fieldwork and Anthropology in practice

UNIT- V

- a. Role of Comparative method in Social Anthropology
- b. Extended Case Study Method and Situational Analysis

Paper-3: Advances in Biological Anthropology (ANT-E 403 A)

UNIT- I

Current Research Challenges in Biological Anthropology of South Asia:

- a. Early Hominoids,
- b. Archaic Homo in India,
- c. Genetic evidence on modern human dispersals in South Asia: Y chromosome and mitochondrial DNA,
- d. Cranial diversity in South Asia relative to modern human dispersals and global patterns of human variation,
- e. Early Holocene population affinities and subsistence adaptations,
- f. Population movements in the Indian subcontinent during the proto-historic period,
- g. Anthropological, historical, archaeological and genetic perspectives on the origins of caste in South Asia
- h. Non-human genetics, agricultural origins and historical linguistics in South Asia
- i. Emerging Synthesis of Genetics, Anthropology, Archaeology and Linguistics to study human evolution and variation with special emphasis on South Asia/India

UNIT- II

Palaeoanthropology and Archaeological Anthropology:

- a. Archaeological Sites, Fossils and skeletal evidence with special reference to India, Paleopathology, Dental Anthropology
- b. New Archaeology, Ethno-archaeology, Settlement Archaeology, Environmental Archaeology, Ocean Archaeology
- c. Current Status of research and emerging research questions

UNIT- III

Human Biological Variation: Anthropometric and Genetic Studies

- a. Molecular Genetic Studies: Overview
- b. Theoretical approaches: Bio-cultural studies, Use of Genetics to study migration history of Indian population, Tribe, Castes, Sub-castes and endogamous groups, Language classification, Peopling of the subcontinent and migrations

- c. Current Status of research and emerging research trend

UNIT- IV

- a. Recent Advance in Human Genetics: An Overview.
- b. Human-Cytogenetics, autosomal and sex chromosomal polymorphism.
- c. Cytogenetics and its application in identification of Chromosomal aberration.
- d. Recombinant DNA techniques and Genetic Engineering.
- e. Application of Molecular techniques in Biological Anthropology: PCR, Electrophoresis, DNA Sequencing, etc.

UNIT- V

Nutrition Education and Community Nutrition

- a. Food and Nutrition and Health Status of the community: Learning and working with the community, Factors influencing Community Health and Nutrition,
- b. Food availability and food consumption pattern
- c. Nutrition and Health Education
- d. Approaches in Nutrition and Health Education: Traditional and Modern Approaches,
- e. Community Strategies in Nutrition and Health Education
- f. Nutrition Programmes: Different programmes, Planning, Implementation and Evaluation, Organizing Nutrition Programmes.

Paper-3: Perspectives in Development Anthropology (ANT-E 403 B)

UNIT- I

Origin Approaches in Anthropology of Development:

- a. The discourse of development.
- b. Populism, anthropology and development
- c. The entangled social logic approach
- d. Socio-Anthropology of Development
- e. Comparativism
- f. Action

UNIT- II

Perspectives on Developments

- a. Modernisation Theory/model, its critique
- b. Dependency paradigm: Pre and post liberalism and development, Dependency and unequal exchange
- c. World Capitalist System; World System Theory, Centre – Periphery
- d. Gandhian approach/alternatives to development.
- e. Developing Countries and Western model of Development
- f. Gender and Development
- g. Culture and Development
- h. Environment and Development
- i. Sustainable Development
- j. Participatory Development
- k. North-South theory, Forth world Theory
- l. Globalisation and Development

UNIT- III

Agencies of Development

- a. Government agencies – Role of Welfare State in development
- b. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs),
- c. Community Based Organization (CBOs),

- d. International developmental and funding agencies e.g. World Bank, IMF, UNDP; United Nation's development efforts, international cooperation in the field of development.

UNIT- IV

Development Planning

- a. Concept of planning, relevance and necessity of planning in development,
- b. Generative and regulative approaches to planning, endogenous and exogenous aspects of planning,
- c. Political, geographical and socio-cultural units of planning,
- d. Sources, linkage and targets in planning,
- e. People's participation and feedback in planning,
- f. Monitoring and impact evaluation as parts of planning process
- g. Pre and Post Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

UNIT- V

Development: The Indian Case:

- a. Post-Independence Scenario: Status of SC , ST, Minorities, and Gender
- b. Socio-cultural indicators of Development.
- c. Socio-cultural barriers to and stimulants of development.
- d. Induced Displacement, Protest and Rehabilitation.
- e. Social and Environmental Consequences of development.

Paper-3: Perspectives in Socio-Cultural Anthropology (ANT-E 403 C)

UNIT- I

Socio-Cultural Anthropology: An Overview

- a. Concept of Culture: Critical appraisal
- b. Configuration of Culture
 - i. Attributes, Paradoxes and Universals of Culture
 - ii. Culture as- a process and pattern
- c. Individual, Society, Culture, and Civilization
- d. Key concepts
 - i. Ethnocentrism, Relativism, Etic and Emic approach,
 - ii. Worldview, Enculturation, Little and Great tradition
 - iii. Interpretation, Paracholisation, Universalisation,
 - iv. Acculturation, Assimilation, Integration, Diffusion

UNIT- II

Marriage, Family and Kinship: Emerging Trends

- a. Marriage
 - i. Increasing age at Marriage
 - ii. Career and Marriage: Adjustments and Consequences
 - iii. Same sex marriage
 - iv. Live in Relationship
 - v. Contract Marriage
 - vi. Divorce
 - vii. Socio-Cultural and Legal Implications
- b. Family and Kinship
 - i. Surrogacy
 - ii. Adoption
 - iii. Socio-Cultural and Legal Implications
- c. Gender discriminations and Women Empowerment
 - i. Gender discriminations and bias

- ii. Female Feticide and infanticide
- iii. Gender Preferences
- iv. Gender inequality
- v. Women Empowerment: Political and Legal provisions
- d. Socio-Cultural Scenario in India with regard to gender inequality

Reflections from-

- i. National Family Health Surveys
- ii. India Development Reports

UNIT- III

Social and Cultural Change in India

- a. Social Stratification in India –
 - i. Caste- As a Group and as a System
 - ii. Caste: Changes in attitudes and practices
- b. Nature of social and cultural changes in
 - i. Tribal culture in India
 - ii. Dalit culture in India

UNIT-IV

Dominant processes of Socio-Cultural changes in India

- a. Modernization
- b. Sanskritization
- c. Urbanization
- d. Industrialization
- e. Westernization
- f. Globalization

UNIT- V

Cult and Cultism

Religious and popular cults in India

- a. What is cult
- b. Usages of cult in Theological, cultural, sociological and popular media contexts
- c. Traditional cults in India
- d. Contemporary cults

Semester-II

Paper- 4: Seminar, Dissertation and Viva Voce (ANT- C 404)

The course is designed to make the student carry out independent research in the planning of the project proposals, data collections, data analysis and report writing under the guidance of teacher assigned by the Head of the Department in respective elective specialization. Each student shall have to submit a dissertation under the guidance of a teacher. Guidance of research work leading to dissertation shall be two hours per week. In order to complete the M.Phil programme timely, each student shall be required to start the initial dissertation work immediately after admission into the programme. The course aims at capacity building of the student in taking up independent research programme.

Distribution of marks:

Seminar (two seminar presentation before submission of Dissertation) - 50 marks

Dissertation - 100 marks

Viva Voce and Presentation - 50 marks