

Indira Gandhi
National Open University
School of Social Sciences

Block

8

PROJECT WORK

5

Expert Committee

Prof. R.K. Pathak
Department of Anthropology
Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Professor P.Venkata Rao
Department of Anthropology
School of Social Sciences
University of Hyderabad
Andhra Pradesh

Prof. D. K. Behera
Head, Department of Anthropology
Sambalpur University, Odhisa

Dr. V. K. Kashyap
Chief Forensic Scientist
Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS)
Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

Mr. Viraf Mehta
Former Chief Executive
Partenrs in Change, New Delhi

Dr. Rajiv Dasgupta
Associate Professor
Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Academic assistance provided by Dr. N.K. Mungreiphy, Research Associate (DBT) for the Expert Committee Meeting.

Faculty of Anthropology SOSS, IGNOU

Dr. Rashmi Sinha, Reader
Discipline of Anthropology
IGNOU, New Delhi

Dr. Mitoo Das
Assistant Professor
Discipline of Anthropology
IGNOU, New Delhi

Dr. Rukshana Zaman
Assistant Professor
Discipline of Anthropology
IGNOU, New Delhi

Dr. P. Venkatramana
Assistant Professor
Discipline of Anthropology
IGNOU, New Delhi

Dr. K. Anil Kumar
Assistant Professor
Discipline of Anthropology
IGNOU, New Delhi

Programme Coordinator: Dr. Rashmi Sinha, SOSS, IGNOU, New Delhi

Course Coordinator: Dr. Mitoo Das, SOSS, IGNOU, New Delhi

Content Editor

Prof. P. Venkata Rao
Department of Anthropology
School of Social Sciences
University of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

Blocks Preparation Team

Block Introduction

Prof. P. Venkata Rao
Department of Anthropology
School of Social Sciences
University of Hyderabad
Andhra Pradesh

Project Work (Manual)

Dr. Mitoo Das
Faculty of Anthropology
School of Social Sciences
IGNOU, New Delhi

Authors are responsible for the academic content of this course as far as the copyright issues are concerned

Print Production

Mr. Manjit Singh
Section Officer (Pub.), SOSS, IGNOU, New Delhi

Cover Design

Dr. Mitoo Das, Asstt. Professor
Anthropology, SOSS, IGNOU

October, 2012

© Indira Gandhi National Open University, 2012

ISBN-978-81-266-6262-3

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced in any form, by mimeograph or any other means, without permission in writing from the Indira Gandhi National Open University.

Further information on Indira Gandhi National Open University courses may be obtained from the University's office at Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110 068.

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

Laser Typeset by : Tessa Media & Computers, C-206, A.FE.-II, Okhla, New Delhi

Printed at :

BLOCK 8 INTRODUCTION

All students of anthropology carry out research as part of their training and submit a fieldwork based dissertation for evaluation. Though it is essential for becoming an anthropologist, practicing anthropologists need to do more specialised project work. The aim of this project work for practicing anthropologists is to ensure more relevant practical experience. Hands-on experience related to the areas in which they want to pursue their career will provide an added advantage to practicing anthropologists. The project experience of practicing anthropology can be a stepping stone for a non-academic career. The candidates can highlight this experience as part of resume meant for potential employers and funding agencies.

In practicing anthropology, the objective of project work is to apply anthropological knowledge to problem solving, decision making, and policy formulation. The practitioner makes use of the anthropological training for the betterment of the conditions of people in specific domains. Practicing anthropology is operational under various arenas and settings. A practicing anthropologist can be an individual activist or advocacy campaigner, self employed person acting as consultant catering to the needs of clients, or an employee of governmental/ private/ non-governmental organisations. All these need a different kind of orientation. Thus, the possibilities for doing project work are manifold for a practicing anthropologist.

Practicing anthropology is action oriented and application oriented. But, it is important to keep in mind that theory and practice are closely connected. Theory without application is useless. But applications that do not lead to some generalisation or conceptualisation useful for future practitioners become redundant. The practicing anthropologist makes use of suitable research techniques he has learnt as part of her/his training. For example depending on the topic, the student can go for more participatory techniques like Participatory Rural Appraisal, Rapid Rural Appraisal, Focused Group Discussions etc. While carrying out the project work, the candidate should keep in mind the ethical issues s/he is already familiar with.

The practitioner may take up a project which will lead to positive action for people affected by wrong policies. S/He may undertake a more realistic assessment of the development needs and priorities of people and present them in coherent manner useful for policy makers, and administrators to act upon. The practicing anthropologist may take up work on specific problems according to the needs of the clients and suggest plausible solutions as a consultant. A student can take up project work in various areas such as agriculture, marketing, medical practices and interventions, rights issues, non-profit/non-governmental organisations, policy issues, social services, nutrition, genetic counseling, occupational ergonomics, designing products/ tools / machinery, preparation of interventional visual material, advocacy for indigenous knowledge/ rights, etc.

The instructions given in the project manual will help you to undertake the project work as per the requisite expectations.

PROJECT WORK

Contents

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Project Work
- 1.3 Report Writing
- 1.4 Methodologies in Practicing Anthropology
- 1.5 Types of Project Work
- 1.6 Selection of the Project Work Mentor
- 1.7 Structure of the Project Report
- 1.8 Presentation of References Cited
- 1.9 Project Work Submission
- 1.10 Criteria for Evaluation
- 1.11 General Instructions related to Project Work
- 1.12 Other Important Matter

Learning Objectives



This project work will help the learner to:

- hone research skills;
- use scientific methods of investigation for any application oriented research problem;
- build skills in analysing, writing and presenting;
- build the capability to make use of multi disciplinary methods and techniques; and
- understand diverse issues and problems of communities and societies in various areas.

Within this framework, this course enables the learner to:

- Identify appropriate research problem.
- Choose the area and population.
- Identify and use appropriate research methodology.
- Establish rapport in field area.
- Collect data by using primary and secondary source of data.
- Use specific data collection techniques appropriate for applied/ practicing anthropologists.
- Writing a report on the basis of the investigation and data collected. This should interpret the issue taken up anthropologically.
- In the report further, formulating a dummy plan/policy for action.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This final block of the course on *Practicing Anthropology* is a pragmatic component which we call the project work. You are allowed to expand this course specific project work into your full-fledged masters dissertation. In this manual we will provide you with instructions and ideas about how a project work for this course is to be conducted and its benefits. This project work is a one credit piece. This means a maximum of 30 hours can be allotted to your project work. These 30 hours may be divided into 3 hours per day to make it into a ten day venture or as the work demands.

Project work is a needed requisite in this course as the course itself is one which tries to bring forth the fact to the learners that anthropology is an applied science: a science, which can be put to practice. This project work will be a reflection of the methodologies and approaches learnt at the beginning and end of the course, in terms of applicability while the central lessons can act as examples or concerns where such application can be validated. Thus, after reading and understanding the lessons provided in the 7 Blocks, this final practical Block will assist and prepare you for possible career options in different fields requiring anthropological know how. The experiment in the form of this project should be based on concepts and aspects which can be associated to practicing and applied anthropology.

It is expected that you will decide on any topic or concern which can be researched anthropologically. For this you will among other things, begin with a study of any literature of relevance which will guide you to proceed further convincingly and systematically.

This project will allow you to take up issues and problems pertaining to areas which have been covered earlier in the various lessons and offer suggestions and solutions. You may also be creative and go beyond these lessons and take up topics of your own interest which can provide practicing anthropology to play a role. This will help you to garner your skills learnt through anthropological training and of course may even prepare yourself for professional assignments in the future. This trial project can actually act as a guide for your future, as a person responsible for bringing about changes in and for communities. In this whole process, you will have a mentor who will familiarise you with the processes and norms to be followed through the creation of a convincing and noteworthy project.

1.2 PROJECT WORK

Having briefed you about what the project work will entail broadly, let us now give a brief description of the meaning and purpose of the project work itself in this course. In anthropology, research is an intrinsic part to understand the subject better. It also fosters growth of the subject with newer insights into it. Practicing anthropology as a sub-discipline of anthropology goes a step further where anthropological knowledge itself becomes the act for improvement in society. This project work as mentioned above will assist the learner to practice the conduct of research in a way to bring about change in different areas of society. The fields may range from biological to social arenas which aspires and requires improvement and positive change. This project work may emerge as a model for projects which can be created for such real changes. Project work is nothing but an introduction to research and investigation.

Through research we look for and gain knowledge. And this we do through a methodical approach. Thus research is viewed as a logical and organised pursuit for pertinent data on any specific subject. How the project work will shape up finally will be dependent on how you look for and design knowledge. To select a topic, you may either opt for a theme or subject from either social anthropology or biological anthropology or a topic which has elements of both branches. This project work as stated earlier will play an important role in the development of your growth as an anthropologist. The fieldwork that you will conduct, with immense involvement and observation, will give you a deeper view into the issue itself and whatever it is connected to. It will also allow you a podium which can be used to garner your professional career. However in all this, you have to decide from the beginning, on what concern you want to work on and accordingly formulate hypotheses (if required). In this project work, though you will have a mentor who will guide and supervise you, but do remember, that the work will be your own idea and creation.

1.3 REPORT WRITING

The report you write is a documentation of the entire research process. Designing and finalising a project report entails a lot of effort. A project report is not achievable without the administration of pure research. To create a project report, one has to follow some vital steps. To begin with, you have to define the project that you want to carry out. A problem is to be taken up. The problem should be one which contains rationality and analytical meaning. The formulation of a well defined research problem surely helps in the solving of the problem itself from an operational view point. Another important step is the research design. Research designs are of different kinds. In this project work, your emphasis will have to be on applied or practicing anthropology, hence your design must suit your project. The universe and the unit of study should be clearly sought out. The objectives and aims of the research should be kept in mind and the issue to be investigated should be focused. This helps in achieving clear cut results. Each significant aspect you want to research should be described in operative terms in connection to the research project. The research plan should point out the methodology to be applied in solving the problem. Here in accurate information of the techniques to be used is to be given. Other things to be kept in mind are, a clear description of the population to be studied is to be provided, how the sample for study is to be identified, is to be indicated and statistical methods, if used for data processing, must be mentioned in the research plan. Apart from the descriptive parts, the analytical part of the report will give a clear idea about how you arrived at your conclusions and suggestions in logical manner.

1.4 METHODOLOGIES IN PRACTICING ANTHROPOLOGY

Broadly the project work involves identification of problem and contemplating a solution or remedial action. In practicing anthropology the methodologies centre on three concerns: collection of information, formulating policy or plans and putting them into action. It involves practices connected to creating and sharing information to solve any pragmatic issue. In this the practicing anthropologist might also have to play the role of an interventionist (say between the government

and the community), a policy researcher or an agent of change. In this project work, it is the collection of data and analysis and interpretation of a real problem is what we are looking for. In some cases, formulating a model of a plan, a scheme or a policy is what you will concentrate on. As far as action is concerned, since this is not a real scenario, and only a project, we are aware that action cannot be portrayed in your report. Thus the final part of your report if needed will contain the model plan/policy or an intervention which you will design which hopefully will be convincing enough to guide future action.

We all know by now, that information is collected through research. For this a problem will be identified through a hypothesis and information in practicing anthropology is gathered by means of interviews and focus group discussions or other relevant research techniques. The information which we deal with can range from raw data to general theory. Mostly, practicing anthropologists deal with information between these two poles. Through these methods of research we are able to move from observation, through various levels of abstraction, to more general theoretical statements. While the goal of practicing work is application of knowledge and not the production of theory, the patterns of research logic are similar to those used in theoretical pursuits.

Today practicing anthropologists are not just people who predict change but they are the ones who really act as participatory agents of change with their association and support of the community. Thus it promotes and enhances the ideas of participation and action. A multiplicity of new approaches to apply anthropological knowledge arose. They are action research: RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal) and PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal), participatory action research, participatory methods of interviewing, quantification, collaborative research, culture action, resource mapping, social mapping etc. Besides these the usual anthropological methods and techniques like observation, questionnaires, interviews, case studies, life histories, statistical analysis, etc. are also used.

To help you work better on your project work please read Unit 2 (*Approaches in Practicing Anthropology*) of Block 1 and Unit 1 (*Tools for Professional Practice*) of Block 7 carefully. Both chapters will guide you on these methodologies.

As for a practicing anthropologist, after collection of information and its interpretation, the next step is formulating or shaping an effective plan or a policy. You too as part of this project are encouraged to design a model of a plan or a policy. Since the main agenda of the practicing anthropologist is to try to bring about change in communities, this plan design will be a good way to test your abilities as a future practicing anthropologist. Formulating a plan is the goal setting and analysis step which formulates a guide for the action. However, as stated earlier if you plan to work on a project which does not allow the making of a model plan, this too is allowed.

1.5 TYPES OF PROJECT WORK

This project work should entail anthropological topics, themes or concerns which are appropriate to the course on *Practicing Anthropology*. We provide a list of descriptive topics which will give you an idea about the kind of topic you can think of and choose for your project. The list provided below is just examples. Your choice of topic should contain substantial space for originality and something

which can generate new knowledge or can prove useful to society. It is better if you think innovatively and visualise your own area of interest and topic beyond the given list. Some ideas that may help you decide on a topic related to Practicing Anthropology are listed here:

- Migration from Villages and Availability of Jobs in Urban Areas
- Union Bodies in Corporate Houses
- Consumer Attraction towards and Behaviour in Malls
- Cultural Understanding of Illness and its Significance in Delivering Remedies
- Study of T-shirts and their Different Sizes in any Shop
- Emergence of Small Exotic Eateries in Tourist Spots by Locals: Hope for a Better Living
- Investigation of Crime Scene with Forensic Tools
- Studying Couples opting for Genetic Counselling
- Infrastructure of Local Schools/ Colleges
- Facilities rendered by Primary Health Centres
- Understanding Genetic Epidemiology of a Local Group
- Earthquakes and People's Preparedness
- Rehabilitation of a Flood Effected Community
- Working towards Enhancing Tourism in own Locality
- Increase in Sexually Transmitted Diseases due to Unchecked Tourism
- Impact of Films/TV on Society
- Facebook Offerings and the Transformations on the Real and Virtual Youth
- Tobacco Smokers and Health Interventions
- ChildWorkers and Factory Hazards on them
- Changing Lifestyles and Utility of Kinanthropometry in Them
- Chair Making Factory and its Concerns in Designing
- Preparation of Working Plan for Welfare of an Identified Population
- An Assessment of User Friendliness (for Differently Abled) of Public Facilities
- Social Analysis of a Development Project/Programme
- Assessing and Reorienting Policy Interventions in Agriculture
- Social Inputs for Immunisation/Disease Control Programme
- Assessing Malnutrition in a Population and Preparing a Strategy to Deal with It
- Study of Communal Unrest and Preparing an Awareness Campaign
- Rights of a Selected Group and their Violation

The list provided above is to be taken as examples and you may think of similar themes. You can select one with which you are most comfortable with and relate to. This will help you increase your keenness to research and produce a highly creative and novel piece of work which will reflect your anthropological acumen.

This project work can be expanded by using it for the compulsory course on *Fieldwork and Dissertation* (MANP-001). 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, with one and a 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.

You need to complete this project work as part of your compulsory second year course MANI 003. Award of the degree is subject to the successful completion of your project work. 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. Keep both these things i.e., expected study hours and the expected length of your work in mind while choosing a topic.

1.6 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 and more specifically in applied or practicing anthropology with expertise in either from physical, social or both 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. A plan of the project work can also be discussed with the Course Coordinator at IGNOU, before commencing it.

On the envelope containing the research proposal, write on the top:

MAAN PROJECT PROPOSAL/SYNOPSIS (MANI- 003)

- 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 Conclusions
- ❖ A Model of Formulated Plan/ Policy (if your project demands it)
- ❖ The Tools like Questionnaires, Interview Guides etc. used in the Project Work
- ❖ References

1.8 PRESENTATION OF REFERENCES CITED

Studies and research on which your project work is based, which are data, ideas, quotations etc., should be acknowledged. This is to be done by citing the source used by you in the text and providing perfect information about it in the form of references. References help the reader to get a quick view to the inquiry on which your project is based. Citations always help in discerning sources of information, interpretations, theories and perceptions derived from others. It also assists the reader to analytically assess your work. Citations allow the reader to examine the precision of your quotations and also your comprehension of the materials.

In your first year project work for the course MANI-001, you were provided with a format of how to cite references. Below we provide you with the same list so as to create no ambiguity in its understanding.

- ❖ 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
- ❖ When the work is by three or more people use et al
... Bindon et al. (1991) discussed...

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. For example:

...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 publication 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' 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, modernization, 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.

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 web site, 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- 003) 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:

The Registrar (SED)

IGNOU, Maidan Garhi

New Delhi-110068

1.10 CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

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

Maximum Marks	100
Objectives, Hypotheses, and Research Methodology	25
Review of Literature	10
Data Analysis, Description, Model Plan for Action and Presentation	40
Overall Presentation	10
Bibliography/ References	10
Index	05

1.11 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATED TO THE PROJECT WORK

- The project work should be original. The medium of language to be used is English.
- Originality requires you to NOT copy or reproduce your work from other published or unpublished project work. Doing so would result in plagiarism and such work would be subject to cancellation.
- The research methodology adopted by you should be mentioned at the beginning of your work.
- Reference cited should be provided at the end.
- The length of the report may be about 10,000 words and should be typed in one and a half space.
- The project should depict an area map i.e. the area where you conduct your study.
- The project preferably should contain photographs. A couple of photographs should also depict you conducting research in the field.
- The report should finally be typed in A-4 size paper
- It should be submitted in spiral bound.
- The project report should categorically include the following:
 - Approved proforma for project proposal from mentor

- Project proposal
- Certificate of originality
- Project reports received otherwise will not be accepted.
- The project should be conducted as an individual and not as a group.

1.12 OTHER IMPORTANT MATTER

You must make sure that your project report contains the following:

- Approved proforma for the project proposal (Appendix I)
- Project proposal
- Certificate of originality (see Appendix IV)

Do note again:

- Please write **MAAN PROJECT REPORT (MANI 003)** on the top of the envelope.
- This will assist in categorising different project reports for separate courses.
- 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 correspondences, 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 003)

Enrollment Number:

Name and Address of the Student:

.....

.....

.....

Phone No.:

E Mail:

Programme Code: MAAN Course Code: MANI 003

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/Organisation:

Date:

Remuneration Bill for Guidance of Project Work

To
The Registrar (SED)
IGNOU, Maidan Garhi
New Delhi – 110 068

- 1. Programme Code: MAAN
- 2. Course Code:
- 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.