



WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

Under Graduate Curriculum for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree course in

ANTHROPOLOGY

w.e.f. 2017-18 academic year

COURSE STRUCTURE

Full Marks: 800 (Theoretical: 500, Practical: 300)

Part-I

Paper-I: Group-A Theory 50, Group-B Theory 50

Paper-II: Group-A Theory 50, Group-B Practical 50

Part-II

Paper-III: Group-A Theory 50, Group-B Theory 50

Paper-IV: Group-A Theory 50, Group-B Practical 50

Part-III

Paper-V: Group-A Theory 50, Group-B Theory 50

Paper-VI: Group-A Theory 50, Group-B Theory 50

Paper-VII: Practical 100

Paper-VIII: Practical 100

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The 13th E.C. Meeting
held on 21.03.17 had
approved it.

Registrar

West Bengal State University
Berunanpukuria, Malikapur
Barasat, North 24-Pgs. Kol-126.

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PART-I

PAPER I

GROUP A (THEORY)

50 MARKS

- I. i) Meaning and scope of anthropology, Fundamentals of anthropology — human evolution and human variation, branches of anthropology
- ii) Biological Anthropology: Meaning, aim and Scope;. Different branches and fields of study. Relationship of biological anthropology with: medical and health science, life science, earth science and environmental science.
- II. i) The biological basis of variation: Meiosis cell division – its significance; Identification and classification of human chromosomes, karyotype, Gametogenesis, DNA, RNA (basic structure, function, significance/ importance of studying DNA, RNA in anthropology); DNA structure and replication; RNA – mRNA, tRNA and rRNA; Protein synthesis; genes and alleles: basic concepts, structure and functions.
- ii) Mendel's Experiments: Monohybrid and Dihybrid cross; Principles of segregation and concept of 'dominant' and 'recessive', genotype and phenotype, homogyous and heterogyous, back cross and test cross; Principle of Independent assortment; Punnet squares.
- iii) Patterns of inheritance: Autosomal Dominant, Autosomal Resessive, X linked Dominant, X linked Recessive and Y linked inheritance in man.
- III. i) Primate: Definition and characteristics; Morphology and Evolutionary trends: brain and senses (viz., binocular and stereoscopic vision), limb and locomotion (viz., power and precision grip), teeth and diet, reproduction and infant care.
- ii) Classification of Primates with example and geographical distribution (Simpson); Concepts of strepsirrhini and haplorrhin (Szalay and Delson); Prosimii, Anthropeida, monkeys: platyrrhines and catarrhines, hylobates, pongids and hominids. Morphological characteristics of human, Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan and Gibbon with a comparative perspective.
- iii) Primate Behaviour: Mother-Infant relationship, Dominance hierarchy, Core area and Home range, Male-Female sexual bond, Grooming.
- IV. Human Skeletal anatomy and functional morphology of bones as parts of total skeleton: relevance of studying human anatomy in anthropology, classification of bones, their anatomical positions and functions; Skeletal modifications as a consequence of evolution – erect bipedalism, brain development and grips.



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GROUP B (THEORY)

50 MARKS

I. Fundamentals of Social-Cultural anthropology:

Meaning and definition, Distinctiveness (Holism, Participant Observation, Anthropological comparison, Cultural Relativism, cross-cultural Perspective); Concepts of the major subfields – economic anthropology, political anthropology, anthropology of religion, anthropology of education, psychological anthropology, rural and urban anthropology, Industrial anthropology, medical anthropology, ecological anthropology, cognitive anthropology, interpretative anthropology.

II. Relationship with major subjects of social sciences:

History, Political Science, Philosophy, Sociology, Education, Economics, Folklore.

III. Basic Concepts of Social-Cultural Anthropology (Brief notes on meaning, definition and salient features):

i) Society, Group, Community, Social institution, Social unit, Social association, Social fact, Social process, Socialization, Social system (Social structure and Social function), Social organization, Role and status.

ii) Culture: Definitions /concepts by Tylor, White, Kroeber, Bose, Geertz; Attributes of Culture: Culture is learned, shared, transmitted, adaptive, symbolic, dynamic; Norms, Values, Enculturation, Material culture, Culture-trait, Trait complex, Cultural diffusion, Culture area, Acculturation, Enculturation, Ethnocentrism, Syncretism, Cultural Pluralism, Historical Particularism, Cultural universal, Culture capital, World View.

iii) Ethnology & Ethnography; Synchronic & Diachronic; Etic & Emic view.

iv) Relationship of culture with Language, Civilization, Personality (a brief outline).

IV. Social Unit and Institution:

i) Family: Definition, types, basic structures & functions, changes due to industrialization & urbanization (with special reference to Indian context).

ii) Marriage: Definition, type, function, Preferential & Prescribed forms of marriage, ways of acquiring mates, Forms of marital transaction (Dowry, Bride price, presentation), Post marital residence, Divorce & Remarriage (With special reference to Indian context).

iii) Kinship: Concept & Definition of Kinship, Structure of kinship (Murdock), Function of kins in everyday life & ceremonial occasion (Avoidance, Joking, Couvade, Teknonymy) (With special reference to Indian context); Kinship system (Hawaiian, Eskimo, Sudanese, Iroquois, Crow-Omaha); Bengali Kinship system. Descent: Types & Functions: Unilateral, Bilateral & Double descent.

iv) Tribe: Definition and basic characteristic features; Elements of social organization (Moiety, Phratry, Lineage, Clan).



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PAPER II

GROUP-A (THEORY)

50 MARKS

- I. Archaeological Anthropology: Definitions of the terms Prehistory, Archaeology & Palaeoanthropology; Aim & Scope, Relevance of studying Prehistoric Archaeology & Palaeoanthropology; Palaeoanthropology as a multidisciplinary approach.
- II. Basic concepts: Tool, Artifact, Industry, Assemblage. Periodization in prehistory – a brief introduction to different cultural stages in pre-history and proto history (Three-age system: C. J. Thomsen, 1863); Concept of culture in Prehistory.
- III. Field Archaeology: Ideas of site survey and excavation, Different methods of exploration/site survey; Extensive and Intensive survey, Use of GIS (Geographical Information System), Different stages of excavation; pre excavation stage, actual phase of digging up, sondage or trial trench, horizontal excavation, vertical excavation, excavation of burial sites, recording of data, Differences between excavation and exploration.
- IV. Dating methods: Concept of chronology in prehistory; Relative and absolute methods of dating; Following dating methods are to be studied based on the following points: discovery, first use, datable materials, basic principles, precautions, advantages and disadvantages. Relative methods of dating: FUN estimation, stratigraphy Absolute methods of dating: Carbon-14, Potassium-Argon (K/Ar), Dendrochronology, Differences between Absolute and Relative methods of dating.
- V. Palaeo-environment: Concept of Geochronology, Geological Time scale; eras, periods, epochs, Environmental background of Quarternary period, Basal pliestocene, Villafranchian, Causes of Ice age, Climatic fluctuation during Pliestocene period in Europe, Africa and India, Glacial and Pluvial zones, Stratigraphic evidences of Pliestocene period for reconstruction of palaeoenvironment: Moraine, Glacio-fluvial deposits, River terraces, U-Shaped Valley, Loess, Gravel and silt deposition, Palaeontological evidences, Importance of study palaeo-environment in Palaeoanthropology and prehistory, Holocene period ; climatic stabilization.

GROUP-B (PRACTICAL)

50 MARKS

- I. Identification of Human cranium; its different views: *norma verticalis*, *norma lateralis*, *norma occipitalis*, *norma basalis*, *norma frontalis*; Identification of Frontal bone, Parietal bone, Temporal bone, Occipital bone, Maxilla bone, Zygomatic bone, Ethmoid bone, Sphenoid bone and Mandible (anatomical position, side and sex determination, where applicable); Sex determination of human skull. (5 marks)
- II. Identification of Human post-cranial bones- first and second cervical vertebrae, typical-cervical vertebra, thoracic vertebra, and lumbar vertebra, Sacrum, coccyx, clavicle, Scapula,



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Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Pelvis, Femur, Tibia, Fibula (anatomical position, side and sex determination, where applicable, where applicable). Hand and foot skeleton, sex determination of human pelvis. (5 marks)

- III. Identification of Human permanent teeth (typology and characteristic features). (5 marks)
- IV. Identification of crania of Anthropoid apes (Original/ cast/ photographs may be utilized): Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orang Utan and Gibbon. (5 marks)

V. Osteometry: Direct measurements on at least 3 long bones of each type: Maximum length, transverse diameter of the shaft, least circumference of the shaft, caliber index: Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Femur, Tibia, Fibula. (5 marks)

VI. Anthroposcopy:
Assessment of Skin Colour: exposed (forehead) and unexposed (inner surface of the upper arm). Head Hair: form, colour, texture, quantity, whorl (number and type), hair limit. Facial Hair: Beard and Moustache. Nose: depression of the nasal root, height of the nasal bridge, nasal profile, tip of the nose, inclination of the septum, nasal wings. Ear: size, shape, Ear lobe: size, form and attachment, hypertrichosis of Ear. (5 marks)

VII. Laboratory Note Book (Duly signed by concerned teachers) (10marks)

VIII. Viva-Voce (10 marks)

PART II

PAPER III

GROUP-A (THEORY)

50 MARKS

- I. Exceptions to Mendelian inheritance; Concepts with examples of intermediate expression, Linkage, co-dominance, multiple alleles, penetrance, pleiotropy, sex-limited and sex-controlled traits.
- II. Inheritance of complex traits: continuous and discontinuous traits, qualitative and quantitative traits, Examples of polygenic and multifactorial inheritance in Man - Stature, skin pigmentation, dermatoglyphics, Blood pressure.
- III. Concepts and theories of organic evolution: Lamarkism and Neo-Lamarkism; Darwin and principles of Natural Selection, Directional, Stabilizing and Diversifying selection; Neo-Darwinism and Modern synthesis. Evidences of organic evolution – morphological, anatomical, vestigial, embryological, palaeontological, physiological, biochemical, genetical.



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- IV. The origin of species- species and speciation; Morphological, Genetic, Biological and Evolutionary species concepts; Polytypic, Allopatric, Parapatric and Sympatric speciation; Isolation: geographical, temporal and reproductive; Convergence, Divergence, Parallelism, Adaptive radiation, Irreversibility; Cope's rule and Dollo's rule; Extinction.
- V. Human evolution- Primate evolutionary history: Concepts in evolutionary studies- Taxonomy; homology and homoplasy; Primitive and derived traits; Approaches of classification- phenetics and cladistics; Geological time scale; Gradualism and Punctuated equilibrium; Micro and Macro- evolution; Meaning of genus and species.

GROUP: B THEORY

50 MARKS

- I. The Fossil Primates and background of human evolution:
 - i) Emergence of Primates: Paleocene epoch and continental drift (features in brief), Eocene Prosimians- *Adapidae*,
 - ii) Oligocene Anthropoids: *Parapithecidae*, *Aegyptopithecus*; Miocene apes: *Proconsul*, *Dryopithecus*, *Sivapithecus*, *Kenyapithecus*; Outline of the Pongid - Homonid splits, Major hypothetical lines of Primate evolution from *Parapithecidae* to *Australopithecinae*.
- II. The first Hominids-, *Australopithecus* and evolution of bipedal locomotion, Gracile Types (*A. afarencis*, *A. africanus*) Robust types (*A. robustus*, *A. boisei*),
- III. Emergence of Genus *Homo* and the origin of culture: Human's capacity for culture; Evolution of Typo-technology of Prehistoric Tools, Bio-cultural evolution of Man and the process of Hominization: expansion of the brain, reduction of the face, teeth and jaws; Early Homo: *Homo habilis* and *Homo rudolfensis*, Oldwan culture.
- IV. *Homo erectus* : *Homo erectus erectus*, *Homo erectus pekinensis*, Narmada Man; Lower palaeolithic culture: Pebble tool culture – Olduvai Gorge in Africa, Soan culture in India, Acheulean culture in Europe – Abbevillian, Acheulean, Clactonian, Levalloisian, Madrasian and Narmada culture of India; Big game hunting, development of cooperation and language, use of fire.
- V. Emergence of *Homo sapiens* : Transitional phase – *Homo heidelbergensis*, *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*: Classic Neandertals (La-Chapelle-Aux – saints), Progressive Neandertals (Tabun); Neanderthals problem; Middle Palaeolithic culture (Mousterian culture) of Europe; Burials and concept of soul; Flake tool complex of India: Bellan Valley, Nevasa (Maharashtra), Narmada Valley (preceding section). Luni valley (Rajasthan)
- VI. Emergence of *Homo sapiens sapiens*: Single origin, multiregional and intermediate theories of Human origins; Cro-Magnon, Grimaldi, Chancelade; Upper Palaeolithic Culture: The last Ice age, Advanced Hunter gatherer, Evolution of Blade and Burin technology, Use of bone tools; Upper Palaeolithic culture of Central and Western Europe: Chattelperronian,



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Perigordian, Aurignacian, Gravettian, Solutrean, Magdalenian; Emergence and development of art: cave art and home art (painting, engraving and sculpture); Upper Palaeolithic culture of India: Renigunta, Bhimbetka.

N.B. The above mentioned fossil evidences should be studied in the perspective of i) their chronology, environmental background, distribution, salient anatomical features, and phylogeny to understand the process of biological evolution. ii) stratigraphy, tool typology, technology, distribution, type site, chronology, Human responsible for the culture to understand the process of cultural evolution.

PAPER- IV

GROUP- A (THEORY)

50 MARKS

- I. Basic socio-cultural systems:
 - i) Economic system – basic concept, production (Foraging, pastoralism, horticulture and intensive agriculture), consumption, distribution (Reciprocity and Barter, Kula ring, Redistribution and Potlatch, Silent trade and market) market economy with special emphasis on pre-industrial society, medium of exchange.
 - ii) Political System – Basic concept, Types of political organization (Band, Tribe, Chiefdom, State). Concept and characteristics of Sanction and Primitive Law – Oath, Ordeal, Forms of punishment; Brief concepts of Warfare, Feud, Authority.
 - iii) Religious System – Basic Concept, Anthropological approach to the study of primitive religion; Animism, Animatism, Manaism, Totemism, Taboo, Ancestral Worship, Divination, Cult, Shamanism; Rituals, Rites of passage, Social control and religion, Magic and Religion.
- II. Culture and Ecology – Ecological Anthropology: basic concepts, relationship among ecology, technology and material culture; Elements of material culture of the following tribes: Chenchu, Toda, Santal, Garo.
- III. Social organization of the following tribes (Chenchu, Toda, Santal, Garo)

GROUP-B (PRACTICAL)

50 MARKS

- I. Identification of Fossils (Cast/ Photographs may be used): Fossil Apes- *Parapithecus* mandible, *Dryopithecus* mandible, *Sivapithecus*; Fossil Protohominids – *Australopithecus africanus* or *afarensis*; Hominids – *Homo erectus* (Java and Peking man); Neanderthal (La-Chapella-aux-saints), *Homo sapiens sapiens*- Cro Magnon. (5 marks)
- II. Craniometry: Direct measurements only; on at least 5 human skulls (10 marks)
 - i) Linear: Maximum Cranial Length, Maximum Cranial Breadth, morphological facial Height, Auriculo-Bregmatic Height, Bi-zygomatic diameter, Bi-gonial diameter,



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Palatal Length, Palatal Breadth, Nasal length, Nasal breadth, Orbital breadth, Orbital height, Least Frontal Breadth, Length of Occipital foramen, Breadth of Occipital foramen, Mandibular Length, Bi-condylar Breadth.

- ii) Indices (classification where applicable) : Cranial Index, Upper Facial Index, Nasal Index, Orbital Index, Jugo-Frontal Index.
- iii) Chord: Frontal chord, Parietal chord, Occipital chord.
- iv) Arc: Frontal Arc, Parietal Arc, Occipital Arc, Sagittal Cranial Arc, Maximum Horizontal Circumference.
- v) Angular: Facial profile angle, Nasal profile angle, alveolar profile angle, Frontal angle of schwalbe, Bregma angle of schwalbe, Lambda angle of schwalbe.

III. Archaeological Anthropology (10 marks)

- i) Procedure of drawing tool, Identification, Drawing and Labelling of Typo-technological features, cultural age, probable use and method of hafting of prehistoric tools.
Core Tools: Hand Axe, Cleaver, Chopper; Flake Tools: Scraper, Point; Blade Tools: Blade Knife, Blunted back Blade, Awl, Burin (at least two), Laurel Leaf point, willow leaf point; Bone Tools- Harpoons (Single barbed, Double barbed, Multi barbed), Baton, Spear and Dart thrower.
- ii) Microliths: Geometric (Lunate, Triangle, Trapeze), Non Geometric microliths.
- iii) Polished Tools: Celt, Shouldered Celt, Chisel, Hammer stone, Ring stone (At least two).
- iv) Potsherd: One potsherd of Neolithic period

N.B. In absence of original specimens, cast and photographs may be used.

- IV. Book review: Students should read a basic anthropological- monograph / book on Indian society thoroughly and learn the skill of reviewing a book. The student should submit a hard copy of the review, with full reference, duly signed by concerned teacher for evaluation (within 1000 words).

Suggested books: 1) Structure of Hindu Society – N. K. Bose; 2) Lodhas of West Bengal – P. K. Bhowmik; 3) The Totos – A. K. Das; 4) Indian Society – S.C Dube; 5) Caste, Class and Power – A. Beteille.

- V. Laboratory Note Book (Duly signed by concerned teachers). (10 marks)

- VI. Viva-Voce (10 marks)



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PART- III

PAPER- V

GROUP-A (THEORY)

50 MARKS

- I. i) Human Genetics: Definition, aims and application of Human Genetics and its relevance in anthropology; Anthropological genetics: its distinctive features, Challenges in studying Human Genetics.
ii) Methods of Human Genetics: Pedigree, Twin, cytogenetics, Population Genetics, biochemical and statistical genetics.
- II. Human genetic polymorphisms: ABO, Rh blood groups; Haemoglobins – HbS, HbE, HbD, Thalassemia.
- III. Chromosomal disorders: Chromosomal mutation and disorders; Causes - anaphase lagging and non-disjunction; genetic hazards of radiation and chemical mutagenesis; Chromosomal aberrations: structural (deletion, duplication, inversion, translocation), Numerical – aneuploidy and polyploidy (autosomal and sex-chromosomal); Causes and characteristics of Cri-du-chat, Patau, Edward, Down's, Turner and Klinefelter's syndromes.
- IV. Population Genetics: Concept of population, genotype- and allele frequencies; Principles, importance and applications of Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (with mathematical derivation); Factors responsible for changes in allele frequencies (mutation, gene flow, hybridization, random genetic drift, selection).
- V. Sources of variability: Genetic recombination- segregation and crossing over, Mutation, Genetic drift, Gene flow, Crossing over and recombination; Human population variation: different approaches of classifying human population – typological, populational and clinal; Local, Micro and Geographical race; Racial criteria: skin pigmentation, ABO blood group; Racial classification of Indian population: H.H. Risley, B.S. Guha and S.S. Sarkar; UNESCO statement on Race.
- VI. Concepts of environment, ecology and adaptation; Biological adaptation to extreme temperature and high altitude; Acclimatization.
- VII. Human Growth: definition and concepts of Growth, maturation and development; Biocultural understanding of human growth; Methods of studying Human Growth and Development: Cross-sectional and longitudinal; Growth curves: distance, velocity and acceleration; Stages of growth: prenatal and post natal; Growth spurt, Catch-up growth.
- VIII. Applied biological anthropology (basic concepts, scopes and objectives): Community nutrition and nutritional anthropometry (nutritional status: over- and under nutrition), anthropological epidemiology, bio-medical anthropology, Genetic counseling, forensic anthropology.



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GROUP-B (THEORY)**50 MARKS**

Development of post Pleistocene cultures:

- I. Mesolithic culture: Post-Pleistocene environmental changes and cultural adaptation; Development of microlithic technology; Mesolithic culture of Europe: Kitchen-midden, Tardenoisian, Maglemosian, Natufian (Epipalaeolithic, beginning of Agriculture); Mesolithic culture of India: Bagor, Langhnaj, Adamgarh, Birbhanpur; Microlithic problem in India.
- II. Neolithic culture and emergence of village farming way of life: Neolithic revolution (V.G. Childe), domestication of plants and animals; Neolithic stone tool technology, pottery, habitation; Economic and social consequences of food production: settled life, population growth, craft specialization; Nuclear zone of food production: Near East and Southeast Asia; Neolithic culture of India: North India- Burzahom, South India – Sanganakallu, Tekkalkota; Eastern and North Eastern India – Assam - Deojali Hading; Bengal-Bihar-Orissa Culture complex.
- III. Chalcolithic Culture of India: brief introduction; Indus valley Civilization, Origin and development of Harappan civilization, geographical distribution, extent and settlement pattern, important excavated sites, town planning and architecture, economy, Harappan seal, socio-political and religious life; Its decline: various causes; Important Indian sites of Harappan civilization.
- IV. Beginning of Iron Age and second Urbanization: Brief outline of Iron age culture and second urbanization; Megalithic burials types: Menhirs, Alignments, Cairn circle, Dolmen, Umbrella Stone (Kodakkal), Hood Stone (Toppikkal), Cists, Rock cut caves; Living Megaliths of South India.

PAPER-VI**GROUP-A (THEORY)****50 MARKS**

- I. Indian Anthropology:
 - i) Growth and Development (Mentioning Phases or Stages); Major contributions of some Indian Anthropologists: S.C Roy, I Karve, DN Majumder, NK Bose, MN Srinivas, LP Vidyarthi, T.C. Das, P.K. Bhowmik.
 - ii) Village studies in India: Concepts (M.N. Srinivas, S. C. Dubey, Andre Beteille), features and types of village. Significance of village studies.
- II. Tribe: Classification of tribal population in India on the basis of Geographical distribution, Language and Economy.
- III. Caste system: Concept of caste, definition; Traditional Characteristic features of Caste System; Changes in Caste System in India; Brief concept of Jajmani system; Differences between caste and class.



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- IV. Social Change: Concept, Factors for social change in Indian Society; Concepts related to Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Universalization and Parochialization, Industrialization, Urbanization.
- V. Theoretical Explanations of Culture: Brief Concept. 19th Century Classical Evolutionism – Tylor & Morgan; Neo Evolutionism -White & Steward; Diffusionism – German, British & American Schools; Historical Particularism and Cultural Relativism (Boas); Functionalism- Malinowski; Structural-Functionalism – Radcliffe Brown; Structuralism – C. Levi- Strauss; Marx's ideas (Class & Class Conflict); Weber (Theory of Status).
- VI. Tribal Movements in India: Brief accounts of Santal rebellion, Birsa Movement, Tana Bhagat, Jharkhand movement.
- VII. Applied Anthropology:
- i) Applied, Action & Development Anthropology – Meaning, Definition and brief outline of historical developments.
 - ii) Tribal problems in India with special reference to Education, Health and Occupation; Role of anthropologists in tribal welfare. Constitutional definitions of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes, and provisions mentioned in 5th and 6th Schedule.
 - iii) Anthropology and Rural Development: Concept of rural development, role of anthropologists in rural development; Major tools used in rural development and management – PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal), RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal).
 - iv) Local Self Government: Three tier Panchayat system and other forms of local self Government [Municipality & Corporation – Constitutional provision (Chapter, Article & Related amendments), Tenure, Membership, electoral mechanism, functions; its importance as a decentralized unit].

GROUP- B (THEORY)**50 MARKS**

- I. Anthropological Field Work:
- i) Significance of Fieldwork in Anthropology; Fieldwork Tradition in Anthropology; Concepts of Methodology, Method and Technique.
 - ii) Stages of Fieldwork: Selection of problem, Preparation of fieldwork, Establishment of Rapport, Selection of Cultural Consultant (Informant).
 - iii) Types of data: Primary and Secondary, Qualitative and Quantitative; Means of data Collection: Observation, Case Study, Interview, Genealogy, Schedule and Questionnaire.
 - iv) Analysis of data: Qualitative & Quantitative; Writing field report (Ethnography);
 - v) Ethics in Anthropological Research.



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II. Basic Statistics:

Nature of data: Quantitative and Qualitative, Discrete and Continuous variables; Data distribution: normal and others; Tabulation of data; Frequency distribution, Class interval and Class limit, Cumulative and relative frequencies; Graphical representations; Measurements of Central tendency (Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode) and Dispersion (Range, Variance, SD and SE of Mean); Test of significance (Chi-square and students' t-test).

PAPER- VII (PRACTICAL)
100 MARKS

- I. Anthropometry : (20 marks)
- Linear: Maximum head length, Maximum head breadth, Least frontal diameter, Bi-zygomatic diameter, Bi-gonial diameter, Morphological facial height, Morphological superior facial height, Nasal length, Nasal breadth, Nasal depth, Height vertex, Height acromion, Height radiale, Sitting height vertex, Bi-acromian diameter, Hand length, Hand breadth, Foot length, Foot breadth, Body weight.
 - Circumference: Head circumference, MUAC, Minimum waist, Maximum hip, Calf circumferences.
 - Skinfold measurements: Biceps, triceps, medial-calf.
 - Indices: (classification where applicable): Cephalic Index, Morphological facial Index, Morphological Upper facial Index, Nasal Index, Jugo-frontal Index, BMI, ponderal index.
- II. Dermatoglyphics : (10 marks)
- Finger dermatoglyphics: identification of pattern types- Arch (plain and tented), Loops (ulnar and radial), Whorls (true, twin loop, lateral pocket loop, central pocket loop) calculation of Pattern Intensity Index.
 - Palmar dermatoglyphics: identification of a,b,c,d,t triradii; tracing of A,B,C,D main line, Main line formula, draw and find out the value of atd angle.
- III. i) ABO and Rh(D) Blood grouping: by direct slide method (10 marks)
- i) PTC/ PTU tasting ability: only tasting ability (taster and non taster), following standard method. (5 marks)
- iii) Colour vision test: by Ishihara's chart. (5 marks)
- iv) Karyotyping: Methods/ Techniques used for karyotyping, Identification and arrangement of human chromosomes according to Denver system through photographs. (5 marks)
- v) Blood pressure : by standard non-invasive technique using sphygmomanometer. (5 marks)
- IV. Fieldwork: To be conducted in a field set up (local or outside) on one or more parameters mentioned under serial no 1-7 above. A brief project report of the study with computer based data representation and analysis, duly signed by concerned teachers, should be submitted during examination. The report should contain: Title, Introduction including literature review and objective, methodology, results, discussion and conclusion, acknowledgements and reference (up to 5000 words). (20 marks)
- V. Laboratory Note Book. (10 marks)
- VI. Viva-Voce. (10 marks)



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PAPER-VIII (PRACTICAL)**100 MARKS****Group-A: Field work: Archaeological Anthropology****(20 marks)**

(Duration: 2-3 full days excluding journey period.)

Each student should undertake compulsory study on the geomorphological features (Use of Topographic maps/ GPS): River terraces, Exposed stratigraphic layers and measurements, river, hill, streams, soil types and other physical features of the area. Application of grid method using standard equipment. A field report including field diary duly forwarded by the teacher(s) to be submitted during practical examination for evaluation.

GROUP-B: FIELD WORK –Social Cultural Anthropology

Duration: 12-15 days (excluding journey periods)

(80 Marks)

Each student should undertake compulsory field training on any little known/ unknown community in any village or locality (tribal or multi caste village) in India.

Before proceeding to field work, at-least 30 class hours should be arranged for theoretical preparation and methodological issues on fieldwork.

Guidelines for the Field Report

- i) Introduction: Relevance, Genesis and tradition of Field work in Anthropology; Approaches to the preparation of present field work; Aim and Objectives of the present study; Means of data collection (as per theory syllabus).
- ii) General information of the study area
- iii) The village and the people (including their Demographic profile)
- iv) Some aspects of material culture
- v) Subsistence pattern and principal occupations with case studies
- vi) Some aspects of Social Organization
- vii) Political organization (both traditional and modern)
- viii) Life cycle rituals and ceremonies (with at least two case studies each): Birth, Childhood and adolescence, Marriage, Death
- ix) Rituals and festivals
- x) Impact of development/ Welfare programmes: Problems and approaches- economy, health, education, infrastructure etc

Bibliographic and / or Reference style: Any one standard form e.g., Chicago, APA, Harvard etc., to be followed uniformly throughout the report. Computer based data representation and analysis may be allowed.

Marks distribution for examination:

Written test based on the work	10 marks
Evaluation of Field Report	40 marks
Presentation (based on any one of the studied aspects)	10 marks
Viva-voce (Comprehensive)	20 marks



Handwritten signatures and dates: 3/3/17, 3/3/17, 3/3/17, 3/3/17, Allukheja 3/3/17