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HARNIT SINGH SUDAN

AIR 177 CSE
2023

ANTHROPOLOGY

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Anthropology Test Series

TEST - 01

77.5

2 hr 50 min

ANTHROPOLOGY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name HARNIT SINGH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

General Feedback

- ① Work on your content enrichment
- ② 15/20 markers need more elaboration
- ③ Work on Structuring and presentation.
- ④ Try to include more examples and case studies

Overall 'Good attempt

Keep writing . All the best!

1. (a) Discuss whether anthropology is a social science or natural science. (150 Words) (10)

Holistic
Study
of human in
time & space.

Use human

Anthropology is the study of man in its entirety. The word "Anthropology" is derived from Greek words "anthropos" meaning "man" + "logos" meaning "study".

So, we can conclude that it is the scientific study of man living in societies in a patterned way of life known as culture.

Traditionally, Anthropology was looked upon as a natural science, since it was dedicated to study of man as a physical being. However there is a trend of transition towards socialistic orientation as well.

Moreover, Anthropologists themselves have wide variety of views like:

Malinowski says Anthropology is in the middle of Social & natural sciences, RC Brown says that it is a natural science where as Robert Redfield says that social science orientation is increasing in Anthropology.

Seen from a broad perspective, Anthropology has overlap with various natural sciences like Biology, Zoology etc and social sciences as well like Economics etc.

What unique it adds to these subjects is the holism and understanding of culture.

Remarks

So, in my view Anthropology is a single general
Social science, having holistic viewpoint unlike
other social sciences that aren't as holistic.

You can improve the structure

- ↳ Define Anthro
- ↳ Discuss Anthro as social science
 - ↳ give features and Thinkers
 - ↳ provide criticism
- ↳ Discuss Anthro as natural science
 - ↳ give features and Thinkers
 - ↳ provide criticism
- ↳ Provide middle path given by
Malinewski, Kroeber
- ↳ Then Conclude.

2½/10

Remarks

1. (b) Carbon-14 method of dating

(150 Words) (10)

A Carbon-14 is an absolute dating method based on principles of Radioactivity.

✓ in Intro you can explain what Absolute Dating Methods are.

Principle

- As sunlight from space interacts with Nitrogen atoms of atmosphere, some of it is converted to radioactive C-14.



Talk about the discoverers of the method

- This C14 decays into ordinary C-12 at fixed half life period of 5568 yrs.

- This C14 & C-12 combine with Oxygen to form two variants of CO_2 that are embedded into tissues of living organism.

↓
provide suitable material for the dating.

- As long as the organism is alive, it maintains the same ratio of C14 to C12 as in the atmosphere.

- However, once the organism dies, there is no supply of C14 & the ratio changes.

- Since the decay of C14 into C12 occurs on a mathematical relation, the date of death or age of fossil can be determined with reasonable accuracy.

↓
Talk about procedures in separate sub heads

Remarks

Limitations :-

- Only fossils upto 40,000 yrs old can be dated using this method because of limitations of half life.
- There can be a variation of ± 130 years in determining age of fossil
- With atmospheric variations in concentration of CO_2 in the past, errors in dating can occur.

To overcome these, we can use K-Ar dating method.

↳ Talk about relevance of Carbon dating method in Anthropology.

Overall
Good
Attempt

3/10

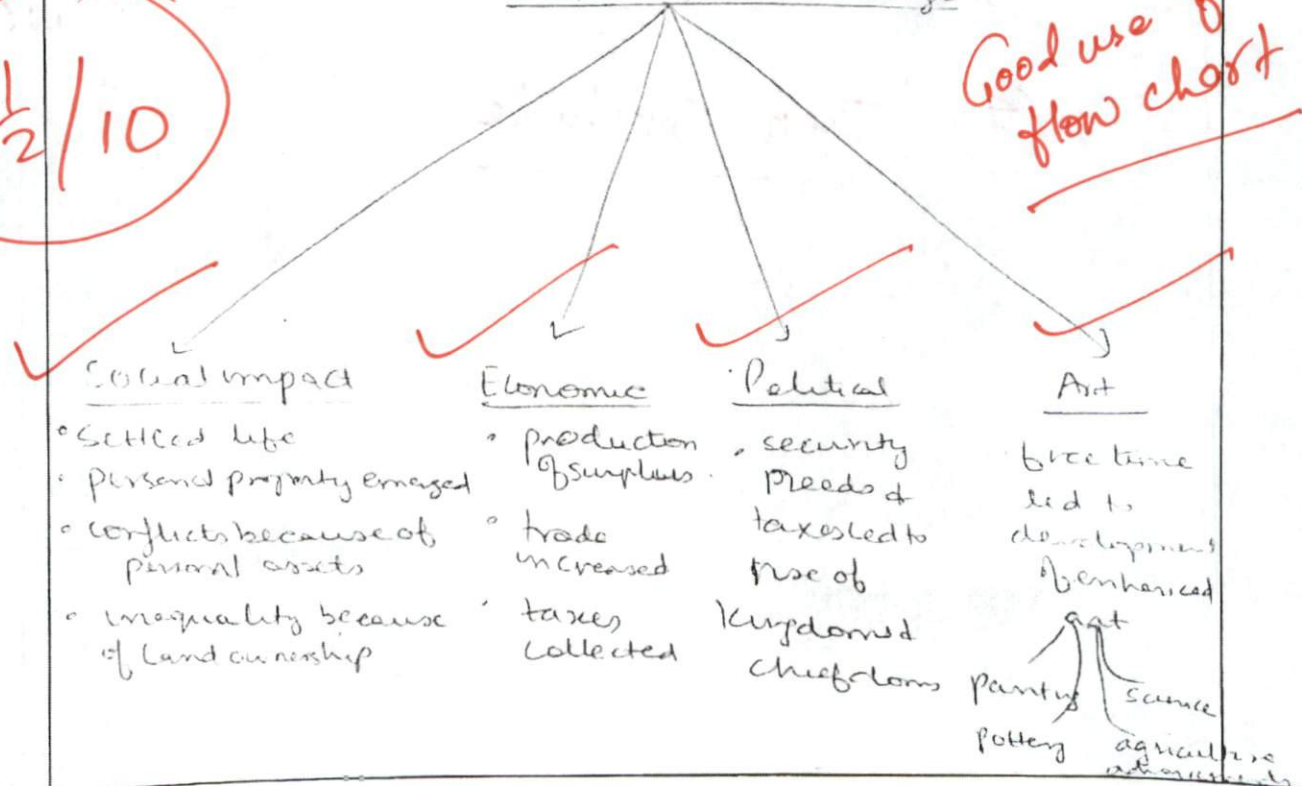
Remarks

1. (c) Natufian culture

(150 Words) (10)

- It refers to the Neolithic culture of Levant region where agriculture was first practiced.
- It involves use of polished tools along with azdes to cut trees & forest & clear land for cultivation.
- Time period : 10000 to 4000 years ago.
- Continuing from advances of mesolithic age like pottery & domestication of wildlife, this period saw the advent of settled life & agriculture. It was the first revolution of the world that changed the course of history.

Impact of Neolithic Age



Remarks

Provide a better Structure:-

- ① Introduction
- ② Discoverer
- ③ Time Period
- ④ Geographical Location (use map)
- ⑤ Main Sites (Mention names only)
- ⑥ Salient feature (previous flow chart would work)
- ⑦ Then Conclude

Remarks

1. (d) Survivals and Parallels among Hunting and Gathering societies (150 Words) (10)

- The concepts of Survivals and Parallels occur in the field of Ethnoarchaeology, which is the study of contemporary societies to understand behavioral relations of extinct societies & their material culture.

The concept of Survivals & Parallels was given by EB Tyler in his book "Primitive Culture 1871".

Good use of Thinker

He defined "Survivals" as entities/practices that have outlived the contexts in which they were created and are maladaptive today.

(Eg) Today's Tailcoat/Crest coat, it was originally created for horse riding ease but still continues even though we don't ride horses.

Parallels:- are cultural entities that have evolved in different societies having no communication between them, in an independent fashion.

(Eg) Sun worship

Survivals & Parallels in H & G societies

- We have recovered Burials, material artifacts, tools etc from H & G or Paleolithic societies. However, it would add to the understanding of their extinct cultures if we could understand

Remarks

Parallels & Survival amongst them.

Examples

Wangs of Konyak They always have a smoldering fire in their dormitories because it is believed that they once lost fire in their history & recovered it by grace of their deity. This is example of a survival.

Ones of A.N. - They have megaliths w/o any megalithic sites showing concept of Parallels.

Emphasize more on the cultural aspects
of Hunting & Gathering Societies.

↳ For better presentation
Sub categorize it in Social,
Cultural, Economic, Political
and Religious features
and then provide examples

3/10

Remarks

1. (e) Ethnology and Ethnography.

(150 Words) (10)

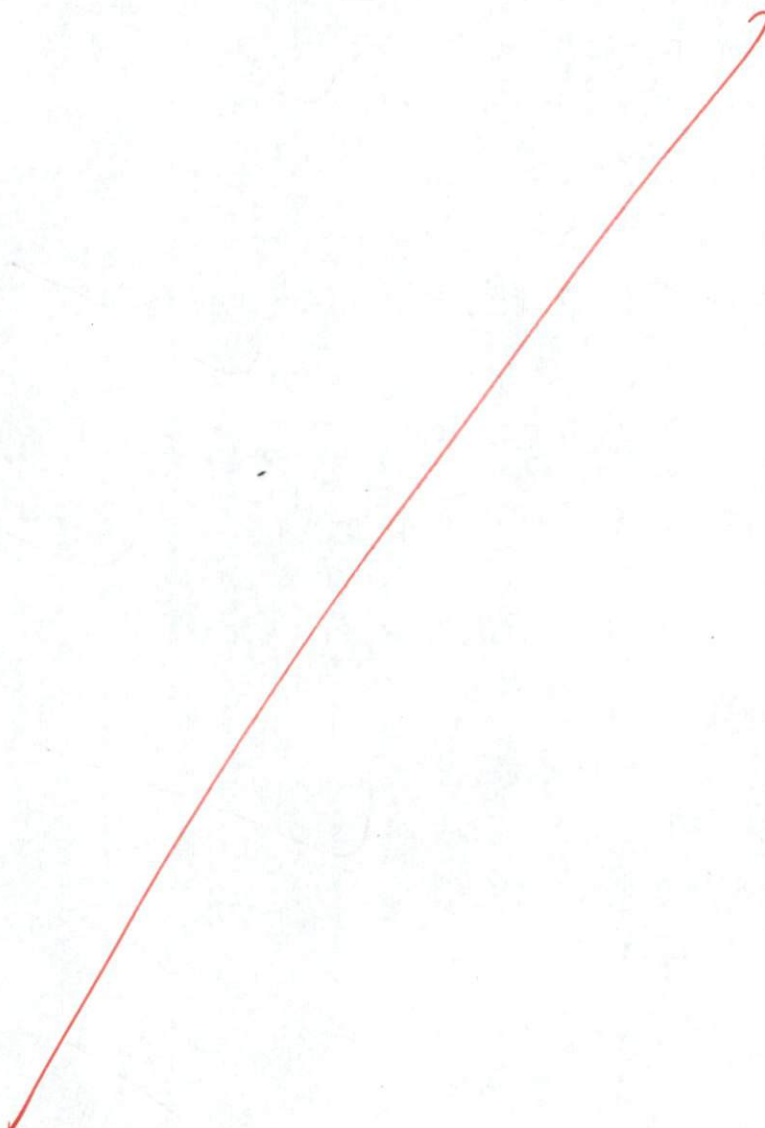
Ethnography: It refers to indepth study of a society over a long period of time. It involves methods like participant observation and collects first hand valuable data. The person effectively becomes one of the people he studies. It involves seeing the world from their eyes i.e. EMIC perspective. Anthropologists usually earn their name by the society they create ethnography of. Eg. Malinowski → Trobriand Islanders. It is a synchronic method of study.

Ethnology: It was a part of anthropology but not anymore. It is basically comparing two societies by using their ethnographies. It has high chance of biasness. Moreover, any gaps in the analysis are filled by deductions and extensions, which may not be scientific and logical. What the people of society feel may not be reflected into the outcome of this study.

2½/10

Too 10 marker → Answer is too short.
Follow the Str"
↳ Define Ethnology → provide its features
↳ Examples
↳ Relevance
↳ Be
↳ Define Ethnography → provide features
↳ Examples
↳ Relevance
↳ Talk about their interlinkages and dependence. (differences can be showed in Table for better representation)

Remarks



Remarks

2. (a) What do you understand by Palaeolithic culture? Discuss its features emphasizing on its tool technology. (200 Words) (15)

A Palaeolithic is the earliest time period in the pre-historic evolution of man. It is also the longest period of pre-history and coincides with Pleistocene Ice Age. For its understanding, it has been divided into 3 parts:

Lower Palaeolithic, Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic.

Lower Palaeolithic: It refers to time period of 2.6 mya to 37000 years ago. It is the longest of all 3 subdivisions of Palaeolithic culture.

- Prevalent species: Early Homo / Australopithecus
- Climate: Pleistocene / Cold Climate.

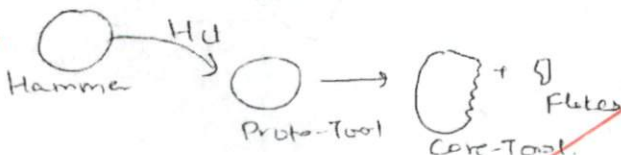
Tool Technology

- It is defined as Olduvai Culture, after discovery of tools from Olduvai Gorge in Africa.

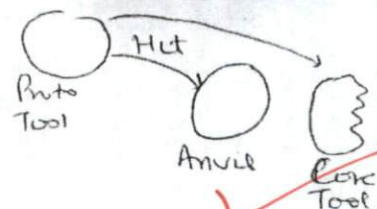
Material Used: Stone, Quartzite.

Formation processes

Hammer Method



Anvil Method



Types of Tools

Chopper, choppers Tools.

Good use of flow chart & diagram

Remarks

Socio-economic condⁿ

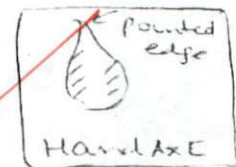
- No evidence clothes, man walked naked.
- No evidence of pottery.
- Social structure is not clear.
- Means of livelihood - by Hunting & Gathering.

Middle Paleolithic: Its time period extends from 0.1 mya to 36000 years ago.

Prevalent Species :- Homo Neanderthals
Climate :- Still cold env.

In the middle of lower Paleolithic, Olduvai Culture was replaced by Acheulian culture, which involved Soft hammer method & prevalent of Hand Axes

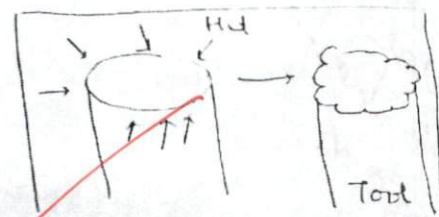
This technology continued in middle Paleolithic but was replaced by Mousterian culture that involved.



Levallois technique.

Material used: Flint

Tool type: Composite tools made of different materials.



Levallois technique.

Socio economic condition

- Fur based clothing
- Evidence of fire
- Still Hunters & Gatherers.

Remarks

Upper Paleolithic : It extends from 36,000 years ago to 10,000 years ago.

Prevalent species : *Homo sapiens*.

Tool technology : Highly specialised like Solutrean culture, Perigordian culture, Magdalenian culture.

Material used : Lithic + Non-lithic Materials

Tool types : Blades, burins
↳ parallel edges



Socio economic condⁿ

- Enhanced use of fire
- Artistic tendencies like painting etc.
- Still Hunter and gatherers

Conclusion missing
Overall Good attempt

6/15

Remarks

2. (b) What is Megalithic Culture? Discuss the Megalithic Cultures of India with reference to North-east India. (200 Words) (15)

A - Megalithic culture is the prevalent culture associated with use of large rocks or boulders. In rest of world it occurred in Palaeolithic times but in India it is consistent with Iron age, mostly concentrated to South & Northeast India.

Some sites

- In South India - Maski, Nagarjunakonda etc.
- In North East India - Dima Hasao District of Assam.

Features

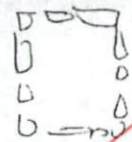
- This culture is identified by the burial marker or so called memorial techniques use to mark the dead.
- The four types of burial / memorial methods are

1. Carved Circle

The site is surrounded by large stones in circle & burial is done within.



2. Cist : A rectangular cavity is created & surrounded by stones & burial is done in between.

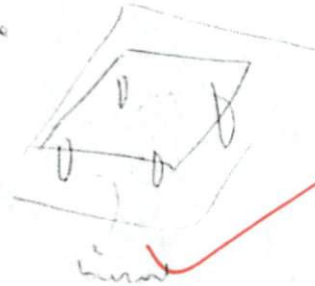


Remarks

3. Menhirs: It is like a big boulder / tombstone that acts as a memorial of some one who had died



4. Dolmen: The burial is covered by large slab of rock on a raised platform of 4 stones appearing like a table



Demand of the question is with special reference to the North East India

After explaining the types of megaliths

Talk about the prevalence of these in N.E. India among tribes of Khasi, Naga etc.

Over and out the use

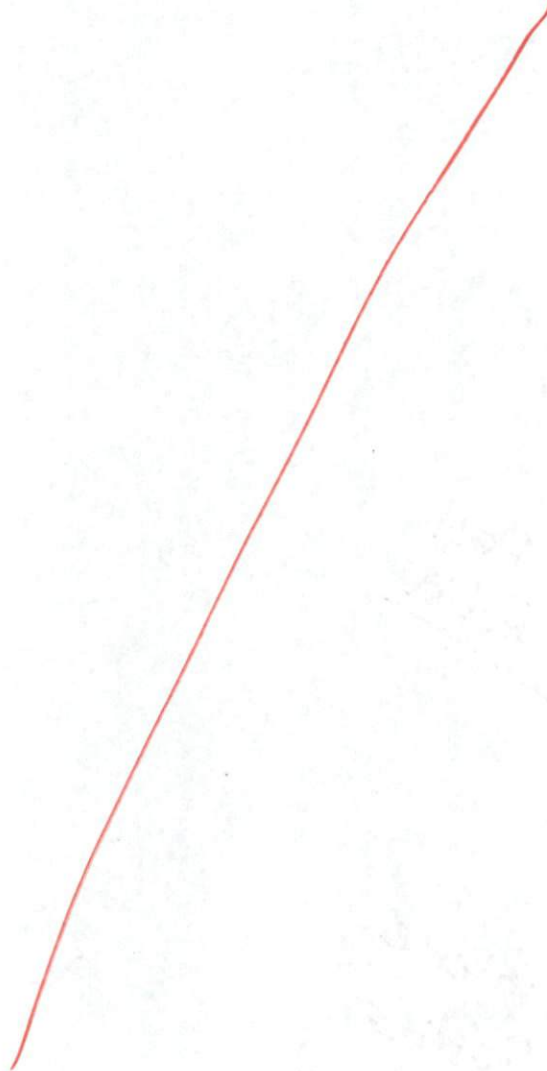
Recently in Assam large megalithic jars have been discovered indicating jar based burial

Over all, use of large, undressed & rudimentary stones for burials, memorials & other purposes

4/15

Remarks

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Remarks

2. (c) Discuss the features of Ramapithecus highlighting the debates related to it.
(250 Words) (20)

A Ramapithecus or Swampithecus is the name given to God Apes of Swatiks of India. They are the last of Miocene Hominds/Apes.

Geographical extent & Discovery.

- 1934 - A jaw & some teeth discovered by Elwin Lewis and he named it Ramapithecus Punjabicus.
Aged: 12-14 mya
- He claimed it to be divergence point between Apes & humans.

- 1961 - L.B.S. Leakey discovered a jaw in Kenya & named it Kenyapithecus wickeri.

Later more jaws were found in Pakistan, Turkey, Greece and were named Swampithecus.

Today, all these are known as Ramapithecus / Swampithecus.

Environmental Condition

- hot climate, deciduous trees, occasional savannah.

Morphology of Ramapithecus

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| • $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet tall probably | • No diastema |
| • Facial orthognathus | • Simian Shelf |
| • Vertical teeth | • almost parabolic dental arcade |
| • curved palate | |

Remarks

Molars are almost of same size as Premolars.

Thick enamel on Molars.

Phylogenetic implications:

Though postcranial structures were never found, but certain deductions could be made.

Ramapithecus

- ↳ had to come to ground to eat fruits & nuts, this shows increased used hands
- ↳ had some tendencies to stand vertical to eat across tall grasses of savannah.

Initially Ramapithecus was poised as viable point of divergence b/w Apes & humans.

However, Allan Wilson, while analyzing Albumin structures concluded that it cannot be the hominid ancestor.

Later David Pilbeam, discovered a full jaw of Ramapithecus, and it was very different from Hominids.

Therefore Ramapithecus was discarded as hominid ancestor and today Ramapithecus / Swampithecus

Remarks

Explain more on the features of the possible

if possible draw diag. for eg. Dentition

For phylogenetic use diag. for better representation

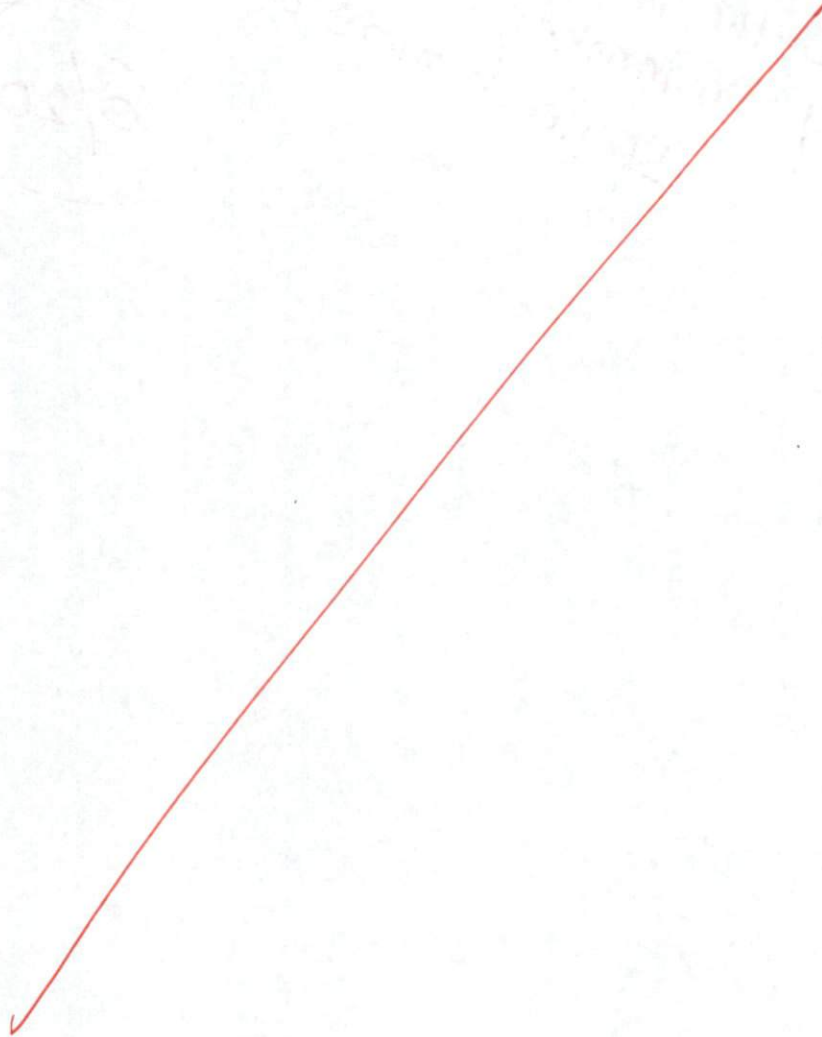
fits as an ancestor to modern day organization.

Since the question is
of 20 marker →
It needs more elaboration

6/20

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

3. (a) What is Archaeological Anthropology? Critically discuss the scope of Archaeology and its main divisions. (200 Words) (15)

A Archaeological Anthropology (AA) is field of Anthropology that re-constructs past cultural cultures on the basis of their material remains left behind. The material culture/ remains left behind can be of 3 types :-

- 1) Environmental remains : plant, pollen etc
Soil
- 2) Material remains : art, pottery etc
- 3) Skeletal remains : bones etc.

Talk about the
relevance of AA
in overall scheme
of the subject

Traditionally (AA) was a purely descriptive science, only writing what was visible to naked eye. However, with increasing studies, advanced dating methods, logic deductive reasoning and theme of holism, New (AA) has emerged that is descriptive and analytical as well.

Scope of (AA)

1. Reconstruction of past cultures & their evolution
 2. Re-creation & understanding climate, geology of the past.
 3. Tracing migrations and movements ^{mass}.
 4. Identifying and creating Human evolution timelines and chronologies.
- and much more.

Remarks

Thus we can see that (AA) is not just work of Archaeologists but a combined effort of Paleontologists, Geologists, Geneticists, Historians and many more disciplines.

Since scope of (AA) is so wide, there have been development of specialisations in the field (as many branches of (AA))
Some of them are

- ① Pre-historic Archaeology: It involves study of culture & societies that did not have script. Hence, all the aspects of culture etc are indirectly referenced via remains rather than by text. Eg Burials would indicate some form of After life concept.
- ② Text Aided Archaeology: It is the study of societies that had script. Though the text may be deciphered or not.
eg IVC - Though script is there, we've not been able to decipher it. It is classified as Proto-historic.
- ③ Paleontology: It is the study of fossil remains of the past. It involves dating, sampling and trying to evolve a chronology for the remains.
- ④ Ethno Archaeology: Relatively recent branch of Archaeology involving study of present day societies.

Remarks

to reveal patterns of past cultural cultures.

So overall, (AA) is a holistic subject of Anthropology trying to make sense out of material remains left by our extinct ancestors

Overall Good attempt

6½ / 15

Remarks

3. (b) Discuss the main features of prehistoric rock art of Central India. Also discuss the contribution of tribal culture to Indian civilization. (200 Words) (15)

A:-

- Indian Pre-historic rock art evidences occur in Middle-upper-Paleolithic periods and continue further, even in recent times.
- Some of the sites in India are Bhimbetka Caves located MP.

Features:

Material/Colour

Natural colours used ^(eg) from Soil → brown, for other colours - vegetables, fruit based dyes.

- Location: on side walls or on roofs.

- Technique: Some cases involve painting and other involve engravings on stone.

- Themes: Painting is considered part of Hunting. Animals were caught and drawn before killing and eating.

Themes include Family life, men in hunting, men abducting women, animals like tigers etc.

- Basically Happy & Joyful life

- Use of stick figures. ^(eg)  → man

^(eg)  → Animals.

Remarks

Contribution of Tribal culture to Indian Civilization

• Tribal cultures are root of our civilization, as well including all our material progress is built on their contributions.

• According to Prof. K S Singh - Tribals have not remained on fringes of our civilization but are as much a part as me and you today are.

Good points

• Even ancient texts like Mahabharat, Ramayan, Harishchandra, & Vishnu puran mention them.

Some of their contributions

• Religious sphere: Concept of Gotra, ancestor worship, totemism are derived from them.

• Social sphere: Concept of Sabha, Samiti, Buddhist sangha are modelled on tribal egalitarianism.

• Economic sphere: Today's agriculture and production system are their discovery only.

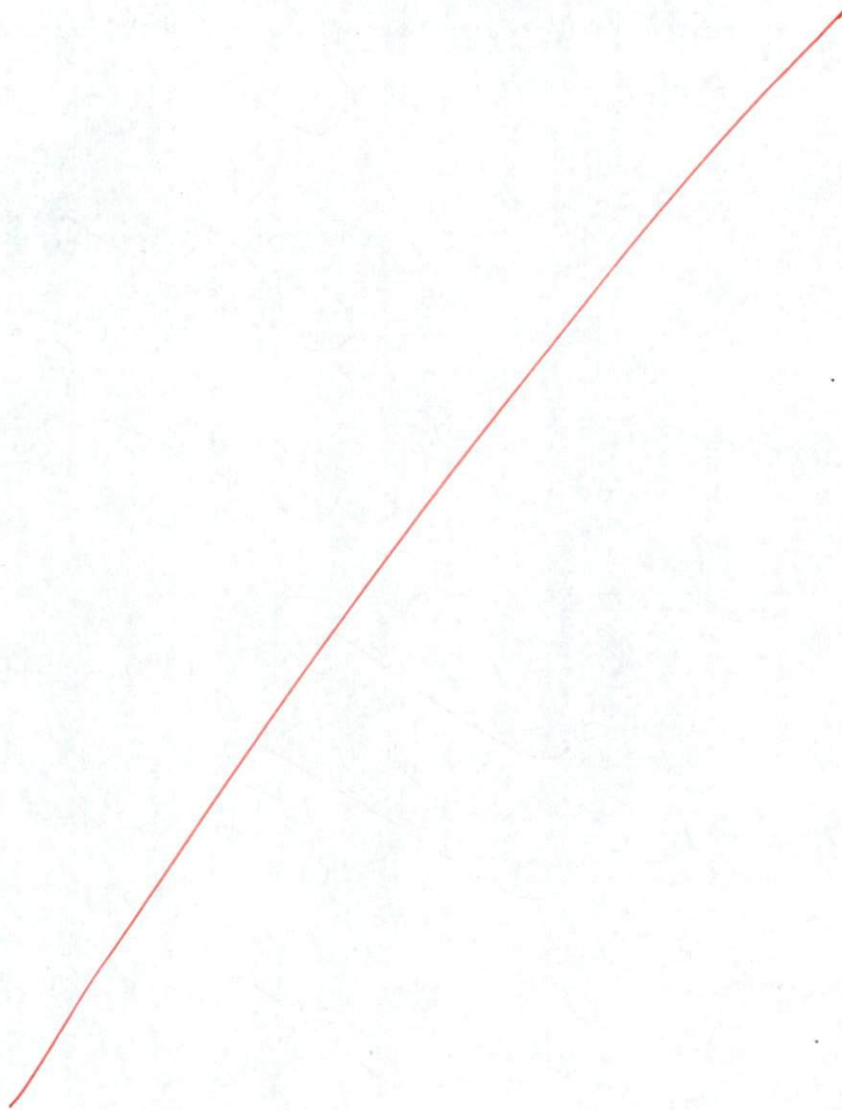
• Scientific sphere: Tools, implements, Traditional medicine, Town planning of IVC are their contributions.

This, we must honour them by celebrating Adivasi Diwas with full vigour & zeal.

Remarks

6/15

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Remarks

3. (c) Delineate the salient characteristics of Narmada man and examine its phylogenetic significance. (250 Words) (20)

A Narmada Man is the only Homo skeletal found in India.

It was discovered by Dr. Sonakia of Geological survey of India in 1970s-1980s. Since it was found in-situ, it can have serious phylogenetic implications to the understanding of Human phylogeny as we know it.

- It was a skull, having cranial capacity of 1200cc & dated around 0.7 mya belonging to a female in her 30's.

- It was identified to be belonging to Homo erectus.

Later in 1987, Dr. Sankhyan of Anthropological survey of India discovered a "clavicle" of a female in 30's from Narmada valley.

- Dr Sankhyan claims it to be of ^{earliest} ~~an ancestor~~ of Homo sapiens, describing it to be different from previously said Homo erectus or Homo neanderthal.

According to him, India was the crucible of Homo sapiens evolution, which later occupied whole of the world.

It is to be noted that no other "clavicle" has been found in Asia before and Narmada valley is the centrepiece between Africa, Europe & China (where Homo sapiens could have gone to once it evolved in India).

Remarks

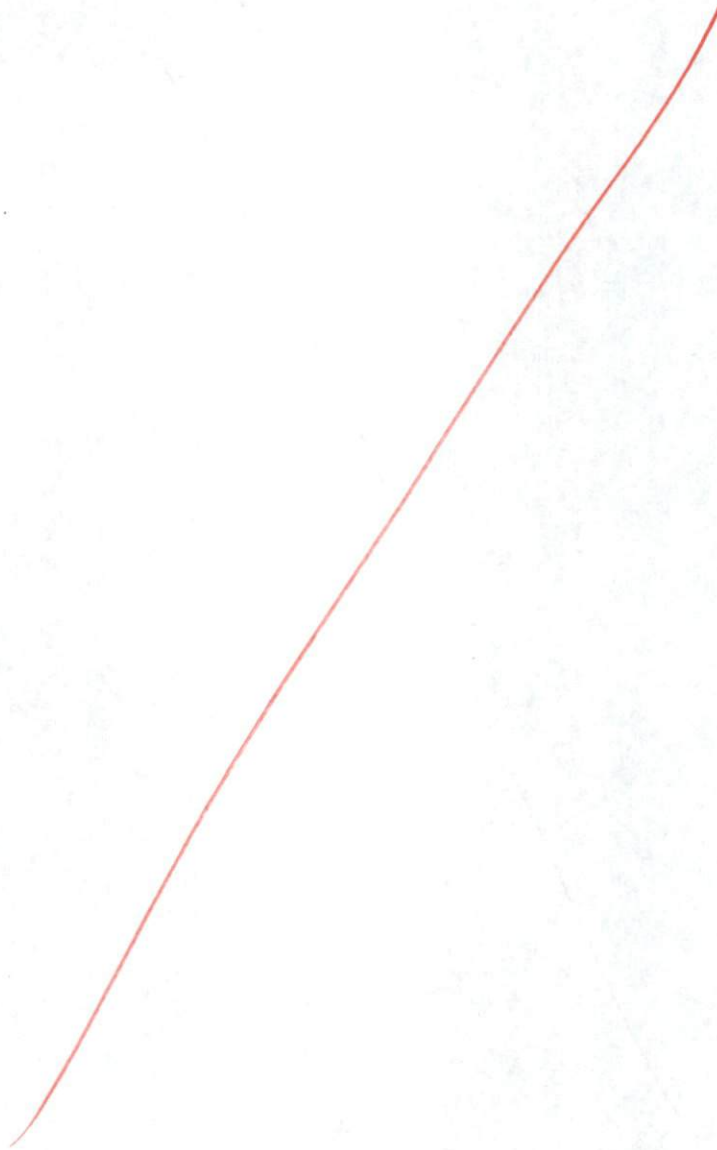
However, this claim of Dr Sankhayan was rejected in 2004 and thereafter has been assigned to Homocercatus for review.

Since it is a 20 marker
it needs more number of
points as well as
detailed elaboration

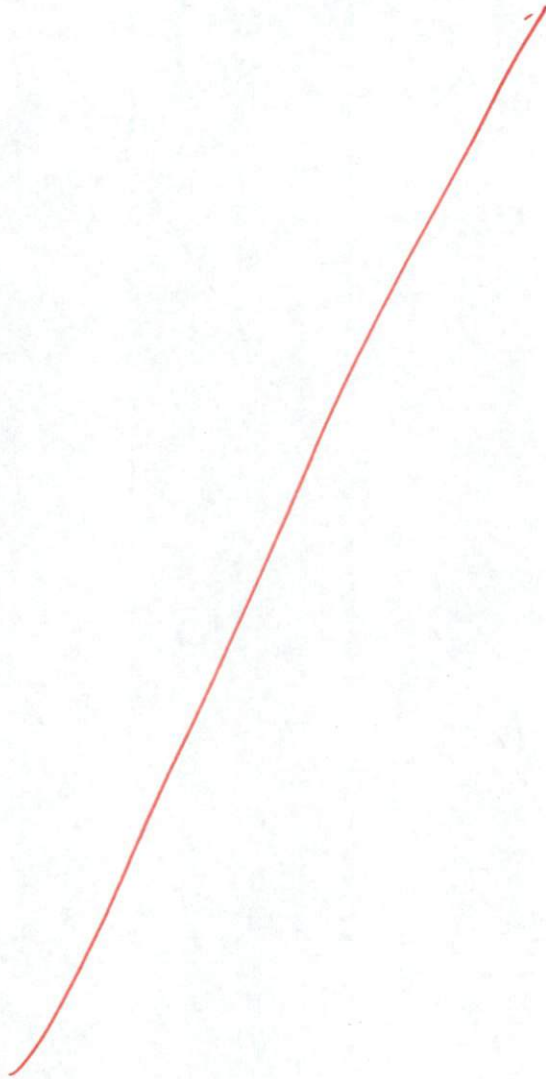
3/20

3/20

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

4. (a) Relationship between Social anthropology and behavioural sciences.

(150 Words) (10)

A Behavioral sciences refer to sciences that study mental, psychological & other aspects of human mind (eg) Psychology & behavior.

Anthropology is a science that studies man & its entirety. Social Anthropology ^(SA) is a specialisation of Anthropology that deals with social processes like Society, interrelationships etc.

Relationship:

- SA borrows from behavioral sciences the concepts of mental processes, emotions and behavioral attitudes.
- Behavioral Sciences benefit from (SA) with the perspective of application to primitive societies and primates.

Similarities:

- Both involve study of conscious, sub conscious & semi-conscious aspects of behavior & responses.
- Both are concerned with disorders like Bipolar personality etc.
- Both study abstract concepts like values, emotions and their ramifications in real world.

Give reference to psychic unity of mankind

Give ref to the Culture & personality School

Remarks

Differences:SA

1. It studies both primitive & modern societies.
2. It relies on field work.
3. It is monocholistic in its coverage.

Behavioral Sciences

1. Mostly primitive & modern societies.
2. It relies on ^{lab} experiments.
3. It is confined to mind processes and does not involve aspects like culture.

Overall, in comparison to SA, behavioral sciences are less diverse and limited in ~~fields~~ areas of study as SA is a holistic science.

3 1/2 / 10

Remarks

4. (b) Linguistic Anthropology (LA)

(150 Words) (10)

A Linguistic Anthropology (LA) is the study of language and speech as a socio-cultural process. It is the newest discipline / subfield in Anthropology.

Relevance:

Studying language & speech is important because

- ① language is the medium by which culture is propagated
- ② One of the main aspects of culture is the language/speech.
- ③ Language & speech help improve communication which leads to advancement in other fields like economy etc.
- ④ Language and speech embody the mind, heart & soul of people.
- ⑤ As some societies are on verge of extinction, this aspect of human heritage needs to be preserved.

Sub fields:

- ① Historical linguistics: Studies language across time, understanding its evolution.
- ② Structural linguistics: Studies the structure & word formation aspects.
- ③ Psycholinguistics: Mind processes behind language

Remarks

Sociolinguistics! Studies the way in which people
 ↳ define world around them.

Overall, it is ^{the study} verbal and non verbal aspects of
 human communication & interaction...

Talk more about
 the social context of
 language ↓

Since language is vehicle to
 culture
 it becomes more important
 to discuss
 the importance of
 language in culture
 study

3½/10

Remarks

4. (c) Relevance of Physical Anthropology (PA)

(150 Words) (10)

A Physical/Biological Anthropology (PA) is study of origin, evolution and diversification humans and their ancestors. It involves various subfields like Genetics, Medical Anthropology etc.

Relevance of Physical A:-

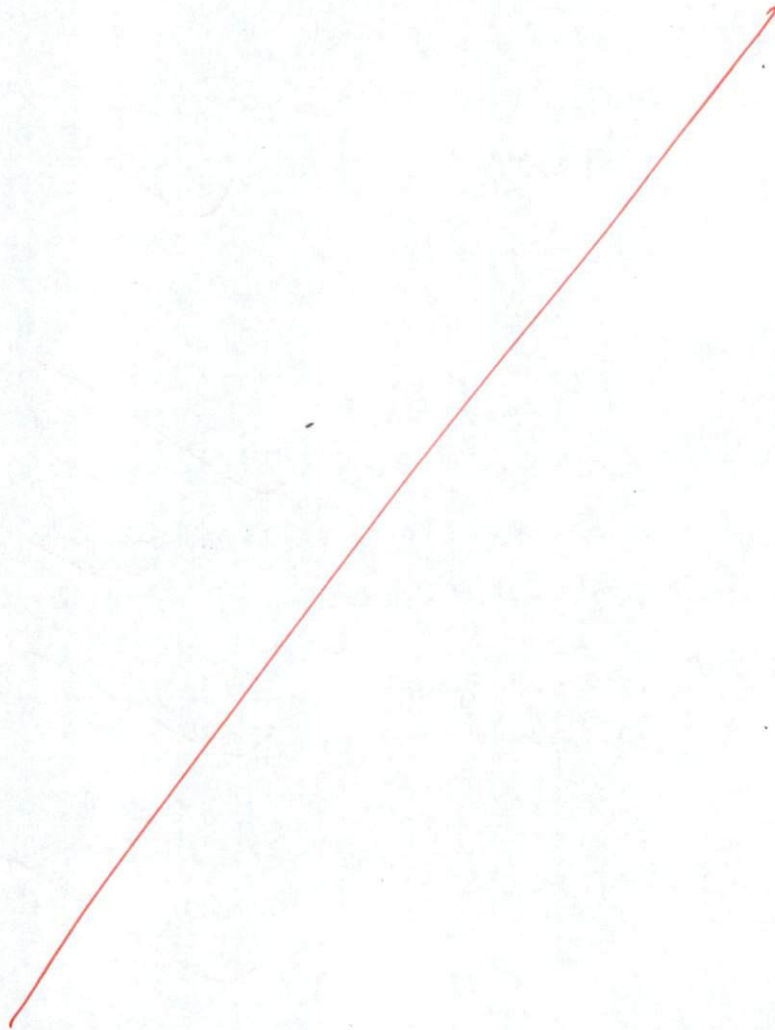
- 1) It helps in better understanding of human physique in relation to culture & other processes.
- 2) It helps in diagnosis, treatment and cure of various types of nongenetic & genetic diseases.
- 3) It helps to prevent ~~genetic~~ epidemics and other such ecological disasters.
- 4) It has huge applications in ergonomics like Sports, Defence and other aspects.
eg. Cockpit designs, Sports equipment design etc.
- 5) It helps in making our own phylogenetic evolution from Primates, to help us understand our behavioural patterns better.
- 6) It allows us to understand why we have such morphological diversity to counter almost all environmental stresses that we face.

Talk about the sub parts of Physical Anthro
↓

like Primatology Genetic etc.

3/10

Remarks



Remarks

4. (d) Olduvai Gorge

(150 Words) (10)

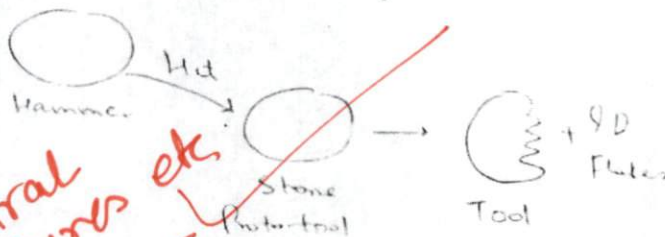
- (09)
 1. Olduvai Gorge is a lower Paleolithic site in Tanzania. Though it is the first site of discovery of LP tools but it is not the oldest, instead Kodj Era in Kenya is the oldest site - dated @ 2.6 mya.
 • OG is dated to around 1.89 mya.

Tools found include chopper, chopping tools. There are two cultures of tool making found here

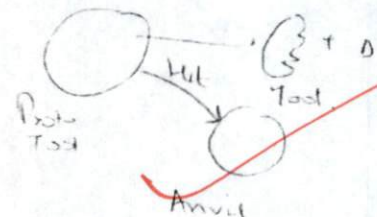
1. Oldovan culture. Material used - Quartz.

Technique used

Hammer technique



Anvil technique



2. Acheulian Culture. It replaced Oldovan culture.

Material used: Quartz

Technique used: Soft hammer technique

Tools: Hand Axes



Remarks

3/10

- At this time, Australopithecines & ^{early} Homo were prevalent in the world.
- Not much is clear about society, but man / proto man was still a hunter-gatherer and roamed naked.

Remarks

4. (e) Neolithic is called revolution not evolution. Why?

(150 Words) (10)

Neolithic is the time period of warm climate extending from 10,000 years ago to 4000 years ago.

The most important trait of this period is the practice of Agriculture that became norm of day. Impact of Agri in various domains

1. Social Domain :

- led to sedentary lifestyle.
- kinship based groups
- Social inequality on basis of land ownership.
- disputed quarrels over property.

2. Economic domain

- Agriculture & multicropping
- Domestication of animals
- Surplus production led to trade
- This led to accumulation of personal wealth

3. Political Domain

- Trade led to collection of taxes
- Need of security for trade led to position of power
- This led to emergence of chiefdoms & kingdoms

provide a flow chart to explain how use of Iron tools led to Agriculture
↓
Settled life
↓
Surplus
↓
Political org.
etc.

Remarks

Hence, the changes due to Neolithic made revolution in culture.

4. Technological Domain:

- Polished tools led to clearing of forests and moreland to settled agriculture
- Artificial Irrigation
- Systems of weights & measures
- Artistic tendencies & Art increased.

So, over it was a jump rather than a step in the timeline of evolution of culture that changed the future course altogether. Hence it is called as a Revolution.

Even provide
critics as well
that how it can not
be called revolution
as it was gradual
and incremental,
not sudden change

3½/10

Remarks

5. (a) Define Anthropology. How do you see its relevance in Contemporary India?
(200 Words) (15)

Anthropology (A) is derived from two greek words

"Anthropos" meaning "man" & "logos" meaning "study".

So, literally it can be understood as study of man.

However, man does not live in isolation but in a Society and obeys culture → So (A) can be defined as "study of man in society, and observing rules of behaviour known as culture".

• Aristotle is considered as father of (A), according to him it is a "gossip about man and anthropologist is a gossip who talks about himself".

• According to Emmanuel Kant, it is the study that describes and explains animal origins of man, his social and cultural progress.

• According to Encyclopedia Britannica, it is the discipline of discourse on human nature.

So overall, we can conclude that it is the study of man in its entirety.

Remarks

Relevance in contemporary times :-

• Socio-cultural Anthropology. It has diverse applications in fields like communalism, secularism, tribal cultures, tribal problems.

Recently, Developmental + Corporate anthropology have become new disciplines studying modern processes and giving valuable insights for policy formation.

• Biological A. It helps in epidemics prevention, understanding ourselves better, diseases prevention, cure, human genetics and physical attributes.

• Applied A. It has very diverse applications in Sports, defence, automobiles and other fields.

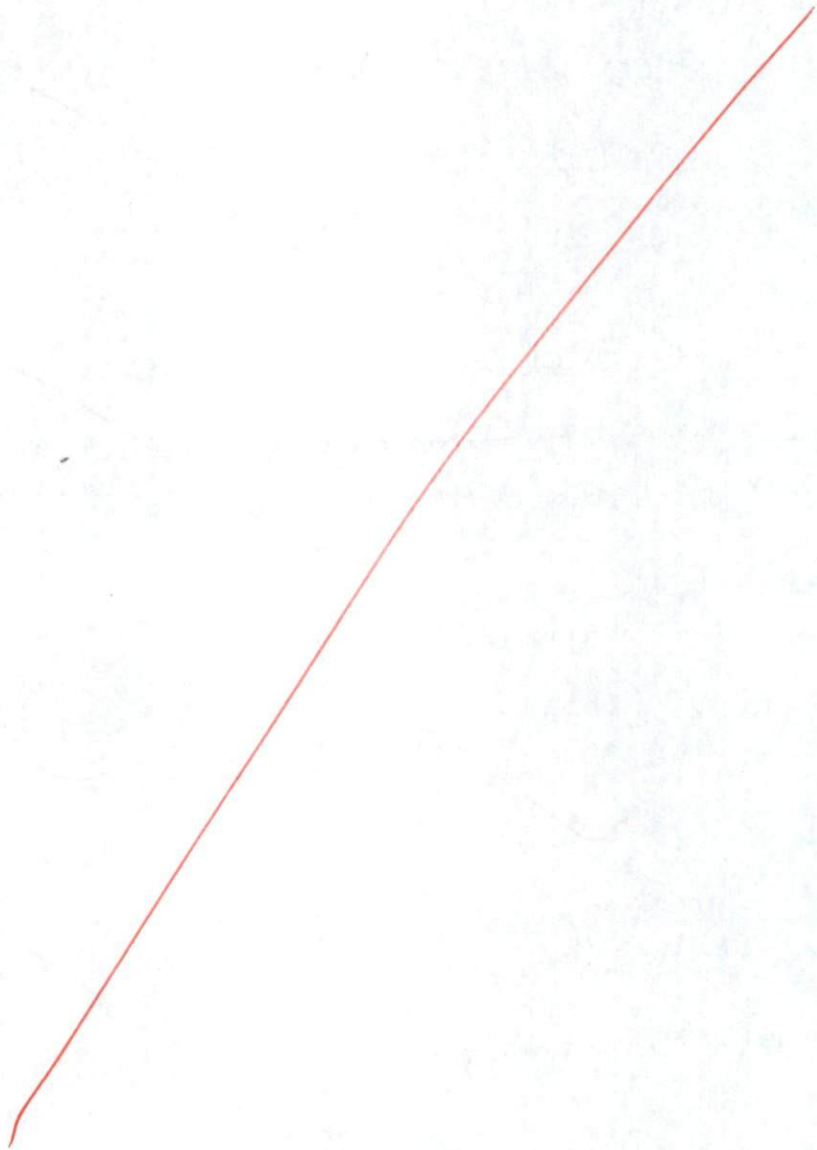
(eg) Racing cars cockpits are custom made according to driver's body.

• Linguistic & Archaeological A. Helps preservation to go extinct & already extinct cultures derive understanding from them.

Overall Anthropology has very wide & diverse applications in almost all fields related to humans.

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

5. (b) What makes Anthropology a unique discipline? Discuss how Anthropology is related to Sociology. (200 Words) (15)

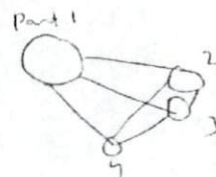
① Anthropology is the study of man in its entirety. It is study of man living society and studying his modes of behaviour known as culture.

Uniqueness of ① comes from the techniques & approaches of study life.

① Holism: It studies parts with their interconnections.

① believes that ~~sum of parts~~ ^{ing} ~~greater~~ whole is greater than just sum of parts.

① Eg Economic system of exchanges
 ↓
 has social ramifications has political ramifications



It is not to be studied alone.

Good presentation

② Historicism: We trace everything from its absolute origin & not just the modern perspective.

① eg Marriage system → we see it from an ancient promiscuity to Polyandry & polygyny to present.

③ EMIC perspective: We observe the world without bias and from the eyes of people whom we wish to study. There is no ethnocentrism & purely objective & best interest study.

Remarks

Sociology is the study of societal relations, processes and inter relationships. The field of sociocultural anthropology is related to it.

Similarities

- Both study social issues like communalism & secularism etc
- Both are concerned about social interactions & the processes behind it

add more points in Similarity

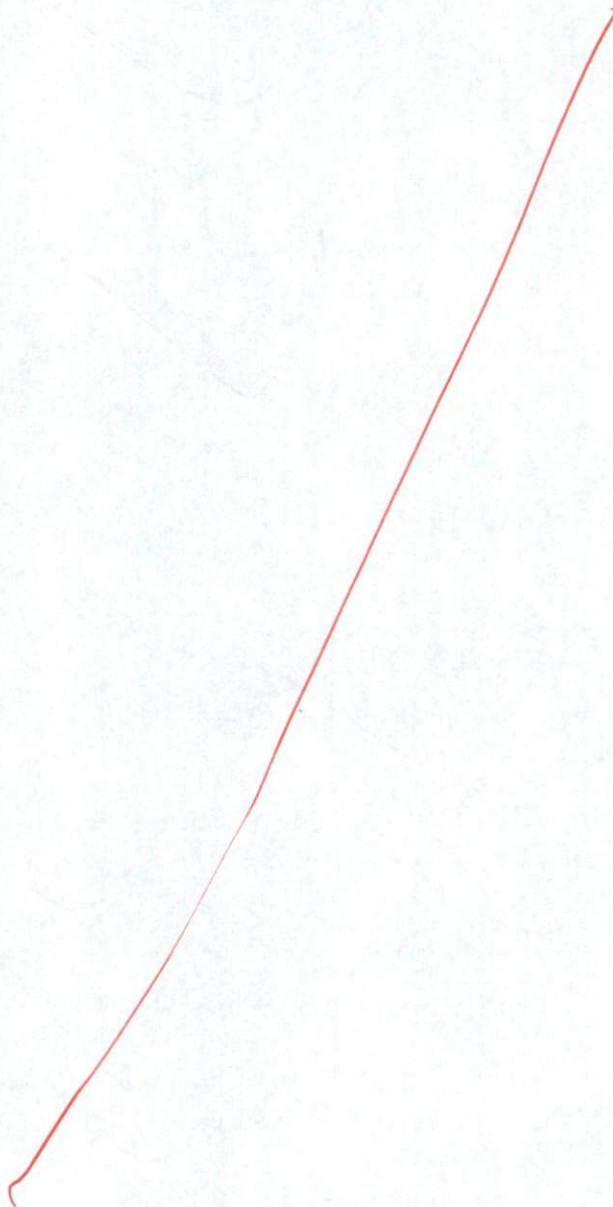
Differences

Sociology	(A)
1. Focus on modern Societies	1. Focus on primitive societies
2. Not involve biological perspective	2. Involves biological also
3. Individual is more important	3. Society is more important.
4. Second hand sources	4. Direct field observation & participation

Overall, (A) is much more holistic vis-a-vis Sociology.

Remarks

5/15



Remarks

5. (c) Discuss the characteristic features of Indus Civilization with special reference to Town planning of Harappan culture. (250 Words) (20)

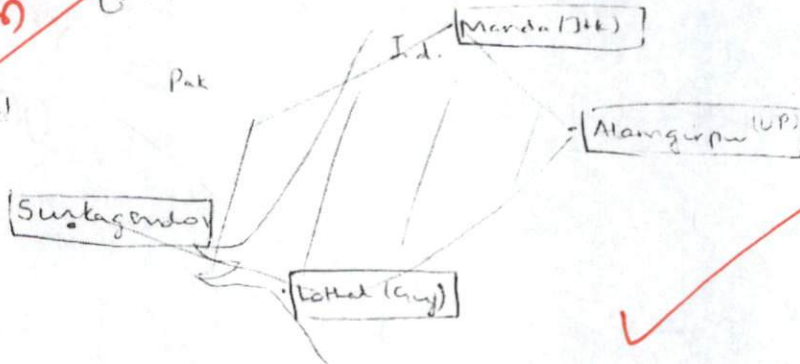
A

• Harappan or IVC was a bronze age civilisation in

the New India, Pakistan and some parts of Afghanistan.

• It lasted from 3300 BC to 1900 BC.

Geographical
Extent



Socio Cultural Features

• Economy

- well settled agriculture
- multicropping - Barley, wheat, gram etc
- lush trade [intraregion
inter region - eg with Mesopotamia]
- prevalence of classes (citadel vs lower town)

• Polity

- though not very clear, but there have been some estimates of it being a centralised oligarchy.
- system of taxes

Religion

- It was a multi-religious society
- Female Goddess worship culture
- Protoshiva/Pashupati worship culture
- Peepal Tree god worship culture
- Animal worship culture
- Fire culture

Society

- Fun loving society
- Women/men decorated - Amulets
- earrings
- "Sindoor"
- Games - like Smoked Ladder
- Child toys - like "chankarn"

Art & Culture

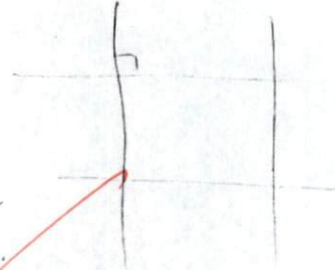
- Lost wax technique Bronze female figure
- Beads as decoration ^{made} from lapis lazuli
- Intricate Pottery
- Seals - animals & pashupati
- Script - Braille like script
- Great bath Large ceremonial bath @ Mohenjodaro
- Metal smelting

Each point
need elaboration
as it is
20 marker

Remarks

Town planning

- perpendicular roads
- fixed ratio of road to lane width
- entry of houses from backside to avoid traffic on main road.
- use of burnt bricks for solid construction
- fixed ratio of dimensions of brick.
- drainage system with well elaborate manholes
- separate crematorium
- Granaries with air flow design to dry grains
- Town structure = Citadel (upper town)
↓
lower town



Use diagram for better representation

Overall, IVC was the largest, most advanced & highly urbanised society in the world at its peak.

6/20

Remarks

GS SCORE*Remarks*