

Paper 2022

Question Number 2

Anthropology focuses on every aspect of...

Answer Number 2

1

INTRODUCTION

Anthropology is an all encompassing subject with respect to humans. It covers all the aspects of a human life from birth to death. The elements of life go much beyond physical and psychological attributes but also focus on socialistic aspects to involve interactions, beliefs, systems of congregation and much more. Branches of anthropology are broadly four as put forward by Franz Boas, namely: Physical, Archeological, Linguistic and Socio Cultural. These broad categories further have subdivisions to study humans in the most scientific and organized way.

“ Anthropology is the most humanist science, and the most scientific humanity ”

2

ANTHROPOLOGY: THE STUDY OF HUMANS

Anthropology focuses on all aspects of humans. Multiple branches specialize in differing areas. History is taken into account also along with the current time. Anthropology isn't zoomed in one aspect of human life like biology or psychology, instead it is an amalgamation of every element that concerns humans; from physical structure, to religion, to communities, to interaction and much more. The branches of anthropology provide the ease of compartmentalizing aspects of a human life; this ensures no attribute or linkage is skipped.

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BRANCHES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

3.1 PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Physical anthropology can be linked to biology. A thorough study involves the structure of human skeletons with differences among races. As the phrase suggests anthropology

is the most humanist science; the scientific element of a human like body structure and natural functioning are studied with regards to impacts of environment. In depth analysis of human bodies in the contemporary anthropology debunks any Eurocentric perspective of a superior race, which simultaneously acknowledging and analyzing differences in body structures.

3.2 ARCHEOLOGY

Anthropology is not just set in current time. The all encompassing nature of anthropology makes archeology a core feature of it. Archeologists discover historic ruins and artifacts.

The prehistoric time period directs towards the time with no written records, and the historic times have written records and artifacts. Archeology is the tool that provides anthropologists with the material to delve into historical ways of life. Studies in various subbranches such as politics, economics, religion, family have historical roots and connections that are found out by archeology. The Indus Valley Civilization and its discovery is a prime example

of archeology showing an insight into historic ways.

3.3 LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY

Linguistic anthropology involves the in depth study of syntax, phonics and language formation. Languages are studied to infer their reflections on the community and people that use it. The theory of 'culture coming from a single cradle' by Kulture Kurries is also explored. There many overlaps found in language that attribute to the human interaction. Areas are also identified with sweet and strict language; categorized on the basis of syntax. The qualities and tone of the language used reveals the nature of people in that specific area. Hegemony of english language is also elaborated upon and the factors that contribute to it.

3.4 SOCIO CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Socio-cultural anthropology is the most widely recognized branch of anthropology. It is also believed that other branches fetch findings

to contribute to this branch and take forward its' study. Socio-cultural anthropology includes a detailed analysis of every element of a persons social life. Politics, economy and religion are studied at a macro and micro scale including their evolution since the beginning of time. Human interactions and family systems are also given equal importance through the study of culture, kinship, family, marriage, residence patterns and other forms of associations. Nationalism and ethnicity are examined along with the evolving notions of globalization and internationalism. The socio-cultural branch of anthropology incorporates the past, present and the future to come. With its constantly evolving nature, this branch forms linkages and impacts of one factor over the other.

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DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF ANTHROPOLOGY THROUGH THESE BRANCHES

4.1 ALL ENCOMPASSING NATURE

Different branches of anthropology come together to form a bouquet of all elements concerned

with human being and life. A practical manifestation of accumulating these branches under one banner is reflected in the encompassing nature of anthropology.

4.2 BEYOND THE LIMITS OF TIME AND SPACE

These branches set the course of anthropology beyond the limitations of time and space. The subject is not confined to a particular group or geography; nor is it focusing on a certain time period. The amalgamation of the branches extends the scope of anthropology beyond any such constraint.

4.3 INTERCONNECTIVITY AND LINKAGES

In anthropology, hardly any element is studied in isolation. The diversity in its branches are interconnected to analyse and form an academic opinion. The vastness of these branches gives ample room to form linkages and identify impacts.

4.4 EXTREMELY IN DEPTH

The subject of anthropology does not

pertain to surface level findings. The four branches contribute to ample depth in each discussion by correlating different elements.

4.5 OVERLAPPING NATURE

All areas under consideration form a diverse viewpoint; this means overlapping by other subjects. Sociology, economics, psychology, biology, religion and many other subjects have overlaps with anthropology.

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CONCLUSION

The diverse and differing branches of anthropology cover numerous dimensions of a human being. These branches are rich enough to form different subjects altogether; this reflects the subject powerness of anthropology. These branches contribute to the enriched and all encompassing nature of the subject anthropology, to ensure that no element of human being and life is missed out.

Question Number 3

Distinguish among three major types of....

Answer Number 3

1

INTRODUCTION

Food production has always been and will continue to be an extremely component of human life and anthropology. Food production is not just limited to nutrition but infact links many other elements of life and human existence. It is one of the most major weighing factor in economy; it contributes to the way economy work in modern day and how it has evolved in the past. Food production has seen a pattern of evolution along with human dependency on it. Pakistan, a primarily agricultural country can benefit a lot from it, provided the potential is utilized after itailored development in that sector.

2

ROLE OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN SETTING UP A SOCIETY

Food production lies at the core of a society, settlement or human life. Food is essential to live and hence it becomes an automatic part of life. Since food is a necessity, all other elements revolve around it. Economy centers on the concept of food production. The initial economic activity primarily begin through food production and then further through specialization. Power structures hence also grew around it. In the modern world it is apparent that economy revolves around industrialization and technology but those are also linked to food production in more ways than claimed. The industry and service sector requires raw material to work their way around it, and to simplify it; food is an essential human demand; whether the person works in any sector.

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TYPES OF FOOD PRODUCTION

3.1 HORTICULTURE

Horticulture refers to advancement in vegetation. Horticulture implies farming vegetation on soil through scientific and innovative methods. It involves landscape design, pest management and primarily garden crops. It is not just limited to subsistence production and is planted in access to.

3.2 INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

Intensive agriculture omits the element of beautification and greenlands from the concept. The idea is to increase agriculture yields and apply modern concepts to do so, with the aim of boosting economic activity. Intense agriculture is not for subsistence purpose. It involves mass plantation and rigorous agriculture.

3.3 PASTORALISM

Pastoralism is the production that involves livestocking not farming. It involves breeding

of animals for their by products such as eggs, milk, yogurt. Pastoralism also breeds animals to make them available for meat consumption. Grazing areas are made available for the animals.

3 METHODS TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE IN PAKISTAN

3.1 MODERNIZE SEEDS USING R&D FOR HIGH YIELD

Pakistan's agriculture output is severely below its potential, owing to the lack of research and development. The seed quality in Pakistan has declined over the years. India with similar soil composition has a much higher yield per area as compared to Pakistan. Investment in research and development can aid the country in producing much higher yield.

3.2 COPE WITH WATER LOGGING AND SALINITY

Pakistan's large portion of cultivatable

land has fallen prey to water logging and salinity. The country can opt for sustainable solutions to avert this risk. Water drainage systems and planting salt resistant crops is the solutions

3.3 DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Innovative solutions like drip irrigation can be used to avert water crisis. This method ensures no wastage of water along with adequate supply for crops. Pakistan can benefit from it.

3.4 CURTAIL WATER WASTAGE BY REPAIRING DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Pakistan's internal politics is filled with allegations of water wastage by provinces on one another. With an already scarce water supply, this issue must be dealt with. Repairing the wasteful drainage systems is the way to go about it.

3.5 FORM BETTER SUPPLY CHAIN SYSTEMS

To ensure optimum use of the produce,

✓
better supply chain management is necessary. Supply management entails proper storage, stream of cold storage if necessary, pesticides etc.

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN PAKISTAN

✓

4.1 COMPLEMENTS PAKISTAN'S CULTURAL STRENGTHS

✓

Pakistan is an agricultural state, with more than 60% of its population employed in this sector. The population's natural inclination towards agriculture is a positive attribute. This ensures no barriers of resistance in empowering this sector.

4.2 WOULD CONTROL IMPORT BILL

✓
Pakistan's economy suffers from a severe Balance of Payment crisis. Boosting agriculture will ensure domestic demand is full filled because the capacity is beyond it. A stark decrease in food import would help control the import bill of the country.

4.3 PROVISION OF RAW MATERIAL FOR INDUSTRY

Once the domestic food demand is fulfilled, the country can plant for the raw materials of industries. But adequate development will ensure that food production is not hindered in the lieu of raw material production.

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CONCLUSION

Food production is essential; it has evolved over the course of time and increased its scope and scale. Pakistan must benefit from the contemporary trends and adapt to them. The country's agriculture sector holds immense potential and appropriate measures can transform it to becoming the most contributing sector of the economy.