

7/10/9

(1229)

GS SCORE

TEST - 01

115.5

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.

Name G.V.S. PAVANDATTA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. Invigilator's Signature S. Mishra
2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Hi Parandatta,

- 1) You have attempted paper really well.
- 2) Answers shows your conceptual clarity
- 3) Presentation is also good, but can be improved
- 4) Maximize on usage of diagram because it looks your strength.
- 5) In some questions you could have used flow chart for better presentation
- 6) Use of a thinker' perspective is fine
- 7) Small refinement in content and presentation can do wonders in your marks

All the very best . Keep writing !

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

Anthropology is defined as the ↑ study of man in totality across time and space.

As anthropology is a holistic study, there occurred debates regarding position of anthropology as a social science or natural science.

- ① R.C. Brown called it as a natural science
- ② But some sociologists like Durkheim, Plitchev called it as social science.
- ③ But, Malinowski wanted it to keep as a synthesis of Natural & Social Science due to its synthetic nature.

Anthropology as a Social Science:-

- ① Socio-cultural anthropology studies Social Structures & relation of society & people integrating with culture.
- ② Social Structure, according to R.C. Brown is a network of permanent interrelationships between persons placed in various roles.
- ③ It also studies about language, political construction of society.
- ④ Economic anthropology, Anthropology of kinship etc tend to move anthropology towards social science.

Remarks

Anthropology as Natural Science:

Talk about the nature of scientific evidence in the subject

① Biological anthropology, Archaeological anthropology tends to move anthropology towards natural science

② They study: Various aspects of evolution, genetical theories (eg: Mendel's laws) etc; Fossils of apes & humans etc giving a tinge of natural science.

↓
Cause and effect relationships

③ Various emerging applied anthropology branches like underwater archaeology, Kineanthropometry etc are taking anthropology towards natural science.

↓
Generalization of Theories etc.
as factors of science

But, Anthropology's uniqueness is lying in

Synthesis of all branches. So, it is unique &

holistic in nature hence a synthesis of both

natural & social science as told by Malinowski.

Talk about Kroeber's statement that Antro is most humanistic among sciences and most scientific among humanities

Overall Good attempt

4/10

Remarks

1. (b) Carbon-14 method of dating

(150 Words) (10)

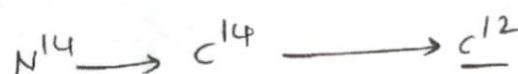
Dating methods which give accurate & absolute age of a fossil are called as absolute dating methods. Carbon-14 dating is a kind of absolute dating method.

Good Intro

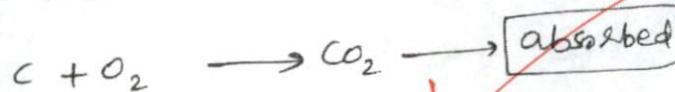
PRINCIPLE → All living beings absorb C^{14} atom & later it decays into C^{12} atom with half life of 5568 yrs. So, measuring the ratio of C^{14}/C^{12} gives an estimation of fossil.

METHOD & EXPLANATION →

① Nitrogen(14) atom gets converted into C^{14} atom after impact of cosmic rays in atmosphere.



② C^{14} & C^{12} atoms are absorbed by organisms after conversion into carbon dioxide.



③ After sometime; C^{12} increases & C^{14} decreases.

④ Following death; C^{14} is unable to be absorbed by body & thus ratio of (C^{14}/C^{12}) gets decreased.

Good presentation

⑤ So, knowing ratio of c^{14}/c^{12} will give estimation of age of a fossil.

Propagated by: Libby.

- Overall Good Attempt*
- Uses
- Used accurately in the date line of fossil until (50,000 yrs ago)
 - One of the most trusted methods
 - Error is small when compared to other methods.

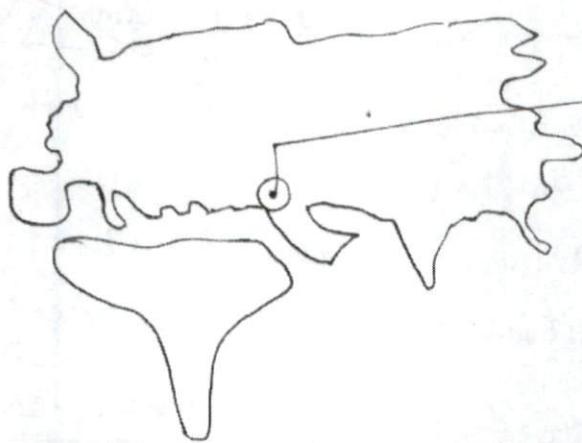
- Limitations
- Error of $180 \pm$ years.
 - Not useful for $> 1,00,000$ yrs.
 - Absorption capacity for c^{14} atom changes with many other factors.

Hence, any method coupled with other dating methods give near accurate analysis. For example, one can club FUNTRIO along with c^{14} -dating to get accurate results.

1. (c) Natufian culture

(150 Words) (10)

Natufian Culture refers to culture debris found in the near east in Middle-paleolithic culture.



Natufian culture (Jerusalem)
"WADI NATUF"

Good use
of map

(fig. map showing Natufian culture)

Time period :- It encompasses the time period of around (1,00,000 - 36,000 BCE)

Climate :- It experienced pluviation, glaciation; Interglaciation & Interpluviation periods.

Material culture:



(side scraper) Point



Burin



Bores

- It contains many flake tools like sidescrapers, points, burins, borers

- Material used was crypto-crystalline silica.

Remarks

- Levalloisian flakes also can be seen.
- The archeologists proposed that the existence of hafting, direct Hammer techniques
- Hafting:- ~~Blades~~ flakes along with Handle is called as Hafting.
- Natufian culture is known to be a transition from Acheulian culture to the Upper paleolithic culture.
- Primarily occupied Human Ancestor: Neanderthal Man.

Social life:

- ① Tools are deciphered & thus Hunting/Gathering could be the primary occupation.
- ② Some instances of Burials are seen which states about Burials.

Hence, Natufian culture show significant place in cultural history of man.

5/10

Remarks

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

E.B. Tylor in his book Primitive Man

*Talk about
How Survival
acts as a social fossil
and its relevance*

described Survivals as the cultural traits that are ~~outlived~~ ^{Culture} their cultural times.

Parallels are defined as the existence of similar cultural traits when two different cultures are compared.

*Good
Intro*

Survivals & Parallels among Hunting & Gathering Societies:-

(A) Juang of Keonjhar:-

- ① Juangs of Keonjhar has a small place called as mondaghat
- ② It has ever lighting log which is placed at the centre.
- ③ When asked about this phenomenon, they enlisted certain reasons about this. ~~At~~ Once, they lost fire & later regained it because of blessings of god.
- ④ Their ancestors lit this & it is continuing even now.

Remarks

(B) Onge of Andaman & Nicobar

- ① Onges are traditionally Hunting Gathering Communities.
- ② They wear several microliths on their body and also use them for tattooing.
- ③ But there is no evidence of any other microlithic tradition of mesolithic age.
- ④ This can be seen as parallels.

*Good use
of Examples
from M.L. community*

(C) Nunamuit eskimos;

- ① Study of by Binford revealed about many butchery practices which are still prevalent in the hunting gathering tribes of Nunamuit eskimos.

*Add few points
regarding Dr.
General Significance
of Survival & Parallels
in Anthropology*

This new type of study is called as ethnoarcheology. This branch of archeology helps us in understanding cultures of prehistoric times better.

*Good concluding
remark*

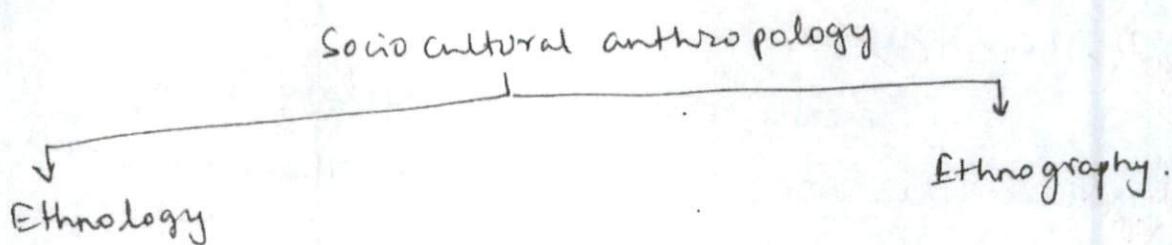
4/10

Remarks

1. (e) Ethnology and Ethnography.

(150 Words) (10)

Ethnology & Ethnography are two traditional subbranches of socio-cultural anthropology.



Ethnology: The study of a culture group without any comparison is called as ethnology.

Ethnography: The study of a culture group with comparison with other culture group is called as ethnography. → It provides the written documentation of the studies done in Ethnology.

ETHNOGRAPHY

① It was popularised by early classical evolutionists in the world.

Eg:- 1) E.B. Tylor
2) Morgan & Frazer etc.

② They were arm-chair anthropologists who considered primitive people as Savage & compared them with Western civilisation.

Remarks

Demerits

- ① Franz Boas considers this study to be ethnocentric
- ② Generalisations by this comparative ethnography was condemned by many anthropologists namely Lena Marshall etc.

Overall Good attempt if possible try to highlight the differences & similarities in a tabular form

(3) merits include anthropology with holistic nature tries to compare societies. Thus, ethnography helps in it.

Ethnology — One should understand culture of a group from its own perspective.

- This type of study was started by Franz Boas
- He developed what is called EMIC approach
- Popularised by Malinowski after studying Trobiand Islanders.

Thus, ethnography & ethnology helped anthropologists to understand the behavioural aspects of several cultures & culture differences.

4/10

Remarks

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

Paleolithic culture refers to the culture debris spanning out in the entire pleistocene epoch.

In addition to witnessing biological evolution of man from Homo erectus to Cro magnon; Paleolithic culture also witnessed culture evolution from lithic tools to flaccetonian tools.

Time periods:- Upper Paleolithic - 5,00,000 BCE - 1,05,000 BCE
 Middle Paleolithic - 1,05,000 BCE - 36,000 BCE
 Lower Paleolithic - 36,000 BCE - 9,000 BCE.

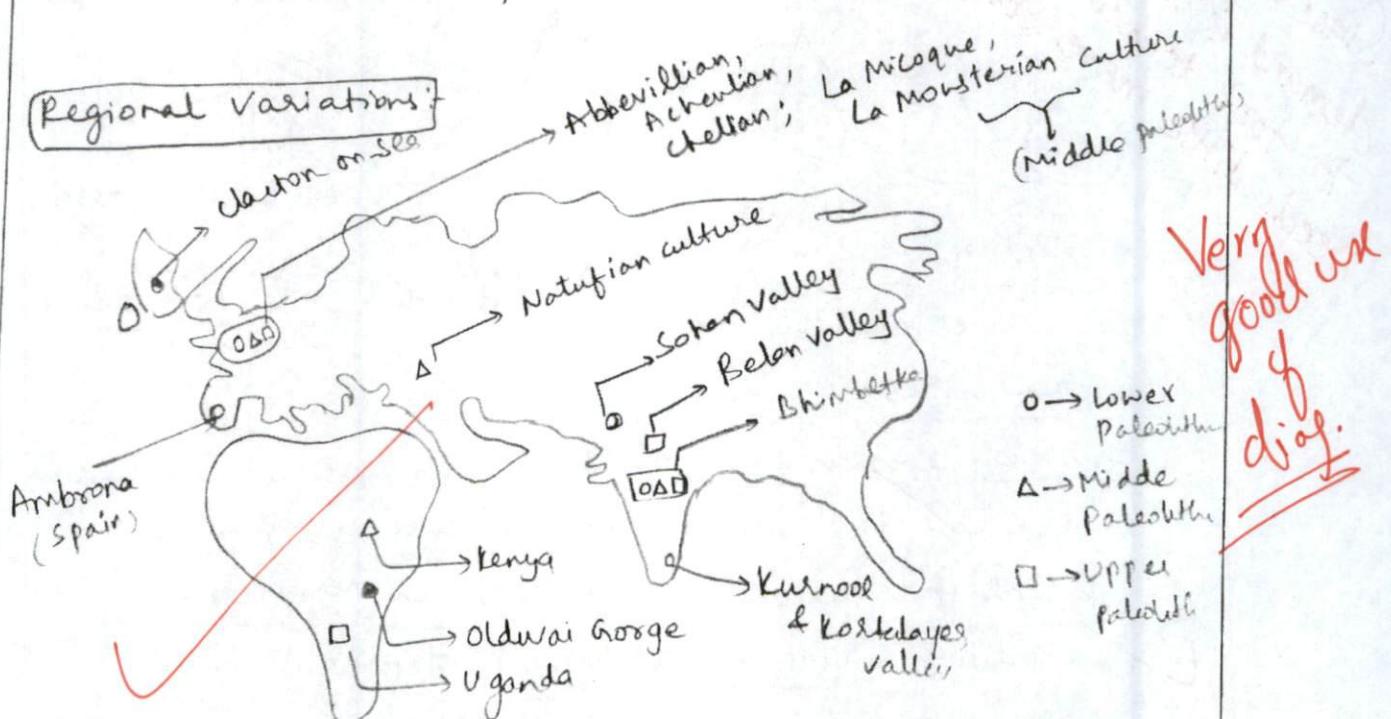
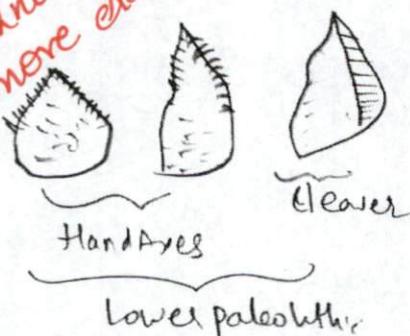


Fig showing Paleolithic cultures of world & India

Remarks

Explain tool techniques like
Direct percussion, Block or Block Tech.
Clactonian Tech.
Larvalois Technique
Blade Tech.
etc.

Since the question's demand is specific to tool technology needs little more elaboration



Individual sites:-

- ① Europe is known for Acheulian, Abbevillian, Levalloisian industry in Lower paleolithic culture. Middle paleolithic culture establishes La-Moustierian tradition. D.K. Bhattacharya categorised the upper paleolithic into
- Aurignacian
 - Solutrean
 - Magdalenian Culture.

Remarks

Techniques

(Hammer)
Stone flaking
Technique

Tool material

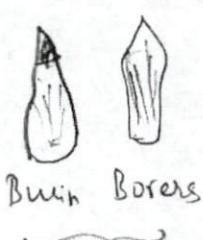
Quartzite

Tools

choppers,
chopping tools,
Hand axes,
(Pebble tools),
cleavers.

Cryptocrystalline
Silica & flint

Quartz



Middle paleolith.

Burins, Boreers,
Scrapers, etc
(Levallois flakes) also

Burins, Blades,
Harpoons,
Bone tools etc.



Harpoon
flakes
(Blades)

Upper paleolith

- ② Africa:- Primary known for Olduvai culture described by Leakey. Other significant tools can be seen.
- ③ India:- Sohan Valley is one the oldest sites of lower paleolithic age. Narsa is the oldest site of middle paleolithic. There are diverse regions of culture in Bhimbeta as emphasised by Wakankar & V.N. Mishra

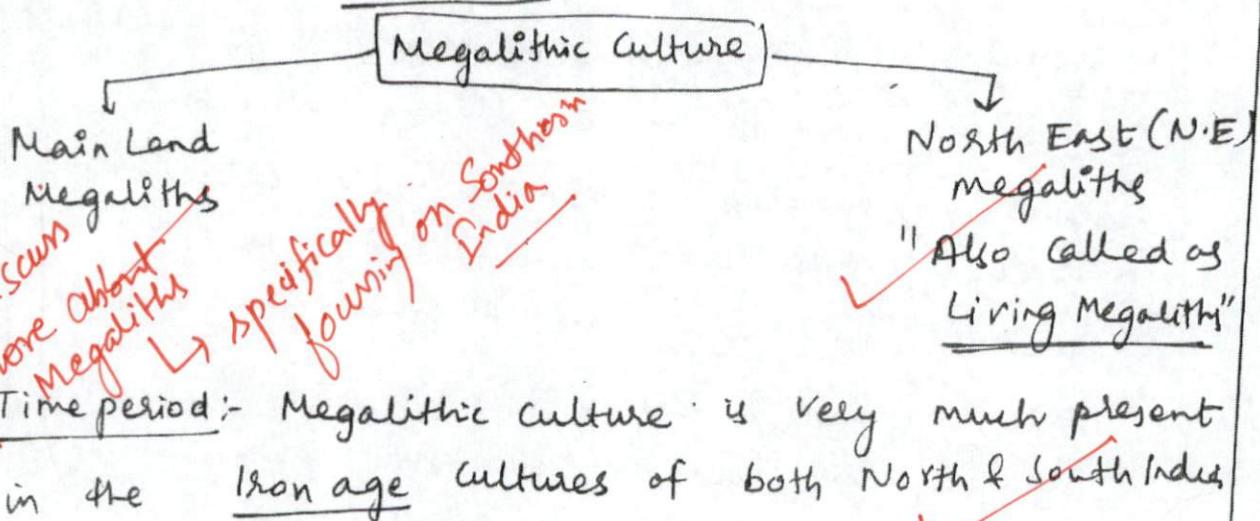
- Social life—
- ① Evidence of fire in Zhoukldian (china)
 - ② Economy seemed to be Hunting Gathering & later evolution to primitive seed collection in upper paleolithic period.
 - ③ Evidences of Burials are present which indicate some religious rituals etc.
 - ④ Primitive rock art at Bhimbetta, Lakhnudiyar etc can be seen from upper paleolithic age.

Thus, paleolithic age can be considered as a foundation for bio-cultural evolution of man.

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

(Good Intro)

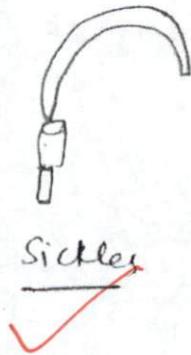
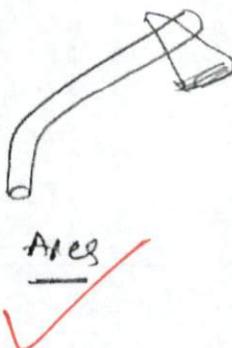
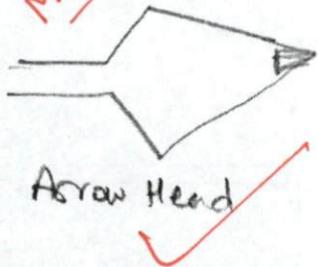
According to R.E.M. Wheeler, Megaliths refer to large, open, undressed rocks placed over burials which meant religious significance. He classified the culture of megaliths into broad 2 cultures-



Material Culture:-

You can ever discuss about types of Megalithic

① Axes, Iron-Arrows, spearheads, sickles for cultivation are very important material cultures in megalithic age



Remarks

CORE

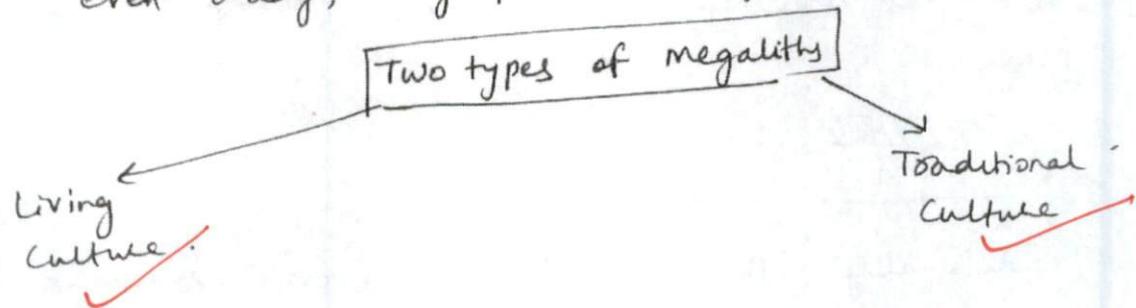
Settlement patterns, Social org., Ranked & patriarchal society. Religious belief. Burial rituals etc.

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Social life: People cultivated Barley, Wheat etc.. Subsistence in economy was mostly agriculture. People lived in tatched huts. Domestication of animals was present. Burial practices were huge.

North East India:

- They are called as living megaliths because even today, they practice megalithic culture.



- Maak called it as living megalith.

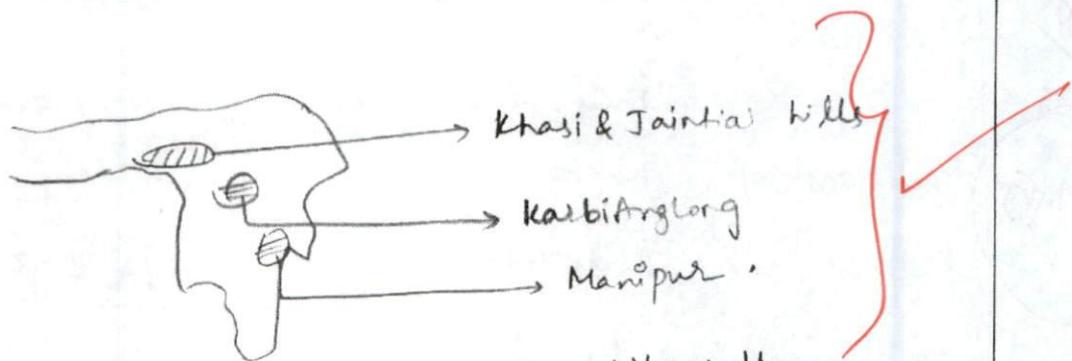


Fig.- N-E India & prevalent Megalithic cultures

Case study of Nangbang Village:-

- Dolmens are used for sitting purposes of Jaintias & some Khasis.

Remarks

- ② Menhirs are raised if any village is newly setup.

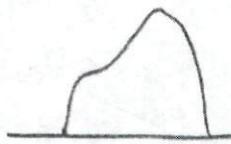


Fig. showing Menhir

- ③ Cairn stones are kept indicating some ritual of merit.

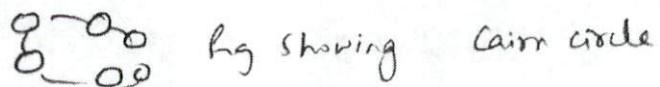


Fig. showing Cairn circle

- ④ Sometimes, Dolmen is placed on goddess resting place.

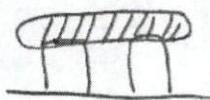


Fig. showing Dolmen

- ⑤ Traditionally, the burials also are associated with the megalithic traditions.

Thus, the uniqueness of megalithic traditions of Northeast India is widely known & helpful in understanding ethno-archaeological references in the culture group.

Good attempt

7½ / 15

Demand of the
answer addressed
properly

Remarks

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

The pre-pleistocene hominid called as Ramapithecus was discovered by Lewis in 1934 near Nepal (River Tisau)

Time period:- (14-12 million years ago)

Features →



Skull of Ramapithecus



Dentition of Ramapithecus

Good use of diagram
for better presentation
you can parallelly
show the dentition diag
of human
to show the
difference

- ① The dental arch is round → vertically
- ② Incisors are straightly placed.
- ③ The ratio of front teeth (Incisors & Canines); back/hind teeth (Premolars & Molars) are almost same.
- ④ Thick enamel of the molars & pre-molars suggesting strong chewer
- ⑤ Inferiorly placed Torus mandibularis.

Remarks

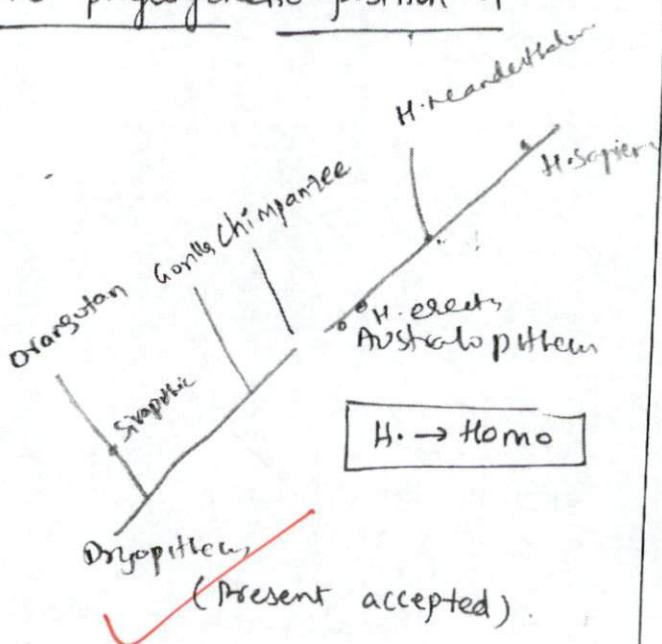
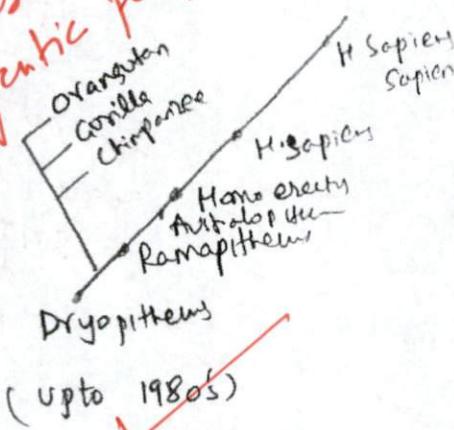
GS SCORE
③ ✓

- ⑥ Thick & short maxilla for strong chewing.
- ⑦ Round & thin skull for accommodating small brain.

These are some of the salient features of Ramapithecus.

Debates surrounding the phylogenetic position of Ramapithecus:-

Good presentation of phylogenetic position



- ① Upto early 1980's every archeologist thought that Ramapithecus was the ancestor of the homo sapiens and its a hominid.
- ② But there remained a question regarding when the split occurred in the evolution of man from the Gorilla to Australopithecus.

Remarks

③ Usually, 3 parameters are taken into account while considering differences between man & apes. They are:

- cranial features
- postcranial features
- dentition.

④ But we only have dentition & some cranial features presently. So, it is not very confirmed that Ramapithecus is a hominid.

⑤ But also, a speculative theory regarding split which occurred during (6-8 million years ago) rules out Ramapithecus is an ancestor as the Ramapithecus is 12-14 million years ago according to dating.

⑥ But some argue that the dentition which is short in case of Ramapithecus seem to be favouring hominids & thus it should be bipedal.

⑦ But many later studies tell that Ramapithecus is more likely an ancestor of Orangutan. The characteristics of Ramapithecus & Sivapithecus are almost same.

⑧ Thus, most of the archeologists place Sivapithecus Ramapithecus in the same genus.

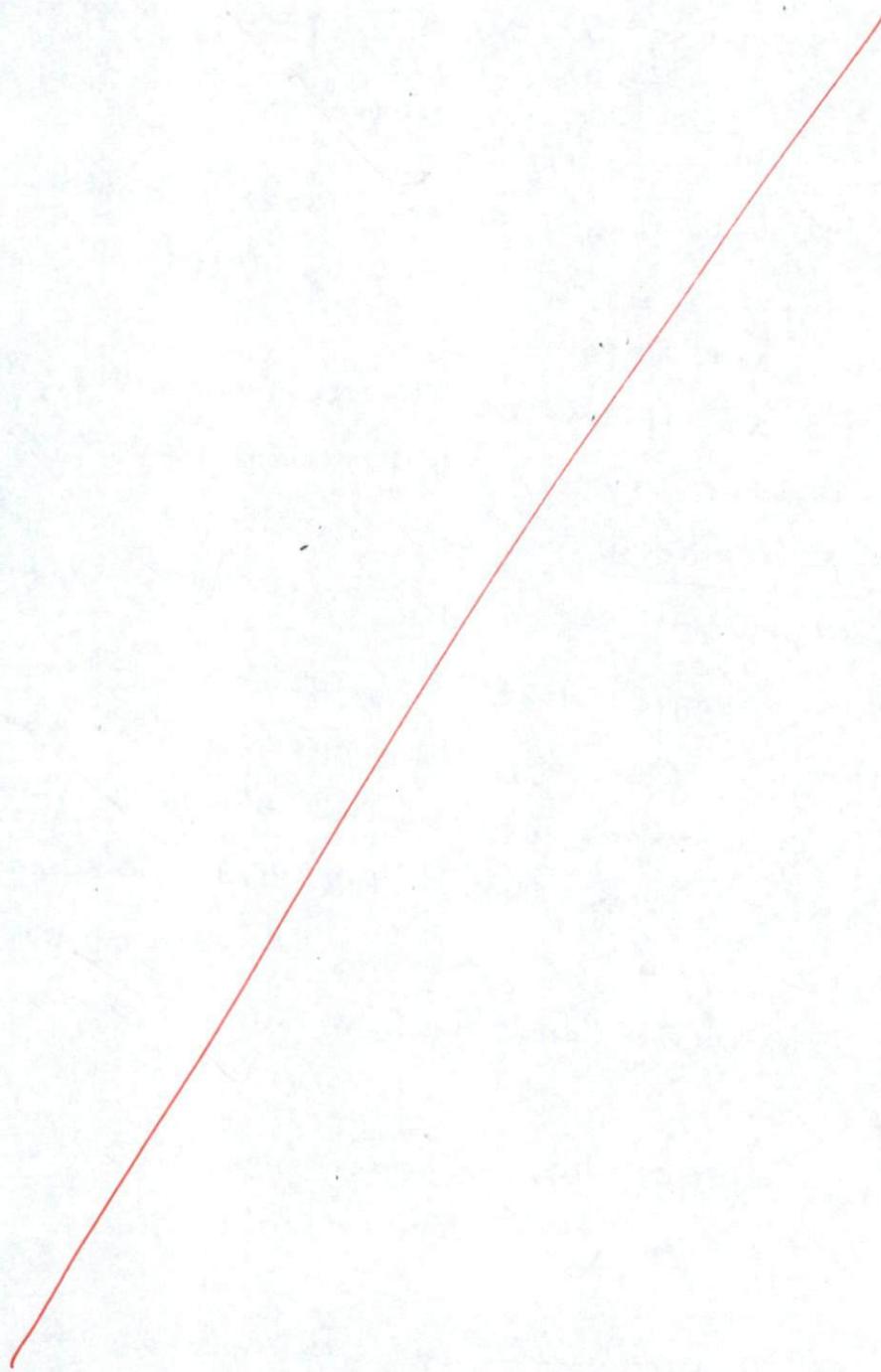
Thus, discovery of Ramapithecus has contributed to the evolutionary time line of chronology in human evolution.

Overall well attempted answers

10/20

GS SCORE

2

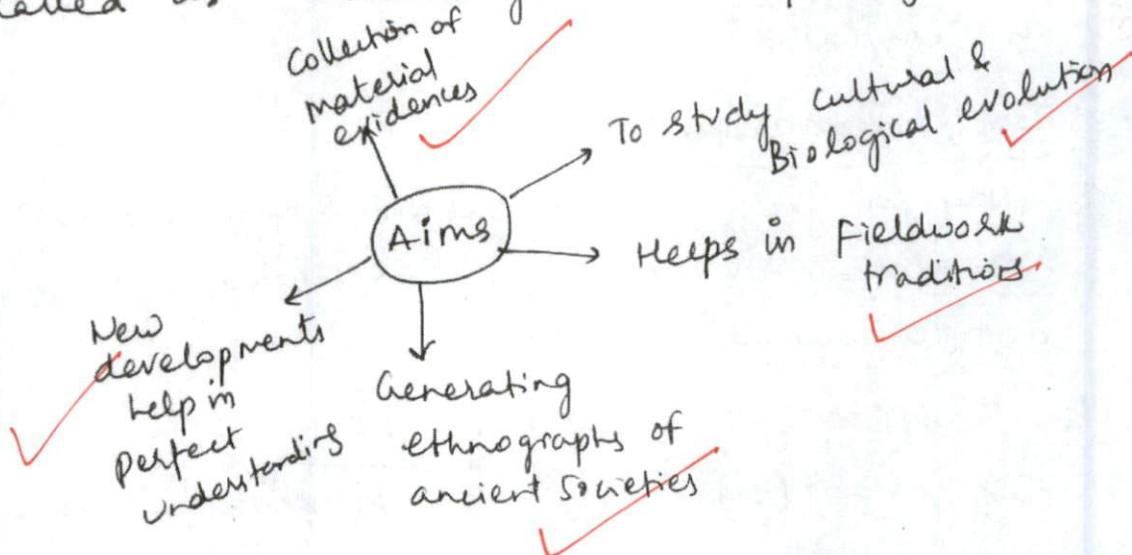


Remarks

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

Going by Franz Boas' classification of anthropology, Archaeological anthropology is one of the ⁴~~sub~~ branches of anthropology.

Definition:- The study of systematic retrieval & analysis of cultural, non-cultural & materialistic remains left over by the early ancestors is called as archaeological anthropology.



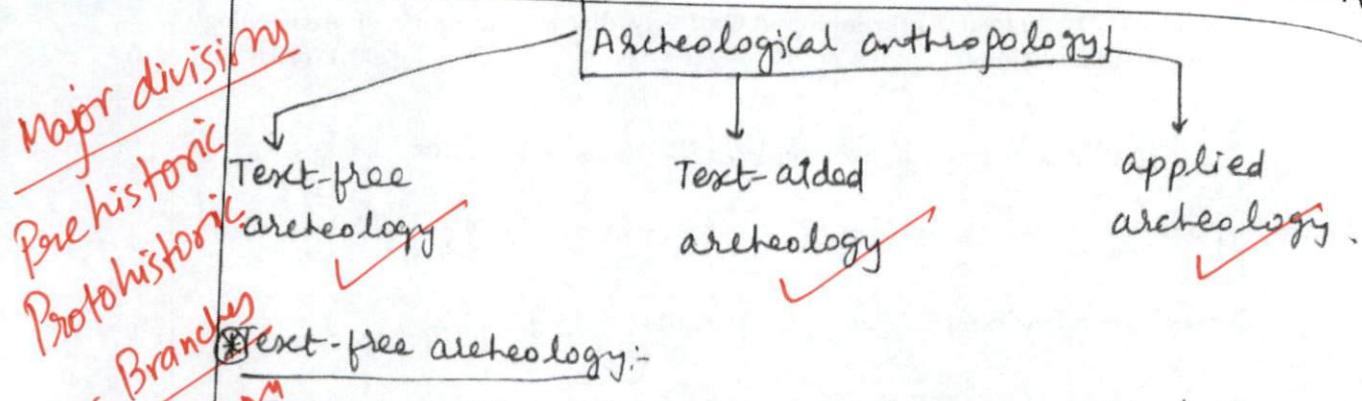
Scope of archaeological anthropology :-

The scope of archaeological anthropology can be explained through its branches/divisions.

There are broadly 3 sub-divisions in archaeological anthropology.

Remarks

GS SCORE



- Text-free archaeology:**
- Deals with the material remains of both Old world & new world cultures.
 - Here, no texts are available. So, for dating methods - are helpful & logico-deductive reasoning is employed.

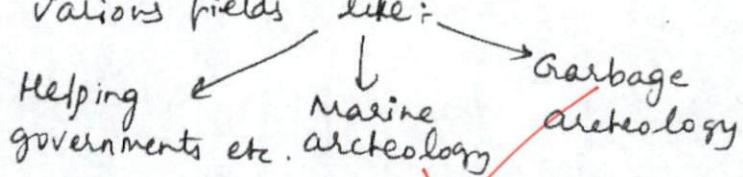
Text-aided archaeology:

- Study of the material, cultural & non-cultural remains with the help of scriptures is called as text-aided archaeology.

e.g: Study of ethnographs of Taiting in Meghalaya can give insight about the megalithic culture.

Applied archaeology:

- Helps for museum methodology.
- Will make use of artefacts in reconstructing history in various fields like:



Remarks

Limitations:-

- ① Scope of archeological anthropology is limited because only ~~tools~~ artefacts are available for analysis.
- ② The climate aspect of traditional archeology was not taken into account.
- ③ Sometimes, presence of multiple similar tools will bring confusion about chronology.
eg:- Debates of Narmada man.

But recent development in the branch namely ethno archeology is helpful in studying the primitive cultures as well for the views evolutionary significance.

You can conclude with the views of Lewis Binford, David Clarke etc. that how the area of Archaeological anthro. has broadened.

6¹/₂ / 15

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)

According to Leakey, a prominent archeologist; prehistoric art is the art which is drawn on earth, clay, rocks & shelters.

Thus, there are three main evidences of pre-historic art. They are:-

Open-Rock Shelters

Slabs &
rock walls

earth
paintings.

Pre-historic art of central India:

- ① Pre-historic art was started from the middle paleolithic period but substantial evidence can be seen from upper-paleolithic period.
- ② Central India has a peculiar character of pre-historic art.
- ③ Bhimbetka Caves excavated by V.S. Wakankar & later by V.N. Misra (IIIF-23) have thrown a lot of insights into the art.

Remarks

Characteristics:-

Upper paleolithic period:-

Theme:- Singular Person themes. Usually linear representation of persons & huge animals like bisons & tigers.

Colours:- Colours used are red, black, white etc.

Lower paleolithic to mesolithic period:-

Theme:- Group hunting scenes prevail; multi themed probably showing some rituals in which animals are killed before hunting. Dancing scenes also prevail. Bows & arrow are depicted.

Colours:- Red & ochre.

Chalcolithic period:- The realistic nature of the painting was converted into divine fantasy paintings.

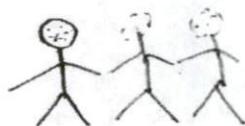
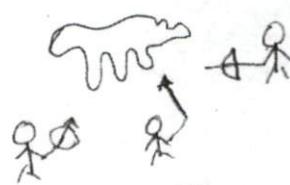


Fig showing Hand holding



Animal Hunt

Fig showing procreation.

Good that you drew these pictures but it is not necessary to draw these paintings.

Remarks

Home art:-

- Apart from rock art, several bangles, Necklaces are being decorated & made in homes depicting leisure time.

~~Significance of studying art~~

- Helps in understanding cultures of pre-historic man
- The present day paintings have some roots in these pre-historic art.
e.g.: Apatani paintings, Warli paintings (which have linear bodies).

Contributions of tribal culture to civilisation:

- ① To ethnic complexities: ① Various interactions helped in developing ethnicities.
e.g. 1) Tribalisation of Vedic period
2) Hinduisation of tribes etc.
- ② To political structures: The chiefdom etc is now present in some societies
- ③ To economy: The barter system of Vedic people was derived from tribes.
- ④ To music: E.g.: "Nishada" letter was taken from Nishada tribe.

Thus; tribal cultures have contributed so much in the Indian civilisation.

Remarks

6½ / 15

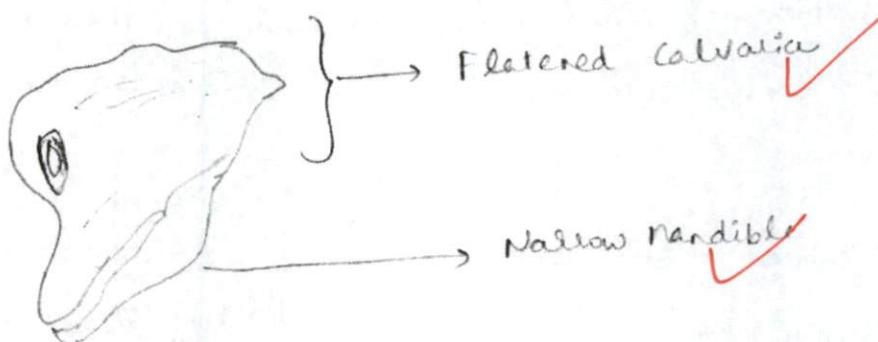
Explain these points in with some elaboration

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

In 1987, a fossil was found by Dr. Sonakiya in the Narmada basin of India near Kathanora Village in Madhya Pradesh.

He found a fossilised Calvaria. Later, Dr. Sankhyay has found a Collar bone at the same site. The initial nomenclature given by these bones was "Homo erectus narmaderensis".

Salient characteristics:



Skull of Narmada Man.

- ① Cranial capacity is around 1150-1300 cc averaging about 1200 cc

Remarks

- In features you can add more points as it is a 20 marker.*
- ② The falvaria is flat & irregular
 - ③ The collar bone was supposed to be a bone of a female around 20-30 years
 - ④ There is a prominent supra-orbital ridge similar to Homo erectus
 - ⑤ The fossa of canines is deep.
 - ⑥ The dentition is not very well established because of lack of mandible.

Phylogenetic status & controversies:-

- ① When Dr. Sankhyayan found the collar bone of the Narmada man; he equated with the description of Solenki's Seminar & thought that this belonged to the same groups of fossils.
- ② They have also told that the narmada man is distinct from the erectus fossils of africa & europe.
- ③ Thus, proposed of a simultaneous parallel

Remarks

evolution of man from Narmada basin.

- (4) Some scholars named it and classified it as archaic homo sapiens for being more closely associated with the features of human

This part
has been added
property

- (5) But in Delhi seminar, 2009; the theory of Sankhyan was disproved.

- (6) So, Narmada man was kept under the Homo-erectus

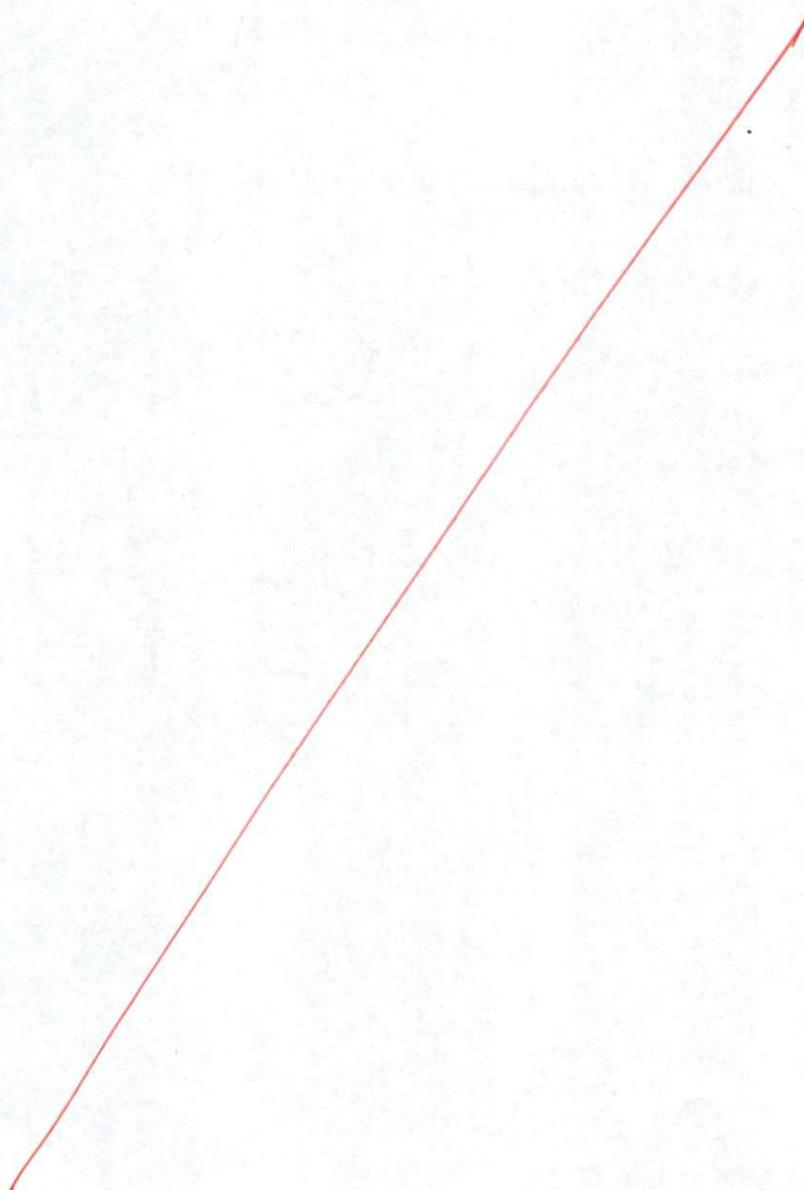
Thus, discovery of Narmada man has thrown some light in the evolution of man.

8/20

Remarks

GS SCORE

4. (a) P

*Remarks*

4. (a) Relationship between Social anthropology and behavioural sciences.
(150 Words) (10)

Social anthropology and behavioural sciences namely psychology are very much interlinked and intimate.

Anthropology being a holistic science, tries to study the collective behaviour / psyche of the culture group whereas behaviour sciences study individual psyche.

Incorporate
Psychic unity of mankind

Relationship:-

Similarities:

- ① Behavioural Sciences and Social anthropology have a common subject matter that is study of psyche of the individuals.
- ② Freud, a psychologist has contributed much to anthropology in terms of studies.
- ③ Anthropologists like Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict etc helped psychologists how the culture & personality are interlinked.

Remarks

④ Both studies by deductive reasoning

Differences:
Area
Area

Study matter

Social
Anthropology

Social Structures,
Culture - How
Culture & personality
are interlinked.

Behavioural
sciences

- Individual psyche
- Influence of cognition on psyche

~~Good attempt~~
Work tradition

Field works.

- Questionnaire
- EEGs etc.

Nature

Holistic in nature

Part study

Even though, they are both complete in their studies; both social anthropology & behavioural sciences complement each other. As world is moving towards Inter-disciplinary approach; the synthesis of both social & behavioural science is helpful in holistic study of man.

4½/10

Remarks

4. (b) Linguistic Anthropology

(150 Words) (10)

Going by Franz Boas classification, linguistic anthropology is one of the branches of anthropology. It deals with the language & speech as a socio-cultural phenomenon.

Aims - To study the origin of language, language - How it is used in social context, relation with culture (Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis)

How language is transformed cross culturally
Explain How study of language is related to study of culture → Language as a vehicle of culture.

Scope & Development**Subfields**

① **Descriptive linguistics** initial development of language as a subject matter of anthropology was raised by E.B. Tylor in his work - "An approach to the civilisation of mankind."

② Franz Boas told that the language is very important tool in the understanding of cultures. (After studying Bella Coola community of Eskimos; he told the statement)

Remarks**Good**

③ Later, it was Hymes who propagated the anthropological linguistics. He developed a magazine called as - "Language in Anthropology"

~~Connect physical with emergence of language~~
Scope can be explained through its branches.
Ethno semantics; deals with how people react with language

Historical linguistics; helps in dealing with origin of language.

Comparative linguistics; helps in deciphering various languages.

~~Overall Good attempt~~
grammatical linguistics; deciphers language & its symbols, rules of grammar etc.

Thus linguistic anthropology helps in understanding culture better.

4½ / 10

Remarks

4. (c) Relevance of Physical Anthropology

(150 Words) (10)

Giving by Franz Boas classification, Physical anthropology is one of the 4 branches of anthropology. (You can talk about Paul Broca, as Father of Physical Anthropology in Introduction)

physical anthropology

old physical anthropology
New physical Biological anthropology.

Specifically talk about relevance of physical anthropology:

Primateology, Study of genes, Growth, Races, etc., high to low relevance both in past, present future.

and connect its relevance with Anthropology

- ① Many studies (morphological, anatomical) etc have been conducted to study human population (e.g. Franz Boas in Japanese migrants.)
- ② Old physical anthropology helped in understanding Human evolution. (e.g. 1) emergence of synthetic theory etc.

Remarks

Contemporary relevance:-

- ① Rise of Paleoanthropology, new physical anthropology.
the relevance has increased.
- ② Genetic studies may be very much helpful
in depicting certain diseases.
eg:- TCC gene, DISC1 gene in BPD in some persons
- ③ Various lab studies, primatology has helped the
physical anthropology as a science.
- ④ Present cultural phenomenon can be understood
by various biological adaptations.

Hence, physical anthropology is very relevant in present day context.

You can first categorise the discipline
in subfields and then
talk about their relevance
for better presentation

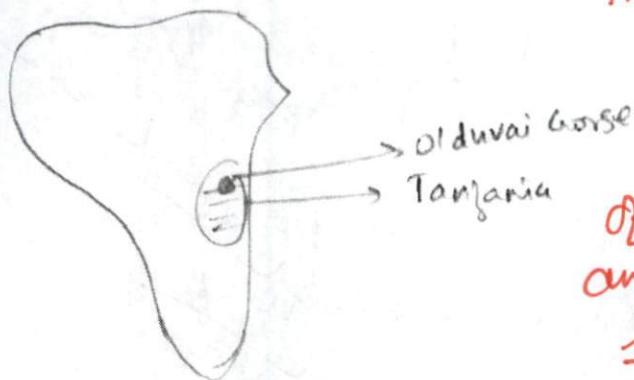
4. (d) Olduvai Gorge

(150 Words) (10)

(Intros can be better)

Olduvai Gorge is present in the Africa (Tanzania)

↳ Talk about Leakey and his work in Olduvai Gorge.



You can mention timeline of different fossils found here and work of different Archaeologists here.

Significance:- Leakey found many fossil evidences in the olduvai Gorge.

- ① He found the Australopithecus fossils in the gorge
- ② He also found many cultural remains & named those tools as ① Oldowan Culture.
- ③ Dating of artefacts revealed that Oldowan gorge culture is very much similar to the Achelian, Abbevillian, cultures of lower paleolithic.

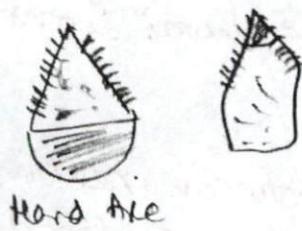
Climate:- Olduvai gorge experienced
 Interglaciation glaciation Pluviation
 Interglaciation glaciation Interpluviation
 Periods

Good

Remarks

Material Culture:-

- ① Abbevillian & Acheulian cultures can be seen
 ② Prevalence of Hand Axes, cleavers & some scrapers



Hand Axe



Bifacial scrapers



Cleavers

- ③ Most probably pebble tools are found.
 ④ Fossils of Australopithecus boisei are found.

Based on these traditional finds; to preserve them a Olduvai gorge museum is constructed.

Overall Good attempt

4½ / 10

Remarks

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

(150 Words) (10)

Revolution is defined as a sudden change in a system. System may be political, economical or any part of culture.

Good
Intro

V.G. Childe coined the term of Neolithic revolution. He advocated that the span of the neolithic age among humans spanned about 4000 years.

This amounts to maximum 0.4% of the span of time. Yet, the period witnessed many changes in the socio-cultural systems.

They are:-

① Change in economy

emergence of sedimentary agriculture/ food-producing

economy.

This question have scope
to use flow chart showing
How use of advanced tools

Agriculture
&
Settled life

Surplus economy
&

Need of political
org

Inequality in Surplus distribution
&
Social stratification

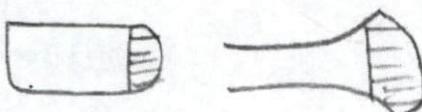
② Change in political structures because of increased conflicts because of food production.

③ Change of microlithic tools to huge tools like celts.

etc

Remarks

- ④ Increased evidence of pre-historic art & Hafting
- ⑤ Evidence of pottery for storage of food grains etc.



cores



pottery

But many did not agree with the childish connotation of describing it as revolution. Because;

- ① The microlithic industry has not entirely perished
- ② Many crude forms of pottery in Upper paleolithic mesolithic
- ③ Hafting is present even in middle paleolithic
- ④ Basic social organisation has started in middle paleolithic age.

Hence; it should not be viewed as revolution but rather than culmination of various cultures which led to further evolution of man.

Remarks

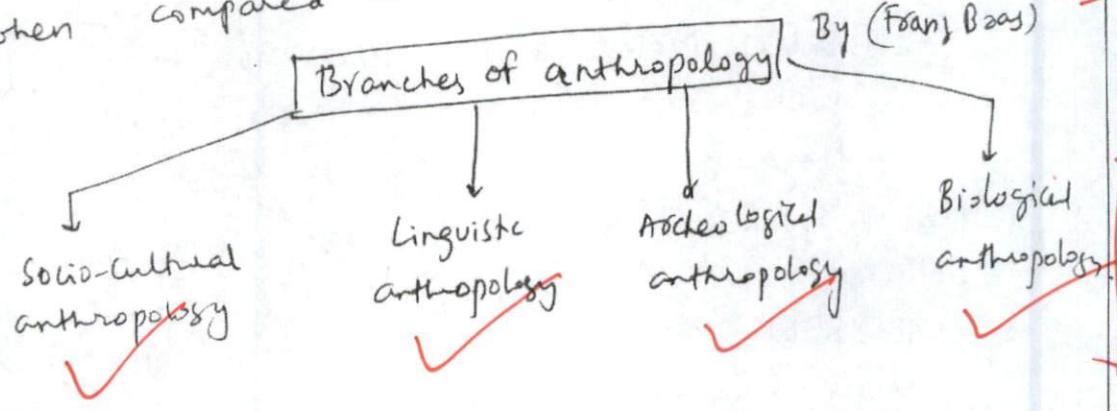
5. (a) Define Anthropology. How do you see its relevance in Contemporary India?
(200 Words) (15)

Anthropology as a scientific discipline was started in early 1800s due to the works of various European scholars.

Anthropology as an interpretation has gone various changes from narrow interpretation of Magnus Hirsch - "Study of anatomy & physiology of man" to Clyde Kluckhohn's definition - "Study of man in totality across time & space".

Totok Kroebel defined anthropology as measurement of man. Herkovitz defined anthropology as the study of groups of men, their production & distribution.

All these definitions have very less scope when compared to the Clyde Kluckhohn's interpretation.



Remarks

Relevance:-

- Relevance of anthropology lies in its Uniqueness.
- Anthropology is a holistic study. Remaining are part studies.
- It is a normative science & a synthetic science.
- Its scope is very huge & thus its relevance is very high in Contemporary India.

Relevance of anthropology in Contemporary India:-Relevance of Socio-cultural anthropology:-

- ① Study of culture helps in understanding differences in culture.
 - ② Concept of culture-relativism helps to understand uniqueness of cultures.
 - ③ Language plays an important role in culture. Thus study of dialects language; its usage is very helpful.
- eg: ① Recent protests against Hindi imposition by several South Indian States → ~~Hindi~~ Linguistic anthropology helps to know the causes.
- ④ Study of primitive tribal societies help in framing policies.

eg: SEED Scheme; NMS Complex by (Vidyaarthi) to know about their relation

Remarks

Good

Relevance of Physical Anthropology:-

- ① Helps in genetic studies e.g. Human Indian genome project
- ② Helps in establishing biological links in fossils, evolution of man.
- ③ Helps in knowing Man & apes relationships (Primateology).
- ④ With increase in COVID-19 like disease; medical anthropology has gained significance.

Relevance of Archaeological anthropology:-

- ① Helps in study of cultural remains → so: One can know about the pre-historic cultures.
- ② Understanding similarities and parallels will become easy.

Relevance of this branch helps in delineating the provisions of Ethnoarchaeology.

Hence, Anthropology has become so important that Angela Chester has told that anthropology is too important to be left to anthropologists alone.

7/15

Remarks

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

Anthropology is defined as the holistic study of man across time & space.

Anthropology is a synthetic discipline which is very helpful in a complete study of man. Other sciences are part studies whereas anthropology is a mixed & holistic science.

Anthropology - a Unique Science:

① The uniqueness of anthropology is so because of many considerations. It helps in:-

① Understanding Human differences:

(1.1) Cultural differences are well understood by anthropology.

(1.2) Cultural relativism says that all cultures are unique & one has to understand culture in its own way. Hence developed

(1.3) No other branch provides such a unique methodology.

Remarks

② Understanding ourselves better:

- Anthropology deals with the Human evolution & thus we can understand ourselves better.
- Scope of archeology & physical anthropology is very commendable here.

③ Applied anthropology:

- Anthropologists give various details of the culture group → Helpful in planning.
- Various sub branches of anthropology namely kinanthropometry, genetics, ethno archeology, etc are helpful in knowing policies better.

④ Action Anthropology - (Soltan)

- Sometimes, anthropologists actively involve in the policy making.

Eg:- 1) Agitation for among Mafors → led to development of NMS complex (By L.P. Vidyarthi) & later understanding of tubes have become easy.

Good

Remarks

⑤ Uniqueness is found in field work tradition of anthropology as well.

Anthropology & Sociology:- Social anthropology & sociology are interrelated & interconnected.

Similarities:

① both study about social structures. The concept is given by R.C. Brown as the social structure is the permanent set of relations among human beings in a society.

② Sociology & Anthropology influence each other:-

- Sociologists like Durkheim influenced R.C. Brown etc
- As society is a part study; Anthropology has developed Sociological study as well.

③ Anthropological methodology has helped Sociology so much. e.g: cross cultural comparative studies.

Differences:-

Area

Good

| <u>Area</u> | <u>Sociology</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>Slope</u> | Part Study |
| <u>Fieldwork</u> | Questionnaires etc |
| Subject Matter | Modern & Western Societies |

| <u>Anthropology</u> |
|-----------------------------------|
| Holistic Study |
| Participant Observation |
| Primitive & Modern Societies both |

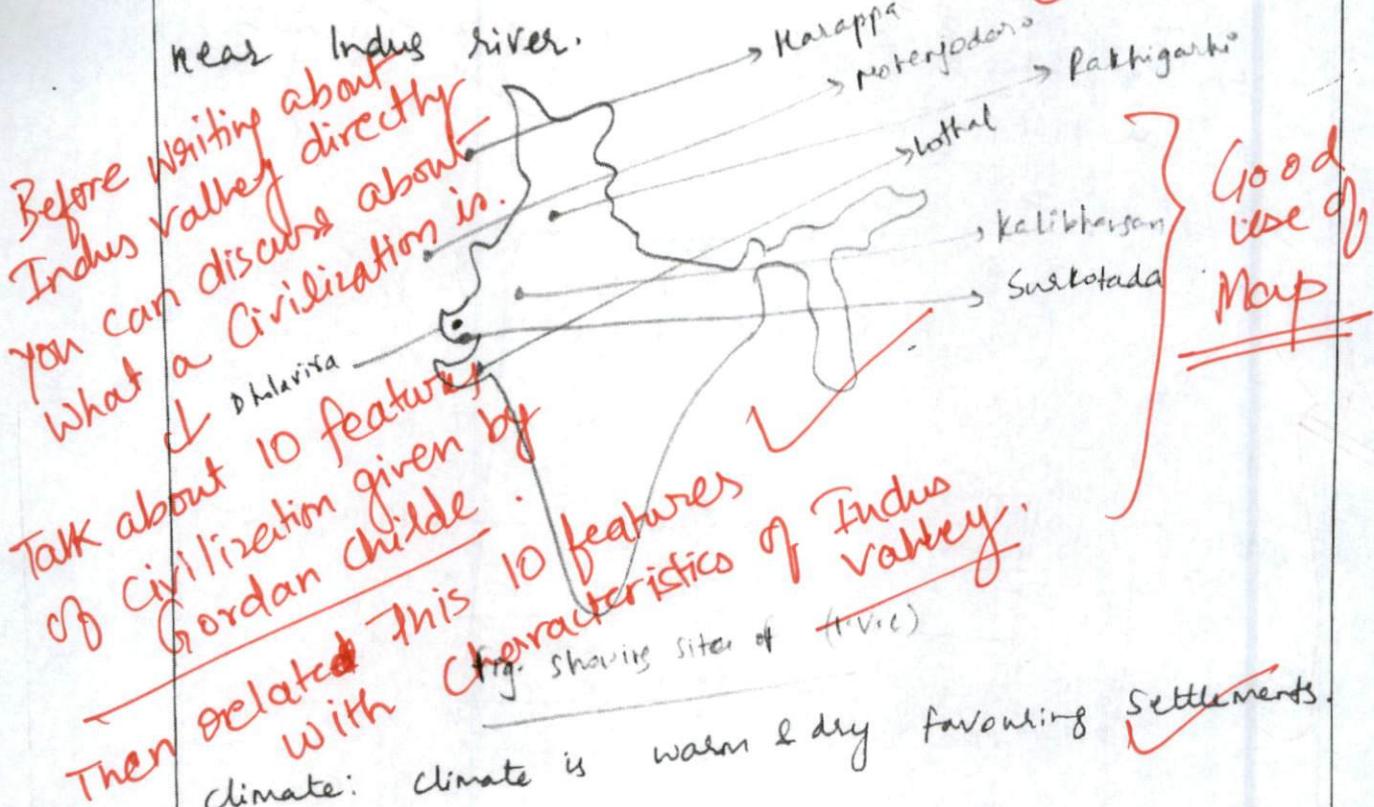
As Kroeber emphasised; both Sociology & Anthropology are like TWIN SISTERS. Both are complementary to each other.

Remarks

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

Indus Valley civilisation is a bronze age civilisation which is spanning from 3300-1300 BC

near Indus river.



material culture:-

- ① Bronze tools were prevalent.
namely:
- ① Bronze seals
 - ② Bronze idols
 - ③ Wooden Axe etc



Fig. Seals

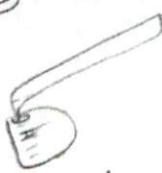


Fig. Spade



Bronze idols

Remarks

character features:

① Town planning:-

- 1.1) Indus Valley civilization is known for its town planning.
- 1.2) The scheme plan of the towns are usually as follows:-

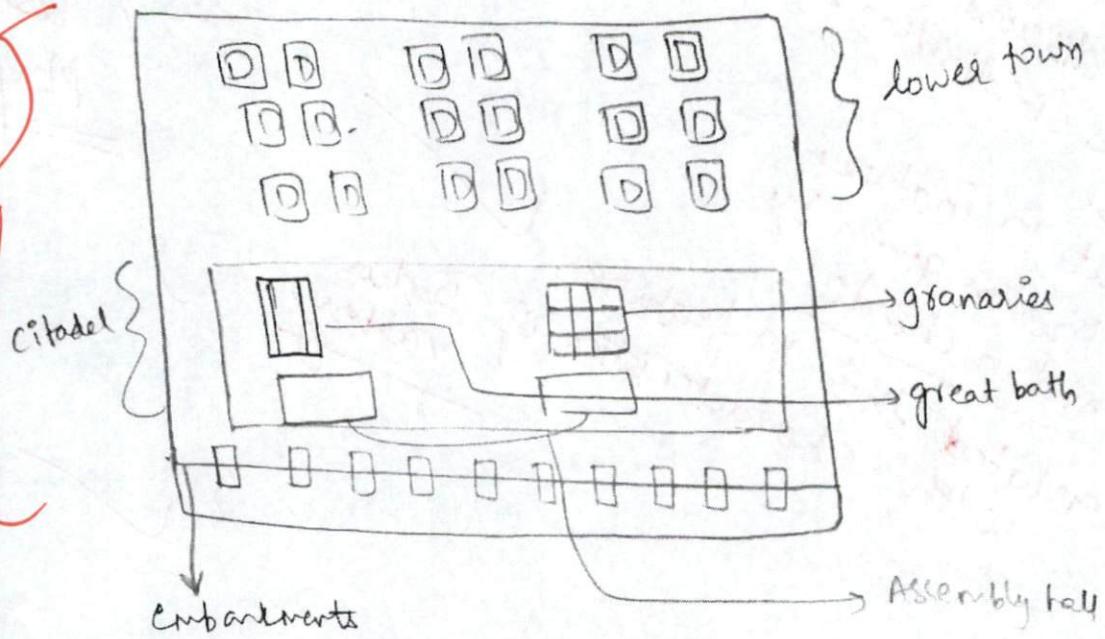


Fig. showing town planning in I.V.C

- 1.3) There is a citadel & lower town.
- 1.4) Citadel contains major monuments & remains.
eg:- 1) Great Bath at Mohenjodaro etc.

Remarks

- (1.5) Lower town consists of brick houses made of mud brick.
- (1.6) Each town has several lanes which are arranged in grid system.
- (1.7) Each lane cuts other lane at right angles.
- (1.8) Drainage system of I.V.C is top notch. Man holes are also established.
- (1.9) Each house has its own well & it is connected to underground drainage system.
- e.g. 1) Lothal
2) Mohenjodaro etc.

~~Other~~ Other features:

- ① Religion - 1) Seen in worshipping mother goddess & other male deity.
2) Seen worshipping natural forces like linga etc.
- ② Art & Sculpture:
① The dancing girl
② The steatite store → Hattie bearded man etc.

Remarks

③ Seals:- Seals are found at various places.

④ Trade:

- Trade to distant places is seen. e.g. To Egypt
Mesopotamia, Greece etc.

⑤ Trade in Lapis Lazuli is very prevalent.

- Barter system was prevalent

⑥ Economy:-

- Economy is based on agriculture.

- Rice, wheat, barley is sown widely & evidence of granaries is also seen & confirms same.

Contemporary relevance:-

Towns like Chandigarh have base in I.V.C.

Good Attempt

Thus I.V.C culture has contributed so much to the Indian culture.

10/20

Remarks