

Master of Philosophy (M. Phil) in Anthropology;

Semester - I

Paper - I : Anthropological theories and theoretical issues

Unit-1

Nature of social sciences, Relationship of social sciences with natural/physical sciences and humanities, Empiricism, Rationalism, and positivism.

Unit-2

Interpretive approach, symbolism and symbolic anthropology, New ethnography, cognitive anthropology.

Unit-3

Marxism and Marxian anthropology. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to theoretical traditions.

Unit-4

Concepts of cultural pluralism and multiculturalism, ethnicity, globalization, civil society, post-modernism, nation building. Future of anthropology.

Paper - II: Research Methodology

Unit-1

Nature of anthropological research, Quantitative and qualitative aspects in research and their relationship, Triangulation, Problem of subjectivity and reflexivity in anthropological research.

Unit-2

Research design-concept and types, Formulation of research design, Field work in urban setting, culture of poverty.

Unit-3

Writing up quantitative and qualitative research

Unit-4

Field work hazards and tensions, culture shock and rapport establishment, ethics and politics of research, Participatory methodologies: PLA, PRA, and focused group discussion.

Paper - III : Indian Society and Culture

Unit-1

Approaches to the study of Indian society, culture and civilization. Traditional bases of Indian social system (Purushartha, Ashram, Rina, Dharma, Karma, Varna and Jati, Joint Family).

Unit-2

Composition of Indian society (ethnic, linguistic and religious diversity), caste and tribe, caste among non-Hindus, Impact of Buddhism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.

Unit-3

Indian village: continuity and change, Jajmani system, dominant caste, status of SCs, STs OBCs and religious minorities.

Unit-4

Status of women and women's empowerment, casteism, communalism and regionalism, Role of NGOs in the changing face of India. Modernization of Indian society.

Semester – II; Paper - IV (A) : Tribal and Rural Development in India

Unit-1

Meaning and relevance of tribal development, Tribal policy and regulations during British India, Indian constitution and tribal policy.

Unit-2

Administrative structure for tribal welfare and development in post-independence India from central and state levels down to grassroots, Plans and programmes of tribal development.

Unit-3

Issues related with land, forests, food, water, shelter, health and education in tribal communities. Unrest and militancy in tribal India with special reference to the role of the state and left radicalism.

Unit-4

Meaning and relevance of Rural Development. Panchayati raj (concept, history and structure), 73rd amendment and women's empowerment, community development programs, Impact of market, education and media on rural populations.

OR

Paper - IV (B) : (Applied Physical Anthropology and Forensic Science)**Unit-I**

Concept and scope of applied physical anthropology. Forensic Science-meaning and scope. Contribution of Physical Anthropology to Forensic Science.

Unit-II

Application of anthropological knowledge to health care and family welfare, Medico-legal fields, disputed parentage, problems related to crime and anti-social acts.

Unit-III

Classification of Physique, Physique and behaviour, physique and disease. Applications of genetic principles. Eugenics and genetic counseling.

Unit-IV

Application of anthropological knowledge in promoting health care in tribal and rural communities.

Social aspects of behaviour in illness. Patient – doctor interactions and utilization of health services Promotion of sponsored programmes for changing health practices.

Paper - 5 : (Field dissertation and Viva-voce)

Paper - 6 : (Comprehensive Viva-voce)