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Total No. of Printed Pages—3

**6 SEM TDC DSE ANT (CBCS) 1 (H)**

**2 0 2 3**

( May/June )

**ANTHROPOLOGY**

( Discipline Specific Elective )

( For Honours )

Paper : DSE-1

( **Forensic Anthropology** )

Full Marks : 53

Pass Marks : 21

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

Answer the following questions : 1×5=5

- (a) Who considered as the 'Father of Forensic Anthropology'?
- (b) Name a test that is done for detecting the presence of haemoglobin.
- (c) In which bone olecranon fossa is present?
- (d) Who invented DNA fingerprinting and first used it in forensics?
- (e) Which teeth are the first to erupt?

P23/831

( Turn Over )

6th SEM  
2023  
ANTHROPOLOGY

( 2 )

2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following :  $4 \times 3 = 12$

(a) Difference between male and female human skull

(b) ABO blood groups

(c) Identification of human and non-human skeletal remains

(d) DNA fingerprinting

3. (a) Define forensic anthropology. Briefly explain the history and development of forensic anthropology.  $2+7=9$

Or

(b) Write about the scope of forensic anthropology. Discuss briefly about the application and integrations of forensic anthropology.  $3+6=9$

4. (a) Define osteology. Explain briefly about the discovery and techniques for recovering skeletonised human remains.  $2+7=9$

Or

(b) Explain how estimation of age, sex and ancestry can be done from skeletal remains.

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( 3 )

5. (a) What do you mean by complete and partial identification? Explain how personal identification is done in forensic anthropology.  $2+7=9$

Or

(b) What is occupational mark? Discuss how occupational marks can be used in personal identification in forensic science.  $2+7=9$

6. (a) Define serology. Write how identification and individualization of bloodstain is done in forensic science.  $2+7=9$

Or

(b) Define odontology. Explain how odontology can fruitfully be used in solving criminal cases.  $2+7=9$

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