

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

INSTITUTE OF ANTHROPOLOGY, GENDER AND AFRICAN STUDIES

Regulations and Syllabus for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology

A. INTRODUCTION & RATIONALE

The study of Anthropology is now widely recognized in developmental circles as a crucial subject in the development of any nation. In the recent past, development institutions including the World Bank have realized the centrality of culture in development. They are now incorporating people's way of life in everything they do for developmental sustainability. Many countries in Africa are currently going through socio cultural, economic, demographic, and political transitions. As a consequence of this the continent is facing a number of challenges including a sagging debt burden, raising levels of poverty, high morbidity rates, famine, population growth, climate change, environmental degradation, political conflict and change in family structures. Anthropologists are therefore being called upon to use their unique training and skills to address these problems and challenges.

Despite the demand for anthropologists, we still lack adequate number of practicing anthropologists in Kenya. Therefore there is need to train more anthropologists to help address the current and emerging development challenges in Kenya specifically and Africa in general.

This course is designed to equip students with skills and knowledge that will prepare them to contribute to the development process, using the unique anthropological holistic approach of solving societal problems. We therefore have a range of courses that will prepare the students to meet these challenges.

B. OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the course is to train anthropologists firmly grounded in the four fields of study namely: Physical (Biological) anthropology, Cultural (Social) anthropology, Archaeological anthropology and Linguistic anthropology.

The specific objectives are:

- i. To train students in anthropology to apply the knowledge and skills gained in development programmes.
- ii. To provide a forum for the exchange of current thinking in anthropological literature.
- iii. To promote and conduct original research in the field of anthropology.
- iv. To train students in multi disciplinary approaches to academic and policy issues.

The regulations and syllabus shall apply to all candidates in Module I, Module II and Module III, wishing to study for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in anthropology.

C. ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

- N01 The general University of Nairobi entry requirements shall apply.
- N02 Subject to Regulation N01, candidates with the following qualifications shall be admitted to the Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology.
- i. Those who have a minimum aggregate of C+ (C plus) in K.C.S..E. or those with the equivalent of a K.C.S.E. from an Institution recognized by the University of Nairobi Senate.
 - ii. Those who have a minimum aggregate of C (C plain) in K.C.S.E. plus a Diploma from an Institution recognized by the University of Nairobi Senate.
 - iii. Those with at least Division II with a credit pass in English in 'O' Level (E.A.C.E. or K.C.E.) plus a Diploma from an Institution recognized by the University of Nairobi Senate.
 - iv. Those who have at least two (2) principal passes in 'A' Level (E.A.A.C.E. or K.A.C.E.) or its equivalent from an Institution recognized by the University of Nairobi Senate.
 - v. Those with a Degree from the University of Nairobi or from an Institution recognized by the University of Nairobi Senate.

D. EXEMPTION AND CREDIT TRANSFER

- N03 A candidate from a recognized University wishing to transfer to the BA in Anthropology programme at the University of Nairobi may be exempted from some courses already covered at his/her University if those courses are deemed relevant to the objectives of the programme and equivalent to identified related course units. A University of Nairobi student who obtains a credit or credits from a recognized University or equivalent Institution may also be allowed to seek exemption from the relevant course units at the University of Nairobi. The course units from which a candidate may be exempted **shall not be more than a third(1/3)** of the total prescribed course units required for the award of the BA in Anthropology degree.
- N04 Where a candidate wishes to be exempted from any course unit, he/she shall follow the criteria set out below:
- i. The candidate shall send a formal application for exemption to the Academic Registrar, justifying his/her request and attaching evidence of the credentials, which would support such a request. This would include a list of University of Nairobi courses for which the student is interested in

- getting credit; official transcript indicating courses that may be equivalent; and descriptions and syllabi/outlines of the courses in which the applicant is seeking transfer of credit.
- ii. The candidate shall undertake to submit himself/herself to an exemption examination set and administered by the Institute, and approved by the Senate. In any such examination the pass mark shall be 50%.
 - iii. A candidate who has to take an exemption examination shall be required to pay to the University an exemption fee as may be decided by the Institute.
 - iv. An exemption examination shall be assessed within three weeks of its taking place, and the Institute Academic Board shall make its recommendations to the Senate, which shall make the final decision. The Academic Registrar shall communicate to the candidate the Senate's decision.
 - v. The Institute's Academic Board may, for reasons of exceptional academic merit, recommend to Senate the exemption of an applicant from a core course or an elective course without being subjected to an exemption examination.

E. CHOICE OF COURSES

- N05 Candidates once admitted and subject to Regulation N03, must register in all the prescribed courses in the programme, and the registration must be approved by the Director on behalf of the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies Academic Board.
- N06 Candidates may be allowed to take a maximum of four courses in other Faculties/Departments, provided they take all core courses in each year and only with the prior approval of the Director of the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies.
- N07 Candidates from other Departments/Faculties may be accepted for a maximum of four courses in the Institute, only with the prior approval of the Director of the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies.
- N08 (i) The following courses in Anthropology and Sociology will be mutually exclusive.

	ANTHROPOLOGY	SOCIOLOGY
(a)	Introduction to Anthropology	Introduction to Sociology
(b)	Family and Kinship	Sociology of the Family
(c)	Urban Anthropology	Urban Sociology

(d)	Medical Anthropology	Medical Sociology
(e)	Anthropology of Tourism	Sociology of Tourism

- (ii) Fundamentals of Archaeology offered at the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies and Introduction to Archaeology offered in the Department of History and Archaeology will be treated as mutually exclusive.

N09 Candidates will only be presented for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology after they have successfully completed the prescribed programme of study.

F. COURSE STRUCTURE AND DURATION

N10 Candidates are expected to attend all the scheduled course lectures for which they are registered. There will be three modes of study:

- 1) Full time (Module I)
- 2) Part Time (Module II)
- 3) Distance Learning (Module III)

The Full Time (Module I) is offered on week days during the day from 8:00 am to 5:00pm. Module II is offered during day (8:00am to 5:00pm) and/or evenings week days (5:30pm to 8:30pm) and may include weekends where applicable from 8:00am to 5:00pm

The Module III is offered off-campus using multi-media approach in distance education in the following ways:

- 1) The main media of instruction are print and electronic study materials.
- 2) The study materials are self-instructional.
- 3) There is limited use of face-to-face lectures during the residential sessions.
- 4) Face-to-face delivery mode does not exceed one third of the instructional time and students are required to attend any scheduled lectures/tutorials where applicable for the courses they have registered for.

Where a field trips is required, the duration will take between 1 and 5 days

N11 The **maximum** period required for a candidate to study and qualify for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology shall be **24 Semesters**.

- N12 There shall be **three (3) semesters** in each academic year. The **third semester** shall be **optional**. A candidate wishing to complete the programme of study in less than four academic years may utilize the optional semester, but candidates must consult and obtain approval from the Director of the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies for the choice of appropriate course unit(s) before they can register.
- N13 Students in Module II and Module III programmes may take fewer, **but not less than two courseunits**, than the prescribed courses during any semester of study but they must cover all the required courses before they can be allowed to graduate.
- N14 During the First Level (Level 1) of study, candidates will be required to take **ALL** the Twelve (12) course units offered in the Programme.
- N15 During their Second, Third and Fourth Levels of study, course units with the following codes NAF 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405 and 406 will be compulsory. The remaining courses units shall be offered as electives.
- N16 After the First Level, students shall be required to take at each subsequent level not less than 6 (six) compulsory course units and 5 (five) electives. Regulation N12 shall apply in the choice of courses.
- N17 Each course unit shall be covered in a series of 45 one-hour lecture equivalent minus field trips where applicable. For this purpose, two one-hour tutorials or one three-hour practical is equivalent to a one-hour lecture.
- N18 A candidate who wishes to write a Project report as one of the electives shall be required, at the end of the **Third Level**, to undertake research in any area of Anthropology, and to write and present a **Project report** of between 15,000 and 30,000 words on the chosen area. The Project report will be examined in the last semester of study. A candidate must consult with the Director of the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies before the end of the Sixth Semester or soon after to decide on an appropriate topic for research. Such a candidate, desiring to write a Project report must have an aggregate score of 60% and a score of 60% in NAF 301 in his/her Third Level of Study.

G. EXAMINATIONS

- N19 At the end of each course, candidates will be required to sit for a 2 (two) hour written examination.
- N20 A candidate shall not be permitted to sit for the University examinations unless he/she has attended lectures regularly throughout the semester and covered at least two thirds of the course.

- N21 Assessment of each candidate's performance shall be through Continuous Assessment Tests (CATs), Essays, Assignments and Term Papers and end of Semester examination. For each course, Continuous Assessment Tests (CATs) shall account for 30% and the final written examination 70% of the total marks. Candidates will be given at least two CATs. The candidate's end of semester CAT score shall be an average of the number of CATs given during the semester.
- N22 The maximum score a candidate shall get in a course is 100% but, in order, to pass, candidates will require 40%. These marks shall be translated into letter grades as follows: 70% - 100% = A, 60% - 69% = B, 50% - 59% = C, 40% - 49% = D, 39% and below =E.
- N23 A student, who, for good cause supported with authenticated documentary evidence, fails to sit or complete an end-of-semester examination may be allowed to sit for special exam paper(s) concerned when the examination is next offered.
- N24 A candidate who **fails** any end-of-semester examination paper on **the first attempt** shall be allowed **two more attempts** to sit and pass **the paper in supplementary examination**. A candidate who fails a paper may, in consultation with the Institute, and upon approval **substitute** that course unit with another unit of the same level from the Institute **provided that it is not a core Unit**.
- N25 Subject to Regulation N23 a candidate who has up to, **but not more than five failed grades** at any one time shall be allowed to proceed to the next level until they have sat and passed supplementary exams. **Coursework marks shall not be taken into account**.
- N26 A candidate shall **not** be allowed to carry forward **more than 5 (five) failed grades** at any one time.
- N27 A candidate who has **more than 5 (five) failed grades after three unsuccessful attempts at each of the units concerned shall be discontinued**.
- N28 To qualify for the award of the degree, a candidate must have studied for and passed in **at least 45 (forty-five)** course units, including compulsory common undergraduate course unit (where applicable). Where a candidate has taken more than 45 units, only the best 44 shall be considered in the award of the degree provided that all compulsory courses are taken into account.
- N29 The Final grade and the best 44 classification will be based on the average percentage marks obtained in all the courses taken during the degree programme.
- N30 The classification of the final award will be based on the following:

Degree classification	Average score
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First Class Honours	70% and above
Second Class Honours (Upper Division)	60 – 69 %
Second Class Honours (Lower Division)	50 – 59%
Pass	40 – 49%

H. INTERMISSION OF STUDIES

- N32 A student may intermit his/her studies at any time, for good cause conveyed in writing through the Director to the Academic Registrar, and may resume later after duly notifying the Director and the Academic Registrar. During the entire period of intermission, the student shall be required to keep his/her registration current by paying such intermission charges as the Institute may from time to time determine. The period of intermission **shall not exceed six (6) consecutive semesters.**
- N33 A student whose intermission exceeds six (6) consecutive semesters shall have his/her name removed from the register.

I. COURSES OFFERED

COMPULSORY COURSES

1st Semester

		Hours
NAF 101	Introduction to Anthropology	45
NAF 103	Cultural Anthropology	45
NAF 105	Introduction to the Study of Language	45
NAF 107	Introduction to Development Anthropology	45
NAF 109	Introduction to Gender Studies	45
CCS 010	HIV/AIDS	45

2nd Semester

NAF 102	Introduction to Ethnology	45
NAF 104	Introduction to Physical Anthropology	45
NAF 106	Linguistic Anthropology	45
NAF 108	Archaeological Anthropology	45
NAF 110	Computer Literacy	45
NAF 111	Culture and Communication	45

COMPULSORY COURSES

3rd Semester

NAF 201	Comparative Ethnography	45
NAF 203	Introduction to Statistics for Social Sciences	45
NAF 205	Ecological Anthropology	45

4th Semester

NAF 202	Demographic Anthropology	45
NAF 204	Family and Kinship	45
NAF 206	Anthropology of Mass Media	45

ELECTIVE COURSES

3rd Semester

NAF 207	Anthropology of Human Sexuality	45
NAF 209	Introduction to the Anthropology of Arts	45
NAF 211	Political Anthropology	45
NAF 213	Ethno-archaeology	45
NAF 215	Ethnology of African Societies	45

4th Semester

NAF 208	Urban Anthropology	45
NAF 210	Cultural Identity and Globalisation	45
NAF 212	Anthropology of texts	45
NAF 214	Belief Systems	45

COMPULSORY COURSES

5th Semester

NAF 301	Research Methods in Anthropology	45
NAF 303	Theories in Anthropology	45

NAF 305 Palaeoanthropology and primatology 45

6th Semester

NAF 302 Fieldwork and Ethics in Anthropology 45

NAF 304 Anthropology of Conservation and Natural Resource

Management 45

NAF 306 Economic Anthropology 45

ELECTIVE COURSES

5th Semester

NAF 307 Culture, Technology and Information Systems 45

NAF 309 Visual Anthropology 45

NAF 311 Anthropology of Children 45

NAF 313 Social Welfare and Public Policy 45

NAF 317 Gender in Cross-Cultural Studies 45

6th Semester

NAF 308 Medical Anthropology 45

NAF 310 Anthropology of Tourism 45

NAF 312 Psycholinguistics 45

NAF 314 Field Archaeology 45

NAF 316 Anthropology of Disability 45

NAF 318 Legal Anthropology 45

COMPULSORY COURSES

7th Semester

NAF 401 Applied Anthropology 45

NAF 403 Anthropology in Developing Countries 45

NAF 405 Nutritional Anthropology 45

8th Semester

NAF 402 Culture and Personality 45

NAF 404 Anthropology of Indigenous and Minority Communities 45

NAF 406 Gender and Development 45

ELECTIVE COURSES

7th Semester

NAF 407 Forensic Anthropology 45

NAF 409 Museum and Heritage Management 45

NAF 411 Anthropology of Poverty 45

NAF 413 Universal Religions 45

NAF 415 Human Genetics and Biochemical Anthropology 45

NAF 417 Anthropology of Sport and Entertainment 45

8th Semester

NAF 408 Archaeological Conservation 45

NAF 410 Historical and Comparative Linguistics 45

NAF 412 Performing Arts 45

NAF 414 Ethnography of Social Movements and Conflict Management 45

NAF 416	Anthropology of Communicable and Non communicable Diseases	45
NAF 418	Project Report	45

J. COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

NAF 101: Introduction to Anthropology

Definition, aims and scope of Anthropology; major sub-fields of Anthropology and their branches:-cultural, physical, archaeology, linguistic, and applied; historical development of anthropology; anthropology and other disciplines; basic concepts in cultural, physical, archaeology, linguistic and applied anthropology; anthropology and business; role of anthropology in development; anthropology and contemporary issues; anthropologists and anthropology.

NAF 102: Introduction to Ethnology

Definition and scope of ethnology; ethno-genesis, ethno-history, ethnography; ethnology and social anthropology; major concerns of ethnology: economy, political and social organizations, belief systems, material culture, language, art and crafts; similarities and differences in people's culture and cultural change.

NAF 103: Cultural Anthropology

The concepts of culture: nature, manifestations and characteristics; paradigms in cultural anthropology; cultural evolution; economic adaptation and social forms: food getting systems and their impact on social forms; political organizations; social order and disorder: power and authority in Africa and the world; behaviour-control; formal and informal sanctions; culture and personality in the world and local contexts; belief systems; religion, magic sacred and profane in the world and local contexts; issues in the contemporary world; social stratification and changes in the third world; peace and conflict; material culture: nature, manifestations and characteristics.

NAF 104: Introduction to Physical Anthropology

Definition and scope of physical anthropology; theories of evolution; mechanisms of organic evolution; genetic selection; hybridization and random genetic drifts; evidence of evolution: anatomical, embryological, palaeontological, physiological, geographical, distributional and experimental. Man's place in nature; speciation and race formation; human biological diversity; the concept of race, pure race, biological and sociological races; local races and micro roles; UNESCO statement on race; classification of races; racial differences in biochemical characteristics: Human variations and adaptations; adaptive significance of human variations in modern populations; laboratory techniques in physical anthropology.

NAF 105: Introduction to the Study of Language

Definition of linguistics and language; the nature of verbal and non-verbal communication; characteristics of human language symbols; human language universals; principles of communication and language; relevance of linguistics in anthropology; branches of linguistics: theoretical and applied linguistics; introduction to the main branches of theoretical linguistics: phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics branches of applied linguistics; interplay between linguistics and related fields of study (including linguistic anthropology, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, historical and comparative linguistics, ethnolinguistics); approaches to the study of language (prescriptive, descriptive and comparative approaches); criteria for the effective description of a natural grammar: observatory, descriptive and explanatory adequacy.

NAF 106: Linguistic Anthropology

Development of linguistic anthropology; historical relationship between Linguistics and Anthropology; the significance of language in culture; theories on the origin of human language; comparison of animal and human communication systems; verbal vs. non-verbal communication in human social interaction; relationship between the origin of man and the origin of language; introduction to the structure of language (descriptive linguistics); foundations and classification of ethnolinguistics, language and cultural meaning; cultural anthropology and language models; African language groups; societal segmentation and linguistic variation: language and gender, language and human perception of social reality; culture and cognition/world-view; language in various social institutions (kinship structure, institutions of power and religion and other social institutions); language and analysis of social laws; language development and mass media; standardization of language; language and educational policies.

NAF 107: Introduction to the Study of Development Anthropology

Definition and historical progress of development anthropology; relevance of development anthropology to the third world; development theories:- their relevance to Africa and Kenya, their relationships to anthropology; sociocultural obstacles and prerequisites to development; evolution of economic thought from pre-industrial to modern times; economy of affection; anthropological approaches to the process of development and change in the agriculture and animal husbandry; the role of planning, politics and administration in development; local responses to development programmes; institutional factors that promote and hinder development at grass-root levels; the impact of donor agencies on development in recipient countries; disaster, relief and refugee settlement, linking development to national and international strategies and policies (i.e Vision 2030 and millennium development goals).

NAF 108: Archeological Anthropology

Nature and scope of archaeology; the history of archaeology; the variety of archaeological evidence; basic concepts; time and space; data collection and analysis; social organization; subsistence and diet; political organization; religion and ritual; art and symbolism; environmental reconstruction; intangible aspects; managing the

pastspatial frameworks and behaviour; synthesis and interpretation; archaeology and the public; Field trip.

NAF 109: Introduction to Gender Studies

The development of gender studies; primate behaviour and gender role relations in the process of socialization; the feminist perspective in anthropology; gender identities; the construction of gender; gender and status; nature-nurture debate; issues of production and reproduction; why gender is on the agenda.

NAF 110: Computer Literacy

History of computers; Relevance of computer literacy in anthropology; definitions and types of computers: micro and mainframe computers. Hardware: components and systems; Software: types, packages, language translators and operators and operating systems. The keyboard; MS-DOS and its versions, internal and external commands, disks, memory, commands, files, common entry, function, keys, displaying, security and error messages. Word processing: packages: M Word, WordPerfect; typing practice, text and page layout, block and file operations, printing, windows; pagemaking; spreadsheets; data entry. Introduction to packages for qualitative research: Anthropac, Tally, Dtsearch, The Ethnograph and ATLAS/ti. Human Relations Area Files (HRAF). Graphics; database management and information retrieval systems; batch processing, on-line systems and catalogues, CD-ROM; Internet; e-mail.

NAF 111: Culture and Communication

Ethnology of speaking; speech communities and their identification; communicative competence and socio-linguistic variables; understanding the basic functions of communication: elicit behaviour, implications, response, residue, attribution; communication within a culture and between cultures: verbal, non-verbal, proxemics, kinesics, relativism, pluralism, global nomad; communalistic and non-communalistic societies; framework for understanding culture in communication: role of culture in communication both intra-cultural and intercultural; acculturation, enculturation and assimilation; language contacts, interference and intercultural communications; area semantics (semantic fields), code-switching; the relationship between language and culture; conversational analysis and ethno-methodology; multi-lingualism and communication problems; linguistic diversity and national development; language and nationalism; language and nation building; national and official languages; language and socialization; language maintenance and language shift.

NAF 201: Comparative Ethnography

Difference between ethnography and ethnology; comparison of the ethnographies of selected peoples from major cultural and geographical regions of the world; distribution of cultural traits; comparative palaeoethnology: comparison of ethnogeneses and ethnohistories of the main peoples of major cultural and geographical regions of the world. Comparisons of modes of production—hunting and gathering, pastoral, agricultural and industrial; comparison of material culture belief systems of main peoples

of major cultural groups in the world; impact of culture change and development of various groups of people.

NAF 202: Demographic Anthropology

Definition of demography; concepts in demography; the population system; population distribution; structure and composition; fertility, migration and mortality; demography and anthropology; trends and dilemmas in demographic anthropology; anthropological agenda; ethno-demography and ethno-statistics; anthropological populations; theories of population; anthropological theories and proposition of fertility; social, biological and demographic transition; population pyramids and life tables; demography of human adaptability; nuptiality, migration, mortality and culture; general fertility and mortality measures; culture and family planning; the value of children and trends in marriage; parenthood as a social phenomenon; the political economy of marriage and reproduction; socio-cultural norms relating to mortality; methods of integrating demographic knowledge to anthropology; the use of Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) data for demographic anthropology; trends in adolescent fertility and their outcomes; population policies and their implementation.

NAF 203: Introduction to Statistics for Social Sciences

Statistics and social science; description and inference; measurement: variables and their measurement, validity and reliability; sampling theory and types of sampling, sampling and statistical inference; tabular and graphical description; measures of central tendency; measures of dispersion; sample statistics and population parameters; probability distribution; statistical inference—estimation: point estimation, confidence intervals; statistical inference—testing hypotheses: test for large and small samples, the t-distribution, the binomial distribution; making decision in statistical tests.

NAF 204: Family and Kinship

Definition of the family; theories on the origin of the family; constitution of the family; types of families and marriage arrangements; terminologies and genealogies; descent and kinship; marital residence and affinal relationship; marital and child socialization; kinship relations; kinship classification; division of labour on the basis of gender, impact of colonial laws; the family and new religions on the African family; the family and the law; the family and social policy, inheritance, child abuse, illegitimacy; the family ageing; the impact of social and cultural change on the family—urbanization, industrialization, schooling, westernization.

NAF 205: Ecological Anthropology

Definition of human ecology and its objectives; evolution of ecological anthropology and its relationship to other disciplines in social and biological sciences; ecosystems approach; genetic and cultural adaptations; environment, resources, resource utilization and the impact of these on human life and culture; concepts of weather and climate; adaptation models in ecological anthropology; acclimatization, acclimation and

habituation; individual and population adaptation and homeostasis. Climatic adaptation; population and their subsistence strategies in various eco-zones; epidemiology: infectious and non-infectious diseases; drought stress and responses; case studies on issues of ecological concern; energy: concepts of energy flow, energy needs such as wood fuel and motor technology and the impact of these on environment; types of energy systems; climate change and environmental conservation.

NAF 206: Anthropology of Mass Media

Definition of media; mass media and culture; the media as a vehicle for culture: acculturation, power, ideology and hegemony; the media's role in the construction, production and dissemination media messages and images, media practices and products in relation to the formation of social relations and identities; representations of gender, sexuality, the body, ethnicity, race, and nationhood in mass media discourse; the shaping people's sense of time and space; mass media and culture; cultural imperialism; current theoretical and methodological discourses on the media and culture: traditional media, folklore, social media, personalized media, popular culture, fashion, music, sports and leisure; media and the mass media national development: policies in regard to the process of development communication, strategies and design in development communication; socio-economic and cultural change, political, health and environmental policy research, educational, and scientific development; cultural industries and globalization, the mass media in a postcolonial, global, and transnational context: culture and social media, the internet, blogosphere, virtual communities and identities, gender and sexuality in the age of the virtual and cyber communities; media representation and influence on cultural values in society: social media and crime, socialization in the information age: the role of TV, Radio, Film, romance books children's books and computer technologies

NAF 207: The Anthropology of Human Sexuality

Concepts in human sexuality; sexuality from physiological, psychological, and sociological perspectives; anthropological approaches to the study of human sexuality, and the diversity of sexual expression and identification; sex and sexualities as social and cultural constructions, experiences, discourses, identities and practices taking place in specific local contexts and shaped by wider social processes, including colonialism and globalization; social and biological foundations of human sexuality, human reproduction, contraception; reproductive health; cross-cultural perspectives on sexual behaviour and contemporary society and African sexualities; gender roles and stereotyping; current and controversial issues in sex education, and the effects of economics, class, public policy, and the political climate on expression of human sexuality.

NAF 208: Urban Anthropology

History of Urban Anthropology; evolution of pre-industrial and post-industrial urban centres with special reference to Africa; theoretical approaches to understanding of urban life; culture and personality in urban centres; the process of urbanization and its impact on quality of life; socialization; morality and rural life; emergence of ethnic welfare organizations in urban centres of the technologically less developed societies and their

role in maintaining ethnic identity in urban centres; clanism and clan-based organizations in Kenya urban centres and their objectives and functions; urbanization and community development policies; formation of urban culture out of heterogeneous social, cultural and economic entities based originally in rural areas; rural-urban migration and institutional changes in the cultures of the migrants; culture of poverty in informal settlements/urban slums versus the culture of affluence in urban rich; ethnic based culture and its role in the formation of urban culture and identity; urbanization and globalization.

NAF 209: Introduction to the Anthropology of Arts

Definition of art, aesthetics, material culture, ethnic and ethnographic arts; problems in definition of artistic and aesthetic concepts; art and anthropology; universality of art; various sub-fields of art - visual, verbal, performing/theatre, culinary; principles of art - art vs. science, imagination and imagery, creative drive, analysis and synthesis; approaches in the study of art - theory, practice and history. techniques of the visual arts - architecture, sculpture, painting, drawing and the graphic arts; techniques of the performing arts - music, dance, drama, oral literature/folklore; art and society; schools of art - psychoanalytic theory, evolutionary schools, diffusionism, degeneration theory, structural functionalism, art as therapy; styles of art; aesthetics in western art; application of western aesthetics to African art objects; art as an aspect of cultural heritage; transmission of the arts in different cultures and in modern society; children's art; gender art; tourist art; field trip.

NAF 210: Cultural Identity and Globalization

Conceptual definition of culture, identity and globalization; controversial issues on identity and global dynamics; cultural and national identities re-defined; ethnicity, ethnic groups, ethnic and national identity; theoretical issues in identity; typology of ethnic groups and their characteristics; level of ethnic and social units: family, lineage, clan, tribe, nationality, nation globalization and identity; apartheid; neo-colonizing and marginalizing tools; theories guiding identity and globalization studies; cultural identity, terrorism and globalization; underlying global dynamics in the context of how they influence racial and regional cultural identities; identity, globalization and the re-definition of nation states; cultural identity, globalization in multi-ethnic states; resources/opportunities allocation in a globalizing world; the politics of cultural identity, cohesion in global thinking; case studies.

NAF 211: Political Anthropology

Definition of political anthropology; the nature of political anthropology; political organizations; political cultures, processes, systems, behaviours, structures, constitution; socialization and participation; uni-lineal descent groups, lineages and kinships; anthropology of politics; politics of acculturation, assimilations, paternalism and direct-indirect rule; new political initiatives and nationalism; self-determination and new nation-statehoods; new political participation and party politics; politics of gender; community

politics and conflict resolution; ethnicity and politics in Africa, political mobilization and monarchy.

NAF 212: Anthropology of texts

Anthropology as the study of people, places and time; socio-cultural landscapes and textuality; cultural anthropology and literary tradition; anthropology of people, publics and texts; anthropological theories and their applications in literary discourse; orality, literacy and textuality; literary discourse in Africa; ethnographic encounters of Europe, America, and Africa; slave trade and slavery; colonialism and neo-colonialism in African literature; selected works of African writers for textual analysis and demonstration: Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka, NgugiwaThiong'o, Francis Imbuga, John Ruganda, Grace Ogot, Okotp'Bitek, Ali Mazrui, OderaOruka, Alex La Guma, Ben Okri; storytelling and re-telling in African tradition; ethnographic analysis of novels, plays and poems; drama music and dance in Africa; anthropology of theatre arts; visual arts; memory and reconstruction of African history in literary texts, literary appreciation and criticism in ethnographic perspective(s); oral literature and folkloristics in Africa.

NAF 213: Ethno- Archaeology

The concept of ethno archaeology; meaning and historical development; meaning and basic assumptions of ethnology; analogy; issues in ethno archaeology: material culture and the internal organization of sites; subsistence and technology; demography; social organization; settlements and settlement patterns; land use; household size and wealth; nature of African archaeology; nature of African archaeology; archaeology as a source of African identity; human origins; cultural traditional; issues in African archeology - the influence of foreign scholars, methodologies, the impact of demographic, cultural, economic and political changes on African archaeology. Challenges to African archaeology; Field trip.

NAF 214: Belief Systems

Definition of terms and concepts; definition of religion and belief systems; theories of religion and belief systems; the universality of beliefs and thought systems as cultural systems; the concepts of God or the supreme being; supernatural beings; spirit beings; the living dead and the status of ancestors; myths and mythology; possession cults; totemism; age-grade systems; sacred kingship and queenship; religious practices: worship, offerings and sacrifices, healing, divinations, rituals and rites of passage. Cult officials or religious practitioners; sacred sites; belief systems in contemporary society.

NAF 215: Ethnology of African Societies

Differences and similarities among African peoples; past and present methods of studying African societies and problems of African ethnographic literature; African education in socialization patterns; typology of African family and kinships; typology of African economic systems in historical perspective: foraging, horticulture, pastoralism, mixed farming and advanced agriculture; political organizations in Africa; impact of colonialism on African societies; demographic, cultural, economic and political changes

among the African peoples; elements of traditional culture in the culture of contemporary African societies; material culture and its place in contemporary societies of Africa; case studies.

NAF 301: Research Methods in Anthropology

Foundations of social research; the anthropology laboratory; types of anthropological research - ethnography, cross-cultural, historical, ethno-historical, case narratives; proposal writing techniques: identification of research problems, field sites and methods; concepts, hypotheses, variables and definitions; integration of theory and models in anthropological research; research design; qualitative and quantitative data collection: primary and secondary sampling procedures; sources of data; ethical issues in research; academic integrity and plagiarism; data management and analysis; presentation of findings and report writing.

NAF 302: Fieldwork and Ethics in Anthropology

Definition and dimensions of fieldwork; fieldwork and anthropology; historical foundations and traditions in field research; introduction to ethics in anthropology; philosophical approaches to ethics and morals; history of ethical ideas in anthropology; Codes of Ethics and Standards; multiple roles of anthropologists in the field: community entrée, deception, friend, scientist, advocate; multiple roles of anthropologists in business, museums, medical clinics and other settings; Informed Consent: special groups, cross-cultural concerns; confidentiality and anonymity: person and community protection, legal and political issues; Ethical Review Board (ERB) proposals and critiques; special cases: Life and death; genetics and ethical, legal and social concerns; animal rights; personal standards of conduct: sexual conduct, honesty; discrimination: age, sex, sexual preference, ethnicity, religion, etc; professional concerns: student workloads and compensation, mentoring relationships, etc.; professional concerns: intellectual property rights, publications, copyright, plagiarism, grants; Public and media images: political, legal and economic implications of research; the future of ethics in anthropology, field trip.

NAF 303: Theories in Anthropology

Socio-economic and socio-cultural factors which shaped anthropology to the first half of the 20th century; anthropology in non-literate societies with special reference to Africa; anthropological ideas since classical times: pre-19th century theories of selected philosophers whose ideas shaped anthropology; explorers, scientists, voyagers; enlightenment thinkers and their thought; positivism; spencerism; Darwinism; Lyell's Lubbock's and Thomsen's ideas; classical archaeology and antiquarianism; 19th century evolution; theoretical approaches in contemporary anthropology; cultural evolution, diffusionism, functionalism and the British reaction to nineteenth century evolutionism, historical particularism, structuralism and Claude Levi-Strauss, cognitive anthropology, symbolic anthropology, and ethnosemanticism. Other contemporary theoretical approaches: neo- evolutionism, cultural ecology, post-modernism, interpretive anthropology and ethnohistorical approaches.

NAF 304: Anthropology of Conservation and Natural Resource Management

Society and natural resources; classical philosophies of nature; values and perceptions of the natural environment; the relationship between society and natural resources; use of natural resources and its effect on the environment; conceptual models of society and natural resources from policy sciences; social ecology; political ecology; religious perspectives on nature; current environmental issues; wild land recreation management; ecological knowledge and sense of place; language and ecological knowledge; cultural and natural landscapes; gender-based knowledge; indigenous knowledge and the conservation of natural resources; environmental impact assessment (EIA); urban community forestry; social dimensions of tropical forestry development; field trip.

NAF 305: Palaeoanthropology and Primatology

Definition and scope; background for studying the past; evolution; trends in primate evolution; hominid features; the past hominids; models of Plio-Pleistocene hominid evolution; the evolution of the genus *Homo*; palaeopathology; reconstructing ancient populations; trends in population growth; the development of language and symbolism; cultural evolution; contemporary human variation and its relevance to evolution; definition and scope; the classification of primates; the primate fossil record; primate genetics and evolution; genetic clues of relatedness; the life of primates; the brain and language in primates; primate social organization; primate ecology and conservation; ecology and social structure in primates; primate social organization and environment.

NAF 306: Economic anthropology

Definition of economic anthropology; anthropological examination of the philosophical underpinnings and behavioural assumptions of classical and neo-classical economics; debates within anthropology of classical and neo-classical economics from cross-cultural perspectives; principal features of indigenous economic systems; comparison and contrast in modern and indigenous economic systems in Africa; models of economic systems and their relevance to contemporary societies; principles of production distribution and consumption of resources; relationship between individual, society and nature in context of global economic changes; problem of value, variations in exchange and distribution of the social product, peasant economics, development and underdevelopment; case studies of traditional and modern economic systems; analysis of the dynamics of change.

NAF 307: Culture, Technology and Information systems

Definition of culture, technology and material culture; types of technology; evolution of technology and material culture in human societies; types of technologies and their cultural specificities; material culture as a product and reflector of technology; cross-cultural comparison of records of material culture objects and their designs, use and manufacturing procedures; factors influencing the design of material culture; aesthetic aspects of technology and its relation to ideology; ideology and design of industrial products; the effects of cultural norms on the development and use of information

technologies gender-based electronic information preferences; information systems policy development in organizations; development and policy concerns and conflicts related to information technology, information access and dissemination, freedom of information, copyright, intellectual property rights and responsibilities, privacy, filtering and information security and computer crime; legal, political, social and ethical issues and how they contribute to policy development; impact of foreign technology on indigenous technologies; indigenous technology and internally generated industrialisation

NAF 308: Medical Anthropology

Definition of medical anthropology, theoretical approaches in medical anthropology; its development and relationship to other disciplines; definition of health, illness and disease; health care systems; relationships between patient and practitioner in various cultural settings; alternative and complementary medical systems; interactions between biological, socio-cultural, economic and environmental factors influencing cause, transmission and distribution of disease; African ethno medicine; witchcraft, sorcery, magic and traditional medicine; medical paraphernalia, their cultural setting and therapeutic effectiveness; innovation and change in ethno medical beliefs and practices; health promotion strategies; emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases; neglected tropical diseases; global health issues; role of medical anthropologists in control/prevention of diseases

NAF 309: Visual Anthropology

Definition and concerns of visual anthropology; human vision, its physiology, the properties of media, the relation of form and function; history of visual anthropology and the underpinning theoretical approaches including theory of image, visual and textual reflexivity, sounds, tastes and the senses; photographing and sociality; observational films, participatory film and video; visual culture and forms of communication: film, video, TV, photography, Internet and computer technology; Indigenous media and evolution of visual representations in a culture including paintings, tattoos, sculptures, art, aesthetics, music and performance; ethnographic film: its origins and history, types including objective recording, script filming and reportage; salvage ethnography; documentary film; ethnofication; and ethnographic photography; anthropology in cyberspace.

NAF 310: Anthropology of Tourism

Definition of 'tourism' and 'tourist'; characteristics of tourism; distinction between international and domestic tourism; types of tourism: cultural, historical, ethnic, ecological, conference, sex and ecotourism; historical development of the anthropology of tourism; anthropological perspectives on tourism: tourism as a form of personal transition, pilgrimage and cultural imperialism; factors that have accelerated the rapid growth of tourism; push and pull factors in tourism; impacts of tourism: social, cultural, economic, environmental and political; role of tourism in international politics and development; organization of international tourism in Kenya; case studies; Field trip

NAF 311: Anthropology of Children

Anthropological approaches to the study of children and childhood in historical and social perspectives; the social construction of childhood and youth; analysis of children and youth as active contributors to their social worlds; cross-cultural ethnographic analysis of children and youth; the importance of children's and youth's perspectives, the role that education (formal and informal) plays in children's learning processes and in the transmission and acquisition of cultural knowledge; the different ways in which childhood and youth are understood and conceptualized; along with the different educational forms and processes through which cultural knowledge is transmitted and acquired, and how culture impacts upon these processes.

NAF 312: Psycholinguistics

Interplay between language and psychology; significance of psycholinguistic investigations in anthropological research; branches of psycholinguistics; characteristics of human communication systems; speech competence vs. performance; linguistic competence vs. communicative competence; perception vs. production of language; methodology used to study language development; developmental psycholinguistics: language acquisition in contrast to language learning; biological and sociological theories of language acquisition; stages of first language acquisition; role of culture and the sociolinguistic environment in language acquisition; applied psycholinguistics; bilingual and multilingual language learning; language interference and other variables in second language learning; foundations of neuro-linguistics; relationship between language and the human brain; evidence of brain lateralization; the language faculty and language processing; physiological and psychological causes of deviant language behavior; characteristics of impaired language development.

NAF 313: Social Welfare and Public Policy

Modern states social policy, mechanism and process of pursuing equity and social justice for individuals, families, communities and society as a whole; emerging issues in social policy; situating social policy in the contexts of history, politics, and on-going globalization processes; key concepts, issues, and theories concerning social welfare and social policy making in Kenya and Africa; the interactions between present welfare restructuring and neo-liberal economic globalization; and the connections between social policy and service delivery in rural areas and urban settings; identifying the uneven policy effects on different social groups; critical understanding of the issues of poverty, inequity, oppression, and social exclusion from a social policy perspective; future of social welfare, the roles of various actors of policy making, including the state, citizens, and civil society, as well as anthropologists, in pursuing social justice and human rights in both the local and global contexts.

NAF 314: Field Archaeology

Land law in Kenya; laws governing surveying, land registration and conveyancing; chain surveying, the plan table; remote sensing and image analysis; ethics in archaeology;

archaeology and the environment; the archaeological staff; stratigraphy; excavation; recording and measuring; the catalogue; field conservation; artifact analysis; field photography; dating processes; site publication, field trip.

NAF 316: Anthropology of Disability

Definitions of disability; classifications of disability including psychiatric/psychosocial and intellectual disabilities; cultural perspectives on personhood and disability; theoretical models of disability; public discourses on disabled persons' health and rehabilitation; understanding and challenging common assumptions about disability, disability and body image, superstitions, perceptions; broader questions through the lens of disability, stigma and disability in a cultural perspective; international development, human rights, citizenship, identity, and community formation; ethnographies, autobiographies, and social theory, local and global contexts of disability experience; Public discourses on disabled persons' health and rehabilitation; ethical and policy issues including civil and human rights law for disabled people, rights movement, and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities issues and tensions involved in writing about and representing disability; Case studies from various parts of the globe.

NAF 317: Gender in Cross-cultural Studies

The concept of cross-cultural studies; history of cross-cultural studies; the rationale of cross-cultural studies; theoretical and methodological approaches of cross-cultural studies; contemporary cross-cultural approaches to a variety of gender issues; socio-cultural construction of gender in cross-cultural studies; culture and gender: the relationship between biological sex and socio-cultural construction of gender; gender, sexuality and sexual preferences: lesbianism, homosexuality, bisexuality kinship studies and gender roles in the household and at work cross-culturally; gender and culture change: changing forms of marriage and the family; issues of gender and religion; gender and sexual dimorphism: dimorphism and adaptive advantages, gendered construction and decoding of sexually motivated messages; gender and divinity, purity and pollution, sacrificial and menstrual blood, gender, cosmology, beliefs and thought systems; gender bending and inversion: ritual rationale for bending and inversion, case studies.

NAF 318: Legal Anthropology

Nature and scope of legal anthropology; history of legal thought; approaches in the study of law; methods and tendencies in the ethnography of law with special reference to African societies; individual Vs. collective rights and privileges; property relations, land tenure systems, livestock and other property rights, Obligations and sanctions. Institutionalized (normative) channels of dispute settlement such as public opinion (song, ridicule, duels, gossip); fear of the supernatural and kin-group vengeance; marriage and kinship alliances; blood brotherhood, inheritance of power and preservation of individual rights based on age, sex and clan affiliation; the impact of colonial law and policies on indigenous African Societies and post-colonial African States; conflicts between common law and customary law; national identity; the problem of legal pluralism and its impact

on national development in Kenya. Case studies from selected societies and countries in Africa.

NAF 401: Applied Anthropology

Definition, aims, scope and significance of applied anthropology; application of ethnology in various fields of human endeavour; application of physical anthropology in forensic sciences, medicine, growth, nutrition and sports; human engineering: design of seats and workspace, hand and head gears; anthropology in the work place: role of anthropologists in humanitarian and social development; anthropology in academia; anthropology and consultancy; cultural resource management and archaeology education and applied linguistics

NAF 402: Psychological Anthropology

Definition of psychological anthropology; history of psychological anthropology; determinants or acquisition of personality; personality in culture and culture in personality perspectives; national and ethnic character; basic and modal personality; personality and configuration perspective and the idea of African personality; socio-psychological interpretation of projective system in religious and other ritual beliefs and practices in which symbolism is dominant; perceptions and sensations; the quest for happiness; psychological explanations; is ideal happiness possible; happiness, ambition and achievement; happiness and focal time; happiness and age; induced personality - use of drugs and other modifiers of personality; religious conversion and personality; personality in times of rapid social, cultural and physical environment change; techniques of measurement and identification of personality traits.

NAF 403: Anthropology in Developing Countries

Indigenous anthropological ideas in Third World countries; influence of European and North American history and anthropology on the formation and progress of anthropology in different regions of the third world; the colonial context and British social anthropology; modern anthropology and its role in Africa; independence and the transformation of anthropologists; emergence of anthropology in Africa; the contribution of Third World scholars to anthropology; anthropology and national identity; anthropology and politics, pluralism and law.

NAF 404: Anthropology of Sports and Entertainment

The historical development of sport and entertainment in Kenya and Africa and the ways in which it parallels the growth and development of other social institutions such as schools, mass media politics; contemporary issues in sports and entertainment: in regard to race, gender, sexuality, economics, and politics; analytical tools for a deeper understanding of sport and entertainment, its structural and cultural relationship to society; the culture of sports and entertainment; technology, morality, and life in popular culture; sports and entertainment in perspectives of religion, morality, cultural relativism,

gender race, politics, war, drug and substance abuse, sports and entertainment as embodiment of super-human abilities, consciousness and transcendence.

NAF 405: Nutritional Anthropology

Definition, subject matter, scope and historical development of nutritional anthropology; socio-cultural values affecting nutrition; cross-cultural concept of food and diet; cross-cultural approach to methods of food; acquisition, consumption and preparation patterns; food preparation; storage, serving and preservation of food; food prescriptions and their influence on health; causation and management of malnutrition; diet and acculturation; assessment of nutritional status using anthropometric and other methods; demography in nutrition; policy issues relating to nutrition, planning and interventions; typology of African traditional food.

NAF 406: Gender and Development

The development of thought in gender discourse; paradigmatic shift from Women in Development (WID) to Gender and Development (GAD); strategies of mainstreaming gender into development planning, policy, programs and projects; structure of gender division of labour, its changing roles and implications for equity; analysis of gender roles and relations in food production; livestock management; environmental management; education; employment (formal and informal sector participation); gender and health; gender violence; gender and governance; gender and communication; gender and poverty and gender and decision-making; the concept of gender partnership in development.

NAF 407: Forensic Anthropology

Definition of forensic anthropology; theoretical and methodological approaches to forensic anthropology; Human osteology, blood, hair, other body fluids as tools for forensic study; forensic science and criminology; identification of human remains from forensic input; forensic anthropology and genetics; national security and forensic anthropology; human variation and forensic anthropology; medicine and forensic anthropology; introduction to forensic sciences: field methods, postmortem interval and taphonomy, laboratory analysis, results presentation, ethics and laws; applications of forensic anthropology (Crime detection, DNA analysis etc); practicals; attachment; human-population biology and forensic anthropology and case studies.

NAF 408: Archaeological Conservation

The concept of archaeological conservation; bio-deterioration; the framework of archaeological conservation in Africa; agents of deterioration and conservation; general techniques of conservation; organic materials; siliceous and related materials; metals.

NAF 409: Museum and Heritage Management

Definitions and classifications of museums and heritage organizations; history and philosophy of museums, galleries and heritage organizations; their roles and functions including: stewardship, conservation, access, interpretation and education; Theoretical debates; museum systems globally and factors that have affected the development of museums, galleries and heritage organization in Africa generally and Kenya specifically; role of museums and heritage organizations in national development including roles in conflict resolution; management structures of different museums, collecting institutions and heritage organizations; International and national legal and regulatory frameworks for museums and heritage sector; role of stakeholders: community, governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, indigenous artists, and culture brokers; Field trip.

NAF 410: Anthropology of Aging

Conceptual understanding of aging and elderly people; aging, culture and society; experiences of aging where youthfulness is highly prized; ways of growing old; raising proportion of older people in a populations; age as a principle of social structure – honour, seniority, elder, advisor, custodian of community’s wisdom. Variation in the conception of live course: - birth, childhood, adulthood and old age; relations between generations – succession and hierarchy; aging and modernization; treatment of the aged in global perspective; case studies that highlight gerontology.

NAF 411: Anthropology of Poverty

Definitions of concepts, poverty and development; African poverty in development discourse; absolute poverty and relative poverty; the culture of poverty; the association between development, governance and poverty in Africa; famines and natural disasters and poverty in Africa; poverty and state; strategies of reducing poverty in Africa; gender issues and poverty reduction; capacity building and poverty reduction; social justice and poverty in Africa; national and international strategies and policies of poverty eradication (MDGs, Vision 2030 e.t.c); the role of applied anthropology in poverty reduction.

NAF 412: Anthropology of Performing Arts

Scope of performing arts; music, dance, drama, acrobatics and games; music: organization of music in African societies; sociocultural role and context of music; musical instruments – classification, diversity; music and art with particular reference to masks and other art objects used in dance; African music and the world. Drama: African drama and dance; traditional art and drama; play analysis and interpretation; dramatic construction; style, imagery, symbolism; problems of meanings; principles of production/directing of plays. Theatre arts – history, methods, tools and possibilities as media of communication and entertainment; dance: elements of African dance – movements, rhythm and effort; traditional dance and its link with folklore, music, poetry art and drama. Choreography – elements of dance theory; fundamentals of creative dance; dance expressions in selected African cultures and their historical and cultural backgrounds; performance. Modern trends in performing arts.

NAF 413: Universal Religions

Definition of concepts; monotheism, polytheism, atheism, theocentrism, centrism, theism, esoterism, and mysticism; Theories of religions; origins, spread and factors influencing the emergence and distribution of universal religions; classification of universal religions; near eastern religions: Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam; Asian religions: Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, Taoism and Confucianism

NAF 414: Ethnography of Social Movements and Conflict Management

Anthropological perspectives of social movements, classical and contemporary social movements; challenges in the analysis of social movements; strategies in the study of social movements; ethnographic methods and approaches to the study of social movements; social movements related to indigenous rights, environmentalism, refugees, gay and lesbian issues, biotechnology, new religions and globalization; conflicts arising out of social movements; the role of social movements in the production, reproduction and transformation of ideology, hegemony and political economy; neo-colonialism, imperialism, globalization, nationalism, racism, sexism, bureaucratic interactions, environmentalism, consumerism, migration, gentrification; cultural identity in separatist movements, conflict and conflict management arising out of social movements.

NAF 415: Human Genetics and Biochemical Anthropology

Fundamental genetic principles; physical basis of inheritance; chemical nature of gene structure of DNA; role of DNA in protein synthesis; genetic code; mendelian genetics; pedigree analysis; dominance relations; linkages and crossing over; sex linkage; dosage compensation. Genetic markers in blood: A1, A2, BO, MNSU, Rh blood groups and HLA systems. ABN secretions and Lewis antigens; haemoglobin variants; G-6PD deficiency; haptoglobins and transferins; dermatoglyphics: dermal ridge configuration on fingers and palms; classification and inheritance.

NAF 416: Anthropology of Communicable and Non communicable Diseases

Definition of concepts; non-communicable diseases (NCDs), communicable/infectious diseases; emerging and re-emerging diseases; Socio-cultural and behavioural aspects; epidemiology of communicable (e.g malaria, HIV/AIDS etc) and NCDs (e.g. Cardio-vascular diseases, cancer, obesity etc); anthropological perspectives on causes; prevention and control of communicable and NCDs. Strategies to control; social marketing, community intervention programs, home-based management; Health policy implication of emerging and re-emerging communicable and NCDs; the role of anthropology in management and control of communicable and NCDs.

NAF 417: Anthropology of Indigenous and Minority Communities

Concepts and definition; of Indigenous cultures, minority communities, identity; governance and rights; concepts of recognition, self determination; entitlement and development and the conflicts of Indigenous peoples in Africa; Indigenous diversity in

the early contact period; impact of colonization on Indigenous cultures; contemporary issues of politics, economic and social development; contemporary status of indigenous and minority communities; communities resource use; health; law; gender and environment from anthropological perspective; the history and culture of indigenous people, a multidimensional approach to research, interpretation of documentary sources, oral histories, maps, and photographs. Thematic issues of dispossession, adaptation, ethno genesis, changing gender roles, and division of labour; indigenous knowledge of land and sea, ethnobotany, ethno-ecology, indigenous epistemology on health and disease, the human-nature nexus, religion and spirituality amongst peoples with a direct, experiential relationship to the world; ethnography of indigenous traditions in Africa, America, Asia. Field trip

NAF 418: project Report

Field and/or library or laboratory research for the Project Report of between 15,000 and 30,000 words will be carried out during the vacation following the Third level of study. The Project Report will be typed and presented during the Fourth level of study.