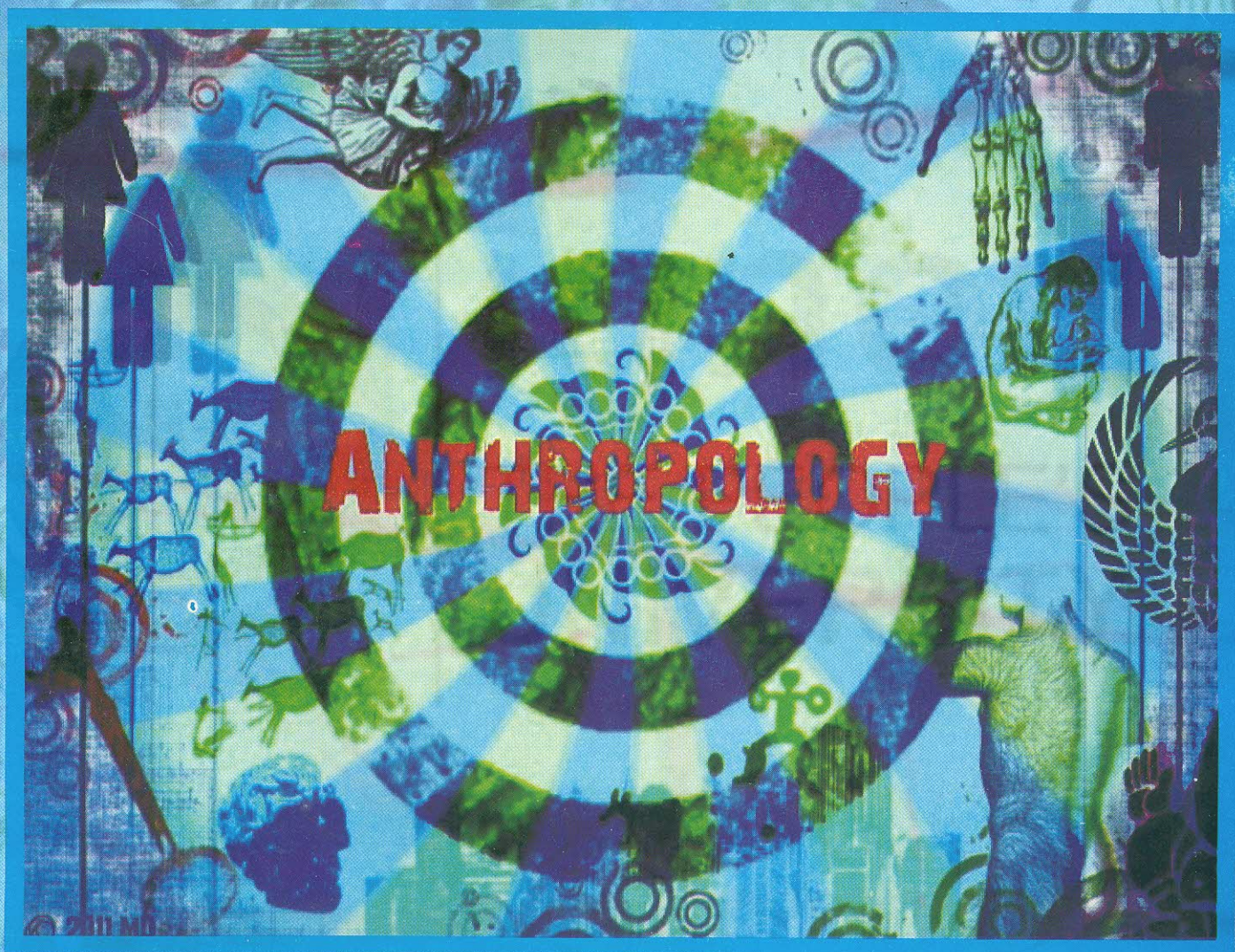




“ शिक्षा मानव को बन्धनों से मुक्त करती है और आज के युग में तो यह लोकतंत्र की भावना का आधार भी है। जन्म तथा अन्य कारणों से उत्पन्न जाति एवं वर्गगत विषमताओं को दूर करते हुए मनुष्य को इन सबसे ऊपर उठाती है।”

- इन्दिरा गांधी



"Education is a liberating force, and in our age it is also a democratising force, cutting across the barriers of caste and class, smoothing out inequalities imposed by birth and other circumstances"

- Indira Gandhi

Block

6

PROJECT WORK

UNIT 1

Project Work (Manual)

5

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August, 2011

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ISBN-978-81-266-5557-1

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Further information about the School of Social Sciences and the Indira Gandhi National Open University courses may be obtained from the University's office at Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110068.

Printed and published on behalf of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, by Director, School of Social Sciences.

Laser typeset by Mctronics Printographics, 27/3 Ward No. 1, Opp. Mother Dairy, Mehrauli, New Delhi-30

Printed by : Akashdeep Printers, 20-Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002

BLOCK 6 PROJECT WORK

Introduction

For the learners it is very important to pursue research on human subjects. More specifically to conduct social research they should know the specialised procedures or methodology of research. Social research may be defined as a systematic study of human subjects with the aim to generate new information, to verify the existing knowledge and to reach a new understanding. The project work shall help the learner to learn the art of research.

The project work is meant for preparation and submission of project report which is an essential course component in anthropology. Project work is a practical training of the learner for the study of human subjects and social research. The basic objective behind the project work is to develop the research skills and interests among the learners. The project work shall help the learner to solve the research problem through scientific methods of investigation. Through the project work the learner shall get the idea to identify the research topic and to formulate the research design for conducting research.

The research design is considered as a systematic outline of the ways through which a particular research is to be conducted. To formulate the research design the learner should look into two important aspects viz. the empirical phase and the interpretive phase. The former deals with the collection of data and latter with the findings based on analysis of data on the basis of theoretical approaches and conceptual models adopted for research.

To undertake project work in anthropology the learner should make use of some important methods like fieldwork by using appropriate tools and techniques; audio-video recording of important social and cultural events; and collection of documents and texts. Schedules and questioners are used in field study particularly in survey work. Collection of primary data in anthropology is exclusively based on fieldwork. However, gathering of secondary data from published and unpublished sources are also used in anthropological research. The term 'field' refers to the place where the members of the community (subject) reside and the investigator/researcher plans to study them in a scientific manner. Actually it is fieldwork which characterises anthropology. It advocates face to face contact with the subject i.e. the people. Owing to its in depth field base, anthropology has acquired a unique position among the academic disciplines of human and social sciences. Fieldwork has been accepted as an indispensable criterion among all branches of anthropology. The basic objective behind fieldwork is to collect first hand data directly from the people. The prerequisites of fieldwork are: selection of venue, self preparation and rapport establishment, selection of informant and appropriate use of tools and techniques for data collection. After fieldwork and data collection the learner's focus of attention should be on analysis and interpretation of field data. Analysis of data involves a number of closely related operations for the purpose of organising and summing the data in such a manner that would yield answers to research questions or hypothesis. Data analysis basically refers organization of data in a particular manner, while interpretation of data indicates the ideas that govern their task. Collection of data, organisation of data and interpretation of them are to be reflected in the project report. Writing and submission of project report is the last step of project work. In this section the learner will get a clear picture for preparation of the project report.

UNIT 1 PROJECT WORK (MANUAL)

Content

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Recapitulation of Blocks 1-5
- 1.3 Project Work
- 1.4 Types of Project Work
- 1.5 Selection of Project Work Mentor
- 1.6 Report Writing
- 1.7 Structure of the Project Report
- 1.8 Presentation of Reference Cited
- 1.9 Project Work Submission
- 1.10 Criteria for Evaluation
- 1.11 General Instructions for Project Work
- 1.12 Other Important Matter

Learning Objectives



The general objectives of this project work will help the learner to:

- develop research skills;
- solve research problems through 'scientific method' of investigation;
- develop writing, presentation and analytical skills;
- develop ability to apply multi disciplinary concepts, tools and techniques; and
- recognize problems of humans in different set up.

Within this framework, this course enables the learner to:

- identify and formulate hypotheses.
- choose the universe and justify.
- identify and use appropriate research sampling.
- establish rapport in field area.
- collect data by using primary and secondary source of data.
- analyse the data by using classification and tabulation, following standard method and then using appropriate statistical technique.
- report writing after investigating and interpreting the problem by using data and anthropological insight.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Masters Degree in Anthropology comprises of six core courses and two elective courses out of a choice of five. Apart from theory and practical in the

first year a project report is also to be submitted by the student. This forms part of Course I and carries credits. This is a very interesting part of the study and fulfills the concept that anthropology is a field study. We are categorically sure that you would enjoy doing the project and realise the nuances of the subject. What is expected of you is to decide on any anthropological issue you would like to undertake, review the related literature in detail and understand and analyse it. This project would enable you to implement your understanding of everything you have learnt in the earlier five blocks of this course. This would help you to develop your research expertise in anthropology and give you an insight of the issue you are curious about. We will guide you on how to go about completing a project. The mentor will not only acquaint you with the procedures and rules to be followed for completion of the project but also provide you with an understanding on how to go about it.

1.2 RECAPITULATION OF BLOCKS 1-5

Let us first recapitulate what we have learnt in the earlier blocks of this course in brief. You were introduced to anthropology at the beginning of this course in Block 1 with its definition, meaning, scope, background and branches in anthropology. Apart from this, the emerging frontiers were also elucidated. Anthropology gives an insight to the holistic approach of the discipline which emerged in the late 19th century to understand human beings, how the subject came into being and what its relevance is. The subject incorporates various approaches including scientific, in understanding the diversity and variation found in this species. The factors, significance and the issues concerning the variation and diversity must have made you look at the concept intensely. It familiarised you to the definition, meaning and scope of anthropology right from its inception to the present day context. Anthropology studies biological, socio-cultural and other diversities among human beings not only of the contemporary ones but also of our early ancestors. It gives us an insight to the simple societies and also to complex issues which would be dealt in subsequent courses. Anthropology aims to amass and transmit human physical and cultural facets using scientific knowledge on social, cultural and biological aspects of human beings. This very basis of holistic approach and conducting fieldwork for data procurement makes anthropology a distinct discipline. Also you were acquainted that there are four branches in anthropology: biological/physical anthropology, socio-cultural anthropology, archaeological anthropology and linguistic anthropology, their significance and the sub disciplines. Biological/Physical anthropology concerns how man evolved; our position in animal kingdom as primates; the genesis of variation and diversity etc., whereas social and cultural anthropology discovers the social and cultural path of human society. Archaeological anthropology incorporates both physical and social traits of human beings of the past. Linguistic anthropology understands man through languages of the past and the present. These clearly portray that anthropology is emphatic in its holistic approach yet each branch maintains its own individuality. The unit on emerging frontiers focused on the applied perspective of anthropology where it showed with the example of applied and business anthropology, how theoretical anthropological knowledge can be made useful. The unit takes you to a journey of how anthropology started using its knowledge for practical purposes for the benefit of humans and its implementation in different fields.

Blocks 2 to 5 concentrates on methods of research and how they are employed in anthropological study. Fieldwork forms an integral component of anthropology and holds an important tradition in the discipline. Block 2 on fieldwork tradition concerns with its relevance, need for ethnography in research and the status of techniques, methods and methodology along with the designing of pedigree and genealogy. Fieldwork as a major methodological tool and a deep professional experience leaves an everlasting experience throughout the career. It is very important for the anthropologist in the field to accurately record observed data irrespective of the hypotheses and interpretations. A society or field area which is said to be the universe of the study is synonym to a ready-made laboratory for the social scientist.

The unit on ethnography in Block 2 describes it as a technique for gathering empirical data on human societies/cultures through observation, interviews, schedules and questionnaires, etc. However, in biological sciences this type of study is called a 'field study' or a 'case report', both used as common synonyms for 'ethnography' which when studied in socio-cultural anthropology, is a scientific study of human social phenomena and communities. This is an important tool to be used in the post-modern and global moment which can still demonstrate how local processes are transformed under the pressure of globalisation and show how these global processes are themselves mediated by local factors to create localised variations and particularities.

The techniques, methods and methodology emphasizes on the significance of field work in anthropology. In fact anthropology is referred to as field science. It gives awareness on the differences and relationship between technique, method and methodology which are the backbone of research. Genealogy and pedigree must have been interesting to study allowing to understand, that the most fundamental institution in human society is family which is based on marriage and parentage. The meaning and distinction between genealogy and pedigree must be clear to you by now. You must have learnt when to use them, the symbols that are used and the way to construct it.

Research design is essential before proceeding towards any research project. This block gives an idea about significance of literature in any research pursuit. It gives the knowledge about the achievement of similar studies thereby helping the researcher to limit the scope of their inquiry providing them the structure of their topic along with cautioning to go beyond the scope of their quest. It is a continuous process and efforts should be made not to repeat the study already undertaken. This is one of the strongholds of literature review. You must have noticed that research design follows certain steps. Selection of the research problem has three main components: determining the core area of research, identifying the range of alternatives from which choices are made, and the context in which these choices are made, i.e., the factors that can influence the choices. I am sure after you read through this unit on research design theory you can comprehend how in anthropology, science, theory and hypothesis are interrelated. Do you remember you were exposed to the idea of theory as basic building block of science? And then how hypotheses are built up from theories and how the parameters that would reveal information form the integral part of research? Research design as the name indicates means designing a strategy of conducting the research satisfying what, how, where, why and all the queries pertaining to the field chosen. In research design you were shown that the conclusions are not fabricated and they are true and the repeatability of results

is adhered to. This is only possible if the research design is planned well, keeping all the aspects into consideration. While doing so one must be very clear of the objective of the research and then choosing the right methods and techniques not only for collecting but also for analysing the data to achieve the objectives.

Tools and techniques of primary data collection and sources of collecting the same hold a pivotal position in anthropology and that is what you learnt in the tools and techniques of data collection in Block 4 paying weightage to direct and indirect observation and participant and non-participant observation for primary data collection. Observation is one of the oldest and most commonly used methods for data collection. Secondary data refers to already existing data which has been collected and analysed by somebody else. The unit on secondary data reflects that the most important problem that the social scientists of the day face concerns the collection of relevant reliable data. The scholars belonging to various social sciences have developed their own technique of data collection, depending upon the nature of their discipline. Such data holds extreme importance as secondary data which could be in the form of census, gazetteers etc. The unit on biological methods elucidates that the importance and selection of the biological method is dependent on the objective of study. The significance of anthropometry, pedigree analysis, serogenetics and somatometry are well dealt with. Archaeology is one of the important branches of anthropology which unearths the human past with the evidences from material and culture. It is not an easy task to unravel the bygone era therefore scientific techniques are employed to reach the conclusions. It involves everything, from locating the archaeological site, then collecting the relic of that time, organising it to specific cultural periods by choosing from different methods, conserving and preserving them and finally interpreting them.

The analysis and interpretation of data is the key to good research work. The unit on statistical analysis exhibited the application of statistical techniques in research to appreciate the need of statistical techniques and which technique to employ best for any particular problem. It is not just deciding upon the accurate technique but equal emphasis has to be given to interpreting the data and its result. Statistical techniques play a very important role in every step. The statistical techniques can be used to help in collecting, processing and interpreting quantitative data.

The project report is indispensable and mandatory in the study of anthropology. Now when you will work on the project remember and implement what you have learnt from earlier blocks which are recapitulated above.

1.3 PROJECT WORK

Project work is an introduction to research. Research means seeking knowledge. More specifically, research means systematic effort to gain new knowledge. It is defined as a methodical and systematic search for relevant information on an explicit topic. Project work is entirely dependent on you. It is you who hold the responsibility right from the inception to writing the report. You can select a topic which can either be from biological anthropology or social anthropology or having components of both the sub disciplines. The mentor will definitely provide guidance, but the work would be your perception. Project work in anthropology plays a very significant role as the fieldwork conducted gives

you an insight to any anthropologically related issue practically in a wider spectrum. It provides you a platform in professional career too because of your first hand involvement and observation. Of foremost importance is the nature of research. You have to decide what you want to work on and then formulate the hypotheses depending upon the nature of research.

Project report is an art which is learnt by practice and experience. This is not possible without meaningful research. Research is an important foundation of providing guidelines for solving issues. There are some major steps involved in project report. The most notable step is defining the project that is to be undertaken. It generally follows a chronological pattern – the problem is stated in a general way; the doubts are resolved; lot of thinking in formulation of the problem so that it may be a rational one in terms of the available data and resources; it should be analytically meaningful. This will enable in formulating a well defined research problem that will be meaningful from an operational point of view of solving the problem itself. Research design is yet another significant step. Number of research designs is available but before you start collecting the data and analyse them, you must be sure which design is most appropriate for your research project. Due importance should be given to the universe of study, what do you aim to achieve from the project and the sampling frame in designing of the research project. How do you develop a research project plan? The objectives or the purpose of research should be clearly stated, problem to be studied should be clearly focused so what one will achieve from solving the problem is unambiguous; each major concept which you want to study should be defined in operational terms with respect to the research project; research plan should indicate the method to be used in solving the problem; complete details of the technique to be adopted should be mentioned; clear description of the population including indication of how sample is to be identified; statistical methods to be used for processing data must also be stated in the research plan.

1.4 TYPES OF PROJECT WORK

Project Work should be undertaken on an anthropologically relevant topic. A descriptive list of topics given below gives you an idea as to what kind of topics could be selected for a project work. These are just examples and you can choose a topic of your own which you are interested in. It should have considerable scope for originality, or which may initiate new knowledge, or anything from the emerging areas of anthropology. They can be similar to those mentioned below:

- Migration pattern among labourers, for e.g. rickshaw pullers.
- Nutritional status of adolescent children.
- Distribution of blood group in a particular population.
- Observation at a bus stand/public place/religious place/marriage/function/fair/festival.
- Family tree.
- Hygiene in a slum area.
- Harassment at work place.

- Experiences of working women.
- Secular trend among population.
- Blood pressure among adults.
- Frequency of diabetes/hypertension in a select population.
- Impact of pollution on children.
- Water contamination related health problems.
- House type.
- Family type.
- Indigenous knowledge system e.g. medical, traditional healers, local classification of flora and fauna.
- Social problem e.g. smoking, drinking, domestic violence, unemployment.
- Impact of social network sites like Facebook, Orkut etc., on youth.
- Interpretation of any film, either a documentary or a commercial film.

These are just examples, similar ones can be thought of. You can surely choose in the area of your preference with an anthropological insight. Learners are encouraged to work in areas of their interest as it will generate more inquisitiveness in them and will motivate them to be more creative and innovative, which are important for research. This will also be an added advantage to the compulsory course on Fieldwork Dissertation in MA Part-II, which can always be an extension of this project report. The student can formulate a project problem with the help of a mentor and commence working after getting the necessary approval.

The formats of the cover and first pages are given subsequently. The length of the report may be approximately 10,000 (ten thousand) words, one and half space typed on an A-4 sheet and spirally bound. This does not include the area map and photographs including that of the learner in the field. The report should be written in English.

As stated earlier, your project work/dissertation is worth three credits. This means that you are expected to spend about 90 study hours in completing your work. You need to complete this project work as part of Course I. Award of the degree is subject to the successful completion of your project work/dissertation. To be able to successfully complete this course you must secure a minimum of 50% of marks. We would prefer to receive a typed and bound copy of your project work/dissertation. Keep both these things i.e., expected study hours and the expected length of your work in mind while choosing a topic.

1.5 SELECTION OF THE PROJECT WORK MENTOR

Your Project Work will be guided by a mentor duly recognised by the Indira Gandhi National Open University. Learners can choose a mentor, who is well versed in anthropology, i.e., either from physical/social/archaeology depending upon the topic chosen. However, the person shall hold a senior position in any

university or institute. A brief bio-data of the mentor along with the project proposal/synopsis should be sent to the MAAN Programme Coordinator at IGNOU, New Delhi for approval, before commencing for project work.

1.6 REPORT WRITING

Report writing is an art which is learnt by practice and experience. This is not possible without meaningful research. Research is an important foundation of providing guidelines for solving issues. There are major steps involved in a project report. Foremost is the defining of the project to be undertaken. It generally follows a chronological pattern – the problem is stated in a general way, the doubts are resolved and a lot of thinking results in a more defined formulation of the problem so that it may be a rational one in terms of the available data and resources and is also analytically meaningful. This will enable a well defined research problem that will be meaningful from an operational point of view in solving the problem itself. Research design is yet another significant step. A number of research designs are available but before you start collecting the data and analyse you must be sure which design is most appropriate for your research project. Due importance should be given to the universe of study, what you aim to achieve from the project and the sampling frame in designing of research project, how you develop a research project plan, etc. The objectives or the purposes of research should be clearly stated, the problem to be studied should also be clearly stated so that what one will achieve from solving the problem is unambiguous; each major concept which you want to study should be defined in operational terms with respect to the research project; the research plan should indicate the method to be used in solving a problem; complete details of the technique to be adopted should be mentioned; clear description of the population to be made indicating how sample is to be identified should be included; statistical methods to be used for processing the data must also be stated in the research plan.

Write on top of the envelope in bold

MAAN Project Proposal/Synopsis

(MANI- 001)

- For January Session submit latest by 31st of May
- For July Session submit latest by 30th of November

1.7 STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT REPORT

A report is an outcome of a project, so while presenting it due care should be taken to systematically arrange the contents of the project work. The following structure is recommended:

- Title of the Project Work
- Table of Contents
- List of Tables and Photographs
- Acknowledgements

- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Study Area and People
- Materials and Methods
- Data Analysis and Results (to be presented in chapters or sections or paragraphs)
- Findings and Concluding Remarks
- References

1.8 PRESENTATION OF REFERENCE CITED

How do you cite references in the text? You must take care to cite all the sources of information that is not from your first-hand research. Whatever material is important enough to be considered at all, it should be incorporated in the body of the paper, needless to say that anything unimportant is to be ignored.

Now do you cite in the body of the text? Important point is that the citation must be incorporated in the sentence. It should be cited before you put a full stop to a sentence. It can at times be a part of a long quote, coming inside the punctuation. See the examples below to follow:

- When in the text you are referring to one author
... Bindon (1994) discussed... or ...
- When the same author has more than one work referred in a single year
... Bindon (1994a; 1994b)... for a single authored piece--use a, b, etc.
- When the work is done by two people
... Bindon and Crews (1993) discussed ... or
... is discussed (Bindon and Crews, 1993) ... for two authors
- When the work is by three or more people use et al
... Bindon et al. (1991) discussed ... or ...
is discussed (Bindon et al., 1991) ...
- When there is a list of citation involved, they should be arranged in alphabetical order then by date (year), separating references by semi-colons or commas.
... is discussed by many workers (Bindon, 1994; Bindon and Crews, 1993; Simons et al 2011)

It is very important to only list those references that are actually cited in the project report and not the ones which you consulted but did not cite. Author's name must be included in every reference, even if there are multiple publications by the same author or authors. The list of references must be in alphabetical order of the authors name and multiple sources by the same author or authors should be arranged chronologically. More than one publications by the same

author in the same year must be designated a, b, etc. in the order they are encountered in the text and listed in the references in the same order.

Now in the 'Reference cited' section the following format should be followed for clarity and uniformity.

Journal articles

Austin-Broos D. 1991. Aesthetics or Politics: A Choice for Anthropology. *Social Analysis* 29:116-129.

Bindon JR. 1994. Some implications of the diet of children in American Samoa. *Collegium Anthropologicum*, 18:7-15.

Bindon JR, and Crews DE. 1993. Changes in some health status characteristics of American Samoan men: a 12 year follow up study. *American Journal of Human Biology*, 5:31-38.

Bindon JR, Crews DE, and Dressler WW. 1991. Life style, modernisation, and adaptation among Samoans. *Collegium Anthropologicum*, 15:101-110.

(REMEMBER THAT et al. IS STRICTLY NOT ALLOWED IN LIST OF REFERENCES)

When the citation of an author is both in a journal and a book

Barth F. 1987. *Cosmologies in the making: A Generative Approach to Cultural Variation in Inner New Guinea*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

1989. *The Analysis of Culture in Complex Societies*. *Ethnos* 54(3-4):120-142.

Schefold R. 1972-73. Religious Involution: Internal change, and its consequences, in the taboo system of the Mentawaians. *Tropical Man*. 5:46-81.

1973 Religious Conceptions on Siberut, Mentawai. *Sumatra Research Bulletin* 2:120-24.

1980 The Sacrifices of the Sakuddei (Mentawai Archipelago, Western Indonesia): An attempt at classification. In R.Schefold, W, Schoorl, & J. Tennekes. eds. *Man, Meaning, and History: Essays in Honour of H.G. Schulte Nordholt*. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff.

1982a The Efficacious Symbol. In E.Schwimmer & P.E. de Josselin de Jong. eds. *Symbolic Anthropology in the Netherlands*. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff.

Chapter in edited volume reference format

Bindon JR. 1997. Coming of age of human adaptation studies in Samoa. In Ulijaszek SJ and Huss- Ashmore RA, editors. *Human adaptability: past, present, and future*. New York, Oxford University Press. p 126-156.

Bindon JR, and Zansky SM. 1986. Growth and morphology. In Baker PT, Hanna JM, Baker TS, editors. *The changing Samoans: behavior and health in transition*. New York: Oxford University Press. p 222-253.

Book reference format

Bachelard, G. 1969. *The Poetics of Space*. Boston, Beacon Press.

Dressler WW. 1991. *Stress and Adaptation in the Context of Culture: Depression in a Southern Black Community*. Albany, NY: SUNY Press.

In edited book

Abu-Lughod, L. 1992. *Writing Against Culture*. In R. Fox ed. *Recapturing Anthropology*. Santa Fe: School of American Research.

Website

For a website, the first element would be the individual or registered name (give as much information as possible), Year last updated, Group responsible for the site with their address (if available/applicable), the date site was last updated, the date of access, and the URL address. The in-text citation would be (WHO, 1999).

WHO Country Health Information Profile: Samoa. U.N. W.H.O., Manila, Philippines. (updated July 1, 1999; accessed February 23, 2007). <http://www.who.org.ph/chip/ctry.cfm?ctrycode=sma&body=sma.htm&flag=sma.gif&ctry=SAMOA>.

1.9 PROJECT WORK SUBMISSION

One copy of Project Work has to be submitted to the RSC Registrar, SED (Student Evaluation Division), IGNOU, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi – 110068. The project work/dissertation may be submitted either by insured registered post/insured speed post or by hand in the Student Evaluation Division, IGNOU, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110068.

MAAN PROJECT REPORT (MANI- 001) should be written prominently on the top of the envelope. This will facilitate sorting of project reports for various programmes received in SED of IGNOU. The project work/dissertation may be submitted in either of the two slots, i.e., in April each year for accountability in June Term End Examination, or in October each year for accountability in December Term End Examination.

Date of Submission

The schedule for submission of Final Report for the July/January academic sessions is as follows:

Before 30th April (for June Term End Examination) for July Session

Before 31st October (for December Term End Examination) for January Session

Submission of the Project Work

Dissertation (one copy) to:

1.10 CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Your project work will be evaluated on the following points with marks indicated against each subject:

Maximum Marks: 30

Objectives, Hypotheses, and Research Methodology: 10

Review of Literature: 2

Data Analysis, Interpretation, Discussion and Conclusion: 10

Bibliography: 2

Overall Presentation: 6

1.11 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROJECT WORK

- Project Work should be original and in your own style. The medium of language to be followed is English.
- It should not be a copy or reproduction of any other published or unpublished projects or project work. Such work is subjected to rejection.
- The research methodology adopted by you should be stated at the beginning of your work as already mentioned.
- Reference cited should be provided at the end as a rule.
- The length of the report may be about 10,000 words typed in one and a half space.
- The project should have area map i.e. area of work or study
- The project should include photographs including you in the field
- Report should be in A-4 size papers and in a spiral bound form.
- The project report should contain:
 - Approved proforma for project proposal from mentor
 - Project proposal
 - Certificate of originality
- Project reports received otherwise are not acceptable.
- The project should be taken at an individual level and not in a group.

1.12 OTHER IMPORTANT MATTER

Ensure that the report contains the following:

Approved proforma for project proposal (Appendix - 1)

Project proposal

Certificate of originality (Appendix - V)

Do note again: Kindly mention on the top of the envelope "MAAN Project Report (MANI-001)". This will facilitate sorting out Project reports.

The envelope containing the remuneration form for the project guide duly signed by the mentor, should be sent to "Regional Director, Concerned Regional Centre".

In all correspondence, please quote your Enrolment No.

In case you secure less than 50% marks, you will have to do the project work/ dissertation afresh.

Students are advised to contact the Regional Study Centres of the University for the formalities and procedures in this regard.

You must retain the project guide till the completion of the entire MAAN Programme.

Proforma for Approval of Project Proposal (MAAN: MANI 001)

Enrollment Number:

Name and Address of the Student:

.....

.....

Phone No.

E Mail:

Programme Code: MAAN Course Code: MANI-001

Title of the Project/Work:

.....

(Note: Enclose the Project Synopsis)

Name and Address of the Mentor

.....

.....

Phone No.:

E Mail:

Is the Supervisor an Academic Counsellor of MAAN Programme of IGNOU?

Yes / No

If Yes, Name and Code of the Study Centre s/he is attached with:

.....

.....

No. of Students Currently Working under the Supervisor for MAAN

Note: A Mentor can guide a maximum of 5 candidates Per Session.

Academic Qualifications of the Mentor

.....

.....

.....

Number of Years of Relevant Experience:

Note: Enclose the Bio-data of the Mentor as given in the Appendix-III.

Signature of the Student

Signature of Mentor

Date:

Date:

Consent Letter of Supervisor

This is to certify that the Project Report titled, “

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....” for the partial fulfillment of MAAN Programme
of IGNOU will be carried out by

Mr./Mrs./Ms.

Enrollment No. under my guidance.

(Signature)

Name of the Supervisor:

Date:

Proforma for Mentor's Bio-data

Name of the Mentor:

Educational Qualifications:

.....

Present Position:

.....

Present Grade of Pay:

Total Experience:

Name and Address of Present Employer:

.....

.....

.....

Are you an Academic Counselor of IGNOU? Yes No

If yes, specify the Code, Name and Address of the Study Center:

Code of Study Center:

Name of Study Center:

Address of Study Center:

.....

.....

List of Courses being taught:

.....

.....

.....

No. of MAAN Students under Supervision Presently:

Note: A Mentor can guide a maximum of 5 candidates Per Session.

Date :

Signature with Seal

Cover Page of the project work will contain the following:

Title of the Project Work

Under the Supervision of

(Supervisor's Name)

Project submitted to

Indira Gandhi National Open University

In Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master's

In Anthropology (MAAN)

Code:

Student's Name:

Enrollment No.:

Regional Center (Name and Code):

Study Center (Name and Code):

First Page of the project work will contain the following:

Programme Code: MAAN Enrollment No.

Course Code:

Regional Center (Name and Code):

Study Center (Name and Code):

Title of the Project Work "

.....

....."

Project work submitted to Indira Gandhi National Open University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of MAAN Degree. I hereby declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted or copied from elsewhere.

Signature of the candidate:

Date:

Name of the candidate:

Address:

Certificate of Originality

This is to certify that the Project Work titled “

.....

.....

.....”

submitted to Indira Gandhi National Open University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Master’s Degree in Anthropology (MAAN) is an original work carried out by

Mr./Mrs./Ms.

Enrollment Number:

The contents of this Project Work are a genuine work done by the student and has not been submitted whether to this University or to any other University/ Institute for the fulfillment of the requirement of any course of study.

Signature of the Student:

Name:

Enrollment Number:

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Mentor:

Name:

Designation:

Name of Institution/
Organization:

Date:

Remuneration Bill for Guidance of Project Work

To
 The Registrar (SED)
 IGNOU, Maidan Garhi
 New Delhi - 110068

- 1) Programme Code: MAAN
- 2) Course Code: M
- 3) Name of the Mentor
- 4) Residential Address

- 5) Designation:
- 6) Official Address:

- 7) Telephone No. Office:
 Mobile:
 Residence:

Sl. No.

Project Title:

Enrolment No.

Name of the Amount:

Student

1

2

3

4

5

Certified that I have guided the above listed student(s) for their project work.

Dated:

Signature of the Supervisor

Note: The remuneration payable for guidance of Project Work /Dissertation is Rs. 100/- per student.

Note: A Mentor can guide a maximum of 5 candidates Per Session.

Certified that the above Project Mentor was approved and recommended by the concerned school of study and the above claim may be admitted.

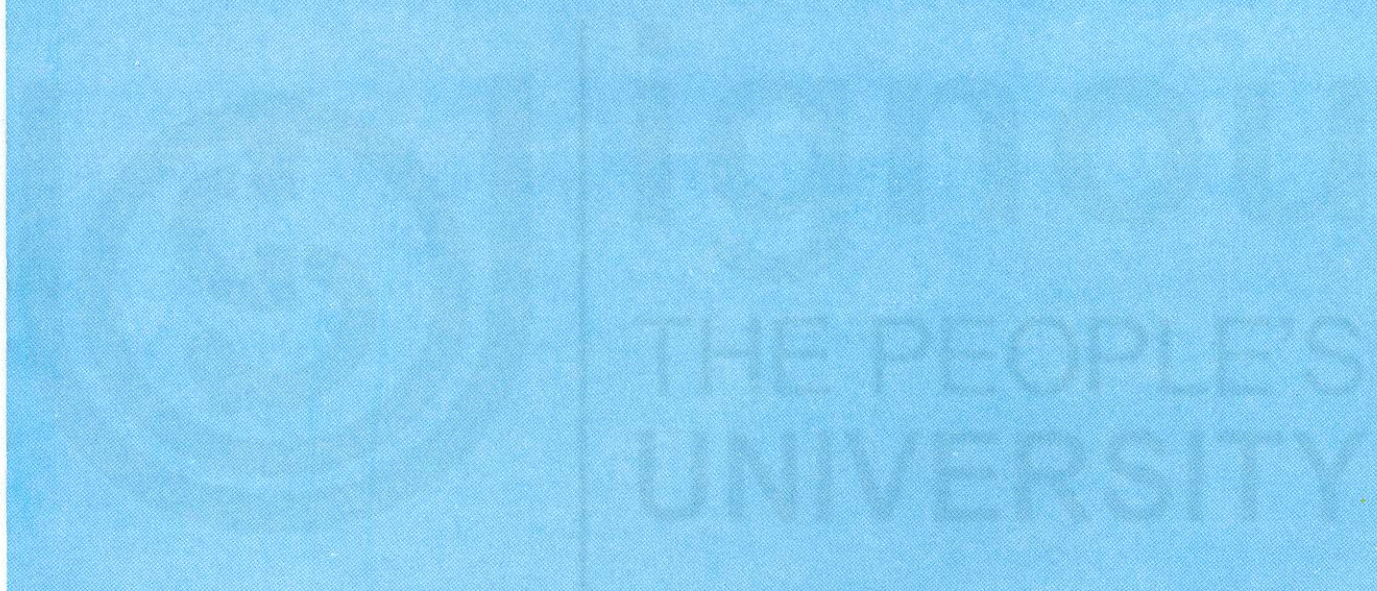
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SOSS-IGNOU/P.O. 3T/August, 2011



ISBN : 978-81-266-5557-1