

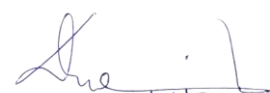
Course Curriculum for Four Years Undergraduate Programme in Anthropology

[As per NEP-2020, w.e.f. 2023]



Department of Anthropology
Rajiv Gandhi University
Rono Hills, Doimukh

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19/06/2023
संयुक्त कुलसचिव (शैक्षणिक एवं सम्मेलन)
राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय
Jt. Registrar (Acad. & Conf.)
Rajiv Gandhi University
Rono Hills, Doimukh (A.P.)

THE PREAMBLE

The 4 Years Undergraduate Programme in Anthropology (BANTH) is designed for students to grow as competent, self-reflective learners with relevant academic and professional skills who can contribute to the growing discipline of Anthropology. The academic significance of Anthropology is on the rise and so are its contributions towards the welfare of human society. The discipline of Anthropology in itself is known for its holistic study of mankind with noticeable advances in human genetics, forensics, human growth and development, tribal studies, development, urban anthropology, prehistoric archaeology, art & culture, religious beliefs and indigenous knowledge & practices, etc. Anthropology is a discipline known for its methodology for conducting social research, the methods like the ethnographic method, which includes observation, participant observation, interviews and the thick description make the discipline unique. The art of conducting ethnographic fieldwork makes the discipline a skilled discipline for the students. This program will train the skills of the students in a qualitative direction where they learn to explore and employ their growing expertise in real-life fields. Moreover, the discipline will develop a sense of oneness and will also teach the students to respect the cultural variation in a country having diverse cultural practices.

BANTH is a Four-year (eight semesters) programme of credits including major courses, minor courses, multidisciplinary courses, skills enhancement courses, value added courses and ability enhancement courses. In each semester the students will be offered theory and practical courses (credit structure and the number of courses in each semester has been given in the following detailed syllabus). The students will be offered several major courses throughout four years as per UGC guidelines.

This programme will adopt a flexible curricular structure in order to enable creative combinations of disciplinary areas. The undergraduate degree programme of 4-year duration, with multiple exit points with appropriate certifications such as: a UG certificate after completing 1 year (2 semesters) and additional 4 credits training/internship, a UG diploma after 2 years (4 semesters) of study and additional 4 credits training/internship, a bachelor's degree after a 3-year (6 semesters) of study and UG degree with Honours and UG degree with Research with Honours degree after 4 years (8 semesters) of study.

The evaluation and examination procedures shall be as per the regulations and guidelines for Rajiv Gandhi University examination ordinance.

AIMS/ OBJECTIVES OF THE UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN ANTHROPOLOGY

The Under Graduate Programme in Anthropology (BANTH) aims at the following goals:

1. This programme is providing learning scopes to orient the students towards scientific study of human beings in a holistic way; culturally, biologically and from the perspective of prehistory.
2. Developing knowledge of basic Anthropological concepts and methods, and developing ability to appreciate the challenges in field settings.
3. Help shape the abilities of students for building responsible professionals and researchers in the field of Anthropology.
4. Facilitating acquisition of basic skills in major areas of application.
5. Promoting self-understanding, reflexivity and personal growth of the students.
6. Developing a strong sense of ethical and moral aptness in general and in the context of learning and its assessment in particular.
7. Helping students master the basic reflective, analytical, scientific writing, computational and communicative competencies.
8. Developing respect for social diversity and increasing social and cultural relevance of learning.

PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES


The learners who complete four years would earn an Under Graduate Honours/Honours with Research Degree in Anthropology. The learning outcomes that a student should be able to demonstrate on completion of a degree level programme may involve academic, behavioural and social competencies as described below.

1. Disciplinary knowledge and methods including data analysis and computer literacy.
2. Basic professional skills pertaining to Anthropological understanding and research.
3. Curiosity and ability to formulate social issues and using appropriate concepts and methods to solve them.
4. Articulation of ideas, scientific writing and authentic reporting, effective presentation skills.
5. Developing positive attributes such as empathy, compassion, social participation, and accountability.
6. Having conversational competence including communication and effective interaction with others, listening, speaking, and observational skills.
7. Ability to work both independently and in group and dealing effectively with the respondents, informants and stakeholders, learning the art of negotiation and establishment of rapport.
8. Analysing social problems and understanding social dynamics.
9. Gender sensitization including gender respect, respect for one's own gender, dealing with gender confusion and gender identity issues.
10. Moral and ethical awareness and reasoning involving objective and unbiased work attitude, avoiding unethical behaviours such as data fabrication and plagiarism, observing code of conduct, respecting intellectual property rights and being aware of the implications and ethical concerns of research studies.

Duration of Programme: Eight semesters (Four years)

**Syllabus for Four-Year Undergraduate Programme in Anthropology
(Choice Based Credit System)**

Semester	Major Course		Minor Course		Multidisciplinary Course	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)						Semester wise Credit
	Course	Credit	Course	Credit			Skill Based Courses		Value Based Course				
							Course	Credit	Course	Credit			
I	ANT-CC-1110 Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology	4	ANT-MC-1110 Society and Culture	4	ANT-MD-1110 Tourism Anthropology	3	AECC-1110	4	ANT-SB-1110 Media Anthropology	3	VAC 1	2	20
II	ANT-CC-1210 Introduction to Biological Anthropology	4	ANT-MC-1210 Human Evolution	4	ANT-MD-1210 Human Ecology and Adaptation	3	AECC-1210	4	ANT-SB-1210 Public Health	3	VAC 2	2	20


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Structure for Four-Year Undergraduate Programme in Anthropology (Choice Based Credit System)

Semester I

Paper Code	Paper Title	Maximum Marks			Credit Distribution	Credits
		Internal marks	Semester Exam	Total	L:T:P	
ANT-CC-1110	Introduction to Social & Cultural Anthropology	20	80	100	3:0:1	4
ANT-MC-1110	Society and Culture	20	80	100	3:1:0	4
ANT-MD-1110	Tourism Anthropology	20	80	100	2:1:0	3
AECC-1110*	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course					4
ANT-SE-1110	Media Anthropology	20	80	100	2:1:0	3
VAC I*	Value Based Course I					2
Total of Semester I						20

Semester II

Paper Code	Paper Title	Maximum Marks			Credit Distribution	Credits
		Internal marks	Semester Exam	Total	L:T:P	
ANT-CC-1210	Introduction to Biological Anthropology	20	80	100	3:0:1	4
ANT-MC-1210	Human Evolution	20	80	100	3:1:0	4
ANT-MD-1210	Human Ecology and Adaptation	20	80	100	2:1:0	3
AECC-1210*	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course					4
ANT-SE-1210	Public Health	20	80	100	2:1:0	3
VAC II*	Value Based Course II					2
Total of Semester II						20

**the title of the course and the distribution of marks will be provided by the University*

Semester I

Major Course

Paper Code: **ANT-CC-1110**

Title of Paper: **Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology**

Course objectives:

- 1. To introduce the relevance of Social Anthropology and its relevance with other discipline*
- 2. To study the different concepts in relation to society*
- 3. To study different types of institutions in society*
- 4. To teach the students cultural setting of language and its associated concepts.*

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 1. The students will learn about the scope and relevance of Social-Cultural Anthropology and its relationship with other branches of anthropology.*
- 2. They will learn about concepts of society, culture, social stratification, etc.*
- 3. They will also learn about important institutions like family, marriage, and kinship.*
- 4. From the practical component they will learn how to follow up some of the commonly used techniques of data collection in Social-Cultural Anthropology.*

Module I: Concept of Society

Concept of Society, Status and Role, Group, Association, Community and Institutions Social Fact, Social Action, Social Conflict.

Module II: Concept of Culture

Culture and its attributes, enculturation, Ethnocentrism, Cultural Relativism, Paradoxes of Culture, Cultural Change, Cultural Trait, Culture Complex, Culture Area, Tangible and Intangible Culture.

Module III: Emergence and Historical Development of Social Anthropology

Early writings: Colonial accounts of travelers and administrators; Ethnography, Ethnology, and Social Anthropology; Scope and Relevance; Relationship with other disciplines.

Module IV: Approaches to Culture and Society

Evolutionism, Diffusionism, and Historical Particularism

Suggested Readings

- Beattie, J. 1964. *Other Cultures*. London: Cohen & West Limited.
- Bernard, H.R. 1940. *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology*. Newbury Park: Sage.
- Davis, K. 1981. *Human Society*. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
- Delaney, C. 2004. Orientation and disorientation. In *Investigating Culture: An Experiential Introduction to Anthropology*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Ember, C. R. et al. 2011. *Anthropology*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley.
- Ferraro, G. and Andreatta S. 2008. In *Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective*. Belmont: Wadsworth.
- Hickerson, NP. 1980. *Linguistic Anthropology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Lang, G. 1956. Concept of Status and Role in Anthropology: Their Definitions and Use. *The American Catholic Sociological Review*, 17(3): 206-218. O'reilly, K. 2012. *Ethnographic Methods*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Parsons, T. 1968. *The Structure of Social Action*. New York: Free Press.
- Rapport, N. and Overing J. 2004. *Key Concepts in Social and Cultural Anthropology*. London: Routledge.
- Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. 1971. Methods. In *Notes and Queries on Anthropology*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.

Minor Course

Paper Code: **ANT-CC-1110**

Title of Paper: **Society and Culture**

Course objectives:

- 1. To introduce the relevance of Social Anthropology and its relevance with other discipline*
- 2. To study the different concepts in relation to society*
- 3. To study different types of institutions in society*
- 4. To teach the students cultural setting of language and its associated concepts.*

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 1. The students will learn about the scope and relevance of Social-Cultural Anthropology and its relationship with other branches of anthropology.*
- 2. They will learn about concepts of society, culture, social stratification, etc.*
- 3. They will also learn about important institutions like family, marriage, and kinship.*
- 4. From the practical component they will learn how to follow up some of the commonly used techniques of data collection in Social-Cultural Anthropology.*

Module I: Concept of Society

Concept of Society, Status and Role, Group, Association, Community and Institutions Social Fact, Social Action, Social Conflict.

Module II: Concept of Culture


Culture and its attributes, enculturation, Ethnocentrism, Cultural Relativism, Paradoxes of Culture, Cultural Change, Cultural Trait, Culture Complex, Culture Area, Tangible and Intangible Culture.

Module III: Approaches to Culture and Society

Evolutionism, Diffusionism, and Historical Particularism

Module IV: Society and Culture Change

Introduction: Meaning and Nature of Social and Cultural Change, Change in populations and families in contemporary time, Globalization, Modernization, Westernization


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Suggested Readings

- Beattie, J. 1964. *Other Cultures*. London: Cohen & West Limited.
- Bernard, H.R. 1940. *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology*. Newbury Park: Sage.
- Davis, K. 1981. *Human Society*. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
- Delaney, C. 2004. Orientation and disorientation. In *Investigating Culture: An Experiential Introduction to Anthropology*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Ember, C. R. et al. 2011. *Anthropology*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley.
- Ferraro, G. and Andreatta S. 2008. In *Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective*. Belmont: Wadsworth.
- Hickerson, NP. 1980. *Linguistic Anthropology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Lang, G. 1956. Concept of Status and Role in Anthropology: Their Definitions and Use. *The American Catholic Sociological Review*, 17(3): 206-218. O'reilly, K. 2012. *Ethnographic Methods*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Parsons, T. 1968. *The Structure of Social Action*. New York: Free Press.
- Rapport, N. and Overing J. 2004. *Key Concepts in Social and Cultural Anthropology*. London: Routledge.
- Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. 1971. Methods. In *Notes and Queries on Anthropology*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.

Multi-Disciplinary Course

Paper Code: **ANT-MD-1110**

Title of Paper: **Tourism Anthropology**

Course objectives:

- 1. To introduce to the students the basics of tourism in Anthropological aspects*
- 2. To teach the students tourism management and promotion through anthropological perspective*
- 3. To make the students have internship with travel and tourism agencies and make them aware of how the whole process operates in both personal and public level of business.*

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 1. The students will learn about various types of tourism and how anthropologists look at them.*
- 2. They will also learn about various aspects of tourism management, promotion of tourism, local culture and local economy.*
- 3. From the practical component they will learn how tourism and travel agencies actually function, how they serve the tourists, and how they make a living not only for themselves but also for many engaged in subsidiary activities like providing transport, guide, etc.*

Module I: Tourism: anthropological aspects, ethnographer as tourist, pilgrimage tourism, ecotourism, adventure tourism, sports tourism, and food tourism.

Module II: Anthropology of tourism management, tourism, and promotion/protection of local culture and heritage.

Module III: Tourism and local economy, tourism and commodification of culture, Internet and tourism.

Suggested Readings

Chambers, E. 2000. Native Tours: The Anthropology of Travel and Tourism. Prospect Heights: Waveland.

Crick, M. 1995. The Anthropologist as Tourist: An Identity in Question. In Lanfant, M.F., Allcock, J.B., Bruner, E.M. (eds.) International Tourism: Identity and Change. London: Sage, pp. 205-223.

- Crick, M. 1994. Anthropology and the Study of Tourism: Theoretical and Personal Reflections. In Crick, M. (ed.). *Resplendent Sites, Discordant Voices: Sri Lankans and International Tourism*. Chur: Harwood Publishers. 92
- Dann, G. 2002. *The Tourist as a Metaphor of the Social World*. Wallingford: CAB International.
- Dann, G.M.S., Nash, D. and Pearce, P.L. 1988. Methodology in Tourism Research. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15:1-28.
- Gmelch, S.B. 2004. *Tourists and Tourism: A Reader*. Long Grove: Waveland.
- Graburn, N.H.H. 1977. *Tourism: The Sacred Journey. Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism*. Valene L. Smith, ed. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 33-47.
- Hitchcock. 1997. Cultural, Economic and Environmental Impacts of Tourism among the Kalahari. In Chambers, E. (ed.) *Tourism and Culture: An Applied Perspective*. SUNY Press.
- Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, B. 1998. *Destination Culture: Tourism, Museums, and Heritage*. University of California Press.
- Lippard, L.R. 1999. *On the Beaten Track: Tourism, Art and Place*. New Press.
- Nash, D. 1996. *Anthropology of Tourism*. New York: Pergamon.
- Picard, M. and Wood, R. 1997. *Tourism, Ethnicity, and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies*. University of Hawaii Press.
- Richard, B. 1992. Alternative Tourism: The Thin Edge of the Wedge. In Valene Smith and Eadington (eds) *Tourism Alternatives: Potentials and Problems in the Development of Tourism*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Wood, R. 1997. *Tourism and the State: Ethnic Options and the Construction of Otherness*. In Picard and Wood, *Tourism, Ethnicity and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies*. University of Hawaii Press.

Skill Enhancement Course

Paper Code: **ANT-MD-1110**

Title of Paper: **Media Anthropology**

Course objectives:

- 1. To introduce media Anthropology along with its scope, objectives and its history of evolution*
- 2. To introduce the students to social sites associated with filming and TV production along with the constraints faced by media house and its activities as a whole.*
- 3. To teach the students how to prepare detailed report after internship with media station (Radio and TV)*

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 1. The students will learn about media anthropology and media technology.*
- 2. They will also learn about film and TV production, journalism and advertising, and social media.*
- 3. From the practical component they will learn how a radio or TV station actually functions, how the programmes are prepared, edited, advertised and finally broadcast or aired.*

Module I: Introduction to Media Anthropology: its objectives and scope, history and evolution of media, technology and media, media and production of material object.

Module II: Social sites of film and TV production, exigencies of commercial filmmaking, constraints of television production.

Module III: Journalism and advertising, indigenous media and cultural activism, social media and youths.

Suggested Readings

- Briggs, A. and Burke, P. 2013. A social history of the media. 3rd Ed. Cambridge: Polity. Durham, M.
- and Keller, D. 2012. Media and cultural studies, 2nd Ed. Malden: Wiley- Blackwell.
- Escobar, A. 1994. Welcome to Cyberia: Notes on the Anthropology of Cyberculture. Current Anthropology, 35(3): 211-232.
- Fromming, U., Kohn, S., Fox, S., Terry, M. (eds). 2017. Digital Environments: Ethnographic perspectives across global online and offline spaces. Berlin: Deutsche Nationalbibliografie. Horst, H. and Miller, D. 2012. Digital anthropology. London: Berg. 90
- Madianou, M. and Miller, D. 2012. Migration and New Media: Transnational Families and Polymedia. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Miller, D.(ed).2009. Anthropology of the Individual. Oxford: Berg.
- Miller, D. 2016. How the world changed social media. London. University College London Press.
- Miller, D. 2018. Digital Anthropology. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Anthropology. Retrieved from <http://www.anthroencyclopedia.com/entry/digital-anthropology>.
- Pink, S. 2016. Digital Ethnography. Los Angeles: Sage.
- Rothenbuhler, Eric W., Coman, Mihai. 2005. Media Anthropology. California: Sage.
- Tacchi, J. and Chandola, T. 2015. Complicating connectivity: women's negotiations with smartphones in an Indian slum. Routledge Handbook of New Media in Asia. Abingdon: Routledge, 179-188.
- Venkatraman, S. 2017. Social media in South India. London: University College London Press.
- Wesch, M. and Whitehead, N. 2012. Human no more. Boulder: University Press of Colorado.

Semester II

Major Course

Paper Code: **ANT-CC-1210**

Title of Paper: **Introduction to Biological Anthropology**

Course objectives:

- 1. To understand the basic concept and historical development of physical anthropology*
- 2. To examine the historical development of different theories of evolution*
- 3. To understand the relationship of human primates and non-human primates*
- 4. To appreciate the scientific concept of race*

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 1. The students will learn about various theories related to human evolution and variation.*
- 2. They will learn about history of Physical Anthropology and how it is related to other disciplines.*
- 3. They will also learn about the relationship between non-human and human primates.*
- 4. From the practical component they will learn about how to measure and study various parts of the human body.*

Module I: History, Concepts, Aim and Scope

History and development of Biological Anthropology

Basic concepts of human evolution and variation

Scope and relationship of physical anthropology with other disciplines

Module II: Theory of Evolution

Pre-Darwinian theory of Evolution

Darwinism and Synthetic theory of evolution

Module III: The Primates

Classification and characteristics of living primates, Primate radiation

Primate Locomotion, Comparative anatomy and behaviour of human and non-human primates

Significance of non-human primate study in biological anthropology

Module IV: Human Variation and Concept of Race

Traditional and modern methods of studying human variation

Racial Classification of Mankind

Indian Racial Classifications: Risley, Guha and Sarkar

UNESCO statement on Race and Current understanding of Race.

Suggested Readings

Das, B.M. 2013. Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Jurmain, R., Kilgore, L., Trevathan, W., Ciochon, R.L. 2012. Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ.

Krober, A. L. 1948. Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.

Molnar, Stephen. 1975. Human Variations: Race Types and Ethnic Groups. London: Routledge.

Stanford, C., Allen, J.S. and Anton, S.C. 2010. Exploring Biological Anthropology: The Essentials. Prentice-Hall.

Vokendro H., 2017. Foundation of Physical Anthropology: Simplified and Analytic. Akansha Publications New Delhi, India.

Statement on Race: Annotated Elaboration and Exposition of the Four Statements on Race 1972. Issued by UNESCO. Oxford University Press.

Minor Course

Paper Code: ANT-CC-1210

Title of Paper: **Human Evolution**

Course objectives:

- 1. To understand the basic concept and historical development of physical anthropology*
- 2. To examine the historical development of different theories of evolution*
- 3. To understand the relationship of human primates and non-human primates*
- 4. To appreciate the scientific concept of race*

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 1. The students will learn about various theories related to human evolution and variation.*
- 2. They will learn about history of Physical Anthropology and how it is related to other disciplines.*
- 3. They will also learn about the relationship between non-human and human primates.*
- 4. From the practical component they will learn about how to measure and study various parts of the human body.*

Module I: History, Concepts, Aim and Scope

History and development of Biological Anthropology

Basic concepts of human evolution and variation

Scope and relationship of physical anthropology with other disciplines

Module II: Theory of Evolution

Pre-Darwinian theory of Evolution

Darwinism and Synthetic theory of evolution

Module III: The Primates

Traditional and modern methods of studying human variation

Racial Classification of Mankind, Criterion for racial classification

Module IV: Human Variation and Concept of Race

Indian Racial Classifications: Risley, Guha and Sarkar

UNESCO statement on Race and Current understanding of Race.

Suggested Readings

Das, B.M. 2013. Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Jurmain, R., Kilgore, L., Trevathan, W., Ciochon, R.L. 2012. Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ.

Krober, A. L. 1948. Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.

Molnar, Stephen. 1975. Human Variations: Race Types and Ethnic Groups. London: Routledge.

Stanford, C., Allen, J.S. and Anton, S.C. 2010. Exploring Biological Anthropology: The Essentials. Prentice-Hall.

Vokendro H., 2017. Foundation of Physical Anthropology: Simplified and Analytic. Akansha Publications New Delhi, India.

Statement on Race: Annotated Elaboration and Exposition of the Four Statements on Race 1972.

Issued by UNESCO. Oxford University Press.

Multi-Disciplinary Course

Paper Code: **ANT-MD-1210**

Title of Paper: **Human Ecology and Adaptation**

Course objectives:

- 1. Paper attempts to enable students to understand man-nature relationship*
- 2. Paper attempts to enable students to understand the human biological adaptation process to various kind of climatic variation across the globe*
- 3. To enable students to understand the various adaptive strategy by human being to cope up with nature in the form of culture*

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 1. The students will learn about biological aspects of ecology and adaptation.*
- 2. They will learn about cultural aspects of ecology and adaptation.*
- 3. They will also learn about the relationship between ecology and state formation.*
- 4. From the practical component they will learn about measurement of various parts of the human body and about preparing a research design on study of any environmental problem.*

Module I: Human Ecology: definition, eco-sensitivity adaptation, acclimation, acclimatization, biotic and abiotic component.

Module II: Adaptation to various ecological stresses, ecological rules and their applicability to human populations.

Module III: Culture as a tool of adaptation: various modes of human adaptation in hunting and food gathering, pastoralist, and shifting cultivation societies.

Suggested Readings

- Berry, J.B. 1976. *Human ecology and cognitive style: comparative studies in cultural and physical adaptation*. New York: John Wiley.
- Cohen, Yehudi A. 1968. *Man in adaptation: the cultural present*. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co.
- Lee, Richard B. and Irven DeVore. 1969. *Symposium on Man the Hunter*. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co.
- Paul R. Ehrlich, Anne H. Ehrlich and John P. Holdress. 1973. *Human ecology: Problems and Solutions*. San Fransisco: W.H. Freeman & Company.
- Redfield, Robert. 1965. *Peasant society and culture an anthropological approach to civilization*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press.
- Schutkowski, H. 2006. *Human Ecology: Biocultural adaptation in human communities*. Berlin: Springer Verlag.
- Stapledon. 1964. *Human ecology*. London. Faber & Faber.
- Theodorson, G.A. 1961. *Studies in Human Ecology*. New York: Row, Peterson & Company.

Skill Enhancement Course

Paper Code: **ANT-MD-1210**

Title of Paper: **Public Health**

Course objectives:

- 1. To introduce the basic principles of epidemiology to the students*
- 2. To teach them how to document the healthcare delivery system*

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 1. The students will learn about how a community health centre works and delivers healthcare to the people.*
- 2. They will also learn how to document the healthcare delivery systems as they exist in actual situations.*
- 3. From the practical component they will learn about collection of data on healthcare delivery and preparation of a report on the same.*

Module 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

Module II: Management of health care programmes and service organizations: techniques and procedures for monitoring achievement of a programme's objectives, generating evidence of programme effectiveness, assessing impacts in public health settings.

Module III: Evaluating frameworks that lead 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 healthcare.

Suggested Readings

Aschengrau, A. and Seage, G.R. 2008. Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health. Boston, Massachusetts.

Edberg, M. 2013. Essentials of Health Behavior: Social and Behavioral Theory in Public Health. Second Edition. Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

Gordis, L. 2004. Epidemiology. Third Edition. Philadelphia: Elsevier Saunders.

Griffith, J.R and White, K.R. 2010. The Well-Managed Healthcare Organization. Chicago, IL: Health Administration Press.

Kovner, A.R, McAlearney, A.S., Neuhauser, D. 2013. Health Services Management: Cases, Readings, and Commentary. 10th Ed. Chicago, IL: Health Administration Press.

Lee, L.M. 2010. Principles and Practice of Public Health Surveillance. Oxford University Press.

Merson, M, Black, R, Mills, A. 2006. International Public Health: Diseases, Programs, Systems and Policies. Jones & Bartlett Learning.

Pagano, M. and Gauvreau, K. 2000. Principles of Biostatistics. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Remington, P.L, Brownson, R.C., and Wegner, M.V. 2010. Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Control. American Public Health Association.

Turnock, B. 2011. Essentials of Public Health. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.