

# THE BURDWAN UNIVERSITY



**Under Graduate Curriculum for the B. Sc. (General)  
Degree Course  
in  
ANTHROPOLOGY  
(w.e.f- 2016-17 )**

## **COURSE STRUCTURE**

**Full Marks: 400 (Theoretical: 250, Practical: 150)**

**Part I- Theoretical- 100**

**Part-II- Theoretical- 100, Practical- 100**

**Part III- Theoretical- 65, Practical- 35**

### **Part-I**

**Paper I:**

**Full Marks 100**

#### **Section A: Introducing Anthropology (10 Lectures)**

**10**

- i) Anthropology: Definition, Objective, Aim & Scope
- ii) Major Branches of Anthropology—Biological, Social-Cultural, Archeological and Linguistic
- iii) Relation of Anthropology with other disciplines (e.g. Life-sciences, Art Science, Medical agronomics, etc.)
- iv) Uniqueness of Anthropology—Holism, Comparative Method, and Fieldwork
- v) Development of Anthropology: Worldwide and Indian Context
- vi) Applied and Action Anthropology

#### **Section B: Basics of Biological Anthropology (30 Lectures)**

**30**

- i) Biological Anthropology—Concept, Aim, Scope, Sub-Branches, Development of Biological anthropology
- ii) Cell—Definition, Type, Structure & Functions
- iii) Cell Division—Definition, Types, Mitosis, Meiosis, Gametogenesis: Oogenesis, Spermatogenesis
- iii) Morphological Features of Man (External and brief note on skeletal)
- iv) Evolutionary Changes in Human Skeleton and Human Morphology; Bipedalism and Erect Posture, Brain Development, Development of Grip.
- v) Theories of Human Evolution: Lamarckism, Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism, Synthetic Theory.
- vi) The Biological Basis of Inheritance— Human Chromosome; Structure and Shape, Normal Human Karyotype (Male and Female), Classification of Human Chromosome—Denver's system. Numerical Chromosomal Aberrations/Abnormalities (Causes and manifestation): Down's Syndrome, Turner's syndrome, Klienefelter's Syndrome.

- vii) Mendelian principles its explanation and application in man. Mendelian Inheritance in Man- autosomal dominant (namely-PTC), autosomal recessive (namely-albinism), sex chromosomal (X and Y chromosome)- X-linked dominant (namely-Vitamin-D resistance), X-linked recessive (namely-colour blindness). Polymorphic character in man (namely-ABO Blood group system.)

**Section C: Basic Concept in Archeological Anthropology (30 Lectures) 30**

- i) Archeological Anthropology—Definition, Aim and Scope, Significance, Relation between Archeological Anthropology and Palaeoanthropology.
- ii) Palaeo-environment: Concept of Geochronology, Geological Time scale, Eras, Periods, Epochs, Definition and environmental background of Quarternary period, Villafranchian, Pleistocene period in Europe, Glacial, Stadial and Pluvial zones, Importance of studying Pleistocene in Palaeo-anthropology and prehistory, Holocene Period.
- iii) Origin and Development of Culture: Bio-Cultural Interaction.

**Section D: Basic concepts of Social Cultural Anthropology (30 Lectures) 30**

- i) Social–Cultural Anthropology: Concept, Aim & Scope, Sub-branches, Relation with other Social Sciences, Social-Cultural Anthropology—British and American School.
- ii) Brief idea regarding—Society (concept, definitions, types), Group, Community, Association, Institution, Social Structure, Social Organization, Social System, Social Process, Social Interaction, Status and role , Social Stratification & Social Control.
- iii) Concept of Culture and its features, Cultural Universals, Transmission of Culture (Enculturation, Diffusion, Acculturation) Culture and Civilization.
- iv) Magic and Religion— Concept of Supernatural, Types of supernatural beliefs, Magico-religious specialist; Theories (Animism, Animatism, Totemism), Types of Religious practitioners, Concept of Taboo, Witchcraft and Sorcery.

**Part-II**

**Paper-II**

**Full Marks 100**

**Section A: Biological Anthropology: Primates and Fossil Man (35 Lectures) 35**

- i). Definition (Mivert) and general characteristic features of order Primates.
- ii). Classification of the order Primates –Simpson(1945) and modified by Simons (1971) with features and examples up to family.
- iii). Platyrrhine and Catarrhine monkeys- distribution, characteristics and differences
- iv). Anthropoid apes: Features, classification, distribution and social behavior of the anthropoid apes.
- v). Skeletal comparison of anthropoid apes with that of man.
- vi). Fossil Primates: Dryopithecus, Sivapithecus, Ramapithecus (only brief outline).
- vii). Earlier hominid-A. afarensis and A.africanus.
- viii). Emergence of genus Homo- H.habilis, H. erectus (Java and Peking variety).
- ix). Emergence of Archaic Homo sapiens- Neanderthal (Lachapelle-aux-saint and Tabun).

xi). Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens- Cro-Magnon.

**Section B: Archeological Anthropology (30 Lectures) 30**

- i) Concept of Culture in Prehistory—Three Age System.
- ii) Lithic Tools: Typological and Technological Development, Brief outline of Tool making techniques.
- iii) Culture of early man in Europe and Africa: Palaeolithic sites and their typo-technological features. Prehistoric culture of Africa: Olduvai Gorge.
- iv) Concept of Chronology in Archeology— Dating: Concept, Importance and Types (Relative and Absolute and their difference), Absolute—C-14, Dendrocronology; Relative—Stratigraphy, River –terrace.

**Section C: Social-Cultural Anthropology (35 Lectures) 35**

- i) Family: Concept, Definition Type, Basic Structure, Functions, Changes in Traditional Hindu Joint Family.
- ii) Marriage: Concept, Definition, Forms of Marriage, Function, Ways of acquiring mate, Rules of Marriage (Hypergamy, Hypogamy, Endogamy, Exogamy), Prescribed, Proscribed and Preferential marriage, Incest Prohibition, Marital Transaction, Post-marital Residence, Same sex marriage, System of Marriage—Alliance and Descent theory.
- iii) Kinship: Concept, Definition, Types of Kins, Significance of studying kinship.
- iv) Descent: Concept, Rules of Descent (Unilineal, Bilateral, Double, Ambilineal),
- v) Economic System: Concept, Subsistence Strategies—Hunting-gathering, Pastoralism, Horticulture, Shifting hill cultivation and Terrace cultivation, Settled Agriculture, Handicraft and labour.
- vi) Political system: Concept, Types of political organization (Band, Tribe, Chiefdom, State).

**Paper-III (Practical) Full Marks  
100**

**Paper IIIA: 50**

**I. CARNIOMETRY: (on three skulls) 5**

- i). Maximum cranial length
- ii). Maximum cranial breadth
- iii). Least Frontal breadth
- iv). Maximum bizygomatic breadth
- v). Nasal length
- vi). Nasal breadth
- vii). Superior Facial Length

**II. SOMATOMETRY: (on three subjects) 10**

Measurement on head and face (Cephalometry)

- i). Maximum head length
- ii). Maximum head breadth
- iii). Least frontal breadth

iv). Bi-zygomatic breadth	
v). Bi-gonial breadth	
vi). Nasal length	
vii). Nasal breadth	
viii). Nasal depth	
ix). Morphological superior facial length	
x). Morphological total facial length	
Measurements on trunk and limbs	
i). Height vertex	
ii). Height tragus	
iii). Height acromion	
iv). Height radiale	
v). Height stylion	
vi). Height dactylion	
vii). Sitting height Vertex	
viii). Bi-acromial diameter	
ix). Hand length	
x). Hand breadth	
xi). Foot length	
xii). Foot breadth	
xiii). Body weight	
<b>III. INDICES</b>	<b>5</b>
i). Cephalic index	
ii). Nasal index	
iii). Facial index	
iv). Jugo-frontal index	
v). Body mass index (BMI)	
<b>IV. GENETIC TESTS (On three subjects)</b>	<b>5</b>
i). PTC Test Testing	
ii) Blood group systems: ABO and Rh	
iii) Test for colour blindness	
<b>V. HUMAN SKELETON (Original or cast material)</b>	<b>15</b>
i) Identification of bones- Skull bones (Frontal, Parietal, Occipital, Temporal, Maxilla, Sphenoid, Zygoma, and Mandible). Long bones with side determination (Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Femur, Tibia), Scapula, Clavicle, Hip Bone.	
ii) Laboratory notebook	<b>5</b>
iii) Viva-voce	<b>5</b>
<b>Paper III B</b>	<b>50</b>
1. Procedure of drawing prehistoric tool, Drawing and labeling of Typo-technological features, Cultural age, Probable use, Method of hafting (Where Required) of prehistoric tools. Drawing of 1 core tool, 1 flake tool, 1 blade tool, 1 microblade and 1 polished tool	

in a laboratory note book in the laboratory.

**15**

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

**2. Metric analysis:**

**15**

Palaeolithic (Lower, Middle, Upper), Mesolithic and Neolithic tools (any one tool from each cultural age)

Comparative analyses of these tools both on the bases of their morphological attributes (e.g. shape, no. of primary and secondary flake scars, continuity of working edge, etc.) as well as their metric attributes ( length, breadth, cross sections, dorsal and ventral view)

**Laboratory Note Book**

**5**

**Viva-voce**

**5**

**Seminar Presentation and Writing of a Project: (1500 word limit)**

**10**

The topics will be introduced to the students with interesting overviews, so that they may relate the topic/s with everyday experience. According to individual interests the students may be clustered for taking separate classes on the topics selected. The groups may be given academic materials (books, papers from journal and / or web sites, or at least a collection of broad notes / materials etc) to study, discuss and prepare in groups. The student will present/ discuss the topic in group / in front of other students and teacher/s. The initial hand-out prepared by the student, the subsequent record of the interactive learning will be documented in the report to be submitted in final examination. The report may be given as a collection of pages, reference with proper guidance.

**Any one of the Following**

- Economic Anthropology
- Peasant/Tribal/Village Society and Culture,
- Education and Anthropology
- Aging and Anthropology
- Anthropology of Food /Taste
- Gender and Anthropology
- Material Culture
- Health Services and role of anthropology: may include any of combination of issues like 'Substance' use, HIV/AIDS, TB, Thalassaemia and other communicable, Cancer and other non-communicable diseases
- Anthropology and Development
- Ecology and Anthropology

### Part-III

**Paper IV**  
**100**

**Full Marks**

**Biological Anthropology (10 Lectures):**

**15**

- i). Forensic anthropology: Personal identification from blood groups and Dermatoglyphics. Paternity diagnosis (brief outline),
- ii). Genetic counselling: definition, aim and methods. Genetic counselling for thalassemia and haemophilia.
- iii). Statistics: Measure of central tendency- mean, median, mode, standard deviation, standard error of mean.

**Archaeological Anthropology (25 Lectures):**

**30**

**Prehistory of India (to be studied on a regional basis)**

A brief history of Indian prehistory. Study of prehistoric cultures from the earliest evidences up to the beginning of historical times on a regional basis.

- i). Palaeolithic India: brief outlines of the following regional cultures – Sohan river valley, Narmada valley.
- ii). Mesolithic India: brief outlines of the following regional cultures- Langhanz and Birbhanpur .
- iii). Neolithic cultures of India: brief outlines of the following regional cultures: Burzham and Bengal-Bihar-Orissa complex.

**Social and Cultural Anthropology (20 Lectures):**

**20**

**Backward Communities in India and Development**

- i) Definition and characteristics of tribes and tribal societies
- ii) Social organization of Indian tribes viz Santal, Munda, Oroan, Toda, Garo Andamaneese.
- iii) Indian tribes: an outline of anthropological studies, distribution according to linguistic groups, economy, geographical region. Sectors, Problems, plans and agencies of development, welfare of the tribes, S.C. and O.B.C. in India, Constitutional provisions and safeguards of the S.C., S.T. and O.B.C.

**PAPER IVB (PRACTICAL):**

**35**

**TRAINING IN FIELDWORK**

Each student should undertake compulsory field training on any known community in any village or locality (tribal or multi caste) in India. Duration: Not less than 5 days and not more than 7 days (excluding journey) before proceeding to field work at-least 5 lectures should be arranged for theoretical preparation and methodological issues on fieldwork. As methodological issues during the field work are prime and very important, following points should be well acquainted with the students before proceeding fieldwork. Ethnography / Fieldwork: Emic and Etic view, Synchronic and Diachronic study, Qualification etc.) Methodology, Methods & Techniques , Selection of the

locality/ people/ problem (Sampling/ Selection: Random, Purposive etc), contact making, rapport establishment, key informant Data Collection (Observation, Interview, Genealogy, Case Study, Narrative, Questionnaire, Schedule), Field notes, Analysis of data (Qualitative & Quantitative).

**Guidelines for the Field Report:**

- Importance of fieldwork in social - cultural anthropology
- Aim & Object of the study
- Methods and Techniques Adopted
- General information of the studied area
- The people and Demographic profile of the studied area
- Economic structure and principal occupation with a case study
- Some aspects of Social Organization:-  
 Life cycle rituals (any one): Birth (perception, rituals and ceremonies), Marriage (perception, premarital ceremonies, rituals, ceremonies, consummation of marriage, post-marital ceremonies), Death (perception, rituals and ceremonies). In each of life cycle ritual at least one case studies (male and female perspectives) is to be given and data to be taken on general/ natural events.
- Role of Panchayat (respective) in development measures

**References:**

Books, Journals, Newspapers, periodicals, Government Documents, Unpublished documents etc.

Surname, name, year of publication, Title of the Book, Place of Publication: Name of the publisher (printed material to be underlined),

Surname, name, year of publication, Title of the Article, Name of the Journal, Volume (No):

Page number

Book

Bhattacharya, D.K. 1979. *Old Stone Age Tools*. Calcutta: K. P. Bagchi & Company.

Journal Article

Author. Publication Year. Name of the Article, *Journal Name*, Vol (Issue): Page Numbers.

Marks distribution:

Question from methodology (Written) -	<b>5</b>
Evaluation of Field Report	<b>25</b>
Viva-voce	<b>5</b>

**List of Suggested Books**

**Social-Cultural Anthropology**

1. Ember, C., Ember, M. & P.N Peregrine. 2014. Anthropology. Delhi: Pearson.
2. Ember, C., Ember, M. & P.N Peregrine. 2014. Cultural Anthropology. Delhi: Pearson.
3. Ember, C., Ember, M. & P.N Peregrine. 2014. Human Evolution and Culture. Delhi: Pearson.
4. Haviland, W, Prins, H, B McBride and Walrath. 2013. Cultural Anthropology. The Human Challenge. USA: Wordsworth .

5. Scupin, R. 2011. *Cultural Anthropology: A Global Perspective*. Delhi: Pearson
6. Srivastava, A. R.N. *Essentials of Cultural Anthropology*. 2005. Prentice Hall of Private Ltd.: New Delhi.
7. Pandey and Upadhaya. 2002. *History of Anthropological Thoughts*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company .
8. Hasnain, Nadeem. *Indian Anthropology*. 2009. Palaka Prakashan: Delhi .
9. Vidyarthi, L. P. & Binay Kumar Rai. *The Tribal Culture of India*. Concept Publishing Company: New Delhi .
10. Ahuja, Ram. *Research Methods*. 2001. Rawat Publications: Jaipur & New Delhi .
11. Marvin Harris.1968. *Rise of Anthropological Theories: A History of theories of Culture*. Routledge and Kegan Paul .
12. Alan Barnard, 2000. *History and Theory in Anthropology*, University of Edinburgh, Paperback
13. M. N. Basu. 1975. *A Study on material Culture*. Calcutta: The World Press Private Limited.
14. LP Vidyarthi and Binay K Roy. 1977. *Tribal Culture in India*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
15. L. P. Vidyarthi and B.N. Sahay (eds), 2001, *Applied Anthropology and Development in India*, National Publishing House, New Delhi .
16. Nadeem Hasnain. 2005. *Tribal India*. Delhi: Palaka Prakashan .
17. Nadeem Hasnain. 2004. *India Society and Culture: Continuity and Change*. New Delhi: Jawahar Publisher and Distributors .
18. S.C. Dube. 1993. *Indian Society*. National Book Trust, New Delhi .

### **Physical Anthropology**

1. Shukla, B.R.K. & Rastogi. *An Introduction to Physical Anthropology & Human Genetics*. 5th ed. Palaka Prakashan
2. Das, B. M. *Outline of Physical Anthropology*. 2011. Kitab Mahal.
3. Srivastava, R. P. *Morphology of the Primates and Human Evolution*. 2009. PHI Learning Private Limited: New Delhi.
4. Ghosh, P. K. & Reita Ghosh. *An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. 1986. Department of Anthropology: University of Delhi
5. Tulika Sen.1994. *A Guide to Anthropometry*. Delhi: Friends Publications.
6. Dipak Mukherjee, Deviprasad Mukherjee and Premananda Bharati. 2009. *Laboratory Manual For Biological Anthropology*. Asian Books Pvt. Ltd

### **Archaeological Anthropology & Prehistory**

1. Fagan, Brian, M. *In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology*. 1991. Harper Collins Publishers.
2. Sankalia, H. D. *Prehistory of India*. 1977. Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. H.D. Sankalia. 1963. *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Bombay
4. H. D. Sankalia 1982. *Stone Tool Type and Technology*. Delhi, B.R.Publication
5. Bhattacharya, D. K. *Old Stone Age Tools*. 1979. K. P.Bagchi & Company, Calcutta
6. Bhattacharya, D. K. *Prehistoric Archaeology*. 1997. Hindustan Publishing Corporation (India): Jawahar Nagar, Delhi.
7. Bhattacharya, D. K. *An Outline if Indian Prehistoric*. 1996. Palaka Prakashan: Delhi
8. DK Bhattacharya. 1977. *Palaeolithic Europe*. Netherlands: Humanities Press.
9. D. K. Bhattacharya . 1978. *Emergence of Culture in Europe*, Delhi, B.R. Publication
10. H.D. Sankalia. 1964 *Stone Age Tools*. Poona: Deccan College