TEACHING PLAN(2021-2022)January to June(Even Semester)

Name of the faculty: Dr.Jyotismita Sharma

Class	Paper code	Topic	Credit point	No. of teaching days	Remarks
2nd Semester	ANT-HC-2016	Introduction Definition and scope of archaeological anthropology, Relation with other Disciplines. Division of Prehistoric period: Stone age and metal age; Lower Paleolithic, Middle Middle Paleolithic and Upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic (Characteristic features of the period in general).	6	14	
		Methods of studying archaeological anthropology: Archaeological, Paleontological and Geological Methods of classifications, Methods of Field Archaeology: Concept of site, artifact, culture and industry, Site survey and Aerial photography, Excavation: Concepts, tools and test pits. Concept of Ethno archaeology and new archaeology		10	
		III: Methods of Estimation of Time and Reconstruction of the Past Absolute dating methods (Radio-Carbon,Potassium Argon, Thermoluminiscence,		7	

		Dendrochronology), Relative dating methods (Stratigraphy, Typology, Patination, Seriation, Palynology, Palaeontology, Flurin Analysis, Varve-Clay analysis). Methods of climatic reconstruction: palynology, paleontology, soil pH estimation.			
		Geochronology of Pleistocene Epoch Plio-Pleistocene Boundary Glacial and Interglacial Pluviation and Inter Pluviation Different types of geo-climatic events		10	
		Typo-Technological study of the prehistoric tools		10	
		Earliest Evidence of Culture in the World Konso, Olorgesailie, Olduvai Gorge Pirro Nord, Dmanisi Attirampakkam, Isampur Soanian and Madrasian Culture		7	
		Typo-technological Analysis of Prehistoric Tools: Identification, Interpretation and Drawings of the tool Types a. Core Tool Types b. Flake Tool Types c. Blade Tool Types		3	

		d. Microlithic Tool Type e. Neolithic Tool Type			
		Ceramic Technology: Basic concept (Students have to draw one wheel made, one hand made and one partly wheel made and partly hand made pottery.)		2	
2nd Semester	Paper-ANT-HC-2026	Primate origins and evolution with special reference to Paleocene, Eocene, Oligocene and Miocene:Plesiadiformes,Adapoidea,Omomyoidea,Anaptomorphidae,Parapithecus,Propliopithecus,Limnopithecus,Proconsul,Dryopithecus,Sivapithecus, Ramapithecus and Giganthopithecus	6	14	
2nd semester		Human Origin on the basis of interpretation of fossil evidences:1.Ardipithecus: Sahelenthropus tchadnensis, Ororin tugensis, Ardipithecus ramidus 2.Australopithecines: distribution, features and their phylogenetic relationships. 3. The emergence of genus Homo: Homo habilis and Homo erectus, Narmada Man 4. The emergence of ArchaicHomo sapiens: Neanderthals		15	
2nd Semester		Hominisation Process		10	

2nd Semester		Origin of modern humans (Homo sapiens sapiens) and their distribution and features: Cro Magnon, Grimaldi, Chancelade		8	
2nd Semester		Evolutionary Change in Human Skeleton with special reference to Skull, dentition, VertebralColumn, Pelvis, Femur and Foot Human Skeletal morphology: cranial osteology, post-cranial osteology and dentition.		7	
2nd Semester		1: Drawing, description and identification of skulls of any two from each: a) Living Anthropoid Skull: Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan and Gibbon. b) Fossil Anthropoid Skull: Parapithecus and Dryopithecus c) Fossil Hominid Skull: Pithecanthropus, Heidelberg jaw, Neandarthal and Cromagnon man		2	

2nd Semester		Osteology Drawing, Description and Identification of the following Bones: Frontal bone, Parietal,Occipital, Maxilla, Zygomatic, Mandible, Sphenoid, Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Femur, Tibia,Fibula, Scapula, Clavicle Pelvis, Sternum, Vertebral Column. Sides to be identified for paired bones.		2	
2nd Semester		Osteometry:Measurement of long bones: lengths, minimum/least Circumference, Caliber index of Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Femur, Tibia, Fibula		2	
4th semester	ANT-HC-4026	Concept of human growth, development, differentiation and maturation	6	14	
		Prenatal (conception till birth) and postnatal (birth till senescence) period of growth, Pattern of normal growth curves, ethnic and gender differences in growth curves, secular trend.		15	
		Bio-cultural factors (genetic, social, and ecological factors) influencing patterns of growth and variation, methods and techniques to study growth, significance/ applicability of growth studies.		7	

		Concept of Ageing, Senescence and Population Ageing. Primary, secondary and tertiary ageing. Methods and techniques of studying age changes.		10	
		Nutritional epidemiology-concept of balanced diet, impact of malnutrition (over and under)with special reference to obesity, Kwashiorkor and Marasmus. Assessment of nutritional status.		14	
		Human physique and body composition: models and techniques; gender and ethnic differences.		10	
		1. Growth status: Somatometry (stature, body weight, mid upper arm circumference,chest girth, abdominal girth, hip circumference, calf circumference), assessment of chronological age.		2	
		2- Obesity assessment: General (BMI, body fat %, Conicity index, body adiposity indices) and regional adiposity indices (WC, WHR, WHtR).		2	
		3.Nutritional assessment through dietary pattern and anthropometric indices.		2	
4th semester	ANT-SE-4014	I: Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health:Overview of epidemiology methods used in research studies to address disease patterns in community and clinic-based populations, distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specific populations, and strategies to control health problems		7	

		II: Statistical Methods for Health Science Analysis and interpretation of data including data cleaning, data file construction and management; implementation of analytic strategies appropriate for the type of data, study design and research hypothesis; parametric and nonparametric methods, measures of association, Linear and Logistic regression, Generalized Linear Modeling, and Survival analysis		8	
		Environmental Health:Effects of biological, chemical, and physical agents in environment on health (water, air, food and land resources); ecological model of population health; current legal framework, policies, and practices associated with environmental health and intended to improve public health		7	
		Psychological, Behavioural, and Social Issues in Public HealthCultural, social, behavioural, psychological and economic factors that influence health and illness; behavioural science theory and methods to understanding and resolvingpublic health problems; assess knowledge, attitudes, behaviours towards disease and patient compliance to treatment.		7	

		Management of Health Care Program and Service OrganizationsTechniques and procedures for monitoring achievement of a program's objectives,generating evidence of program effectiveness, assessing impacts in public health settings; evaluate framework that leads to evidence-based decision-making in public health.Organizational principles and practices including organizational theory,managerial role, managing groups, work design, and organization design at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of care		6	
		Epidemiology of disease1 Contemporary methods for surveillance, assessment, prevention, and control of infectious and chronic diseases, disabilities, HIV/AIDS; understanding etiology; determining change in trend over time; implementation of control measures		5	
6th Semester	ANT-HC-6016	Introduction to Forensic Anthropology: Definition, Brief History, Scope, Applications and Integration of Forensic Anthropology.		10	
		Basic Human Skeletal Biology, Identification of Human and Non-Human Skeletal remains, Ancestry, age, sex and stature estimation from bones, Discovery		6	

		and techniques for recovering skeletonized Human Remains.			
		Personal Identification, Complete and Partial Identification, Methods of Identification in Living Persons: Somatometry, Somatoscopy,Tattoo Marks, Fingerprints, Footprints, Handwriting, Deformities and Others.		10	
		Serology: Identification and Individualization of bloodstain, Patterns of Bloodstains.		12	
		Individualization: Forensic Odontology-Tooth Structure and Growth, Bite Marks, Facial Reconstruction, DNA profiling		10	
		1. Study of Human Long Bones. Estimation of age, sex and stature from bones.		2	
		2. Somatometric and somatoscopic observation for identifying individuals.		2	
		3. Examination of finger prints and hand writing Analysis and interpretation of finger ball pattern types, palmar main lines and pattern index; Finger print classification and development of chance prints and statistical treatment of the data collected (Ten Subjects).		2	

	ANT-HE-6036	Demographic Anthropology 1. Introduction, definition and basic concepts 2. Relationship between demography, population studies and anthropology 3. Importance of population studies in Anthropology	6	5	
		Population Theories 1. John Graunt 2. Thomas R. Malthus 3. Biological theory of population 4. Theory of demographic transition		6	
		Tools of Demographic Data 1. Measures of population composition, distribution and growth 2. Measures of fertility 3. Measures of mortality 4. Measures of migration		7	
		Population of India 1. Sources of demographic data in India 2. Growth of Indian population 3. Demography of Indian tribal and non-tribal groups 4. Anthropological determinants of population growth		7	

		5. Impact of urbanization on the migration of tribal groups			
		National policies 1. National Population Policy 2. National Health Policy 3. National Policy on Reproductive Health Care		7	
		A student will collect and compile demographic data either from primary data or from different secondary sources on any given topic by the concerned teacher and a project report will be submitted for its evaluation.		10	
	ANT-HE-6016	Dessertation		12	