

An Institute for IAS Exam  
(By a Group of JNUites)  
Web: [www.l2a.in](http://www.l2a.in) Email: [l2adelhi@gmail.com](mailto:l2adelhi@gmail.com)

## Anthropology (Test code: AN02TS06-19)

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Name of the Candidate ANIRUDDH YADAV CSE Roll no.   
Place ORV Time 11:20 Test No.   
Class room ☒ Distance Learning ☐ Date 20/07/19

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	50	30
2	50	
3	50	30
4	50	
5	50	30
6	50	29
7	50	28
8	50	
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
Total Marks Obtained		147

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz., Name, Admit card no and Test Code).
2. There are **EIGHT** questions printed both in English and Hindi.
3. Candidates has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
4. Question No. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each section.
5. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
6. 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 Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
7. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
8. Answers of questions shall be counted in chronological order.
9. Any page or portion left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Signature of Examiner

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## Feedback/Comments



Dear Aniruddha.

attempted very.

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12.

Anthropology Test Series

AN02TS06- 19

Time allowed: **Three Hours**

Maximum Marks: 250

Candidates has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all. Question No.1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each section. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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 left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

This is Question-cum-Answer booklet, questions to be attempted in the provided space

## SECTION - A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each

10x5=50  
10

(a) Ethno archeology

Ethno archeology refers to the method of combining aspects to ethnology to provide cultural history based on archaeological analogues.

L. Binford defined it as the combination of ethnological study with study of fossil and bone appendage to provide holistic history. This is also known as new ethnography.

Methods

Direct Historical Analogy  
or general comparative Analogy  
Comparative.

① It uses archaeological material and cultural remains

② Primarily research methods to study populations ethnologically

③ Comparative history approach

add  
specific  
studies  
Based



~~Living system studied~~

Determine material and cultural assemblage

Compare with archaeological findings

~~Draw analogies~~

Eg

Chercher hunting system

~~Traps, nets, weapons studied~~

Similar tools found in Kuensel by M L K Muralhy

Cultural History based on Analogy of Hunting methods

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### Case Study

BK Mohanta studied Eastern India tribes of Odisha and Bengal and gave the following:-

- ① Cultural continuation of Shifting Cultivation
- ② Assess methods of iron smelting continued over generations
- ③ Wall paintings of today and home art used to compare work art of

Barkura

→ on this

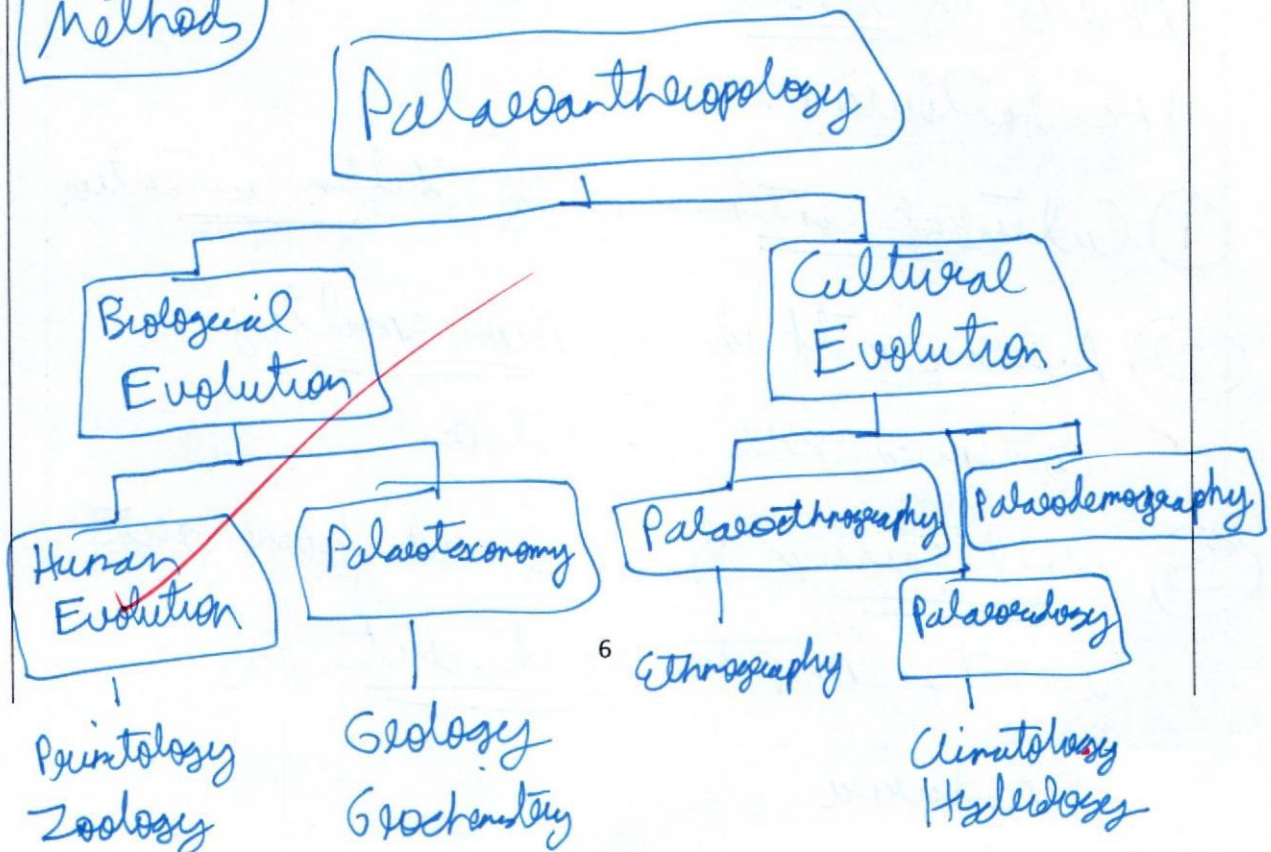
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## (b) Paleoanthropology

Paleoanthropology seek to provide a biocultural historical perspective to the evolution of man. Thus it uses both biological evolutionary studies and cultural evolutionary methods to provide a holistic biocultural historical reconstruction of history

## (Methods)





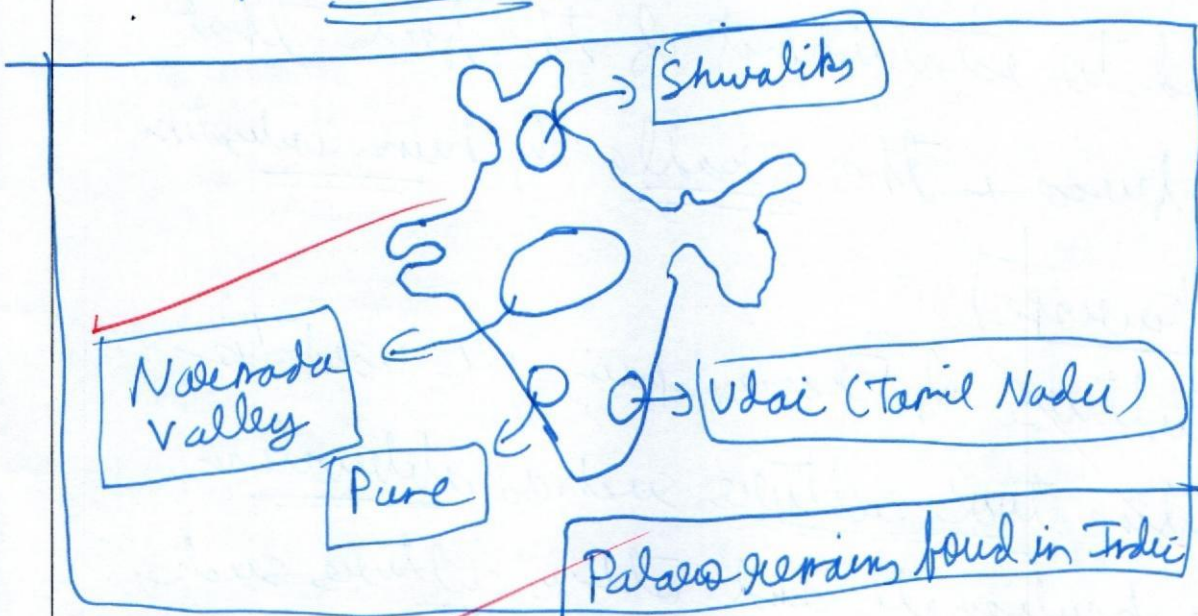
## Palaeoanthropology in India

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→ Foundations were laid by Poore  
Burcefoot but later Cambridge  
expedition of de Terra and Patterson  
followed by studies of HP Sankharia  
have led to present day  
Palaeoanthropology

→ Prevalence of limited human remains  
is a concern for Indians  
Palaeoanthropology





Prehistoric archaeology has been done extensively in Africa, Europe and Asia to provide a cultural reconstruction and biological evolutionary pattern of all areas.

### ① Africa

Studies by LSB Leaky, G Isaac etc in Tuekora, Olduvian valley etc. have led to establishment of the fact that Africa is the cradle of human civilization.

### ② Europe

Cultures of France, Spain, etc used to define tool cultures such as abbevilian, acheulian etc and other cultures such as Magdalenian, Sauterian etc.



### ③ Asia

Studies of China, India, Indonesia,  
West Asia have revealed extensive

basis which have led to evolutionary  
history development

### Method Used

① Dating → a Carbon dating for organic remains

① Uranium dating / Potassium dating  
for rock remains

② Scientific analysis for  
local cultural history

② Study → a Historical comparative method

① New Ethnography to  
derive cultural parallels

② Anatomical study of bones,  
fossils etc to create biological  
evolutionary history.

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⑥



~~Prehistoric Art~~ was almost absent during lower and middle Palaeolithic times but emerged during upper Palaeolithic in the form of Cave Art, Rock Art and Home Art.

Cave Art / Rock Art

- ① Upper Palaeolithic saw the emergence of cave paintings of humans, animals, hunting scenes using crushed rock mixed with water, and animal fat.
- ② Colours used were red, green and white and brush was made using plant fibres.
- ③ Mesolithic saw explosion of themes and better stylistic impressions.



④ Religious figures were seen in the paintings often located in deep caves

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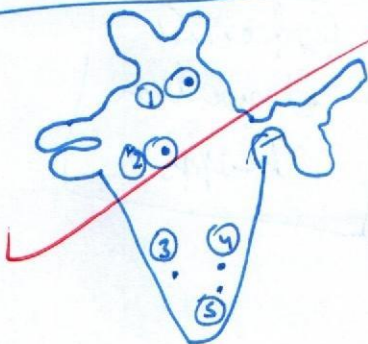
⑤ Neolithic saw a decrease in vitality of cave art due to changed settlement pattern

### Cave Art

① Venus figurines, ornaments, jewellery have been found made of bone, shell etc all across upper palaeolithic and mesolithic cultures

② Pottery developed in Neolithic with wide variation in style across sites

### Cave Art in India



- ① → Lakhudiyar
- ② → Bhimbetka
- ③ → Piplital
- ④ → Tekkalikota
- ⑤ → Sumeru Valley



(e) Hand axe

Hand axes have been found across all cultures from lower palaeolithic onward to Neolithic.

### ① Lower Palaeolithic

Crude, large, rough pebbles with large butts and narrow edges depicted Chauvian method

### ① Acheulean Culture

Coexistence of Acheulean hand axe with Choppers and Chopping tools



Acheulean  
Hand  
axe



Bifacial  
Acheulean  
Chopper



## ② Acheulian Culture

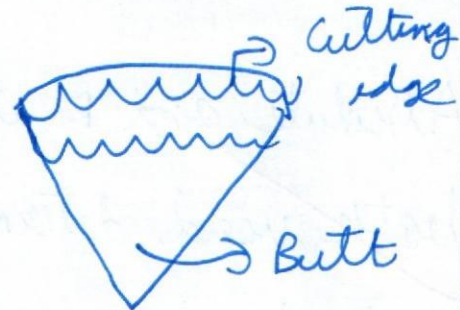
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Acheulian hand axe consisted with  
cleavers.



Acheulian  
Hand axe

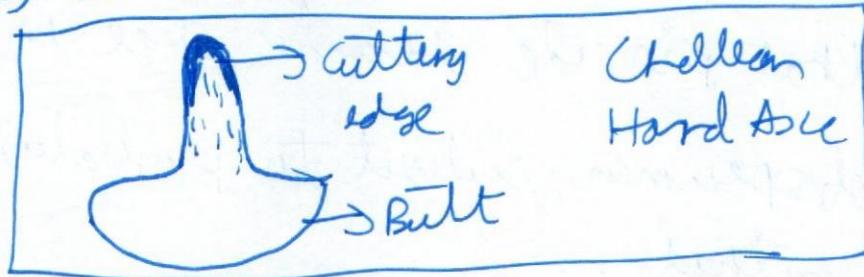


Acheulian  
Cleaver

## ③ Chellean Culture

6

~~Coexistence of Cleavers, hand axes and  
choppers at the same time.~~



Chellean  
Hand Axe

Gradual evolution of hand axe eventually  
led to use of Borers to hatch wood/  
bone to make celts i.e. axes however  
they are not considered to be hand axes



- Q2. (a) What are the principal differences between relative and absolute dating? Discuss two methods each of relative dating and absolute dating, describing the advantages and limitations of each.

20

Absolute and Relative dating methods are both used to determine the age of archaeological specimens such as bone, fossils, rock etc. and thus can be used to chronologically define past cultures.

### Absolute Dating

It refers to the set of methods that provide exact age in years of specimen subject to probabilistic methods.





# ① Carbon-14 / Radiocarbon Dating

## Premise

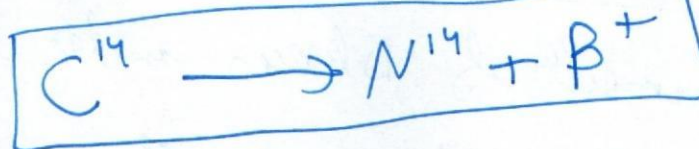
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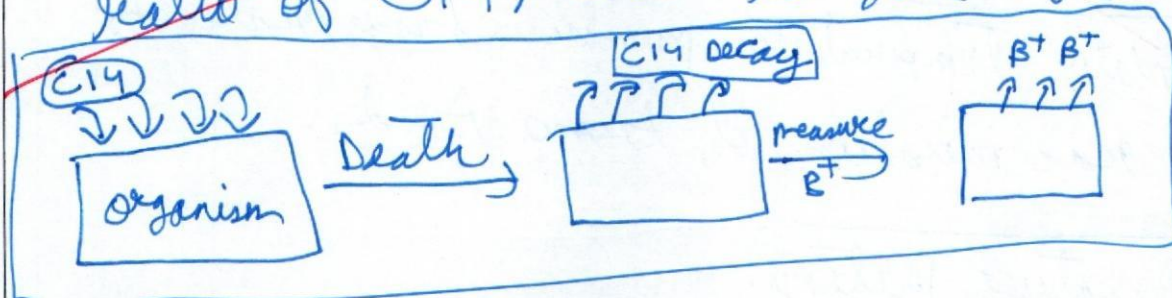
① It is based on the premise that an organism absorbs C-14 from the atmosphere and food and this absorption stops after death.

② Then the C-14 starts to decay into N-14 radioactively with half life of 5730 years.

Put  
graph to



③ Measurement of  $\beta$  rays can provide ratio of C14/C12 to give age.



## Limitation

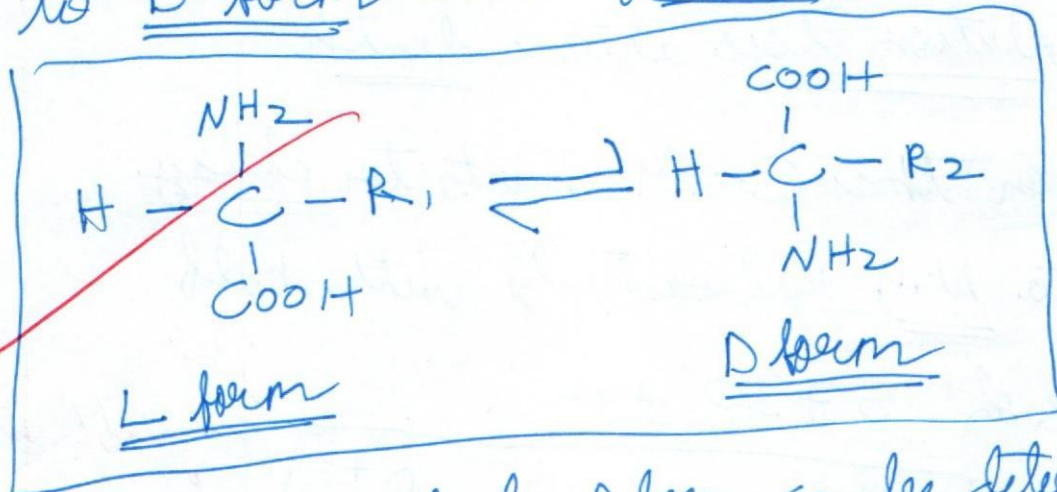
- ① Ideal for up to 500,000 years only
- ② Standard deviation of  $\pm 180$  years
- ③ Atmospheric content of C-14 has changed over the past



## ② Amino Acid Racemization

### Premise

Amino acids in body are all found **L2A<sup>TM</sup>** in the L enantiomer form and after death undergo racemization to D form at a given rate.



Thus the amount of D form can be determined using spectrometer to give age.

### Limitations

Water, Temperature, pressure change rate of racemization of Amino Acids.

### Relative Dating

It refers to the set of processes used to relatively determine the age of specimens in relation to each other.

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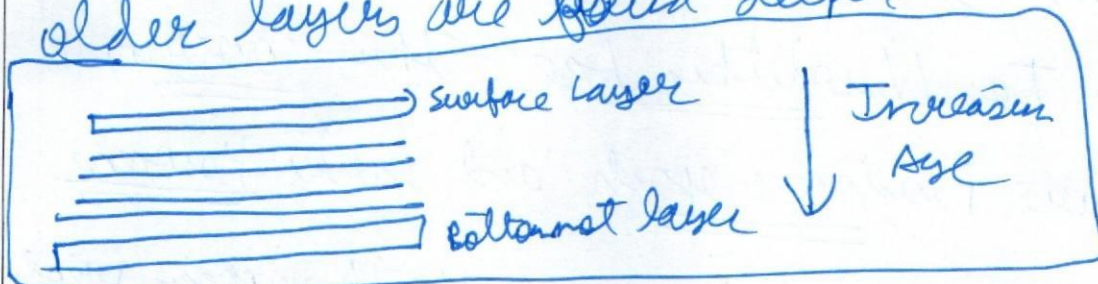
Some methods are Potiration, Stratigraphy, Collagen analysis, Vanium analysis, Pollen analysis, Seeciation etc

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## A) Stratigraphy

Study of Strata or layers based on the principle of superposition wherein older layers are ~~found~~ deeper

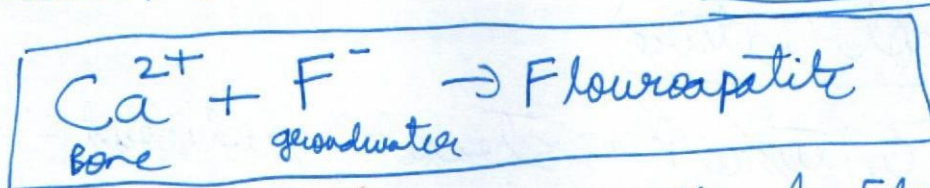


### Limitations

- ① Inversion and mixing of strata can occur causing problematic dating
- ② Natural and artificial culture specimens of different times often overlap

## B) Fluorine Analysis

Fluorine in groundwater mixes with Calcium in bone to give fluorapatite



This is at fixed rate so amount of Fluorapatite reveals age.

Limitation. Rate of reaction varies with Temperature, Pressure,

③ Amount of fluorine varies across ages

12 1/2  
+ 1/2



(b) Write the note on different aspects of prehistoric epoch

Prehistoric Epoch

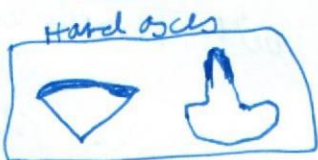
It is defined as the time of Prehistory extending from Palaeolithic age to Neolithic Age. Thus covering entire Plistocene epoch and early Holocene epoch of Greenlandian and Northgrippian periods.

- ① Palaeolithic → 2 million years ago - 10,000 years ago
  - Lower (2 MYA - 100,000 years ago)
  - Middle (100,000 - 40,000 years ago)
  - Upper (40,000 - 10,000 years ago)
- ② Mesolithic → (10,000 BC - 4000 ~~BC~~ <sup>BC</sup>)
- ③ Neolithic → (4000 BC - 2000 BC)


Aspects of PrehistoryA) Tool Culture

Tool Culture has steadily evolved:-

- ① Lower Palaeolithic → <sup>18</sup> Large, rough, unsophisticated tools such as Hand Axe, cleaver, Choppers






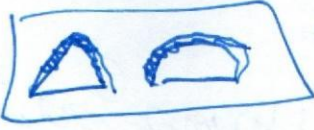
- ② Middle Palaeolithic  Scraper and point

Flake tools developed with more precision and outreaching began. Bones, points, L2A™ scrapers etc mostly stone based

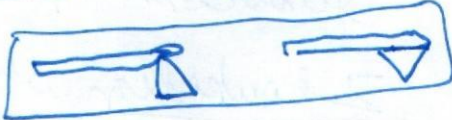
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- ③ Upper Palaeolithic  Blades

Non lithic tools developed, blade-burin culture with art developed. Ivory, bone etc

- ④ Mesolithic  Triangle and lunate

microscopic technology of geometric and non-geometric

- ⑤ Neolithic  Celts

Polishing, grinding etc of tools eg. Axes, adzes etc

- ⑥ Art

① Art developed in Upper Palaeolithic

with bone art and cave art of bones, ivory etc. with paints on cave walls

② Mesolithic saw increased stylistic influence and use of more colours and themes

③ Neolithic saw increase in bone art (pottery) and figurines but decline in cave art due to reduced cave hunting



## C) Burial

① Palaeolithic did not see proper burials till upper Palaeolithic

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② Mesolithic saw grave tools and possible religious beliefs as per olduvian findings

③ Neolithic saw proper burial practices

## D) Settlement

① Palaeolithic: Homo Erectus ~~in~~ never ~~was~~ lived in open areas except Shankar where Cave living

② Mesolithic: Cave living due to Stone Age requirement of H. Neanderthalensis

③ Neolithic: Settlements and pit dwelling with agriculture

g4✓



(c) Point out significance of prepared core technique

\* Core tools refer to a large array of tools that are characterized by Chactonian technique and are usually found from Upper Palaeolithic onwards, however certain stone Flake cores are also found in Mousterian cultures.

Type

Prepared Cores are of various types

① Flake Cores

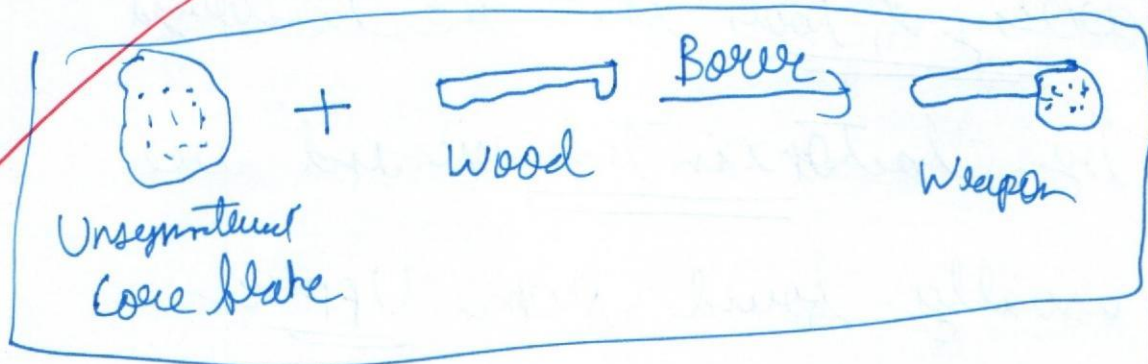
Refer to lithic flake of rocks prepared by pounding or non lithic bone/ivory/horn based flakes.



Flake cores were crude during ~~mesolithic~~  
Paleolithic period but became  
sharper later, and were used to  
haft with wood.

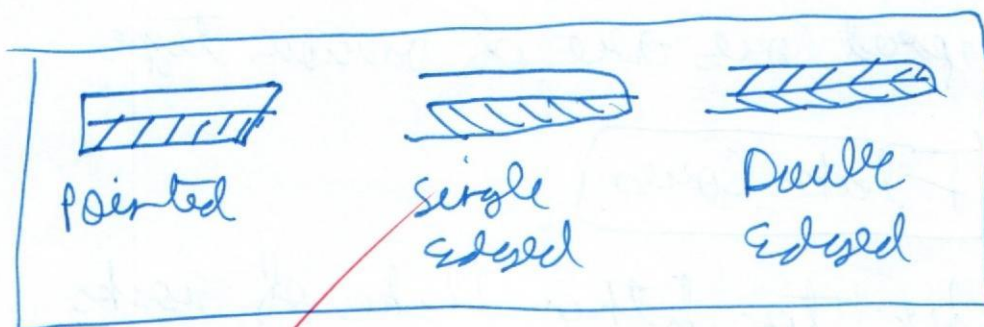
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## ② Blade Cores

Blade Cores developed during and  
after Upper Paleolithic and were  
lithic in nature



## ③ Point Cores

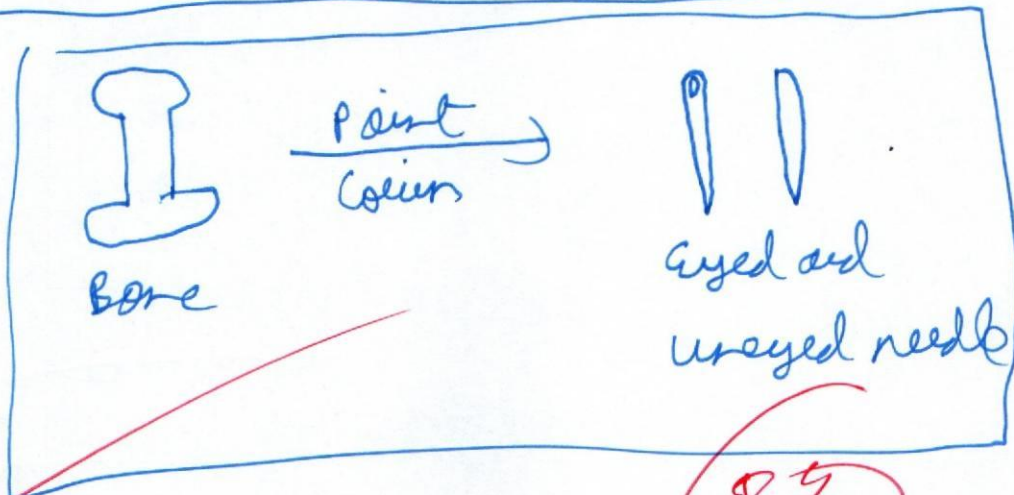
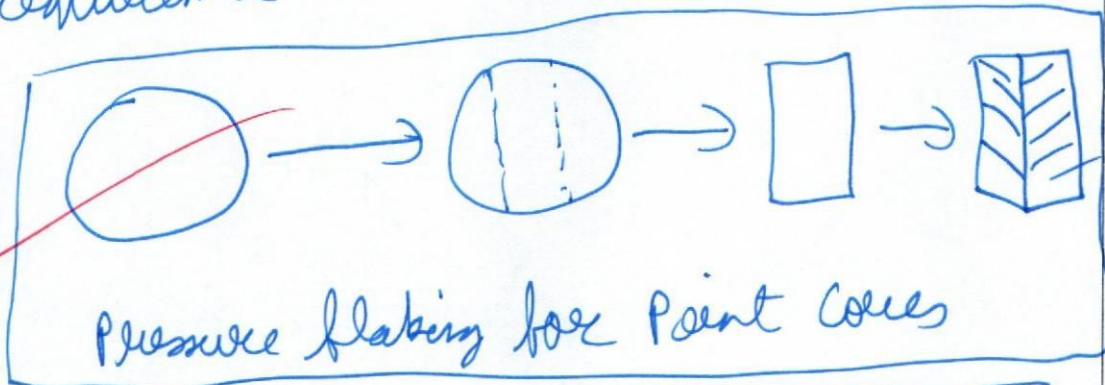
Point Cores developed during



and after middle paleolithic with  
the use of non lithic elements. **L2A™**

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~~Pressure based levelling method~~  
~~and points based on bone were~~  
made as per lithic / Non lithic  
requirement.



8%



Q3. (a) Give an outline of PWG (Printed Grey Ware) culture in India

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## SECTION - B

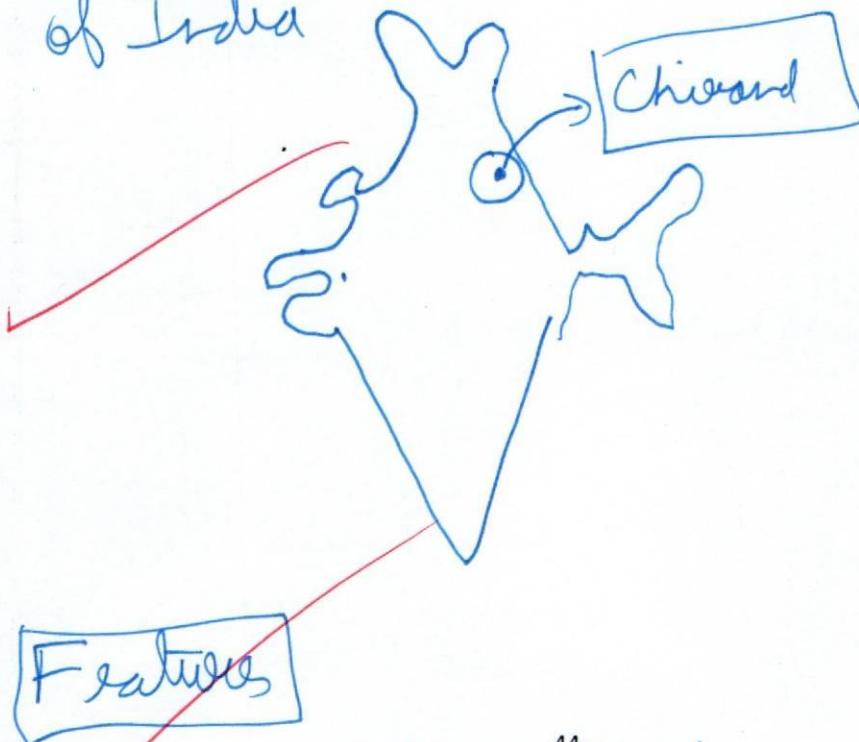
Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each

10x5=50

(a) Chirand

10

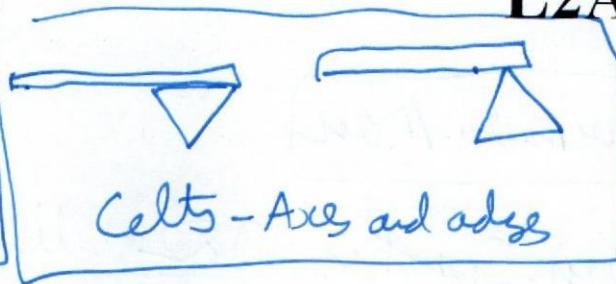
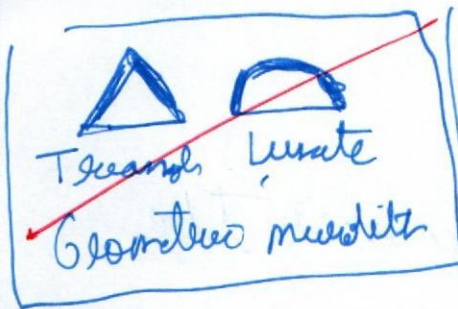
Chirand is a neolithic site found in northern India near Uttar Pradesh and was excavated by G.R. Sharma to reveal several important Neolithic cultural traits of India



① Tool Typology has been marked by celts, polishing stone,



## microliths and unretouched blades



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- ② Living ~~and~~ culture was based on pit based dwelling and some huts that had mud plastered walls
- ③ Exquisite pottery is found with embellishment of Black and Redware
- ④ Burials with grave tools are very common
- ⑤ Cultivation of long rice and millet is common
- ⑥ Charred and uncharred bones of animals represent domestication

6



## (b) Paleoanthropological significance of Narmada Man

10

Narmada Man

Arven Senkha, 1982, discovered the skull cap of a human fossil and later

AN Sankhyan of ASI discovered the right clavicle and 9<sup>th</sup> rib of the similar fossil in Hathnora and

thus the fossils were called Narmada Man and found to be ~ 600,000 - 700,000 years old.

Features

- ① Stature ~ 1.35 m
- ② Moderate chest depth
- ③ Cranial Capacity of ~ 1150 - 1270 cc
- ④ Clavicle is similar to that of Orge beaurie of Andamans
- ⑤ Stature and body build similar to Pigmy



⑥ Gently forward sloping forehead

Significance → <sup>A</sup> Only human fossil from Palaeolithic  
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① ~~A. N. Sankhaya~~ termed it as a  
Homo erectus Neumaderian due to  
similarities of features with African  
Homo erectus

② ~~Dr. K. R. Keredy~~ termed it to be  
similar to Homo sapiens more  
than African erectus due to  
Cerebral and dental features

③ A. N. Sankhyon went a step further  
and opined that due to significant  
differences with African erectus and  
Neanderthal and modern sapiens,  
Neumada Man represents the original  
ancestors of humans in India and  
the world





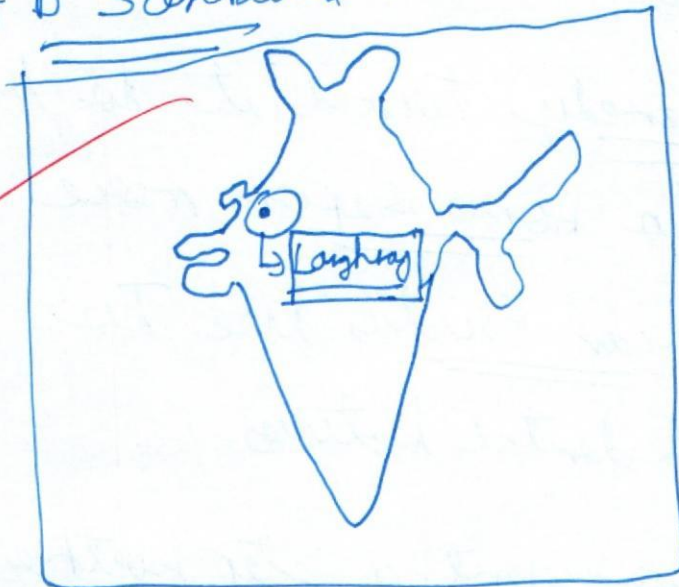
(c) Langhnaj

10

Langhnaj is one of the most  
prominent mesolithic site in

India and was excavated by

H D Sankalia.



### Features

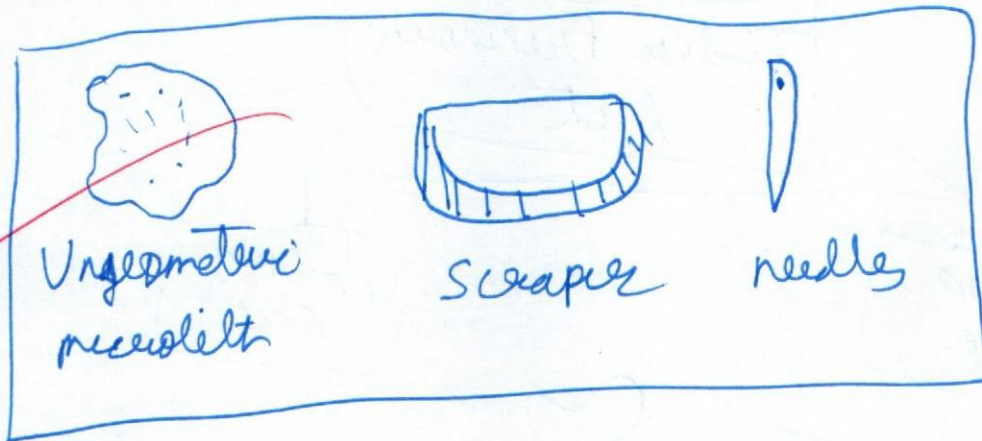
- ① Unique Burial pattern seen in  
Langhnaj with all ~~heads~~  
grave facing toward west



② Fossil evidence are missing thus making it problematic to confirm origin **L2A™**

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③ Tool Typology follows the general mesolithic trend but it lacks geometric microliths.



④ Technology indicates common community life with indication of cave living

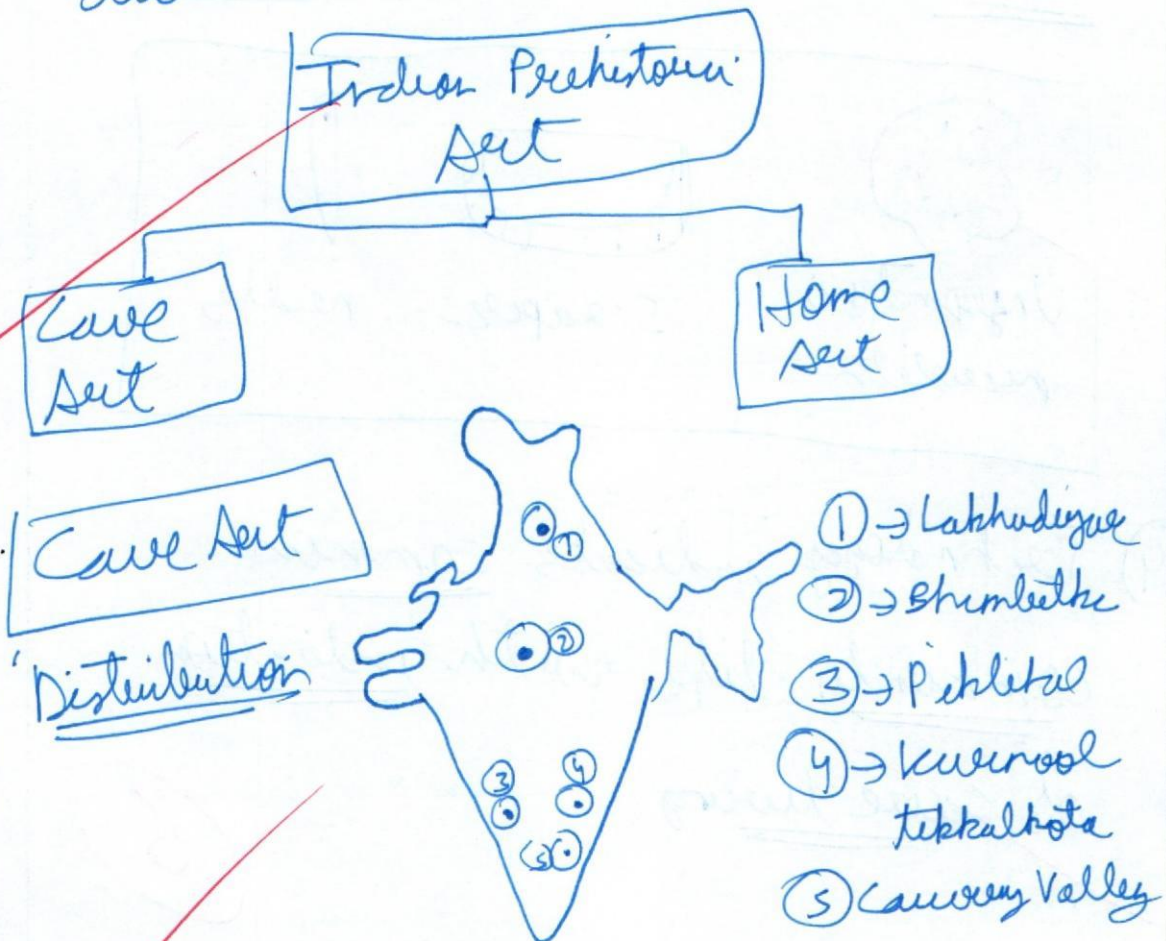
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(d) Prehistoric rock art of India

Prehistoric rock art of India  
developed in Upper Palaeolithic and  
continued till Neolithic. It can be  
divided into two -



① UPPER  
Palaeolithic art

① Wildly animals with stick humans  
drawn occasionally



② Use of green, red and white colour made of crusted rocks (Chalcedony, hematite) mixed with water and animal fat.

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③ ~~Mesolithic~~ same expansion of themes with increased stylistic expression.

④ Humans were domen but in Neolithic and Chalcolithic there was a decline in art culture due to movement to housed settlement.

Home Art

6

① Upper Paleolithic same ornaments jewellery made of bone and horn

② Mesolithic same emergence of figurines that show religious undertones

③ Neolithic same emergence of Pottery of Greyware, Redware, Brownware etc depending on culture and type of Soil



## (e) Prehistory

Prehistory refers to period preceding proto history and comprises the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic ages.

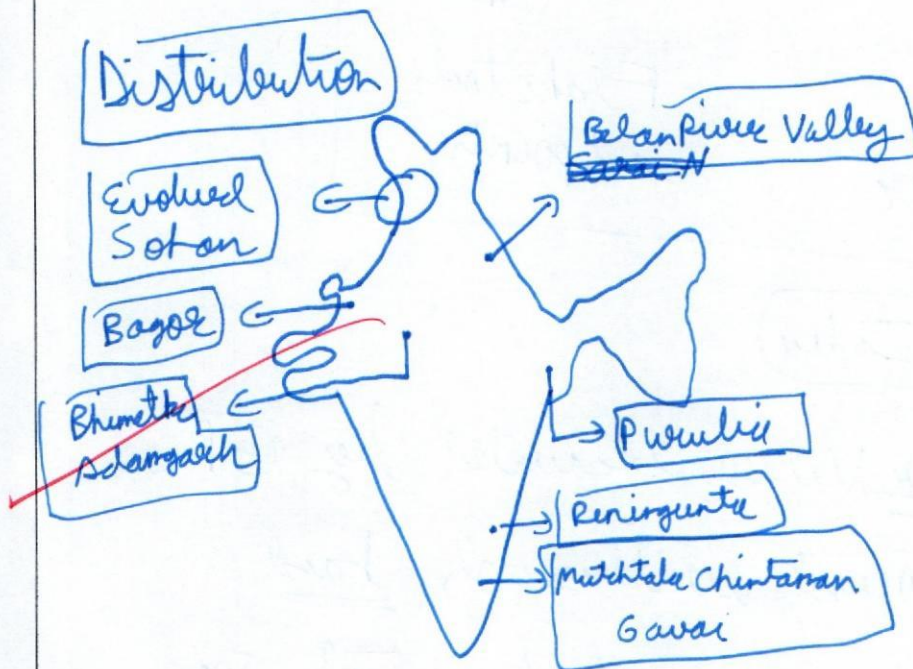
Significance of Prehistory

- ① No written records thus we must rely on archaeological evidence to generate biocultural evolutionary information
- ② Evolution from Homo Erectus to Homo Sapiens
- ③ Discovery of fire, wheel, art etc
- ④ Establishment of settled community life, intensive agriculture and development of language



Q6. (a) Discuss the characteristics of Upper Paleolithic Period in Indian context and give a brief note on its distribution and chronology 20

Upper Paleolithic period in India is from ~ 40,000 BC to 10,000 BC and is authored by Homo Sapiens.



⑧ North

① Evolved Soan represented the uppermost layer excavated by de Terra and Patterson of Cambridge Expedition.

② It showed a unique tool culture.

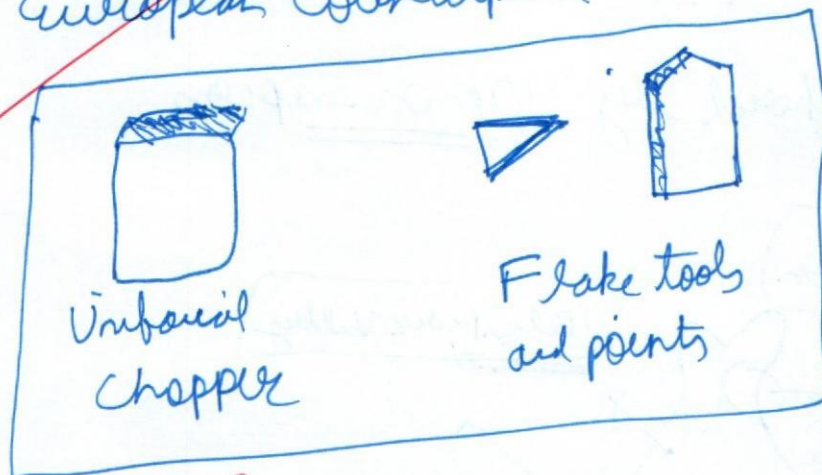


of hand axes with cleavers, choppers and flakes.

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③ Complete Absence of Bone tools unlike  
European Counterpart

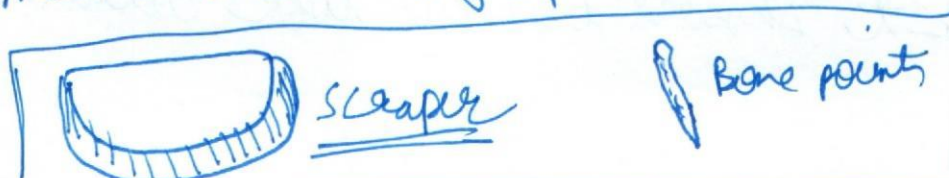


④ Central India

① Belan River Valley excavated by GR Sharma found evidence of hand axes, choppers and bone tools. Some evidence of basic home art of ornaments is also found

② Bagor excavated by GR Sharma also gave similar findings with marked absence of flake tools.

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③ Bhimbetka saw the emergence

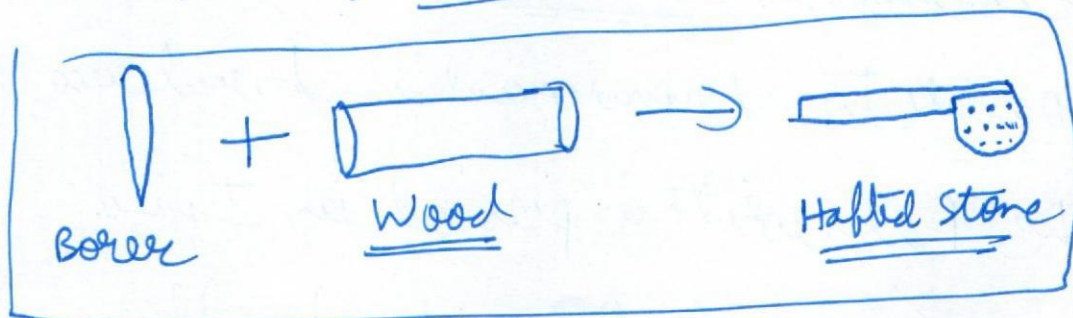
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of cave art which led to  
evolution of hunting patterns, weapons etc  
Cretaceous tools such as leucins, bores,  
points, blades were found.

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④ Eastern

Purulia in Bengal shows very limited  
findings with unique and advanced tools  
& such as hafting on wood and bone  
possibly using bores



⑤ Southern

① Mitchala Chintaman Gavai excavated  
by MLK Murthy gave unique  
art features of figurines of



Teracotta in the shape of Bull etc. **L2A™**

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② Peninsular gave a tool typology  
dominated by stone tools but  
certain bone needles have been  
found indicating presence of  
clothing technology.

③ ~~§ Megaliths~~ Horse Art and Cave art  
were both common in South  
Indian Culture

13  
According to Sankalia it is not  
possible to chronologically characterise  
the Paleolithic period in India  
due to local diversity of cultures  
and possibility of coexistence of  
middle Paleolithic <sup>56</sup> Upper Paleolithic  
and Mesolithic in some areas



(b) The decline of Harappan civilization was caused by ecological degradation rather than external invasion. Discuss

15

The decline of Harappan civilization remains a mystery with multiple theories regarding its demise.

### Theories of decline

#### ① Ecological

→ Mortimer Wheeler excavated 7 stratigraphic layers from Indus valley sites indicating at least 7 floodings.

→ Chronologically earth was heating and thus riverine flooding was common

→ most Harappan sites were on river banks



## ② External Invasion

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- No skeletal remains of Indus Valley exhibit injury or warfare except one skeleton of a male in Barawal, Harappa indicating a lack of conflict
- Weapons or tools are very scarce in the IVC findings
- No large burials as found in Mesopotamian civilization indicating war

## ③ Self Decline Theory

A third theory states that the IVC declined due to urban degeneration due to



hierarchy and led to its own  
demise

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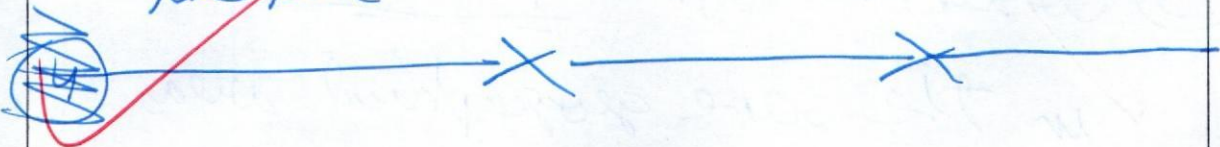
~~Unsubstantiated theory due to lack of  
evidence~~

### Conclusion

① Ecological disruption theory seems  
to be most likely. as no evidence  
of warfare or internal conflict is  
seen

② Arbitrary suddenness of disappearance  
at the same time also indicates  
a calamity of severe nature

③ Stratigraphy confirms flooding during  
the time



⑧



(c) What are the main stages in the development of prehistoric studies in India

15

Indian Prehistory has been studied extensively by various archaeologists and H.D. Sankalia gave some unique features of Indian Prehistory -

- ① Marked absence of human fossil remains despite presence of tools except for ramapithecus
- ② Bone and lithic tools do not match the European culture thus exhibiting isolation and independent development
- ③ Coeistence of multiple cultures in the same geographical areas at different stages of development as established from stratigraphical



data eg. Tool Typology of Evolved Sotom

is similar to ~~Lower~~ Paleolithic  
and Upper Paleolithic Combined

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### Stages of Development

① First discovery of fossil leg  
Pohut Benceboot in 19th Century

② Discovery of Ranapithecus, shivapithecus  
and Dryopithecus by Lewis, Praedel  
and Pilgrim respectively.

③ Establishment of the Lower, Middle,  
Upper Paleolithic eras and Neolithic  
and Neolithic by HD Sanbala  
in ~~the~~ Conference of Asian  
Archaeology 1962



④ Discovery of Narmada Man by Arun Sonakia and A.N. Sankhyan in 1982 and 1997 respectively.

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⑤ Expeditions such as Cambridge Expedition of Detwiler and Patterson excavated Sohor Bagor etc to give cultural reputation to Indian archaeological history

⑥ Development of Archaeological Society of India by Alexander Cunningham in 19th Century laid the foundation for research in prehistoric studies in India

8



Q7. (a) Delineate the salient features of Paleolithic culture of India

15

Paleolithic culture of India is the cultural debris of entire Pleistocene epoch and Sankalia in 1962 in Archaeological Asian Conference laid the Paleolithic Indian period as - Lower, Middle and Upper.

### Features

#### ① Fossils

There is a remarkable absence of Human Fossils in India despite the discovery of advanced tools all over the continent. fossils have only been found of Neanderthal Man in Hathnora by Ameen Sorabji and AR Santhyan



## ② Tools

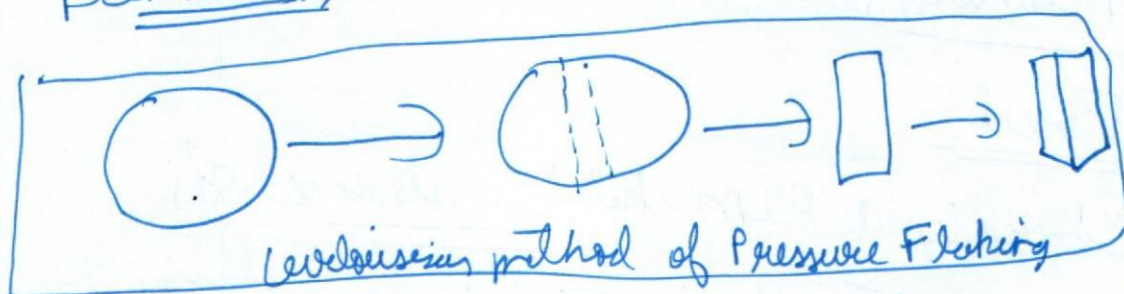
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Tools show remarkable diversity

① Lower Paleolithic tools of Early Sohan, Chitragach etc. are mainly folihs

② Middle Paleolithic saw an emergence of Clactonian tools possibly using avaz-lakeussian methods as seen from evidence of points in Purulia and Bankura in Bengal



③ Upper Paleolithic saw a unique feature of missing large tools across various cultures.

## ③ Settlements

① Lower Paleolithic man was confined to river proximal areas



⑥ Middle Paleolithic man developed Cave living due to store requirement

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⑦ Upper Paleolithic man continued Cave life

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⑧ Burials

① Burials began middle paleolithic  
onward however presence of  
grave tools, directional burying  
etc came only in upper paleolithic

⑨ Economic Life

① Mainly hunter gathering using tools

② Big game hunting was well developed  
by Middle Paleolithic. Thus community  
cooperation was required.

⑧



(b) Give a broad outline of Mesolithic culture emphasizing upon its tool technology

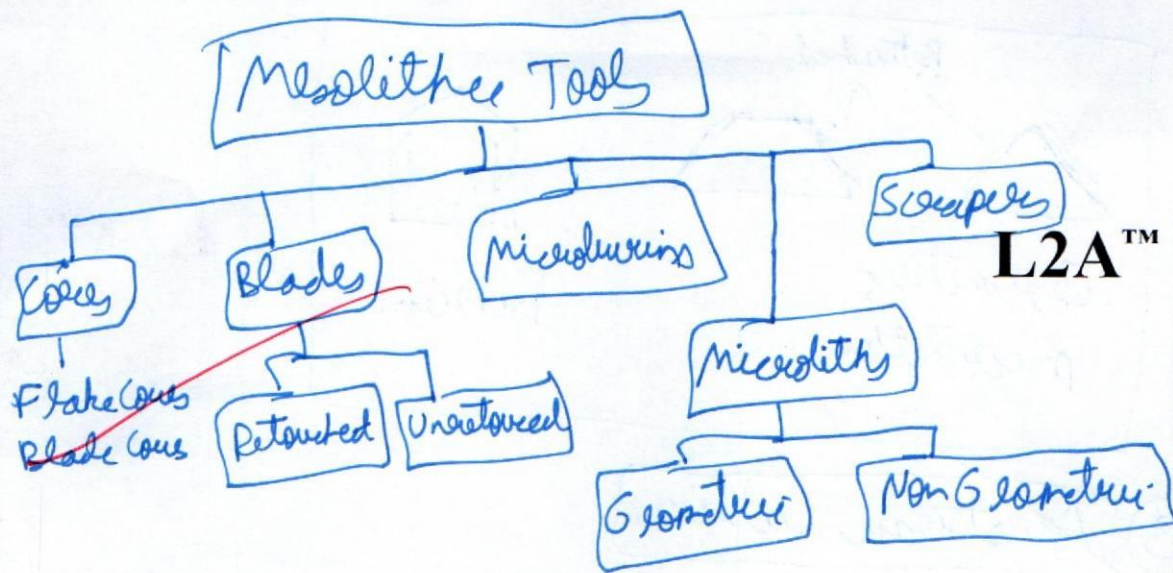
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Mesolithic Culture represents a transitional phase from Palaeolithic to Neolithic and is also contemporary with melting of ice leading to change in ecology in the holocene era.

Tool Culture

It is assumed to be from 10,000 BC to ~4000 BC and its tool culture evolved greatly due to changed ecology wherein birds and smaller animals were hunted along with larger mammals. Thus evolution of microcomposite tool technology is seen with regional variation.



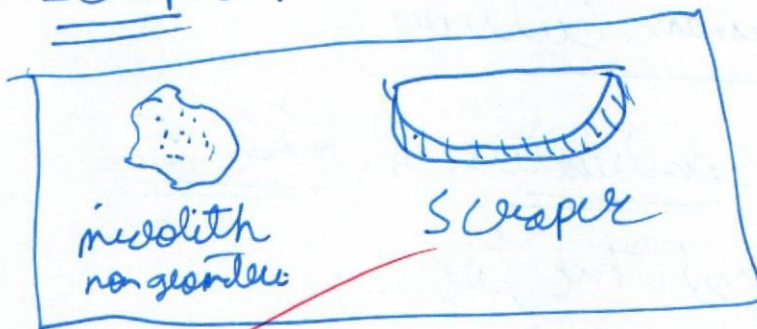


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A combination of various tools is found across different cultures

### ① Azilian Culture

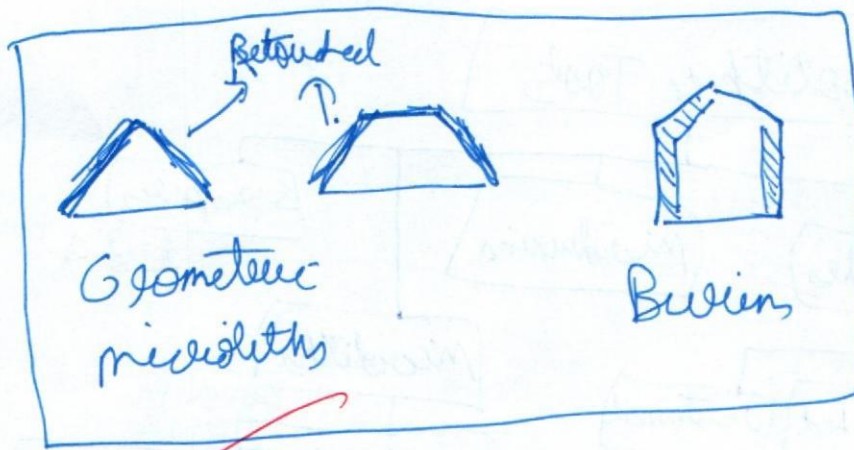
Named after Mas d'Azil it is marked by Non-Geometric tools along with Scrapers.



### ② Tardenoisian Culture

Same geometric microliths in combination with Flake Cores hatched on bone and Scrapers and burins.



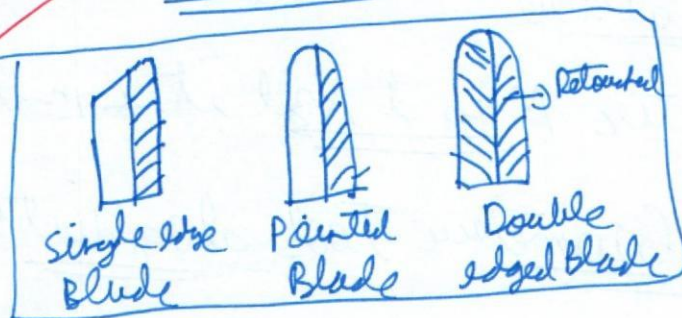


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### ③ Austroasian Culture

Geometric microliths with double edged blades and single edged blade along with scrapers, Burins etc.



### ④ Sauveterian Culture

Same the combination of all 5 types of mesolithic tools.

### Other Aspects of Mesolithic

① Europe saw the development of Art in limited areas



in the form of ~~early~~ cave paintings.

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- ② Settlement began in the  
caves with most cultures practicing  
hunting gathering with male members  
responsible for tools and hunting  
and female for gathering
- ③ Domestication of Animals such as  
cow, horse etc began laying  
- the foundation of Neolithic
- ④ Religion was present based on  
grave tool evidence and a  
painting board of supernatural  
character with ~~the~~ human body,  
bird wings etc.

12



(c) Give a brief account of Megalithic types of south India

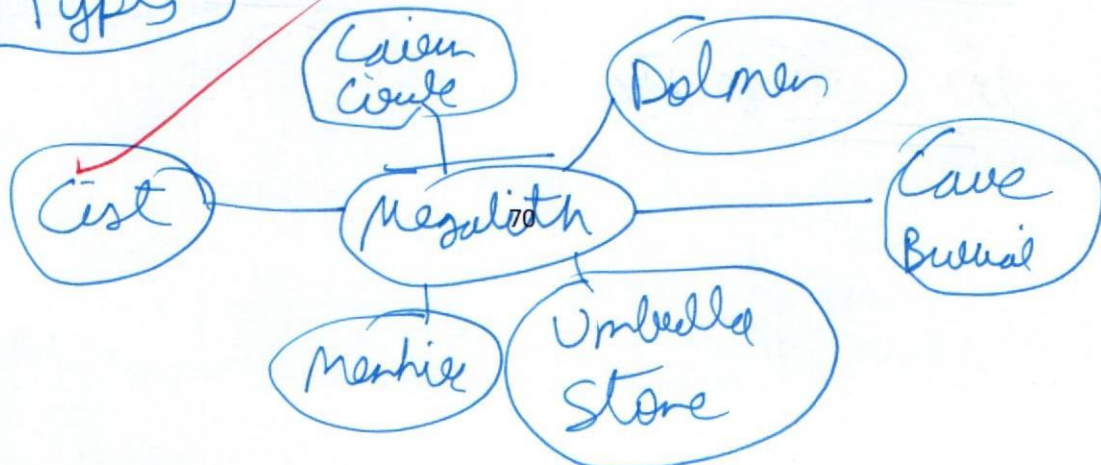
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M. Wheeler defined Megalith as a large, undressed, rough stone of stone use for burial related functions of burial, religion and commemoration

### South Indian Megaliths

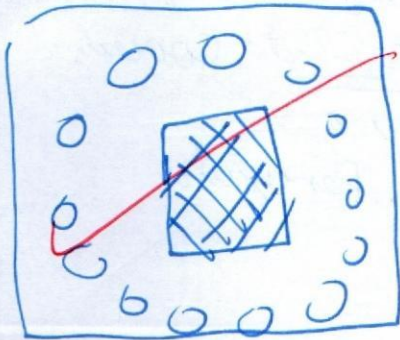
Megaliths mostly developed in the Iron Age with co-burial of humans with various iron age implements such as arrowheads etc.

### Types





# ① Cairn Circle



Ring of Stones surrounding  
grave found in  
Chinglept, Tamil Nadu

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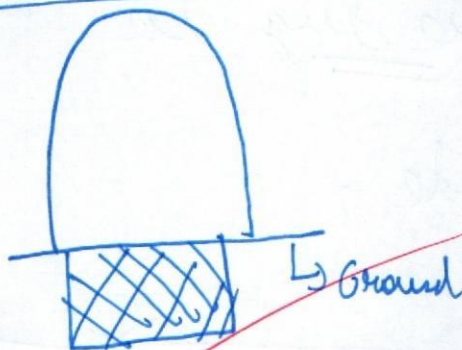
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# ② Cist



Ring of Stones around  
grave covered by  
a Slab of Stone  
resting on 4 ends  
eg. Maske and Sargantalle

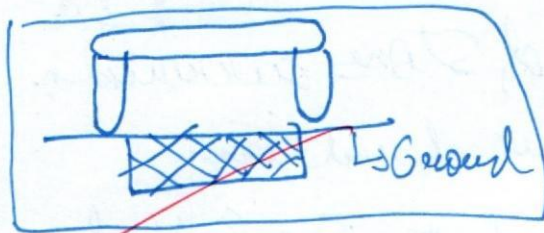
# ③ Mentier



Large stone slab  
on the grave  
eg. Peringunta, Andhra

# ④ Dolmen

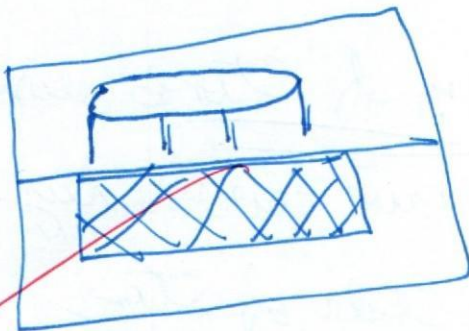




Rectangular **L2A™**  
Stone Slab covering  
 grave -  
 eg. Perungudi

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⑤ Umbrella Stone



Umbrella Stone  
 covering grave  
 eg. Caunary Valley

⑥ Cave Burial

mostly found in Neada where  
~~late~~ caves were dug to  
 fit burials inside -

⑧

