



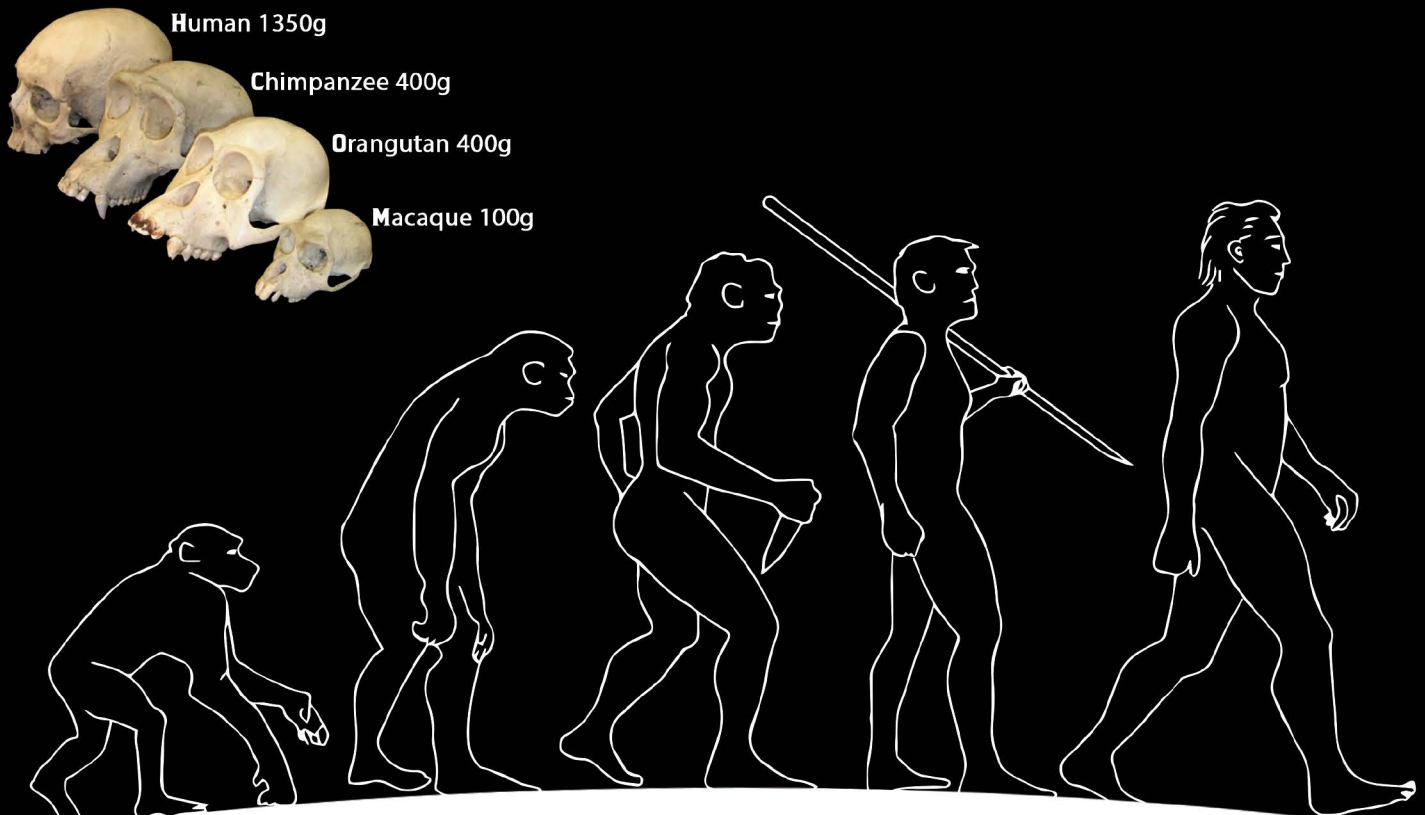
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PAPER-I

Chapter 1

Q. Write a note on attributes of culture.

Ans: Culture is the set of shared values, attitudes, goals, and practices that characterize a group of people or society. The various attributes of culture have been briefly outlined below.

- ♦ **Learned:** Culture is not something we inherit biologically; it's acquired through experience and social interactions. Much of this learning happens unconsciously, with families, friends, institutions, and media all playing a role. This process of cultural learning is called enculturation.
- ♦ **Shared:** Culture is shared; by sharing culture within our group, we can behave in socially appropriate ways and anticipate how others may act. Diverse cultural subgroups exist within any society, each adding its own variation to the larger culture.
- ♦ **Symbols:** Culture is based on symbols. A symbol represents something else, and these symbols vary widely across cultures and are often arbitrary. They hold meaning only when people within a culture collectively understand and agree upon their use. Language, money, and art are examples of symbols, with language being the most crucial symbolic aspect of culture.
- ♦ **Integrated:** Culture is integrated. Known as holism, this means that all elements of culture are interconnected. Each part of a culture relates to others, and to fully grasp a culture, it's essential to understand it as a whole rather than in isolated fragments.
- ♦ **Dynamic:** This reflects the reality that cultures are constantly interacting and evolving. Since most cultures are in contact with others, they exchange ideas and symbols, leading to change. All cultures adapt, as remaining static would hinder their ability to survive in changing environments.

Q. Write a note on Harappan maritime trade.

Ans: The Harappan civilization, also known as the Indus Valley civilization, engaged in extensive maritime trade that was crucial to its economy and influence. The advanced nature of their ports, trade networks, and craftsmanship underscores their importance as one of the earliest maritime trading powers in human history.

- ♦ **Trade Routes:** Harappan traders utilized coastal and riverine routes to facilitate the exchange of goods. The Arabian Sea provided a direct route to the Persian Gulf, connecting Harappan cities with Mesopotamian civilizations such as Sumer and Akkad.
- ♦ **Ports and Infrastructure:** Harappan cities such as Lothal, Dholavira, and Mohenjo-Daro established sophisticated trade networks reaching as far as Mesopotamia, the Arabian Peninsula, and possibly even the distant regions of Central Asia.
- ♦ **Seafaring Vessels and Navigation:** Archaeological evidence suggests that the Harappans used small boats for riverine trade and larger seafaring vessels for long-distance journeys.
- ♦ The findings of terracotta models and depictions of boats indicate that they likely used flat-bottomed wooden ships, which could be manoeuvred in both riverine and coastal waters. They believed to have used natural navigation techniques, possibly guided by seasonal monsoon winds and celestial bodies.
- ♦ **Goods Trade:** The Harappans exported cotton, beads, pottery, and precious stones, and imported copper, tin, and semi-precious stones.

The Harappans' contact with other civilizations influenced both cultures. They introduced new crafts, ideas, and technologies across regions. For example, Harappan seals, often made of steatite and engraved with animal motifs, have been found in Mesopotamian sites, suggesting both cultural and administrative exchanges.

Q. Describe the evidences of food production and domestication of animals with special reference to Mehrgarh. Throw light on its significance.

Ans: Mehrgarh, one of the earliest known Neolithic sites in South Asia, dates back to 7000 BCE. It provides significant archaeological evidence of early food production and animal domestication. It is located in present-day Balochistan, Pakistan.

Cultivation of Crops

- ♦ **Crops:** Excavations at Mehrgarh reveal the cultivation of wheat and barley. The inhabitants engaged in systematic farming, involving irrigation and planting techniques to manage crop production.

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- ♦ **Storage Facilities:** Archaeologists have found granaries and storage facilities, indicating an organized approach to storing surplus food. This surplus would have been essential for a stable society and hints at an early form of economic planning.
- ♦ **Grinding Tools:** Tools like stone querns and grinding stones were uncovered, which were used to process grains into flour for consumption.

Domestication of Animals

- ♦ **Domesticated Animals:** Evidence of domestic cattle, sheep, and goats was discovered at Mehrgarh. The domestication of these animals represents a shift from a hunting-gathering lifestyle to a more settled agrarian society.
- ♦ **Dental Studies on Animal Remains:** Analysis of animal teeth from Mehrgarh shows patterns consistent with domestication, such as dietary changes resulting from human-provided food and confinement. These findings suggest that the residents of Mehrgarh were selectively breeding animals for desirable traits.
- ♦ **Animal Enclosures:** Archaeologists have found traces of animal enclosures, further supporting the evidence of animal domestication. The community managed livestock within the settlement, a practice linked to controlled breeding and maintenance of herds.

Significance

- ♦ **Foundation of Agricultural Society:** The evidence of farming and animal domestication here marks a significant transition from nomadic to sedentary life, laying the groundwork for the development of complex societies.
- ♦ **Technological Innovation:** The sophistication of tools, pottery, and architecture at Mehrgarh indicates that technological and cultural innovations were already emerging in the Neolithic period.
- ♦ **Insights into Social Structures and Beliefs:** The presence of ritual burials and grave goods at Mehrgarh gives archaeologists insights into the early belief systems and social structures of its people. This suggests the beginnings of organized religious or cultural traditions, which would be central to later civilizations.

Mehrgarh holds a unique position in South Asian archaeology, offering valuable evidence of early human settlement, technological innovation, and the transition to a settled, agrarian society.

The shift from nomadic to sedentary life led to the growth of population and village settlement, the development of crafts such as pottery and metallurgy, and eventually to centralised city states and urbanization.

Q. Discuss the Acheulian and Oldowan traditions of Indian Paleolithic cultures with suitable illustrations.

Ans: The Acheulian and Oldowan traditions are two prominent stone tool industries associated with the Paleolithic cultures in India, representing significant stages in prehistoric human technology and development.

Oldowan Tradition

- ♦ In India, Oldowan-like tools are primarily linked to the Lower Paleolithic period, approximately 1.5 million years ago. This tradition is characterized by simple stone tools such as choppers, flakes, and cores, crafted by striking stones to produce sharp edges.
- ♦ These tools were likely used for basic tasks like cutting, scraping, and pounding, reflecting the early hominins' survival strategies in hunting, gathering, and processing food.

Features of Oldowan Tools

- ♦ **Materials:** Quartzite, basalt, and other locally available stones.
- ♦ **Tools:** Choppers and scrapers with a basic design; often unrefined.
- ♦ **Technique:** Percussion-based, with tools made by direct blows to create sharp edges.
- ♦ **Sites in India:** Sites include the Soan Valley and the Narmada Valley, where these primitive tools have been discovered.

Acheulian Tradition

The Acheulian tradition is often associated with *Homo erectus*. This tradition represents a major advancement over Oldowan tools, featuring hand-axes and cleavers that were more sophisticated and symmetrical.

The Acheulian tools exhibit improved craftsmanship and were often shaped to a specific form, indicating a better understanding of stone knapping techniques.

Features of Acheulian Tools

- ♦ **Materials:** Similar to the Oldowan, but with increased refinement in the use of quartzite, chert, and basalt.
- ♦ **Tools:** Bifacial hand-axes, cleavers, and large cutting tools with a teardrop shape.
- ♦ **Technique:** Acheulian tools were crafted using the "bifacial" technique, where flakes were removed from both sides to achieve a more symmetrical and sharp-edged tool.
- ♦ **Sites in India:** Prominent Acheulian sites in India include the Hunsgi and Baichbal valleys in Karnataka, Attirampakkam in Tamil Nadu, and the Belan Valley in Uttar Pradesh. These sites show a range of Acheulian tools used in varied activities like butchering animals and cutting plant materials.

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ANTHROPOLOGY

PAPER-II

Chapter 1

Q. Write a short note on origin of State Societies.

Ans: The origin of State Societies is a central topic in anthropology, involving the study of how small, egalitarian groups evolved into complex, hierarchical societies with centralized governments.

Characteristics of State Societies

- ♦ **Centralized Authority:** A governing body or leadership with authority over a defined territory.
- ♦ **Stratification:** A hierarchical structure with social classes (e.g., elites, commoners, slaves).
- ♦ **Specialized Roles:** Division of labour, including administrative, religious, military, and economic functions.
- ♦ **Economic Surplus:** Surplus production supports the ruling class and specialized professions.
- ♦ **Codified Laws:** Systems of written laws or regulations to govern behaviour and resolve disputes.

Theoretical Approaches to State Formation

- ♦ **Hydraulic Hypothesis (Karl Wittfogel):** This theory suggests that states emerged to manage large-scale irrigation systems.
- ♦ **Conflict and Warfare Theories:** Propose that states developed as a means to manage resources during periods of competition and conflict.
- ♦ **Economic Theories:** State societies arose from the need to regulate and distribute economic surpluses from agriculture or trade.
- ♦ **Integration and Functionalist Theories:** Emphasize cooperation and integration among diverse groups for mutual benefit.
- ♦ **Ideological Theories:** Argue that states originated from religious or ideological systems.
- ♦ The first large-scale State Societies in history emerged in Egypt and Mesopotamia around 3000 BCE, marking the transition from early agricultural communities to complex civilizations.
- ♦ The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) also known as Harappan Civilization is the first State Society in India, which emerged around 2600 BCE and thrived until about 1900 BCE. It is considered one of the earliest examples of a complex and organized State Society in South Asia.

Q. Critically describe evidences from Rakhi Garhi and its linkages to Harappan civilization.

Ans: Rakhi Garhi in Haryana, India, is a major Harappan site, offering key insights into the origins, development, and cultural aspects of the Indus Valley civilization through extensive excavations and research.

Evidence from Rakhi Garhi

- ♦ **Urban Planning and Architecture:** The site showcases Harappan urbanism with grid-patterned streets, advanced drainage, and well-built mud-brick and burnt-brick houses, mirroring the sophisticated planning of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.
- ♦ **Artefacts and Craftsmanship:** Artifacts like pottery, beads, terracotta figurines, seals, and tools reflect Harappan craftsmanship and trade. Bead-making workshops highlight Rakhi Garhi's significance as a manufacturing and trade hub.
- ♦ **Subsistence and Agriculture:** Analysis of agricultural implements and plant remains indicates a reliance on mixed farming practices, with evidence of crops like wheat, barley, and millet. This supports the notion of a stable agrarian economy similar to other Harappan settlements.
- ♦ **Burials and Rituals:** Excavations uncovered several burial sites. The skeletal remains provide critical data for understanding Harappan mortuary practices and biological diversity. Some burial sites include grave goods, pointing to complex social stratification and belief systems.
- ♦ **DNA and Bioarchaeological Studies:** DNA studies from Rakhi Garhi reveal Harappans' predominantly indigenous ancestry, challenging migration theories and supporting the idea that the Harappan civilization evolved as a native cultural tradition with minimal external influence.
- ♦ **Trade and Connectivity:** The discovery of Harappan seals, weights, and beads at Rakhi Garhi demonstrates its active participation in trade networks that extended across the Indus Valley region and beyond.

Linkages to the Harappan Civilization

- ♦ **Cultural Continuity:** Rakhi Garhi exhibits hallmarks of mature Harappan culture, including urban

- planning, standardized weights and measures, and a shared symbolic system (e.g., seals and script).
- ♦ **Regional Significance:** Rakhi Garhi reveals regional variations and highlights cultural diversity within the broader Harappan framework.
 - ♦ **Developmental Stages:** Evidence at Rakhi Garhi indicates occupation from the pre-Harappan (Early Harappan) to mature Harappan phases. This continuity underscores the site's role in the evolution of urbanism in the Indus Valley.
 - ♦ **Inter-site Comparisons:** Parallels with other Harappan sites, such as uniformity in material culture and urban infrastructure, demonstrate the shared technological and cultural practices that unified the civilization.

Critical Evaluation

- ♦ **Challenges in Interpretation:** Undeciphered script, limited inscriptions, and preservation issues hinder understanding Rakhi Garhi's links and complexity.
- ♦ **Environmental Context:** Rakhi Garhi's location and dried Saraswati river suggest environmental factors in the Harappan Civilization's decline.

Rakhi Garhi offers crucial insights into Harappan civilization through its material culture, urban planning, and bioarchaeology, affirming its significance. Ongoing research enhances understanding of this ancient urban society and its global connections.

Q. Describe the important Paleolithic sites from South India with suitable examples. What is the significance of South Indian Paleolithic cultures?

Ans: South India is home to key Paleolithic sites, spanning Lower Paleolithic to Mesolithic periods, offering insights into early human life, technology, subsistence, and environmental adaptations, crucial for understanding prehistoric culture and hominin evolution.

Important Sites

- ♦ **Attirampakkam (Tamil Nadu):** The site reveals Acheulean tools, including 1.5-million-year-old hand axes and cleavers, and advanced Levallois tools, marking a transition to Middle Paleolithic technology and early hominin cognitive evolution.
- ♦ **Kurnool Caves (Andhra Pradesh):** These caves are linked to late Paleolithic and early Mesolithic cultures, yielded quartzite tools, fossilized animal bones indicating hunting, and ash deposits, providing evidence of fire use by prehistoric humans.
- ♦ **Hunsgi and Baichbal Valleys (Karnataka):** It features Acheulean tools like hand axes and scrapers, along with butchering evidence near tool sites, highlighting early human habitation and subsistence practices.

- ♦ **Jwalapuram (Andhra Pradesh):** This site provides evidence of human occupation during the Toba super-eruption (~74,000 years ago), with microlithic tools in ash layers and Middle Paleolithic flakes and scrapers, indicating survival strategies.
- ♦ **Tekkalkota (Karnataka):** This site is crucial for studying the transition from Lower to Middle Paleolithic in South India, featuring quartzite tools and extensive tool assemblages that suggest significant and sustained human habitation.
- ♦ **Isampur (Karnataka):** Known for its Acheulean quarry, it is among the oldest tool production sites, emphasizing early human understanding of raw material extraction and tool manufacturing.
- ♦ **Pikkalapalli (Andhra Pradesh):** Associated with Lower Paleolithic tools, this site provides insights into early subsistence practices.

Significance of South Indian Paleolithic Cultures

- ♦ **Early Human Settlement:** Shows oldest evidence of hominin occupation, showcasing the region's role in human dispersal and evolution.
- ♦ **Technological Innovations:** The progression from Acheulean hand axes to microlithic tools highlights advancements in tool-making techniques and cognitive abilities.
- ♦ **Adaptation to Diverse Environments:** Sites demonstrate how early humans adapted to varied environments, including river valleys, caves, and semi-arid region.
- ♦ **Continuity of Cultures:** The overlap between Lower, Middle, and Upper Paleolithic tools in some sites shows cultural persistence and gradual transitions, offering insights into human developmental timelines.
- ♦ **Global Connections:** Levallois tools and Toba eruption survival evidence at Jwalapuram link South Indian populations to prehistoric human migrations.
- ♦ **Archaeological Richness:** Fossils and artifacts from South Indian sites contribute significantly to global Paleolithic studies, shedding light on early human subsistence strategies, mobility, and socio-cultural practices.

The Paleolithic sites of South India demonstrate the deep antiquity of human occupation in the region and the technological innovations of early hominins. They play a crucial role in understanding human evolution, adaptation, and cultural development in the Indian subcontinent.

Chapter 2

- Q. What are the demographic challenges of India's changing population dynamics in the next 50 years?