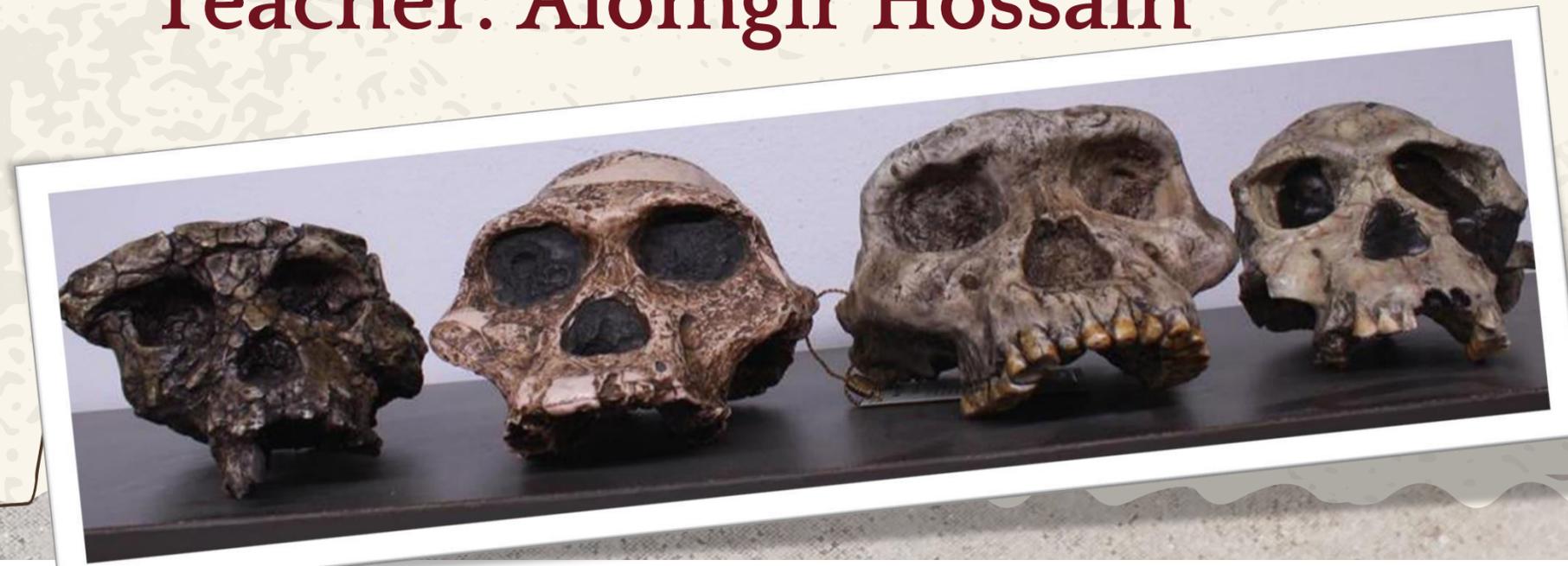




Anthropology

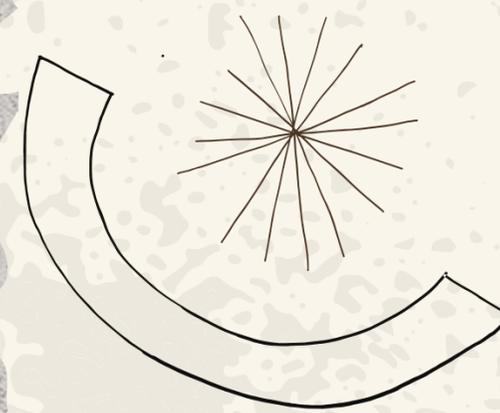
Teacher: Alomgir Hossain



University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal



Course Content
Introduction to Anthropology
Course Code: SOC 0314-2206



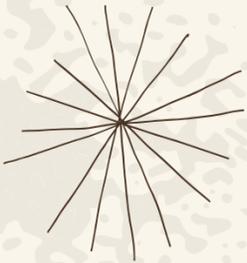
Prepared by:
Alomgir Hossain
Assistant Professor
Department of Social Science
University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal





Course Information

Course Name	Introduction to Anthropology
Course Code	SOC 0314-2206
Credit	03
Course Type	Ged
CIE	90
SEE	60
Exam Hour	03



Course Learning Outcome (CLO): After successful completion of the course students will be able to,



CLO 1	Understand the basic concepts and scope of anthropology	Remember Understand
CLO 2	Evaluate the history and development of anthropological thought	Analyze
CLO 3	Apply anthropological methods to study human societies.	Evaluate
CLO 4	Analyze the relationship between culture, society, and human behavior	Create





Assessment Pattern

Continuous Internal Evaluation(CIE 90)

Blooms Category	Test (Out of 45)	Assignment (15)	Quiz (15)	Co curricular Activities (15)
Remember	05		5	Attendance 15
Understand	05			
Apply	10			
Analysis	8	7	10	
Evaluate	7	8		
Create	10			



Semester End exam (SEE 60)

Blooms Category	Final
Remember	10
Understand	10
Apply	10
Analysis	10
Evaluate	10
Create	10



SL	Course Content	Hours	CLOs
1	Anthropology- Definition, Scope and Subject-matter of Anthropology, Cultural/Social Anthropology.	4	CLO1
2	Universality, Generality and Particularity, Mechanisms of Cultural change	4	CLO2
3	Anthropological Perspectives and Methods	3	CLO3
4	Social Organization-Family, Kinship, Descent, Marriage, Gender. Economic Organization- Hunting/Gathering, Pastoralism, Horticulture, Agriculture Production – Distribution, Religious theory, Property	6	CLO4



Course Plan Specific Content, CLOs, Teaching Learning and Assessment Strategy mapped with CLOs.

Week	Topics	Teaching Strategy	Learning	Assessment Strategy	Corresponding CLOs
1	Introductory class: Brief discussion on the total syllabus, Basic facts of Anthropology	Lecture, Oral Presentation			CLO1
2	Anthropology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions• Subject matter/ Scope	Lecture Present		Quiz, Written Exam	CLO1
3	Anthropology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relationship Anthropology and Sociology	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present		Quiz, Assignment, Written Exam	CLO1
4	Branches of Anthropology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biological• Cultural• Linguistics• Archaeology	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present		Written Exam	CLO1



5	Physical anthropology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions• Sub- field	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
6	Cultural anthropology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions• Sub-divisions	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz Written Exam	CLO2
7	Religious theory <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions• Various theory	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
8	Race theory <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition• Types• Racial identity of Bengali	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
9	Ethnicity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition• Ethnic groups	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
10	Cultural Particularity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition• Subjects• Comparison	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3





11	Descent <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition• Rules of Descent	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz test	CLO3
12	Property <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions• Types• Features	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
13	Cultural changes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions• Mechanism	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
14	Cultural changes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions• Mechanism	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
15	Cultural changes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions• Mechanism	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
16	Anthropological research methods <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Survey• Ethnography	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
17	Anthropological research methods <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Field work▪ Archaeology	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4





class start



Anthropology

"The English word 'Anthropology' is derived from the Greek words 'Anthrops' and 'Logia'. Where the word Anthropos means people, the word Logia means the study of Man.

"Anthropology is the study of man and his development: particularly it is the study of primitive societies and of previous civilizations..

"Anthropology is a comparative study of mankind particularly of biological and social development".

"Anthropology is the comparative study of mankind".

1st Week
Slide: 12-22



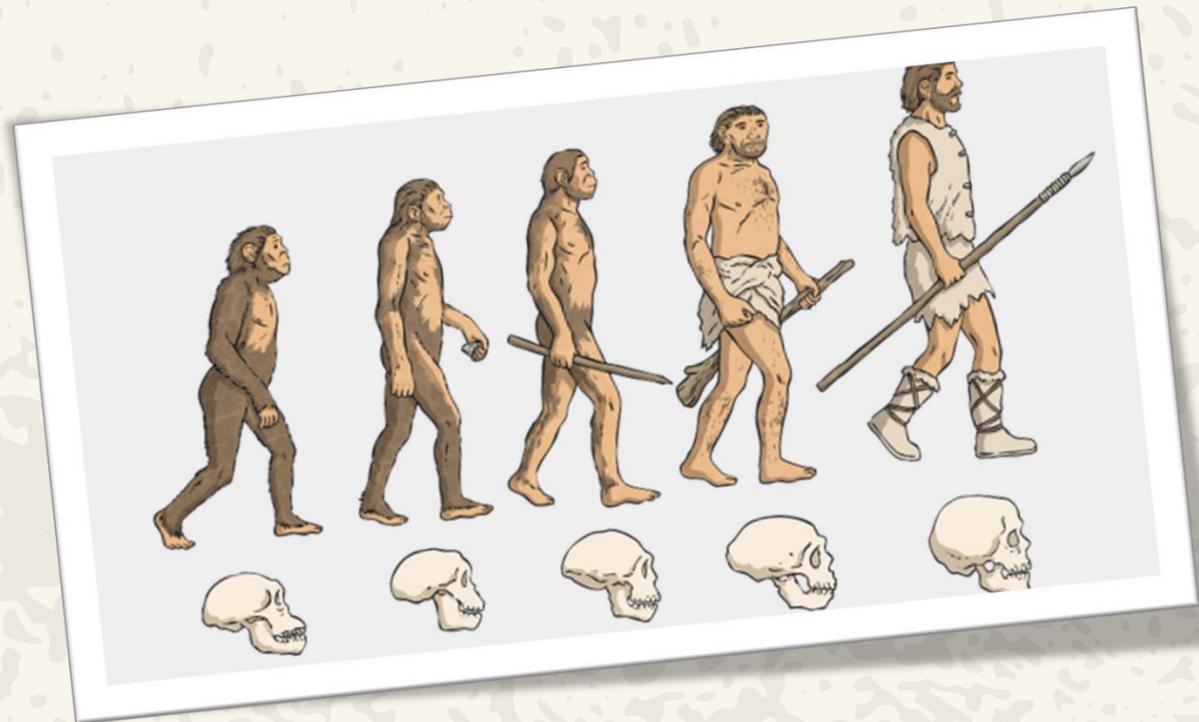
Scope



Discuss about

- **Human Evolution**
- **Human Body**
- **Human Culture**
- **Archeology**
- **Human Language**
- **Economic Activities**
- **Social Structure**
- **Heredity**
- **Kinship**

Human Evolution



Anthropology studies the origin and evolution of humans as a part of the biosphere and the diversity or race variety or nature of primitive and modern humans. In this case, anthropology takes the help of biology.

Human Biology

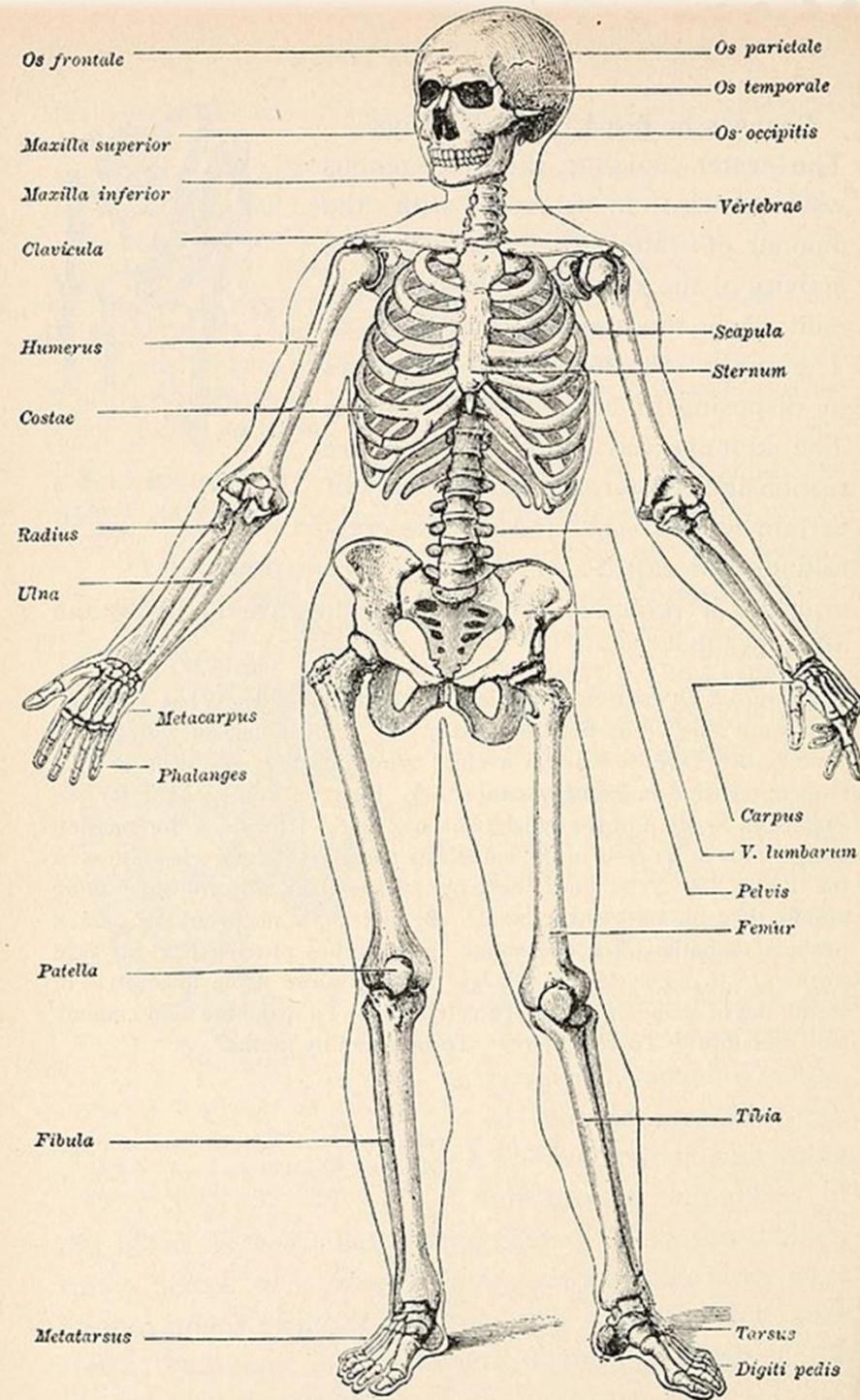


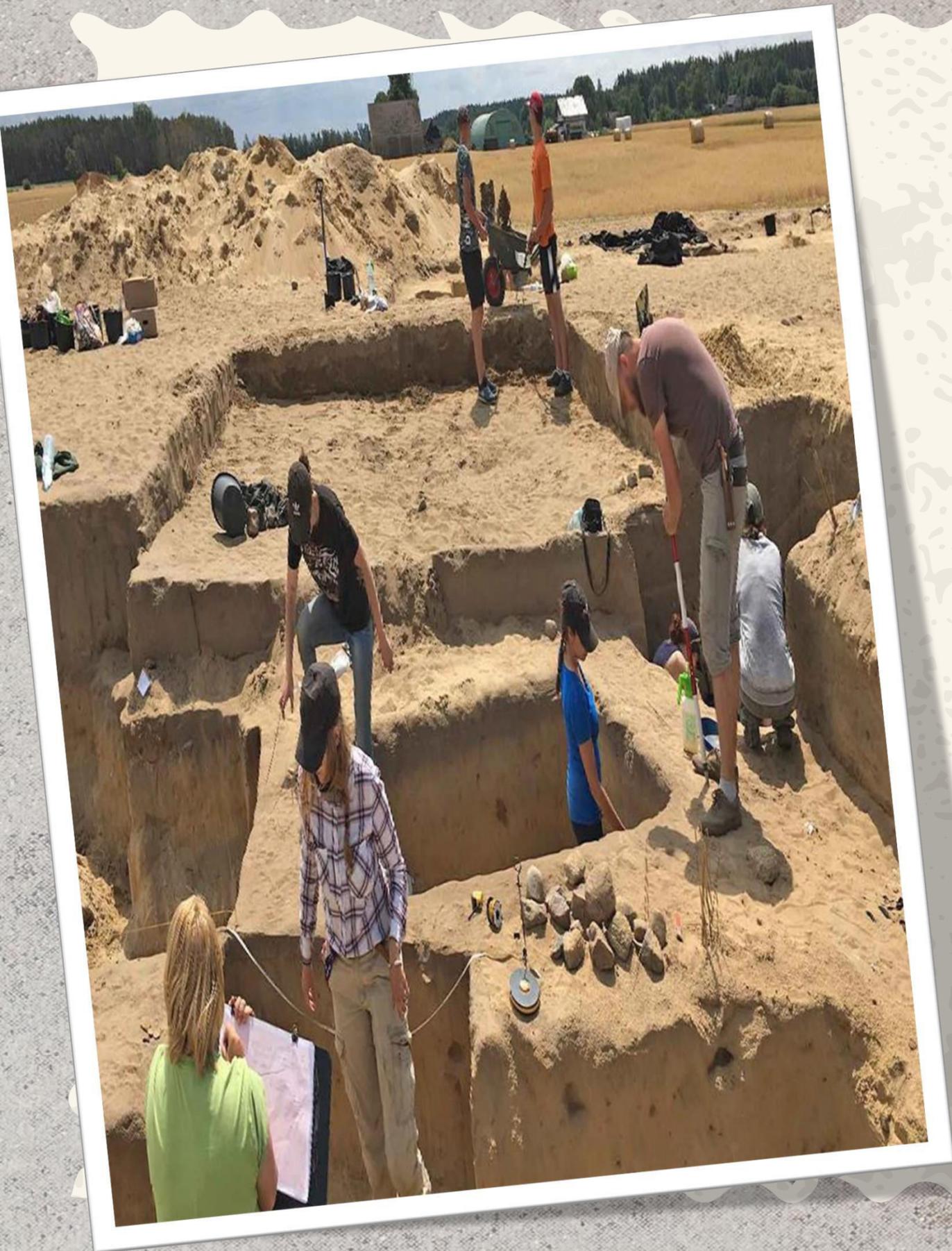
FIG. 28. — THE SKELETON.
28

Anthropology deals with the physical structure of humans. Discuss the structure, nature and course of change of various organs of the human body. Anthropology also studies various living and dead bodies..

Human Culture



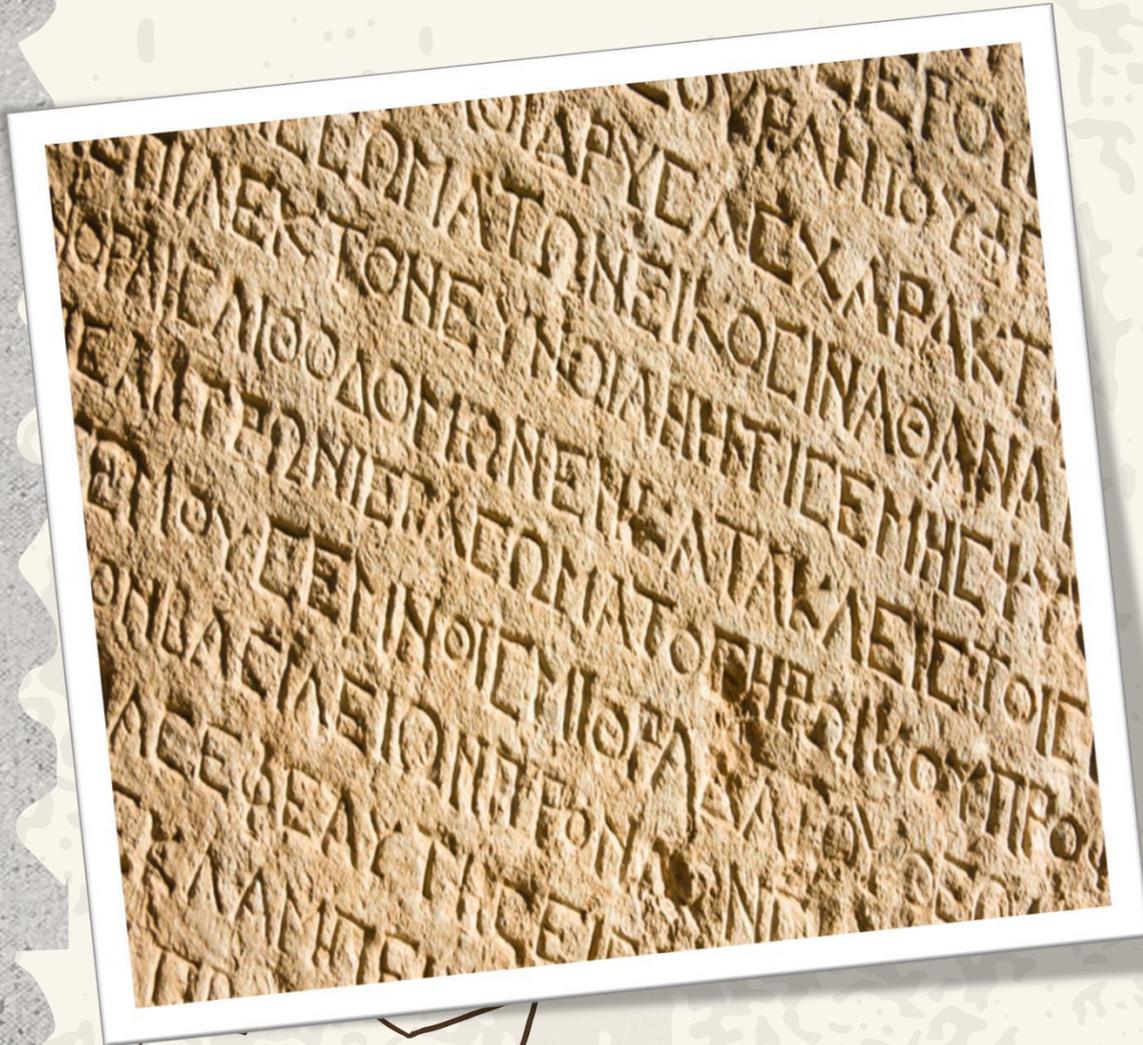
Anthropology deals with the origin and development of human culture, its varied forms and extent across eras and regions. Institutions of social organization, such as marriage, family, customs, property, inheritance, rituals, beliefs, religion, law, state, government, customs, ideals, values, etc.



Archeology

Archeology is the study of ancient animals and objects. About whom there is no written description. Archeology is the study of prehistoric humans and animals.

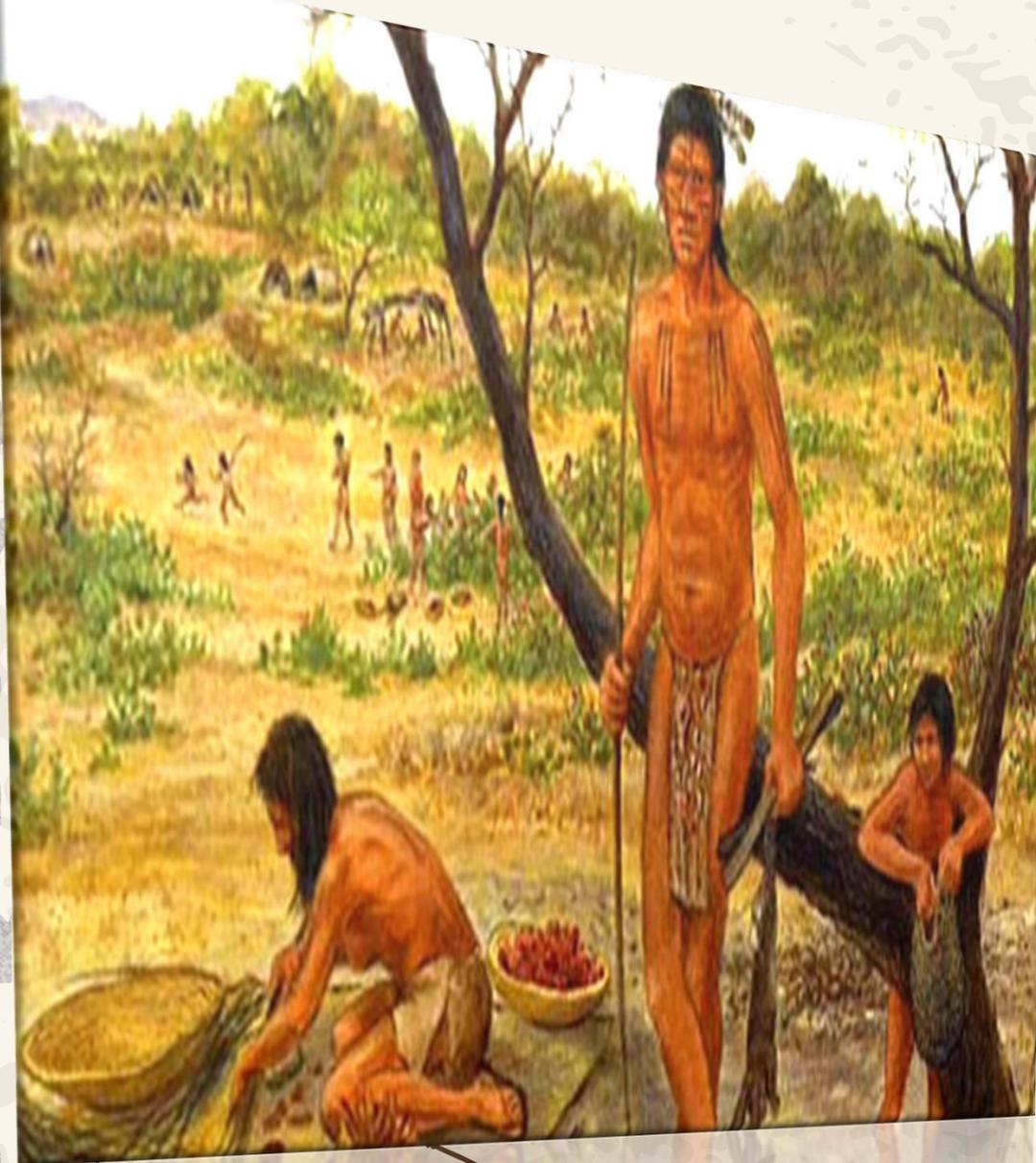
Human Language



Language is the only means of expression of human groups. Language is also the basic identity of any society. Linguistics also deals with the comparative study of languages of different human groups.

Economic Aspects

Anthropology is the complete science of human discussion. Various aspects of people's economic life are discussed. Wealth acquisition, production, distribution, exchange, consumption, savings, investment, property ownership, transfer are discussed.

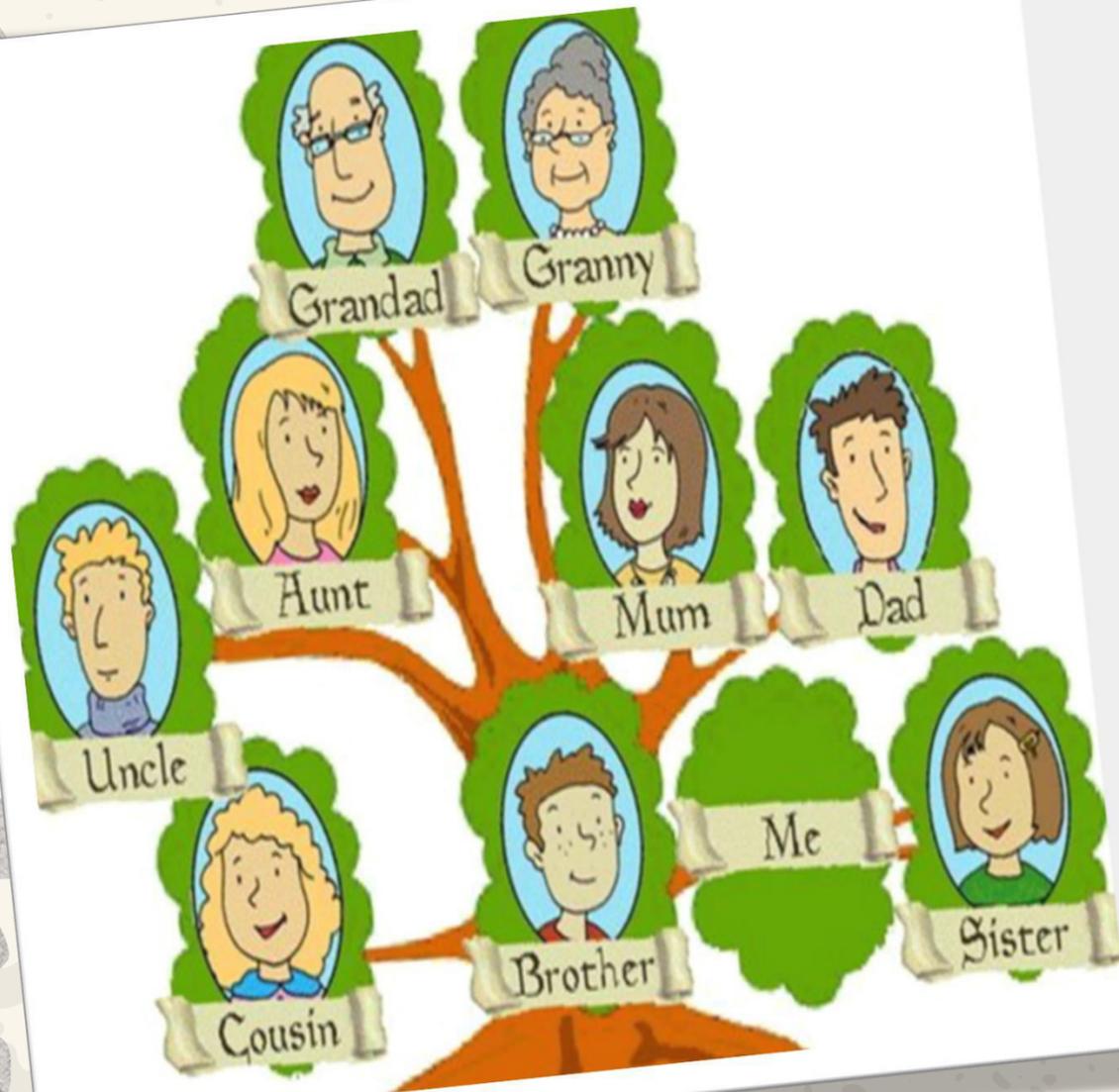


Social Structure

Since the scope of anthropology is wide, it has various branches. It discusses people in society. Therefore, in anthropology, various groups, organizations, social activities of society are discussed in.

Heredity

Discussions on human heredity, biological traits etc. are reviewed in anthropology. Also it is called anthropological genealogy. According to anthropology, man is a special part of the animal kingdom and it has reached the present stage in the course of life's evolution.



Kinship

Kinship is a central theme in anthropology and social organization. Blood ties, marriage and adoption play an important role in social relations. Kinship ties are of four types – hereditary (blood), marital, fictitious and customary.



Relations with Sociology



- ❖ Interdependence
- ❖ Same contents
- ❖ Research Work
- ❖ History and Culture
- ❖ Similar Objects
- ❖ Theoretical Relations

2nd Week
Slide: 23-29



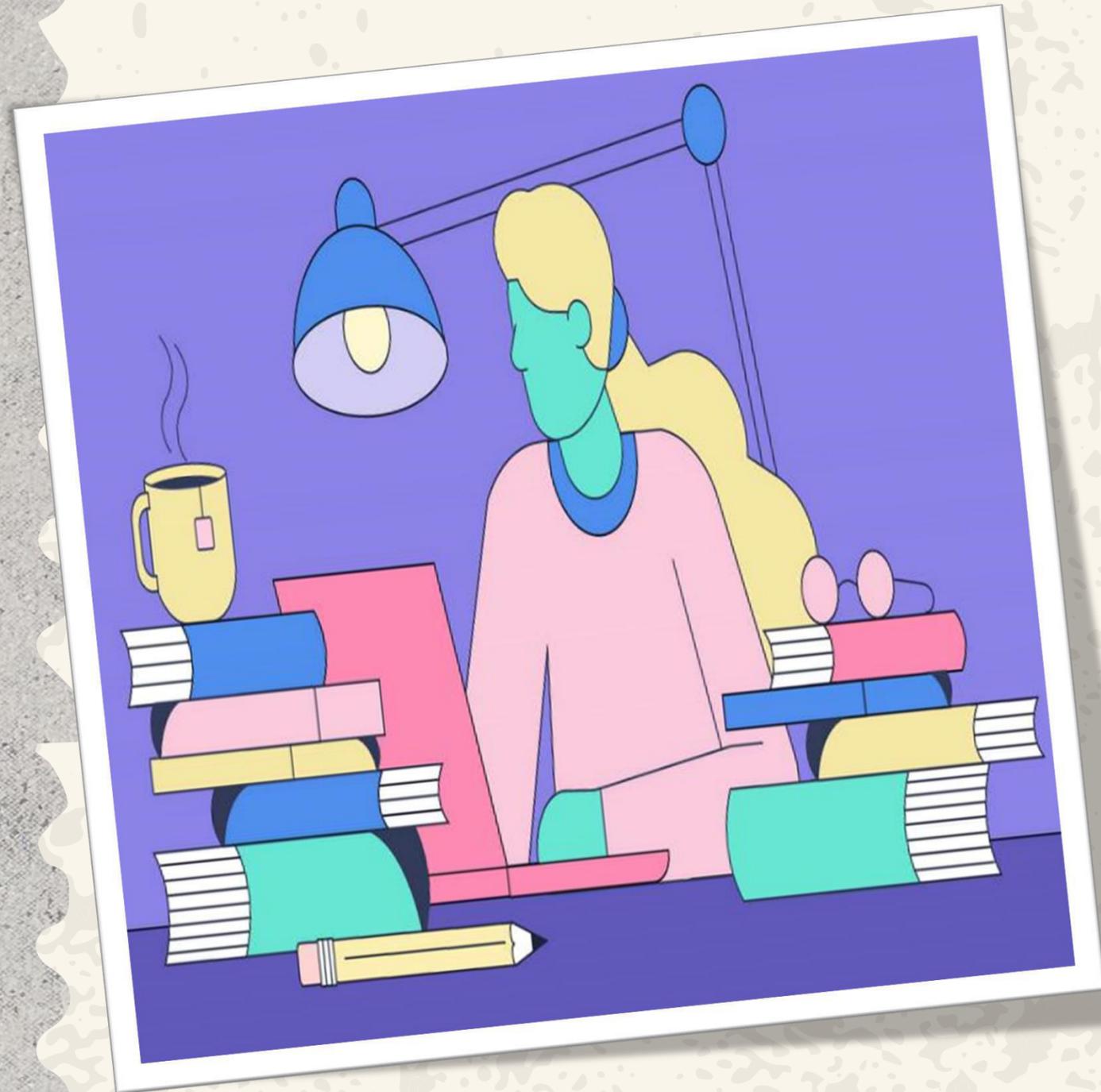
Interdependence

Sociologists read modern society to learn about the origin, role and development turn to anthropology. Anthropologists also take the general formula of the flow of social phenomena from sociology and apply it to the study of primitive society and culture. So here are two Science is interdependent.



Content

In particular, the content of cultural anthropology and sociology is in many respects the same. The main subject of cultural anthropology is the discussion of various social institutions, such as marriage, family, caste, religion, law, state, etc. Sociology has similar content. So there is similarity between the two in terms of content.



Research work

Relationships exist between both anthropology and sociology. If the cultural anthropologist wants to focus on research about modern society, he must draw on experience and research in sociology.



Primitive History and Culture

A review of the lifestyles of prehistoric people is often necessary to learn much about lifestyles. In this case, the help of anthropology is needed. So there is a relationship between anthropology and sociology.

In terms of objectives

One of the objectives of anthropology is the Study of behavior, culture and way of life of people. Sociology is also considered as one of the objectives of analyzing the way of life, biology of the people in the society.

Theoretical Relationship

There is a theoretical relationship between anthropology and sociology. The key fact to sociology and anthropology is people in the society.



BRANCHES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

The major branches of Anthropology:

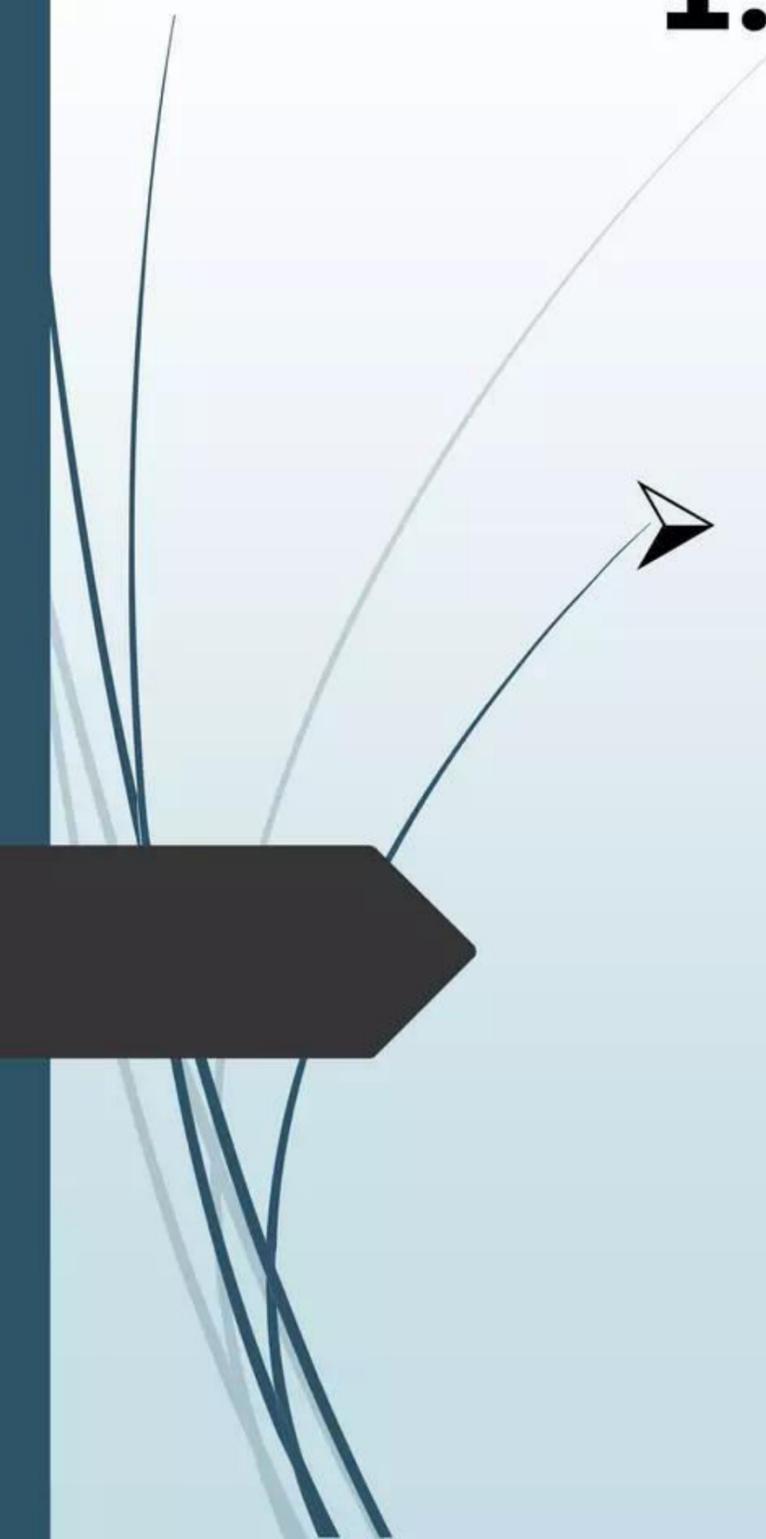
- Cultural
- Linguistic
- Biological
- Archaeology

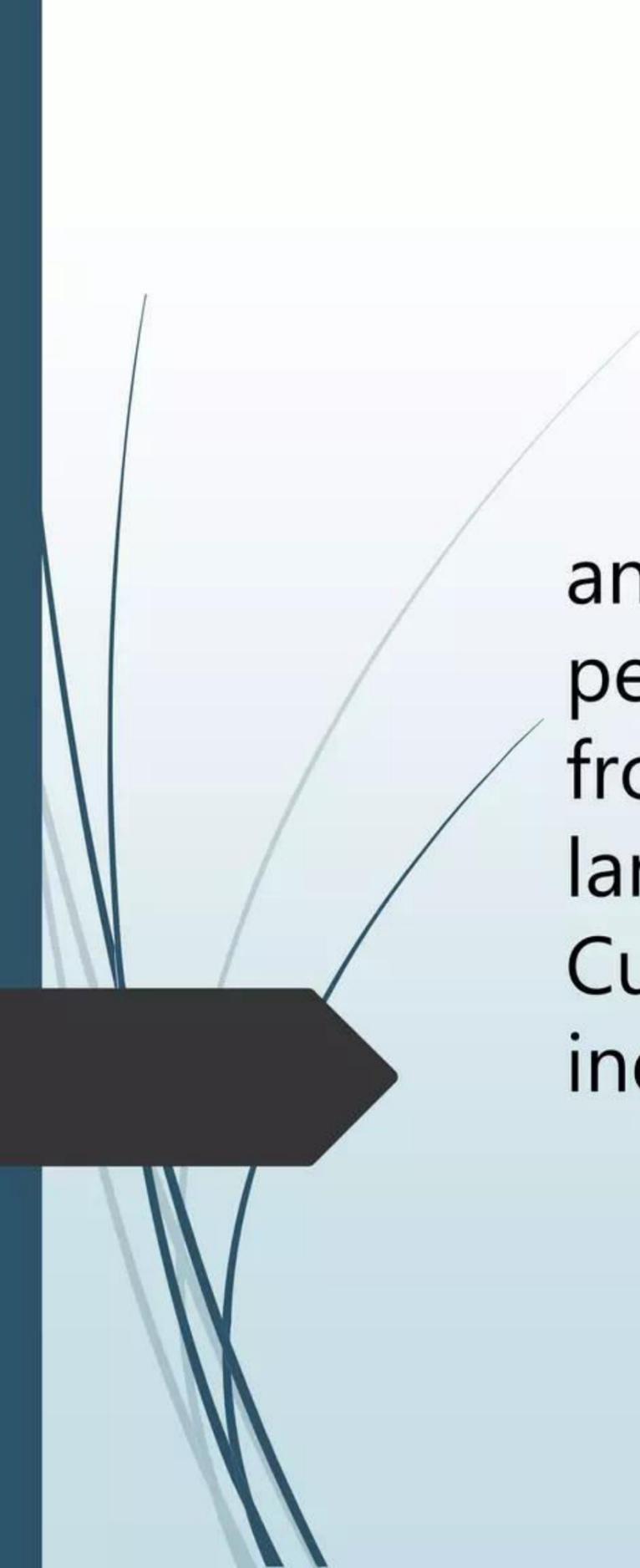


Buzzle.com

The graphic features a central globe composed of various national flags, surrounded by a circle of twelve hands in different colors (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink, etc.). The hands are positioned as if they are holding or supporting the globe. The background is a gradient of red and orange.

1. Cultural anthropology

- 
- deals with the investigation, often through long term, intensive field studies of the culture and social organization of a particular people.



Culture differentiates man from other forms of animals. Culture has been defined as way of life of a people, man's social heritage socially transmitted from one generation to another by means of language, symbols, enculturation and socialization. Culture is learned, shared and transmitted independently of genetic inheritance.

Cultural anthropologist are also called ethnologist or ethnographers. They describe, analyze and the customs, folkways, mores and forms of social life human beings, particularly of ethnic groups and people with indigenous and primitive way of life.



2. LINGUISTICS

- is another branch of anthropology which refers to the systematic study of recorded and unrecorded languages all over the world. It also deals how culture affects language, and vice versa. The anthropological linguists are interested primarily in the history and structure of unwritten languages.

3. Biological anthropology

- also known as **Physical anthropology**, is a scientific discipline concerned with the biological and behavioral aspects of human beings, their extinct hominin ancestors, and related non-human primates, particularly from an evolutionary perspective.
- It is divided into several [branches](#) that help us understand human biology and behavior.



4. Archeology

- is a branch of anthropology which deals with the study of man's culture and society in the past, as far back in time as prehistoric times, that is, millions of years ago before written records. It is concerned with the study of documentary materials like fossils and artifacts.



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METHODS THAT ARE USED BY ANTHROPOLOGISTS

4th Week
Slide: 37-41

Ethnographic Method

- The participant researcher mainly conducts first hand observation and immersion in human activities in a particular socio-cultural setting for the purpose of gaining an up-close and personal familiarity and understanding of the subjects being studied.



Case study

- This research involves extensive and in-depth documentation and analysis of a specific subject in focus at a smaller scales which is mainly conducted by interview of information, ocular inspection of a location, and the comparison and analysis of available literature and databases.

Descriptive Method

- The method mainly involves the systematic collection and analytic processing of statistical data by conducting a survey of a sample size of respondents in order to accurately describe a present existing socio-cultural condition or situation.

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Historical Method

- It entails the reconstruction of events by piecing together evidences of the past and examining reliable records in order to trace and explain the development or transformation of a socio-cultural situation, group or community.

Anthropology

Physical

Archaeology

**Socio-
Cultural**

Linguistics

Branches of Physical Anthropology

- ❖ **Human Evolution**
- ❖ **Human Body**
- ❖ **Human paleontology**
- ❖ **Anthropometry**
- ❖ **Human Morphology**

5th Week
Slide: 42-48

Human evolution

The discussion about the origin and development of humans is one of the fundamental aspects of physical anthropology. Human evolution is discussed, reviewed and researched in this branch. To understand the evolution of humans, anthropologists conduct comparative studies of fossils.



Human Biology

Anthropologists in this branch are more interested in the biological diversity of present humans than the evolution of past humans. Human biology can be further divided into various subdivisions.



- 
- ❖ **Human Skeletal Biology:** In this branch of human biology, understanding of the nature and origin of human structure is obtained by studying the human body and skeleton.
 - ❖ **Anthropological genetics:** The branch of human biology that deals with human heredity, inherited biological traits, etc. is called genetics.
 - ❖ **Human adaptability:** Human biology is an important sub-discipline of adaptation. This branch deals with how humans adapt to nature and survive in hostile environments. It discusses in detail the effects of environment, dementia, diet etc. on human life.
- 
- 

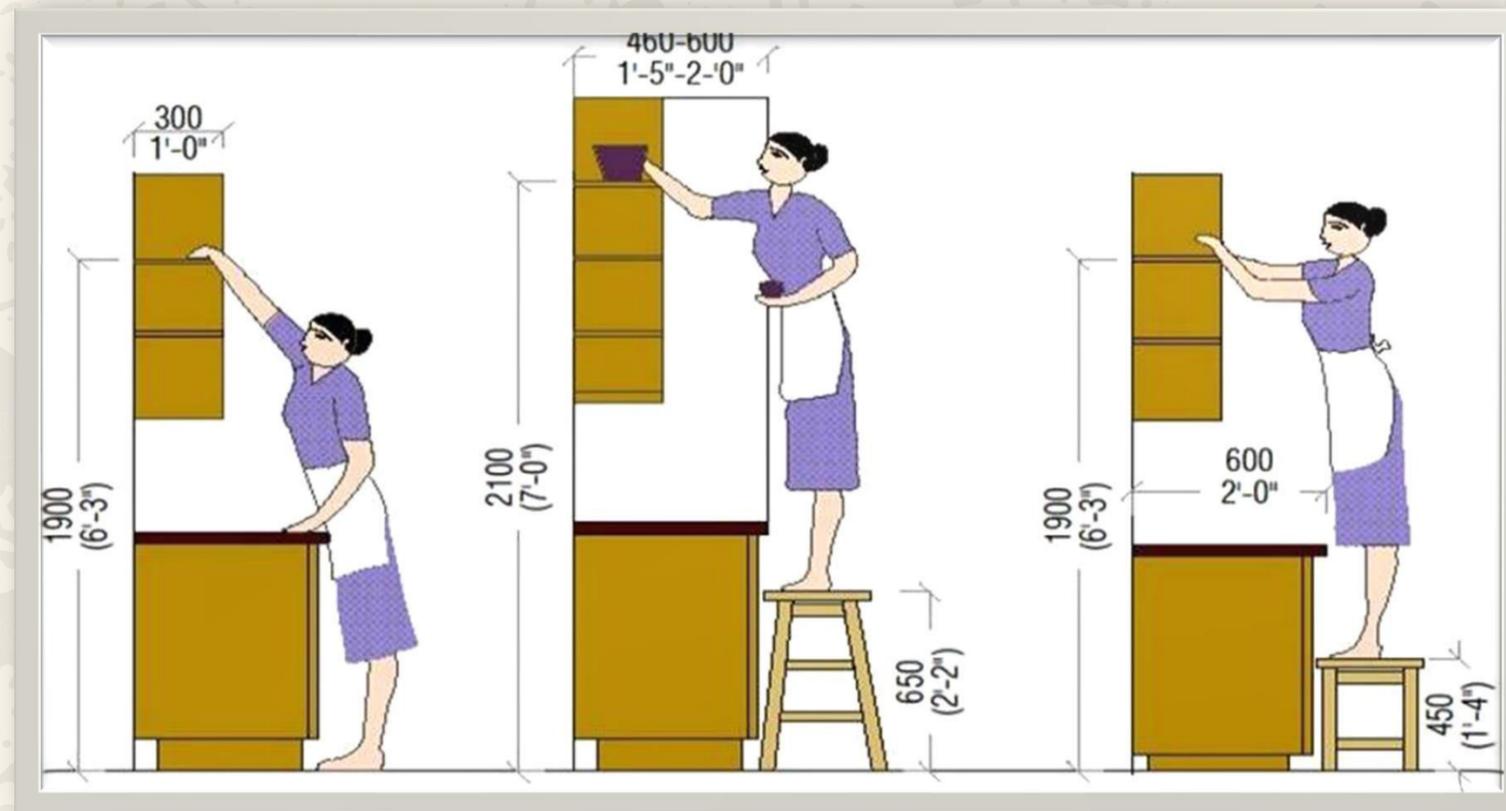
Human paleontology

Human paleontology is one of the branches of physical anthropology. This branch of archeological excavations reveals the age, sex, habitat of human-like animals, tools used by humans.



Anthropometry

Another important branch of physical anthropology is anthropometry. Proportional calculation of various parts of the human body is the main work of this branch. How much of an organ is how much of another organ and the comparative discussion of the organs of different individuals and human groups are important in this. This branch is important in discussing about human origins and ethnic groups.



Human Morphology

How the different parts of the human body form the body is the topic of discussion in this branch. Many theorists also call it the anatomy of the human body. Its discussion of the human body and structure is limited.



Cultural Anthropology

That part of anthropology is the continuum of cultural life of human society. Cultural or Social Anthropology is where evolution and change are discussed. At this level of anthropology, generally: various tools of human life in society, social ideals and values, government, law, religion-literature, arts, social customs-institutions, customs, ideal values, etc. are discussed in detail.

E.A. Hoebel said, "The cultural anthropology studies and compares the widest possible range of human societies primitive and civilized in all parts of the world to determine what are the unique social and cultural features of man's behavior."

6th Week
Slide: 49-61



Branches of Cultural Anthropology

- ❖ Ethnography
- ❖ Linguistics
- ❖ Art and Literature
- ❖ Archaeology



Linguistics

Linguistics is a branch of cultural anthropology. This branch discusses about the origin, form, development of different languages, combination of languages etc. Linguistics can be further divided into several sub-disciplines. For example-

- * Descriptive linguistics: This branch mainly deals with grammar.
- * Historical Linguistics: The difference observed between the languages of different people in the society is discussed in this branch.

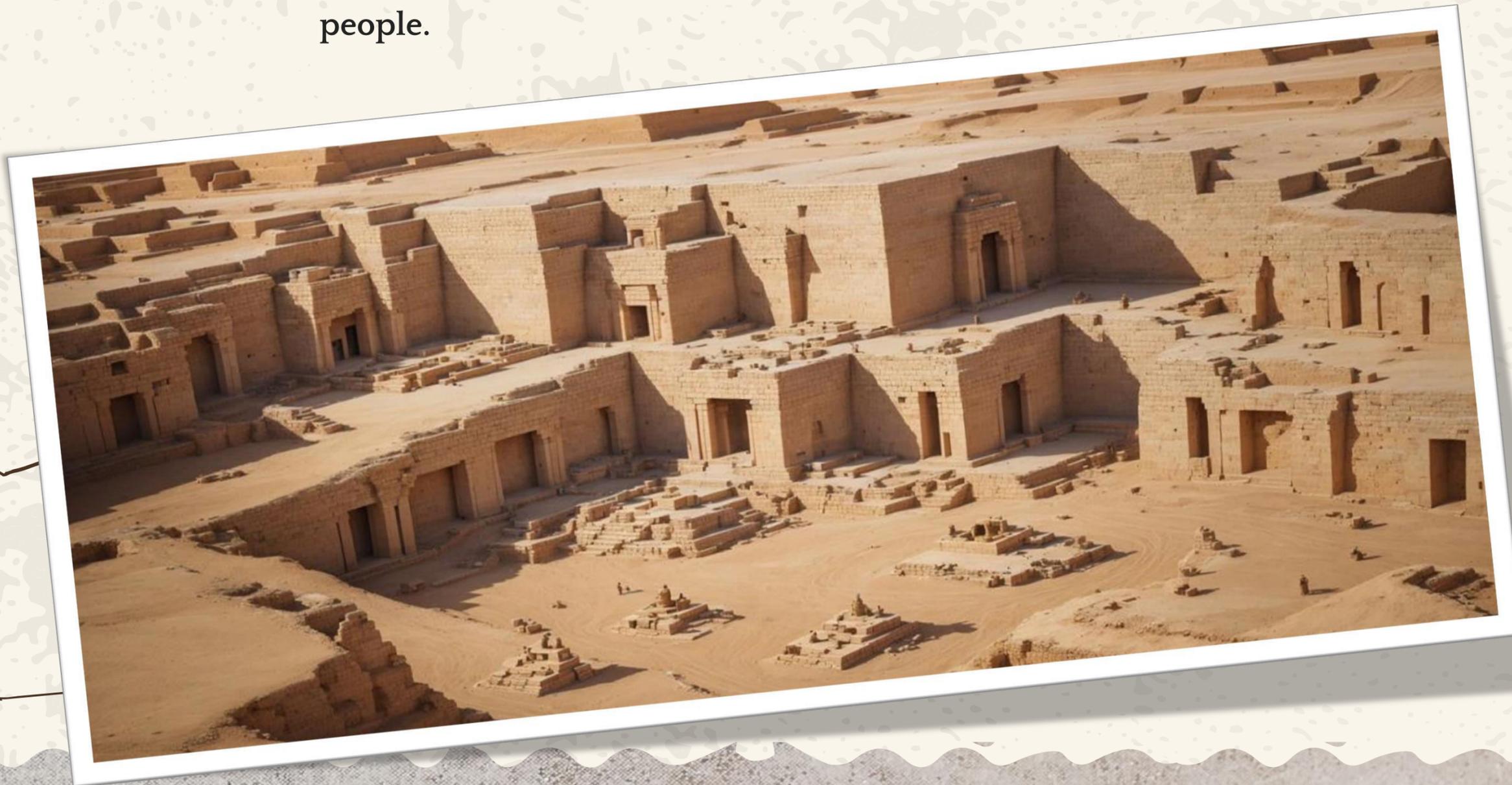
Art and Literature

A strong branch of cultural anthropology is art and literature. Modern anthropologists take the help of art and literature in social research. The art and literature of a society is the manifestation of that society's sense of life and way of life.



Archaeology

Archeology is closely related to anthropology. This branch of anthropology deals with past people and their societies. The word Archaeology is derived from the Greek words Archaios and loga. The word Archaios means primitive and logia means reading. So archeology is the study of primitive people.



Sub-division of Cultural Anthropology

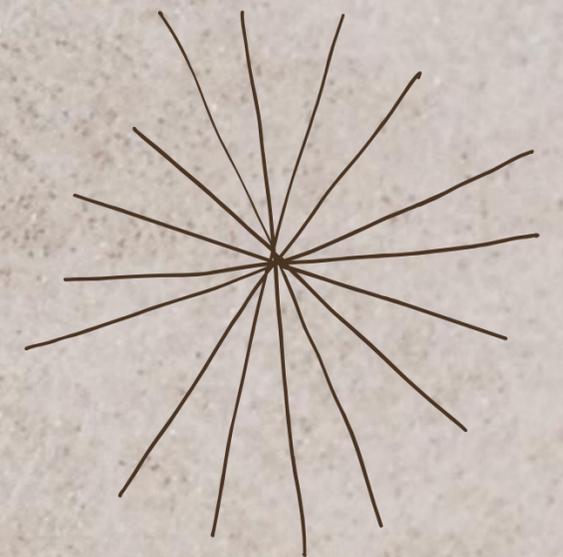
Social Anthropology

Social anthropology is a new branch of anthropology. L.H Morgan was the founder of social anthropology. Cassing said about social anthropology in his book Cultural Anthropology, "Social Anthropology emphasizes a generating approach to human behavior, characteristic of social behavioral science, with the focus of particular problem relating to culture, society and personality."



Economic Anthropology

Philosopher Karl Marx referred to economic hierarchy as the basic foundation of social structure. Therefore, this branch arose to explain, analyze, discuss and review the economic side of people. It discusses the phenomena of wealth production, exchange distribution, consumption etc.



Political Anthropology

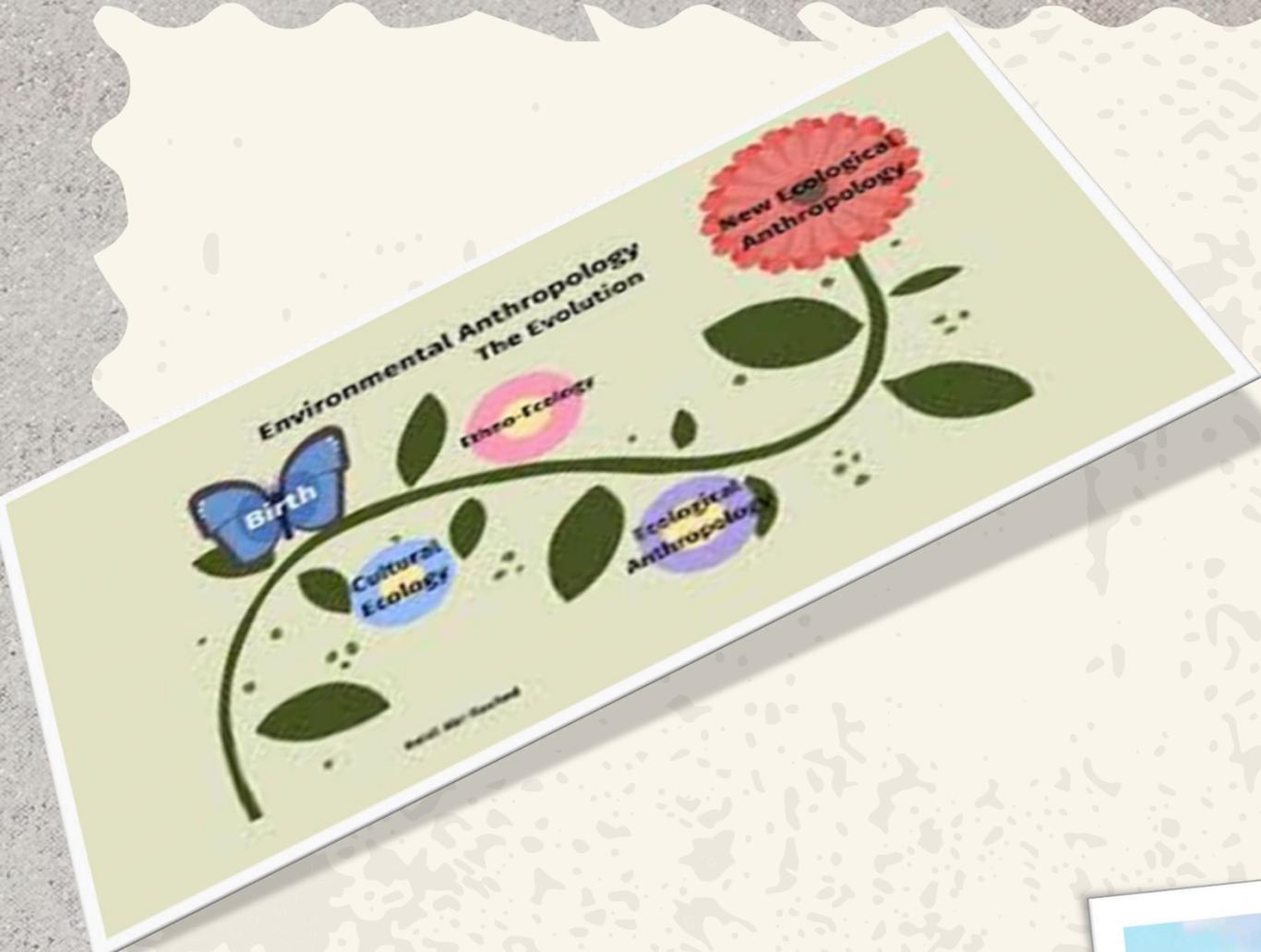
In this branch of social anthropology, the political organization, system, power structure and that society about law and justice. Apart from primitive societies, this branch also analyzes the current political situation.



Symbolic Anthropology

Symbolic anthropology deals with the particular symbols of a society, the meaning and origin of that symbol. Every society has its own symbols and ideas. Just as the sign of the cross is important to Christians, Paita is very important to Hindus. These are elements of their religious beliefs, status, priesthood etc.





Ecological Anthropology

The role of environment on human society is very important. The difference in the natural environment starts from the physical structure of the people to the way of life of people.



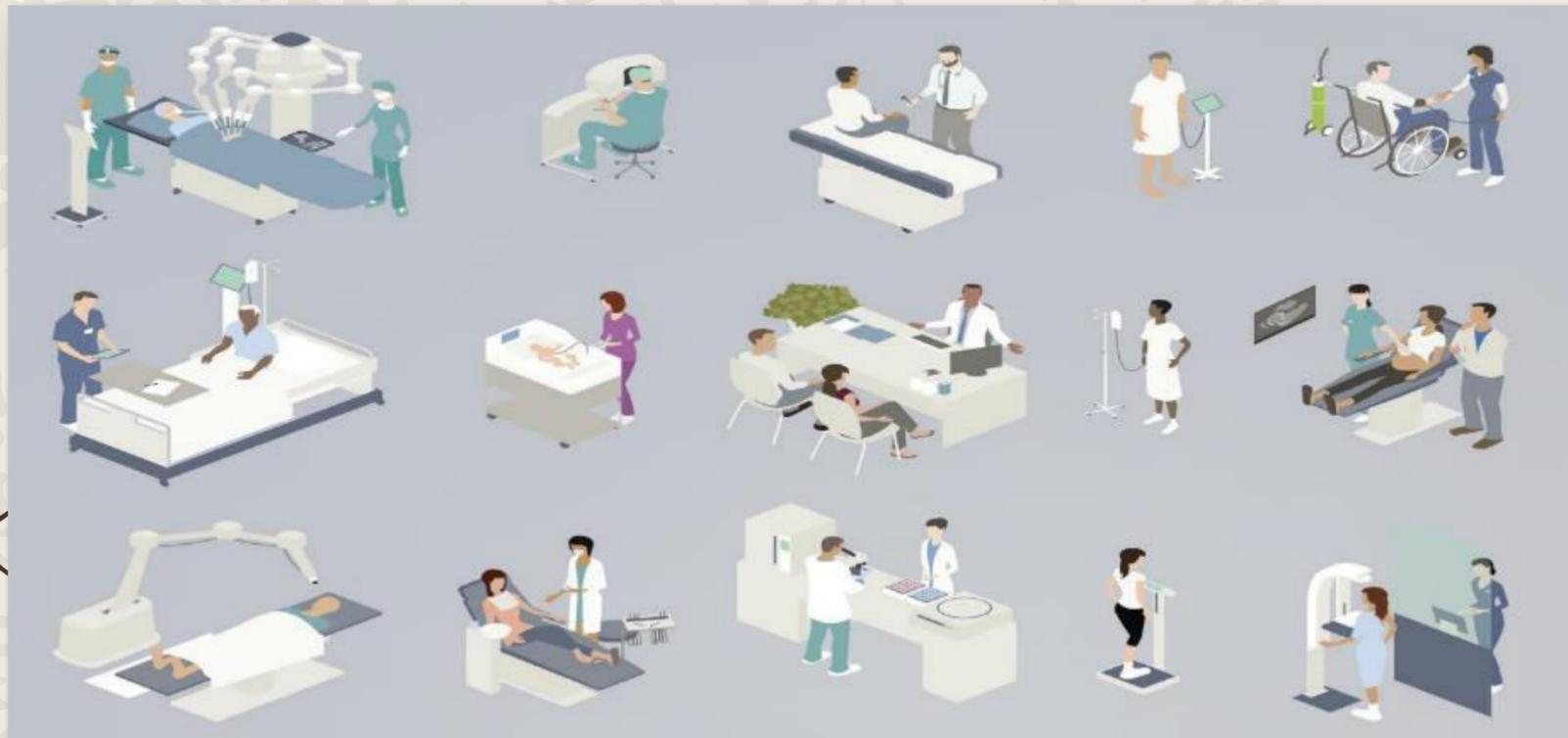
Urban Anthropology

The journey of anthropology begins with the study of tribal societies. Later its scope expanded. While defining anthropology, anthropologist Rad Field said, "Urban Anthropology is the study of the impact of urban environments upon human behavior."



Medical Anthropology

An important branch of modern anthropology is medical anthropology. In this branch of anthropology, human diseases, their causes, treatment methods, human thoughts and beliefs about diseases are discussed. Malaria is more dangerous to the people of the plains than it is to the mountain population. The elite approach is different. Different societies have different ideas about disease. Some societies consider disease as a curse from God. Some societies resort to tantra mantras for treatment.



Origin of Religious Feeling

Dream Experience

Like all human beings, primitive man also dreams, but it is illusory, he does not understand it, he considers dreams as real events. He saw in sleep (dream) that his body remained stationary in one place, but a 'soul' came out of him and wandered in different places, met and talked with different people (living, dead), had different experiences. The soul returned to the body.

7th Week
Slide: 62-68



Obliviousness

Sometimes healthy people suddenly become ill, or start behaving strangely. Eyes explode, hands ache. Primitive people's idea is that touching the body of a healthy person by soul that make happen..



Characteristics of living beings

A common characteristic of living beings is their instability. Therefore, all moving rivers, streams, wind, electricity, etc. also have life. Therefore they also have 'soul'.

They also benefit people, and their destructive forms are also present.



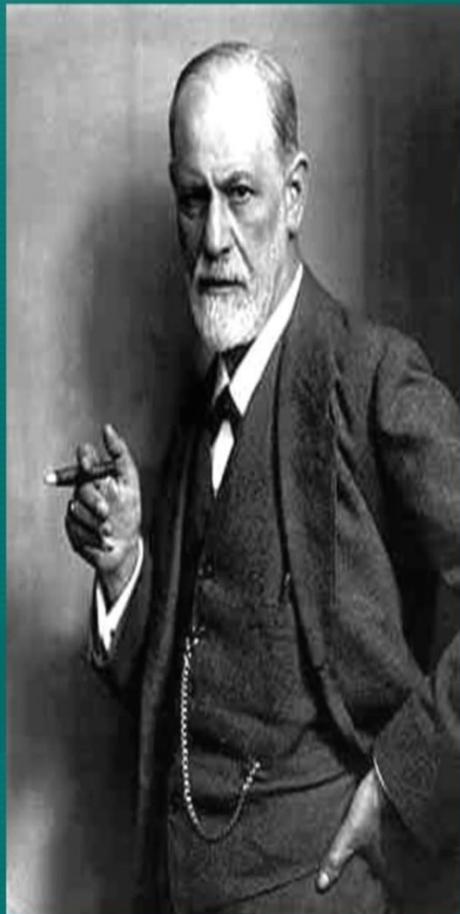


Totemism or Symbol Worship

Primitive beliefs also have a rational aspect. It is also called analogy or analogical reasoning. As the departed soul can inhabit a human body it can also inhabit the bodies of other beings. Then why can't inanimate objects live in inanimate objects? Primitive people saw the arrangement of life from inanimate matter. The land produces crops, the trees bear fruit, the clouds rain. There are many vegetables which are nutritious and help in maintaining vitality. They are also respected by the primitive people and various restrictions or "taboos" have been created to preserve them. Sometimes animals, birds, reptiles etc. are also worshipped. Symbols are also worshiped in the belief that a stone harbors the venerable departed spirit of a tribe

Sigmund Freud: 1856-1939

- Father of Modern Psychoanalytic thought
- Primary Concern?
 - Workings of unconscious
- Main insight?
 - Personality made up of id, ego, super-ego (a complex)
- View of religion?
 - An illusion, not real
 - A collective neurosis



Freud's Theory

- ❖ Totem and Taboo (1912),
- ❖ emotional reactions and fears of the unknown.
- ❖ primitive society people lived under the leadership of tribal chiefs.
- ❖ All the right (to sexual intercourse) was vested under the head of the clan.
- ❖ everyone killed the clan head for getting sexual pleasure.
- ❖ start worshiping an animal instead of the tribal chief.
- ❖ "The idea of God, or religion, arose out among the people for the simultaneous devotion, reverence and fear of the primitive father."

Georg Simmel (1858-1918)

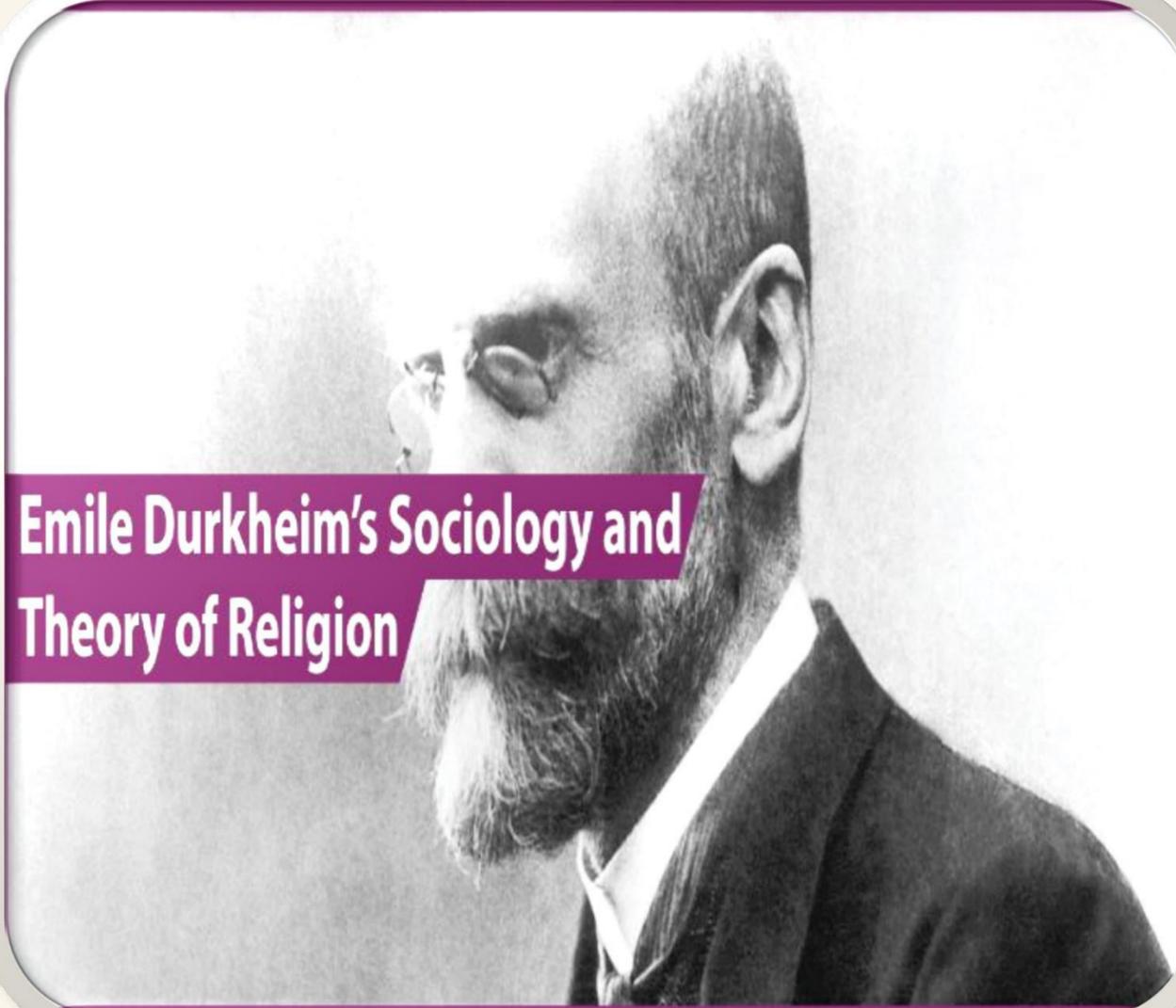


- ❑ Born in 1858 in Berlin, son of successful businessman who died when GS was an infant
- ❑ Historical context: Berlin at the time was a crossroads of Europe, of western civilization even, a cosmopolitan center
- ❑ GS was the quintessential Berlin intellectual - tied into intellectual circles, café culture
- ❑ Marginalized from academic life, due to eclectic nature of work and institutional anti-semitism, as Simmel was Jewish
 - ❑ GS was unable to secure a professorship until the end of his life, at (mediocre) Strasbourg
 - ❑ GS's marginalized position led to appreciation of social position and its importance in society

Simmel's Theory

- ❖ Simmel reviewed religion from a
- ❖ socio psychological and functionalist perspective.
- ❖ Religion is the result of human interactions.
- ❖ People's faith in others acts as one of the foundations of social life.
- ❖ Trust is the foundation of human relationships.
- ❖ The greatest form of faith is super natural belief. And these mutual relations originated religion.

Durkheim's theory



Emile Durkheim's Sociology and Theory of Religion

- ❖ Durkheim believes that religion originated from the observance of various ceremonies in group life.
- ❖ The idea of God is created from the tribal concept.
- ❖ Durkheim believes that society is the origin of religion.
- ❖ Religious concepts are symbols and characteristics of society.
- ❖ According to him society is God. Because people fear society as much as they fear God. Religion is the root of social solidarity. That is why religion is playing an important role in history.
- ❖ "Religion is the logical result of human group behavior. His theory supports the theory of socialist and functionalism. The process of celebrating the pleasures of daily life originated the religion.

Race

Race is a social construct that groups people based on physical characteristics, such as skin color and hair texture. It can also refer to shared social or cultural identities and ancestral backgrounds.

8th Week
Slide: 69-79

Theory of Races

There is considerable disagreement among anthropologists about the origin of the races. However, there are two theories about the origin of races.

(A) Theory of Monogenesis

(B) Theory of polygenesis.

Theory of Monogenesis

According to this theory, it is assumed that all human beings have originated from the same ancestor. However, there is a dispute among anthropologists about the concept of this theory. The argument of the opposing group of this theory is why and how children of the same ancestor were divided into different ethnic groups. To answer these questions they mentioned some reasons such as influence of socio-economic elements, influence of nature and geographical factors, influence of cross breeding, influence of mutation etc..





Theory of Polygenesis

The main idea of this theory is that human being is the combination of different races. There are

four major modern human groups that originated from four different ancestors.

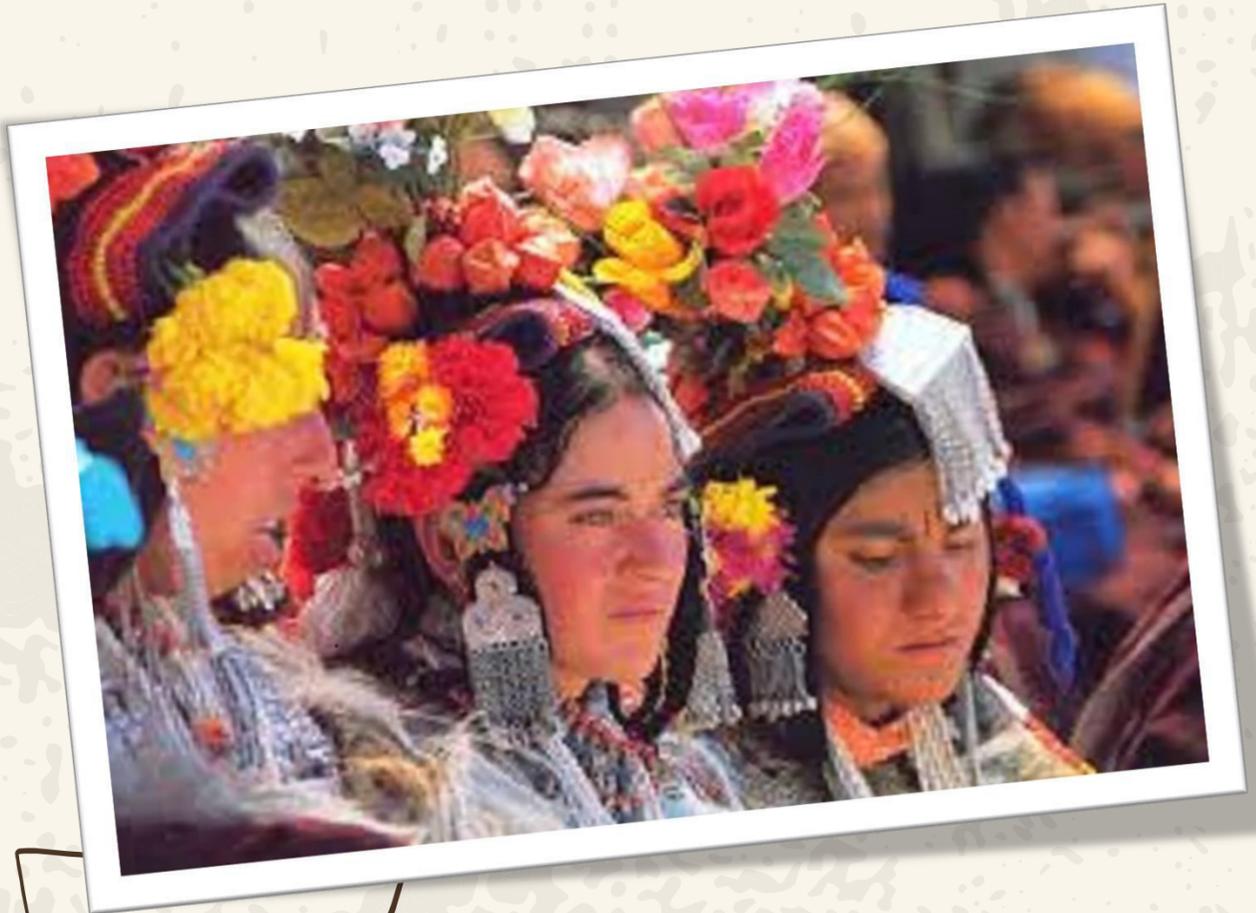
1. The Negroid race is derived from - the Rhodesian man;
2. Caucasians evolved from Neanderthal humans;
3. Mongoloid people originated from Peking people;
4. Australoid originated from Java people.

Racial Identity of Bangladeshi People

The current population of Bangladesh is made up of many races and ethnic groups since ancient times. This is developed through conflict and coordination. Since the beginning of time, when different peoples or groups of people were spread in different regions of the world, due to their isolated lifestyle and environment, some distinct groups emerged in different places. And when these early human groups expanded to different regions of the world, their mutual communication, conflict and evolutionary process formed the later human species.

Niharranjan Roy said about the identity of the ethnic group of Bangladesh, "To know the identity of the Bengali ethnic group, it is not necessary to know only the biology; it should be combined with historical and linguistic knowledge and perspective. According to Sir Hubert Riple, said about the ethnic identity of Bangladesh in the Indian subcontinent, the population is based on the physical characteristics of the population. It has been divided into seven subcategories.





Indo-Aryan

The physical characteristics of Indians are - long head, narrow and medium nose structure, fair complexion, abundance of beard and mustache can be observed. Punjabis, princes and Kshatriyas of Kashmir are counted as Indo Aryan.



Mongoloid

Their physical features are notable - head broad and round, skin color and nose brown and black, curly hair, hair color black. They usually live in the south. Their physical height is small.



Aryo-Dravidian

Their physical features include black skin, broad shoulders, narrow noses and some wide ones. They settled in some parts of Bengal and Orissa.

Mongolo-Dravidan

Their physical characteristics are - their skin color is black, their eyelids have special folds. The face shape is wide. They live in the Himalayan region, Assam, Nepal and Brahmadesh.



Dravidian

Their physical characteristics are notable - broad head, flat nose, and yellow complexion, black hair, curly and abundant. Body height is short. They usually live in different areas of Deccan.





Turko Iranian

Baluchi, Brahui Afghans belong to this category. Their skin color is fair, there is a beard and mustache on the face, the head is broad, the nose is narrow and medium in size.

9th Week

Slide: 80-93

ETHNIC GROUP OF BANGLADESH

ETHNIC COMMUNITY OF BANGLADESH



TRIBAL PEOPLE
OF BANGLADESH

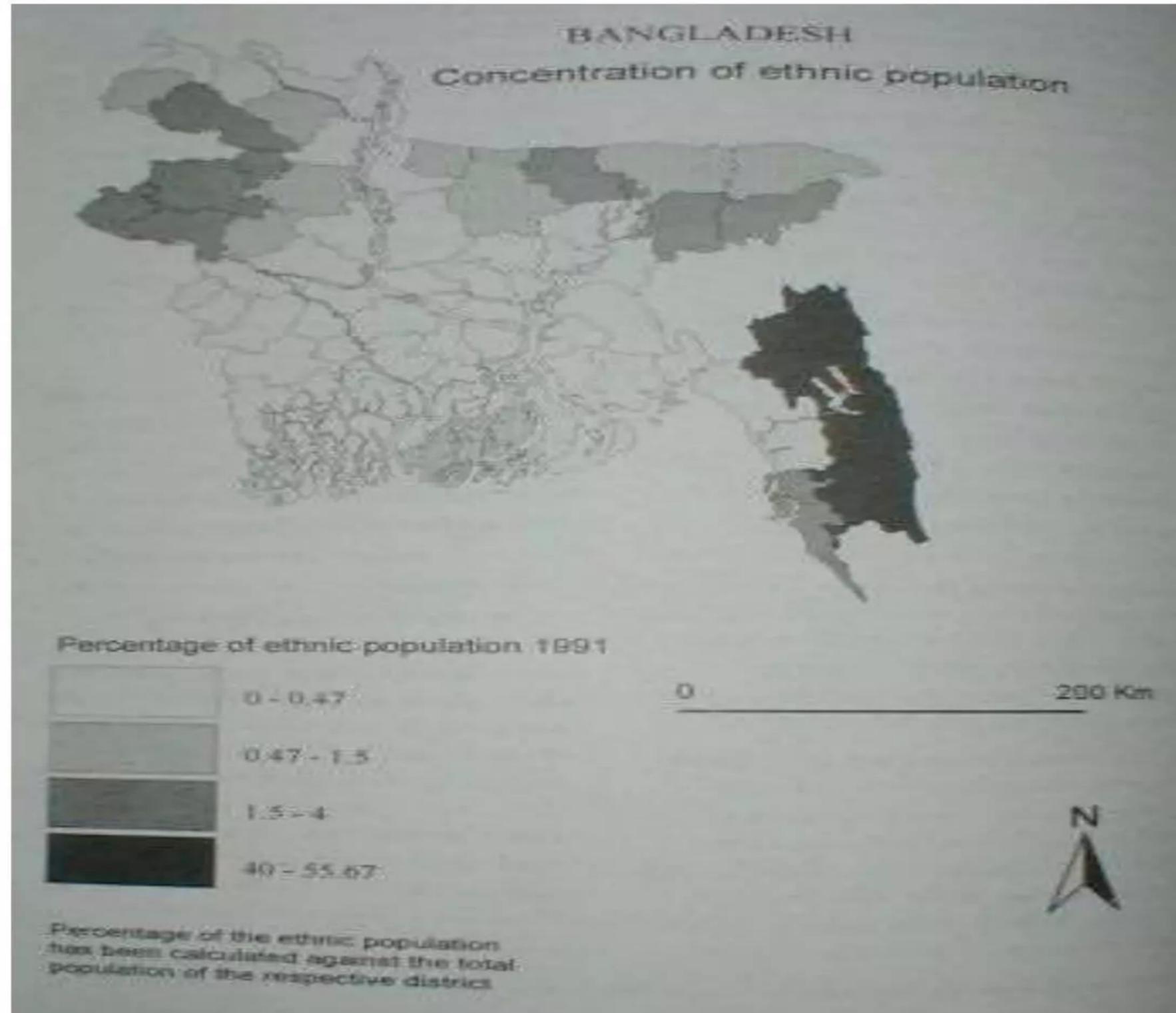
ETHNIC GROUPS

- ❖ An **ethnic group**, or an **ethnicity**, is a category of people who identify with each other based on similarities such as common ancestry, language, society, culture or nation.
- ❖ Ethnic groups are fundamental units of social organization which consist of members who define themselves, or are defined, by a sense of common historical origins that may also include religious beliefs, a similar language, or a shared culture.

ETHNIC COMMUNITY OF BANGLADESH

- ❖ Ethnic community refers to the native ethnoid minorities in southern, northwestern, north-central and northeastern regions of the country.
- ❖ These regions include the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sylhet Division, Rajshahi Division and Mymensingh District.
- ❖ The primary census report of 2011 gives the number of ethnic population groups of Bangladesh as 27.
- ❖ The first is Chakma, consisting of 444,748 people while the Marma, the second largest ethnic group compares with 202,974 persons.

PERCENTAGE OF ETHNIC COMMUNITY OF BANGLADESH



Ethnic Groups of

- The Manipuri
- The Tripura
- The Marma
- The Hajong
- The Chakma
- The Rakhain
- The Murong



THE CHAKMAS

- ❖ The largest tribe of Bangladesh.
- ❖ The Chakmas are of mixed origin but reflect more Bengali influence than any other tribe.



THE MARMAS

- ❖ The second largest ethnic group in Bangladesh and they are of Burmese (Myanmar) ancestry.
- ❖ Sangrai is regarded as the biggest celebration among them.
- ❖ They speak Marma and the majority are Theravada Buddhist.



THE KHASI PEOPLE

- ❖ Live in the state of Meghalaya in north east India, with small population in neighbour Assam and in parts of Bangladesh.
- ❖ The khasi people who reside in the hilly areas of Sylhet, Bangladesh are of the War sub tribe.
- ❖ Main crops are betel leaf, areca nut and oranges.
- ❖ They are a matrilineal society.



THE JAINTA

- ❖ They have a rich tradition and political history.
- ❖ Constitute an ethnic group numbering about twenty thousand.
- ❖ Rice is the staple food of the Jaintias and they take it with various vegetables.
- ❖ The arbitration is conducted under the chief panchayet and supported by the elders in the society.
- ❖ Hoktoi is the religious festival of the Jaintia.



THE SANTALS

- ❖ The largest indigenous communities.
- ❖ Largely in Dinajpur, Naogaon, Thakurgaon, Panchagarh.
- ❖ Like the plain and carefree way of life is also very simple.
- ❖ Santals have their own language Santhali.
- ❖ Jute is one of their favourite items.



THE GAROS

- ❑ The Matrilineal community.
- ❑ Inhabit Mymensingh, Tangail, Jamalpur, Sherpur, and Gazipur.
- ❑ Joom was major activity but today they have modern system.



THE MONIPURI

- Migrated to Bangladesh during the reign of Rajshahi Bhagyachandra after Manipuri-Burma war.
- Men and women work together in the field.
- Dances is the most vibrant branch of Manipuri culture and Rasa dance is the finest among them.



OTHER TRIBES

- ◉ There are some other tribal groups in other parts of the country.
- ◉ Such as Tripuri, Tanchangya, Mros and many other tribal groups live in Bangladesh.



Cultural Particularity

"Every society has specific culture and this culture is composed of various characteristics or elements. In the current era of globalization changes are observed in the environment of different cultures under the influence of sky culture. Yet the cultural activities of each culture are full of distinctiveness. The process by which the culture of each society is distinct or specific from other cultures is called cultural specification.



10th Week
Slide: 94-103





Traditional Clothing

Each culture often has its own distinct styles of clothing that are deeply rooted in its history, climate, and social norms. Traditional clothing, such as the kimono in Japan or the sari in India, is a cultural particularity.

Cuisine and Food Habits

The types of food, cooking methods, and eating customs vary widely between cultures. For example, sushi is a cultural particularity of Japanese cuisine, while pasta is a distinctive element of Italian cuisine.



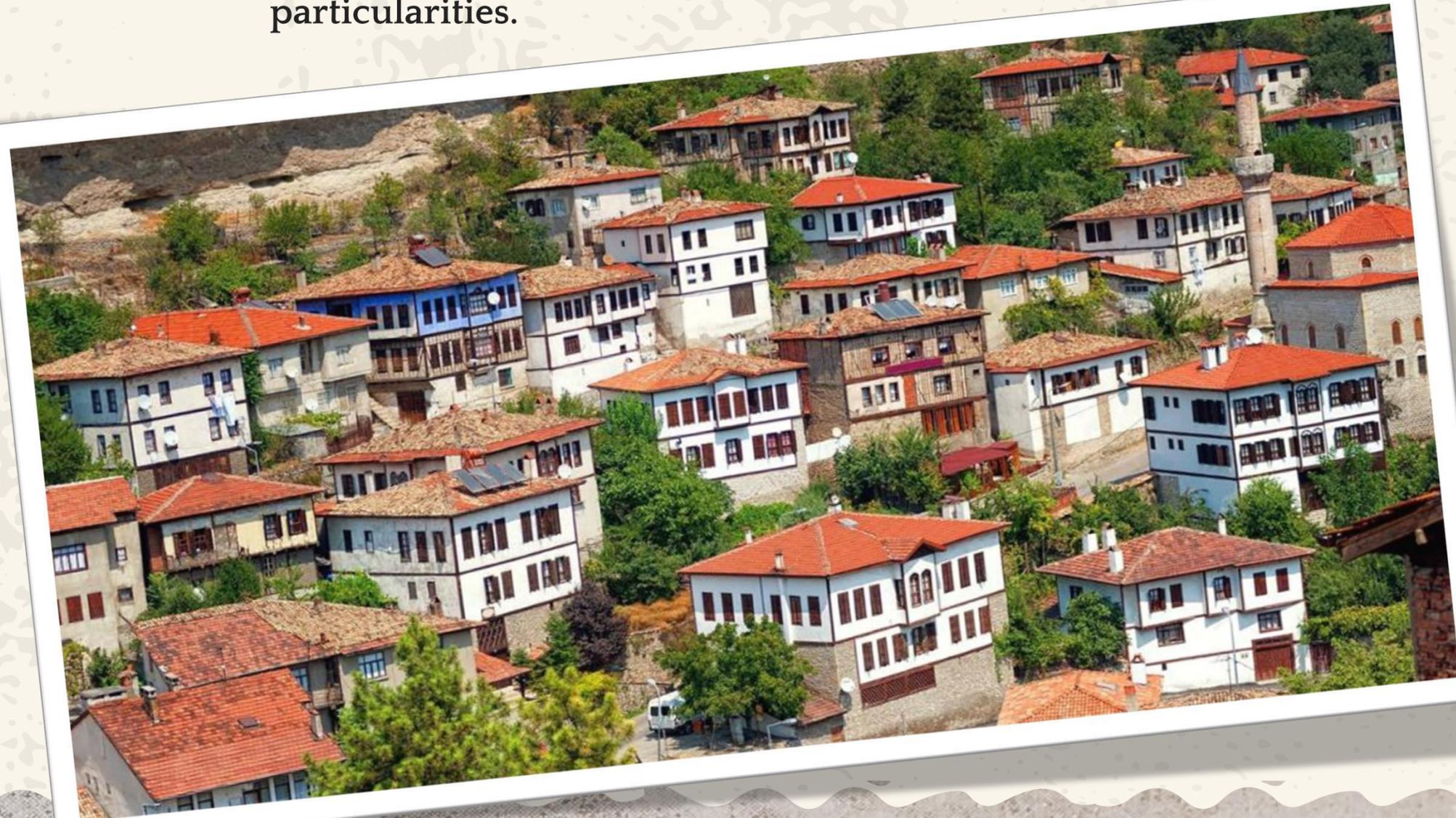
Festivals and Celebrations

Different cultures have their own unique festivals, holidays, and celebrations that are significant to their history, religion, or cultural practices. The Carnival in Brazil and Diwali in India are cultural particularities.



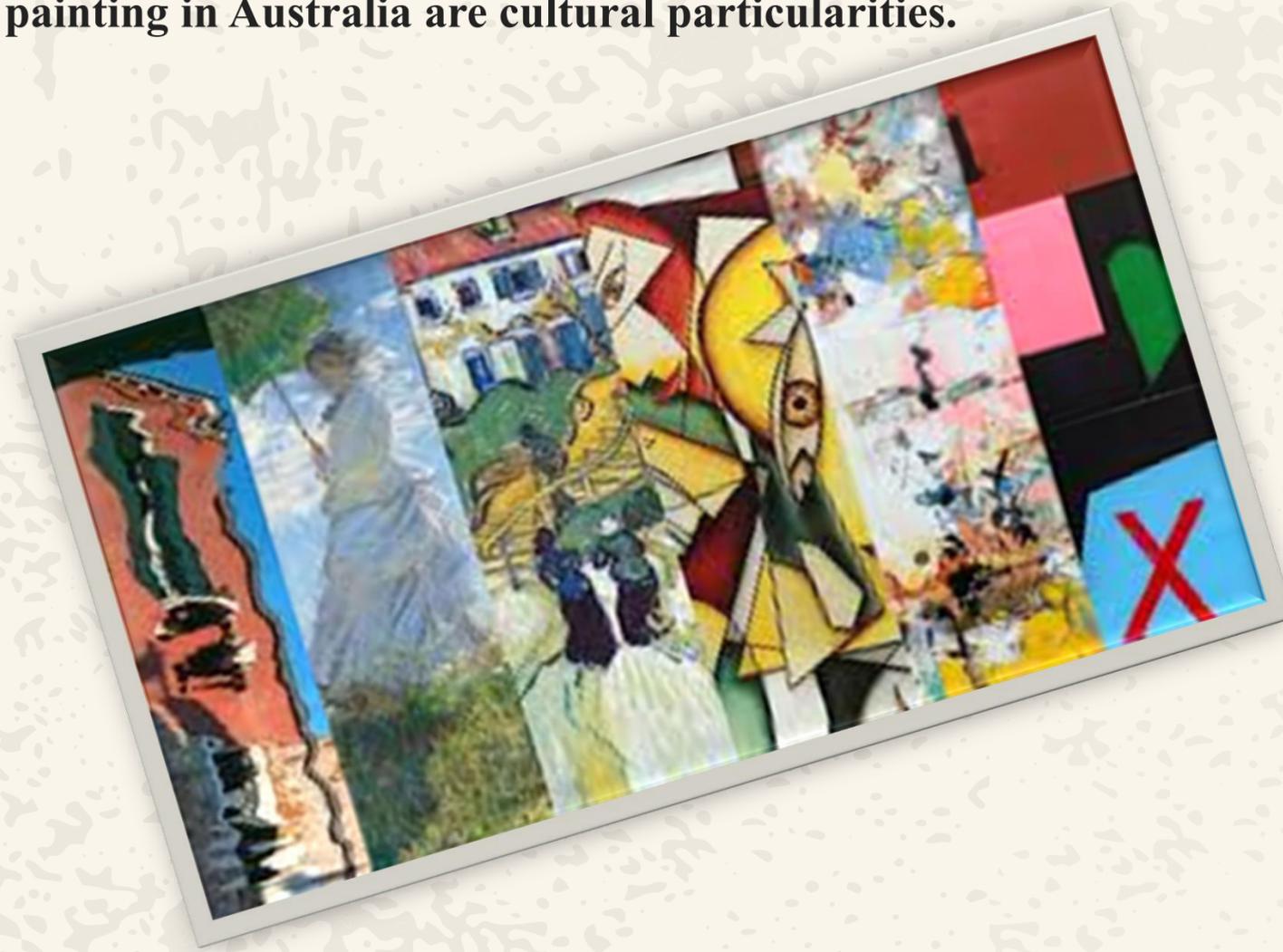
Architecture and Housing

Architectural styles and housing structures vary across cultures, reflecting local building materials, climate, and cultural preferences. The thatched-roof houses in some African villages and the pagodas of East Asia are cultural particularities.



Artistic Expressions

Art forms such as dance, music, painting, and sculpture often have distinct styles and techniques that are specific to particular cultures. Flamenco dance in Spain and traditional Aboriginal dot painting in Australia are cultural particularities.



Language and Dialects

While language is a cultural generality, the specific languages spoken, dialects, and unique linguistic features are cultural particularities.

For instance, the use of tonal languages in some Southeast Asian cultures is distinctive.



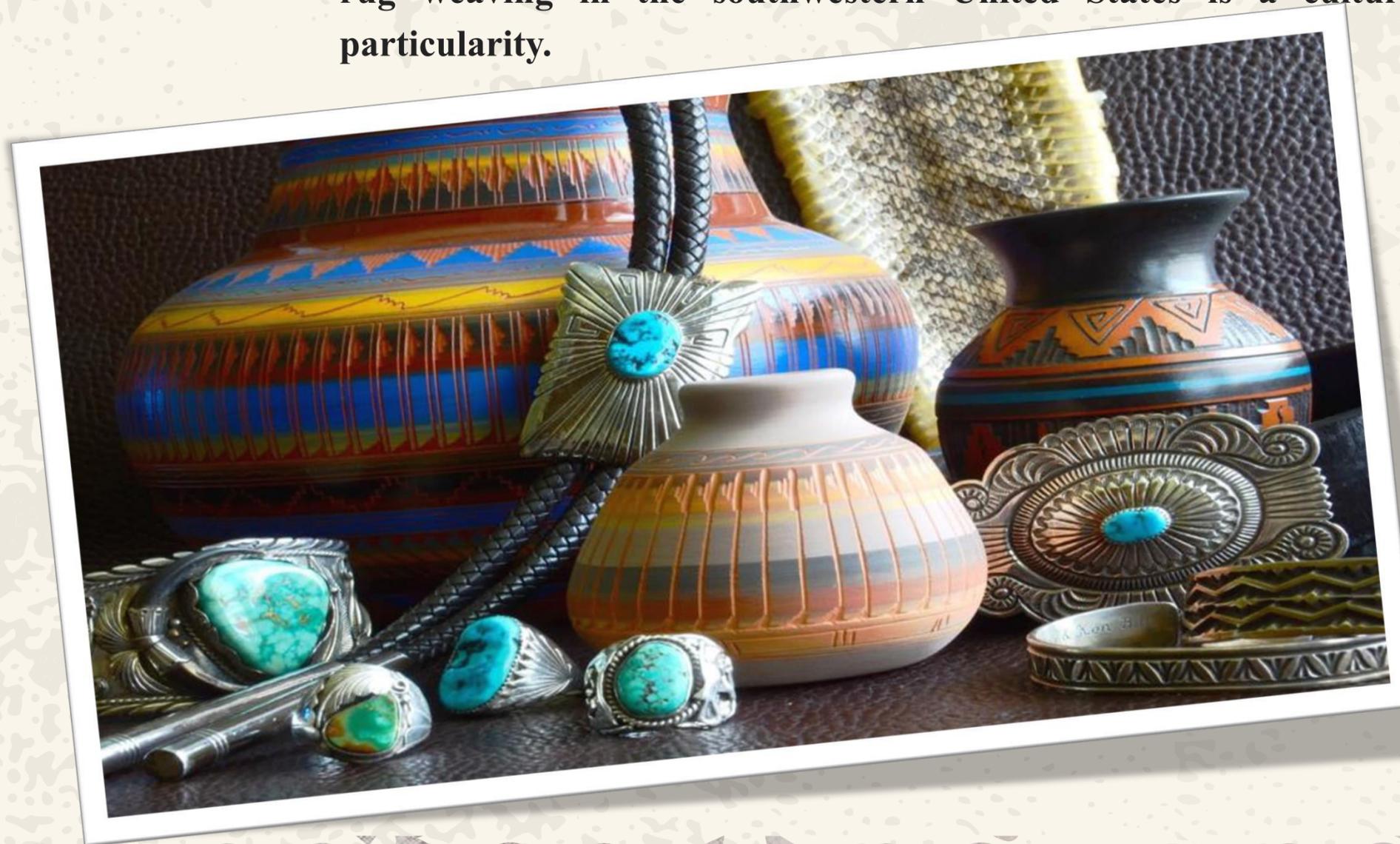
Social Customs

Customs related to greetings, gestures, and interpersonal interactions can vary significantly between cultures. The Japanese bow and the Indian namaste are examples of cultural particularities.



Traditional Crafts

Many cultures have their own traditional crafts and artisanal skills that are passed down through generations. For example, Navajo rug weaving in the southwestern United States is a cultural particularity.



Religious Practices

Specific rituals, ceremonies, and religious beliefs are often particular to certain cultures. The pilgrimage to Mecca in Islam and the use of prayer wheels in Tibetan Buddhism are cultural particularities.



Descent

Primarily, Descent refers to the process of spreading lineage traditions through generations. Descent indicates such a blood relationship between two individuals so as one is the ancestor of the other or that the two are descended from a common ancestor.' Hereditary traits are observed from one generation to another through heredity. That is why genealogists believe that the relationship between a person and his ancestors can be organized in two ways.

Firstly: through father, secondly through mother.

Nanda Serena said about descent, Descent is the culturally established affiliation between a child and one or both parents.

11th Week
Slide: 104-109



Rules of Descent

Descent is based on certain principles. And based on these principles, the family tradition is maintained. These principles are:

- A. Unilineal Descent Rule
- B. Patrilineal Descent Rule
- C. Matrilineal Descent Rule
- D. Double Unilineal Descent Rule



Unilineal Descent Rule

In determining lineage, when importance is given to a particular lineal link and some lines are considered unimportant, it is called unilineal descent rule. It is said about this, patrilineal descent are types of unilineal descent. This means that the descent rule uses one line only, either the male or the female line. Patrilineal descent is under more common than is matrilineal descent.

Patrilineal Descent



Patrilineal Descent Rule

If the father acts as a medium of descent, then it is the rule of patrilineal descent. According to this principle, men are the ancestors and group membership is determined through unbroken and mutually exclusive male lines. It is said about this, with patrilineal descent, people automatically have lifetime membership in the father's group. Paternal descent means tracing kinship through an ancestor, father, father's father. Father's father's father etc. In other words, all of a patrilineal lineage is known to be descended from the same ancestor. In these societies male dominion is considered normal and property is controlled by men.



Matrilineal Descent Rule

If the mother is passed down from one generation to another in order to protect the lineage, then it is called matrilineal descent rule. Matrilineal and patrilineal descent groups are two types of unilineal descent group. According to this policy only women can be predecessors and group membership is determined by women intimately and individually. But in all societies of the world, descent is not only organized by patrilineal or matrilineal lines. Example Garo, Khasia.

Double Unilineal Descent Rule

It is observed in different societies of the world that there are two unilineal descent rules in determining the line of descent. This principle is called the principle of bilinear descent. But such policies are more complex. The Yako of Nigeria, The Betsileo of Madagascar, The Toda of South India are the example of double unilineal descent.



Property

"R.M. MacIver said in the definition of property, "Property is the right to control, to exploit, to use or to enjoy wealth or possessions which may be movable or immovable, corporeal or incorporeal."

Professor Kingsley Davis said in this context, "Property consists of the rights and duties of one person or group as against all other persons or groups with respect to some scarce goods."

12th Week
Slide: 110-122



Characteristics of Property

Transferability

Property rights can be transferred; it can be bought and sold. It can also be transferred by donation. In the event of the death of the owner of such property, his heirs shall be entitled to the property.



Difference between ownership and possession of property

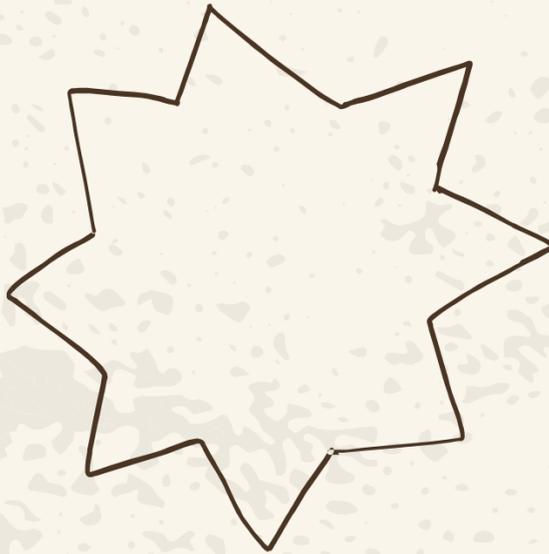
Another characteristic of property is the difference between its ownership and possession. Maybe he has a right over the property, it may not be always he is in possession of it and he can use it. Property can be expropriated, stolen, dispossessed. The owner, on the other hand, can lend it, rent it out, or simply allow it to be used.





Property Symbol of Power

Property is essentially a reservoir of power. Those who have rights over goods that are valuable and whose supply is limited can exert power over those who do not have them in various ways. This is why monopolists are so prestigious in capitalist society.





Ownership

Property represents the legal right of ownership. It gives individuals, groups, or entities the exclusive authority to control, use, and dispose of the property within the boundaries of applicable laws and regulations.

Exclusivity

One of the fundamental features of property is its exclusivity. Property owners have the right to exclude others from using or accessing their property without permission.



Use and Control

Property owners have the right to use and control their property for various purposes, subject to legal restrictions. They can decide how the property is used, whether for personal enjoyment, commercial activities, or other purposes.



Divisibility

Property can be divided into smaller units or shares. This feature is particularly relevant for real estate and other assets that can be partitioned or subdivided.



Value

Property has economic value, which can be appraised and assessed based on factors such as market demand, location, condition, and potential income generation.



Types of Property

Property types are generally determined on the basis of ownership of the property. One of the characteristics of property is that it must be owned. In this case, property ownership can be of different types.



Private property

In the private property system, individual ownership is recognized. Personal property means an absolute right of ownership recognized by society over any content or property, which means that the person has the right to control the property at willpower and the power to enjoy.' In this system individuals can buy, sell, donate and enjoy property. In this case the individual's willpower is all but can use it avoiding the aspect of human power or division.



Joint ownership

Property based on joint ownership includes joint family property and group property based on shares.



Public property

In this type of property system, property of several people is recognized and enjoyed equally by them. This type of property is usually used for the needs of the community or society.





CONTENT

- Introduction of culture changes
- Definition of culture changes
- Causes of culture changes
- Diffussion
- Assimilation
- Acculturation
- Cultural Lost
- Cultural Maintenance
- Conclusion

13th & 14th & 15th Week
Slide: 123-143



INTRODUCTION

- All culture change through time. No culture is static.
- However, most cultures are basically conservative in that they tend to resist change. Some resist more than others by enacting laws for the preservation and protection of traditional cultural patterns while putting up barriers to alien ideas and things.



DEFINITION OF CULTURAL CHANGES



Culture changes is continuous and change in one area is usually associated with change in others.



CAUSES OF CULTURE CHANGES

- Globalisation-
contact

-Technology

- Conflict within a
country

- Colonialism

- Economic
growth

- Leader

- Changes of
subsistence

- Natural Changes

- Inventions

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graph TD; A[Culture changes] --> B[Diffusion]; A --> C[Assimilation]; A --> D[Acculturation];
```

Culture changes

Diffusion

Assimilation

Acculturation



**Definition
of diffusion**

Spread over a wide area
(oxford dictionary)

Spread of a culture item from its place of
origin to other
(Titiev 1959:446)

Process by which discrete culture traits are
transferred from one society to another
through migration, trade, war, or other
contact.
(Winthrop 1991:82)

One of the mechanism by which the
substantial uniformity of sociocultural
evolution was made possible
(Harris 1968:177)

- 
- Diffusionist research originated in the middle of the nineteenth century as a means of understanding the nature of the distribution of human culture across the world.
 - Human culture had evolve or spread from innovation centers (culture center) by diffusion.
 - They were a number of culture centers , the culture traits which spread through migration

Heliocentric
diffusionism
all cultures
originated from one
culture.

Culture circles
diffusionism
(Kulturkreise)
cultures originated
from a small number
of cultures

DIFFUSION THEORIES

Evolutionary diffusionism
societies are influenced
by others and that all
humans share
psychological traits that
make them equally likely
to innovate

culture bullet
suggested a model of
scale of invasion vs.
gradual migration vs.
diffusion

DEFINITION OF ASSIMILATION

Intense process of consistent integration absorbed into an established and generally larger community

- 
- Assimilation describe change in individual or group identity that results from continuous social interaction between members of one group that's are the **minority** and the **majority** culture group.
 - The **minority culture** may disappear to the **majority** due to its more dominant culture group
 - Example is interracial marriage

**FULL
ASSIMILATION**



Cultural
orientation

Cultural behavior

Personal identity

Beliefs ,
attitudes and
values

Customs and
traditions

Missing identity



**Consequences
of assimilation**

Religions may also
blend
demonstrating
assimilation

Both minority and
majority lose some
traits and take on
some traits from
new group

ACCULTURATION

- the absorption of an individual or minority group of people into another society or group. This is achieved by learning and adopting the cultural traditions of the society to which assimilation occurs. It is also often hastened by intermarriage and by de-emphasizing cultural and or biological differences.

THEORIES OF ACCULTURATION

	theory
Kroeber (1948)	acculturation comprises those changes in a culture brought about by another culture and will result in an increased similarity between the two cultures
Winthrop 1991:82-83	Acculturation, then, is the process of systematic cultural change of a particular society carried out by an alien, dominant society
Milton Gordon (1964)	assimilation can be described as a series of stages through which an individual must pass
Titiev (1958:200)	Complete assimilation is not the inevitable consequence of acculturation, because value systems of the minority or weaker culture are a part of the entire configuration of culture

CULTURE LOST AND MAINTENANCE

meaning

culture loss is
inevitable result of
old cultural patterns
being replaced by
new ones

THE LOST OF THAT CULTURE TRAITS

- Culture lost is the loss of that particular traits
- As culture changes it acquire new traits the old or popular ones inevitably disappear
- For example the disappearance over time of certain word and phrases in a language not only that some language acquire new and different meaning

REASONS WHY IT HAPPENS

- some cultures are extremely open to some kinds of change
- great influences of other culture
- Technological- material culture used to exploit environment (most important)
Sociological- interactive behavior of individuals
Ideological- non- material

to protect
the culture

PURPOSE OF CULTURE MAINTENANCES

putting up
barriers to alien
ideas and things

keep the
culture alive
for future
generation



CULTURAL MAINTENANCE

- Learn how to appreciate our own heritage.
 - Enacting laws to protect the culture
 - Teach our child how to practice culture activities.
 - Provide strong religion, moral justification and support to prevent culture loss.
- 

RESULTS OF CULTURE CHANGES

- - Alcoholism
- Spread of languages / knowledge
- Change in beliefs / structure
- Syncretism
- Genocide / ethnocide
- Segregation
- Exploitation (e.g. slavery)
- Cultural relativism
- Changes in standard of living
- Armed resistance

Ethnography



16th & 17th Week
Slide: 144-155

Meaning and Definition

- Ethnography is a Social science research method. It is primary data collection method. It is mainly combined with social background. A qualitative approach that studies the cultural patterns and perspectives of participants in their natural setting.
- Ethnography came from the Greek, it identifies its roots in sociology and anthropology.
 - *Ethnos = People
 - *Graphing = Writing
- “Ethnography literally means ‘a portrait of a people’. Ethnography is a written description of a particular culture, the custom, belief and behaviour based on information collected through field work.” (Harris and Johnson 2000).

- Ethnography is the study of social interactions, behaviour and perceptions that occur within organisations team communities and Groups.
- Hammersley (1985) the task is to document the culture the perspective of practices of the people in the settings the aim is to get inside the way each group of people sees the world.
- Creswell (1998) explained that the ethnography study looks at people in interaction in ordinary settings and attempts to discern pervasive patterns such as life cycle, events, and cultural themes.

Purpose of Ethnographic Research

- The main purpose of ethnography is to obtain a deep understanding of people and their culture.
- One distinguishing feature is fieldwork.
- In ethnographic research, the context is what defines the situation and makes it what it is.



Characteristics of Ethnographic Research

According to Hammersley and Sanders, ethnography is characterized by the following features:

- People's behaviour is studied in everyday contexts.
- It is conducted in a natural setting.
- Its goal is more likely to be exploratory rather than evaluative.
- It is aimed at discovering the local person's or "native's" point of view, wherein, the native may be a consumer or an end-user.
- Data are gathered from a wide range of sources, but observation and/or relatively informal conversations are usually the principal ones.
- The approach to data collection is unstructured in that it does not involve following through a predetermined detailed plan set up at the beginning of the study nor does it determine the categories that will be used for analyzing and interpreting the soft data obtained. This does not mean that the research is unsystematic. It simply means that initially the data are collected as raw form and a wide amount as feasible.

Methodology of Ethnographic Research

1. Objectivity:

- In ethnographic study, being objective is important. Here objectivity means that one must look at the culture in its own terms and not push one's own actuality or judgements upon it.

2. Interviews:

- To learn from people what has been believed, how they think and how that affects their life interviewing is an efficient method.

3. Participant Observation:

- In participant observation, the researcher is connected to the basics of human experiences, participates in their activities, to know how and why of human behaviour in a particular context and gains a deep knowledge about the intricacies and inner workings through immersion.

4. Survey:

- The demographic information is obtained through survey. Surveys are used to get beliefs and views without providing specific direction to the person being surveyed. Own sentiments should not be introduced into a survey.

Steps Involved in Ethnographic Research Method:

- Spardley (1980) indentified the sequence of steps making up the methodology of ethnographic research.
1. Selecting an Ethnographic Project
 2. Asking Ethnographic Questions
 3. Collecting Ethnographic Data
 4. Making an Ethnographic Record
 5. Analyzing Ethnographic Data
 6. Writing the Ethnography
 7. The Ethnographic Report



1. Selecting an Ethnographic Project:

- The scope of project can vary greatly, from studying a whole complex society to a single social situation.
- So, that it can be completed in reasonable time. A social institution always has three components – a place, actors, and activities.

2. Asking Ethnographic Questions:

- The ethnographer needs to have questions in mind that will guide what the researchers sees and hears and the collection of data.

3. Collecting Ethnographic Data:

- The researcher does field work to find out the activities of the people, the physical characteristics of the situation and what it feels like to be part of the situation.
- The step generally begins with an overview comprising broad descriptive observations.
- Then after looking at the data, one can move on to more focused observations. Here, the researcher can use participant observation, in-depth interviews and so on to gather data.

4. Making an Ethnographic Record:

- This step includes taking field notes, photographs, making maps and, using any other appropriate means to record the observations.

5. Analyzing Ethnographic Data:

- The field work is always followed by data analysis, which leads to new questions and new hypothesis more data collection and field notes and more analysis.
- The cycle continues until the project is completed.

6. Writing the Ethnography:

- The ethnographic report should be written so that the culture or group is brought to life, making readers feel they understand that people and the way of life.

7. Ethnographic Report:

- The ethnographic report can range in length from several pages to a volume or two.
- One can greatly simplify this task by beginning the writing early as data accumulated instead waiting until the end.
- The writing task will also be easier if, before writing one read other well-written ethnographies.

Advantages

- It provides extensive and in-depth findings about human behaviour.
- It can evolve and explore new enquiry.
- It provides opportunities to study in-depth a variety of cultural aspects of present-day human population and their ways of life.
- It allows to utilize the range of unique methods like focus groups, participant observation, interviews, and direct field observations.
- It offers researcher rich and thorough commentary on human behaviour, culture and society as whole.
- Participant observation gives opportunities to collect observed insights into social practices which are usually concealed.

Shortcomings

- In ethnography, there is a chance of researcher bias.
- It deals most solely with qualitative data.
- Statistics and numbers are replaced with recorded statements of individuals and the observations of the researcher.
- To provide an accurate and legitimate conclusion the researcher must visit the place several times.
- The unpredictable occurrences are common sense it occurs in uncontrolled environment.
- It is nonreplicable as the human behaviour can be influenced by numerous variables at any given moment.
- The results can't be generalized to other time periods or to other cultures due to its specificity.

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