

Course Outcomes:

Department of Anthropology

<p>Semester I</p> <p>ANT-HC-1016:Introduction to Biological Anthropology</p> <p>Practical: 1-Somatometric measurements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Maximum head length2. Maximum head breadth3. Morphological facial height4. Physiognomic upper facial height5. Maximum bizygomatic breadth6. Morphological upper facial height7. Bigonial breadth8. Head circumference9. Physiognomic facial height10. Minimum frontal breadth11. Physiognomic upper facial height12. Maximum bizygomatic breadth13. Head circumference14. Stature15. Sitting height16. Nasal breadth17. Total Upper Extremity length18. Total Lower Extremity length <p>2-Somatoscopic Observation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Head form2. Hair form3. Facial form4. Eye form5. Nose form6. Hair colour7. Eye colour8. Skin colour	<p>Biological anthropology is all about studying human beings from the biological perspective throwing light on the origin, evolution and diversity of our own human species as well as its relationship to other primates. It also let us know about human genetics, disease epidemiology, human health, growth and nutrition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1- Systematized technique to measure living body parts including head and face. The measurement are of different kinds, like linear measurement, girth measurement, skinfold measurement, weight measurement.2- Somatoscopic observations helps in identifying racial or ethnic type
<p>ANT-HC-1026.Introduction to Socio-cultural Anthropology</p> <p>Practical:1.</p> <p>Methods and Techniques of Social Anthropology: The practical will include the following techniques and methods in collection of data in Social Anthropology. 1.Observation 2.Interview</p>	<p>Socio-cultural anthropology is the study of human culture, civilization both in their traditional and contemporary forms.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1- This will help the students to learn about the various methods of data collection in Social cultural anthropology.

<p>3.Questionnaire and Schedule 4.Case study 5.Lifehistory.</p>	
<p>Semester II</p> <p>ANT-HC-2016.Archeological Anthropology</p> <p>Practical</p> <p>1. 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 d. Microlithic Tool Type e. Neolithic Tool Type</p> <p>2. Ceramic Technology: Basic concept (Students have to draw one wheel made, one hand made and one partly wheel made and partly hand made pottery.</p>	<p>Archeological anthropology deals with the origin, growth and development of the culture in the past. It helps to reconstruct history from the evidences from the civilizations of the past which have no written records. It let us know about the consequences of the cultures of the past on the present day cultures.</p> <p>1-Identification, Interpretation and Drawings of the tool types of pre-historic times.</p> <p>2-Knowing about the ceramic technology of pre-historic times.</p>
<p>ANT-HC-2026.Fundamentals of Human Origin and Evolution</p> <p>Practical</p> <p>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 (Cast models and appropriate photographs should be utilized). c) Fossil Hominid Skull: Pithecanthropus, Heidelberg jaw, Neandarthal and Cromagnon man (Cast models and appropriate photographs should be utilized).</p> <p>2: Osteology Drawing, Description and Identification of the following Bones: Frontal bone, Parietal, Occipital, Maxilla, Zygomatic,</p>	<p>Human origin and evolution let us know how the present day human being evolved from the ape like creatures. It gives us the evidences of the various physiological, genetic and behavioural changes appeared in the body of the ape like our ancestors which helped them to evolve into the present day human species.</p> <p>1-This will help the students to know about the differences in skulls of living anthropoid skull, fossil anthropoid skull and fossil hominid skull.</p> <p>2-The students will draw ,describe and identify human bones.</p>

<p>Mandible, Sphenoid, Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Femur, Tibia, Fibula, Scapula, Clavicle Pelvis, Sternum, Vertebral Column. Sides to be identified for paired bones. 3: Osteometry: Measurement of long bones: lengths, minimum/least Circumference, Caliber index of Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Femur, Tibia, Fibula</p>	
<p>Semester III</p> <p>ANT-HC-3016:Tribes and Peasants in India</p> <p>Practical A. Reading of Ethnography: Students are required to read and analyze any two of the Ethnographies (as listed below) and prepare a report based upon it. The report should clearly link up the study with the concept of tribe and peasantry and delineate clearly the concept used in the text. 1. Research questions/objectives of the study and their relevance. 2. Theoretical schema. 3. Methods and techniques used in the study. 4. Key findings and their significance in the context of the objectives of the study. 5. Critical analysis of the finding on the basis of contemporary available resources. B. Museum visit and preparation of a report: the report should include relevance of museum in anthropology, arrangement of specimens in ethnographic museum; Cleaning, treatment and preservation methods.</p>	<p>It helps us in letting us know about the tribes,problems of nomenclature,definition and classification including features of tribes in India,history of tribal administration,constitutional safeguards,national tribal policy,issues of acculturation,assimilation and integration,impact of development schemes on tribal life,concept of peasantry,economic,political and cultural approaches to the study of peasants in India,social organization,economy and changes in Indian villages,caste system and changes.</p>
<p>ANT-HC-3026:Human Ecology: Biological and Cultural Dimensions</p> <p>Practical 1. A. Biological Dimensions: Indices 1. Body Mass Index 4. Relative Upper Extremity Length Index 2. Ponderal Index 5. Relative Total Lower Extremity Length Index 3. Relative Sitting Height Index 6. Nasal Index B. Cardiovascular function: Blood pressure, heart rate, pulse rate 2.</p>	<p>It provides opportunity for study of interactions between people and their environment.</p>

<p>Cultural Dimensions 1. Make a research design pertaining to any environmental problem and do a project based on it.</p>	
<p>ANT-3036:Biological Diversity in Human Population</p> <p>Practical 1. Craniometric Measurements (Skull and Mandible) Students should be trained for identifying landmarks on the skull, taking accurate measurements on at least 3 skulls by following standards techniques. I. Linear measurements: Maximum cranial length Maximum cranial breadth Maximum bizygomatic breadth Maximum frontal breadth Minimum frontal breadth Nasal height Nasal breadth Bi-mastoid breadth II. Angular measurements Greatest occipital breadth Upper facial height Bi-maxillary breadth Outer bi-orbital breadth Inner bi-orbital breadth Greatest Occipital breadth Glabella-inion length Nasion-inion length Nasion-basion length Nasion-prosthion length Frontal chord Parietal chord Occipital chord III. Curvilinear or arc measurements Frontal arc Parietal arc Occipital arc sagittal cranial arc Horizontal circumference of head Metopic angle Facial profile angle Nasal profile angle Alveolar profile angle 2. Collection of demographic data from primary or secondary sources</p>	<p>Students will develop understanding about biological diversity of human population, racial classification including classification of Indian populations.</p>
<p>Semester IV</p> <p>ANT-HC-4016:Theories of Culture and Society</p> <p>Practical As a part of the practical following exercises will be undertaken by the students so as to enable them to connect the theories they learn with things of everyday living. 1. To identify a topic relating to contemporary issue and formulate research questions and clearly identify the theoretical perspectives from which they are</p>	<p>It will help in imparting knowledge about culture and society in human populations.</p>

<p>derived. 2. Identification of variables of a study. 3. Various types of hypotheses. 4. Formulation of hypothesis. 5. Identification of universe and unit of study with justifications. 6. Choice of appropriate research technique and method in the context of theoretical framework. 7. Data collection and analysis</p>	
<p>ANT-HC-4026:Human Growth and Development</p> <p>Practical 1. Growth status: Somatometry (stature, body weight, mid upper arm circumference, chest girth, abdominal girth, hip circumference, calf circumference), assessment of chronological age. 2. Obesity assessment: General (BMI, body fat %, Conicity index, body adiposity indices) and regional adiposity indices (WC, WHR, WHtR). 3. Nutritional assessment through dietary pattern and anthropometric indices.</p>	<p>Students will learn concepts related to growth and stages of growth, biocultural factors influencing growth and development including human body composition.</p>
<p>ANT-HC-4036:Research Methods</p> <p>1. Construction of Genealogy. 2. Observation: Direct, Indirect, Participant, Non-participant, Controlled 3. Questionnaire and Schedule, Interview- Unstructured, Structured, Key informant interview, Focused Group Discussion, and Free listing, pile sorting 4. Case study and life history 5. Project report writing- preparation of research problem, study design, data collection techniques, analysis and report writing based on somatometric, dermatoglyphic and serological data or social problem.</p>	<p>Sudents will be able to learn research design,application of methods ,techniques in data collection as well as ethics of research.</p>

<p>Semester V</p> <p>ANT-HC-5016:Human Population Genetics</p> <p>Practical 1. ABO and Rh (D) Blood groupings: Student should be trained in determining ABO and Rh blood groups of at least 5 individuals by following standard procedure. 2. Testing of Colour Vision (Color Blindness): Ishihara's Chart should be used to determine the colour blindness. Inferences should be recorded on at least 5 subjects. 3. PTC test: Student should be trained to test PTC testing ability in at least 5 individuals following standard procedure</p>	<p>Genetic factors creating variation in human populations.</p>
<p>ANT-HC-5026:Anthropology in Practice</p> <p>Practical 1. The students will visit a NGO, corporate office, panchayat office or census office and write principal observations on the same. 2. Write a project on constitutional provisions or evaluation of any development project / report. 3. Write a project on Religious Tourism / Tribal Tourism / Health Tourism / Fashion / Human Rights / Ecotourism. 4. Collection of demographic data from secondary sources and write a project on demographic profile</p>	<p>Will help learn about the applied aspects of Anthropology.</p>
<p>Semester VI</p> <p>ANT-HC-6016:Forensic Anthropology</p> <p>Practical 1. Study of Human Long Bones. Estimation of age, sex and stature from bones. 2. Somatometric and somatoscopic observation for identifying individuals. 3. Examination of finger prints and hand writing Analysis and interpretation of finger ball pattern types, palmar</p>	<p>It will help the students to learn about how to distinguish human skeletal remains from non-human skeletal remains and also teaches techniques involving making personal identification.</p>

<p>main lines and pattern index; Finger print classification and development of chance prints and statistical treatment of the data collected (Ten Subjects).</p>	
<p>ANT-HC-6026:Anthropology of India</p> <p>Practical 1. Identify various traits/variables which can be used in racial classification and comment on its relevance. 2. Review a book/edited volume on Indian social structure such as caste, religion, tribe or rural population and give its salient features. 3. Explore the biological diversity of any population group considering a minimum of five genetic traits. 4. Highlight the contributions of any two contemporary Indian anthropologists.</p>	<p>Students will learn about the racial ,linguistic and ethnic dimension of Indian society.</p>