



TEST CODE 8 3 1 2 0 2

ATS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

Anthropology / एथनोलॉजी (नृविज्ञान)

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	PRADHUMAN MEENA	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910134894	Date/दिनांक	09-11-2024
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901		

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections in the question paper. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section. प्रश्न पत्र में आठ प्रश्न दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं। प्रश्न 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं। आप प्रत्येक खंड से कम से कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर, शेष में से किसी भी तीन का प्रयास कर सकते हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. 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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
5				
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			12 : 00	3 : 00
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Section- A

Q.1) Discuss the following in not more than 150 words.

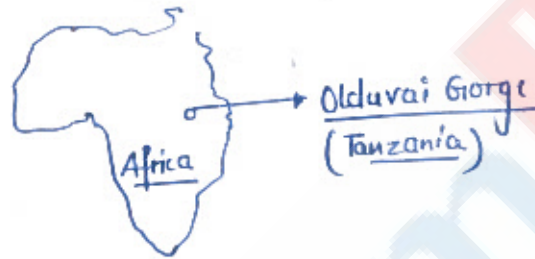
a) Olduvai Gorge

(10 Marks)

Olduvai Gorge is considered as the World's oldest lower Paleolithic site.

⇒ Culture - Paleolithic culture

⇒ Geographical location :-



⇒ Climate - Witnessed 7 climates and 6 changes during Pleistocene epoch (Pluvial and Inter-pluvial)

⇒ Studied by renowned palaeoanthropologists like Louis Leakey and Mary Leakey.

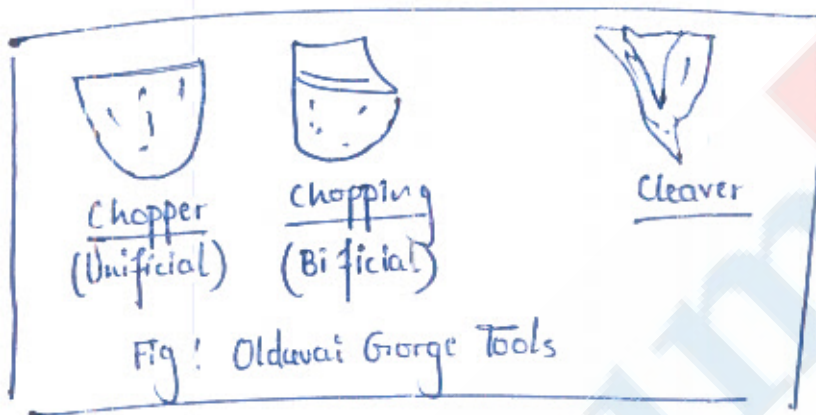
⇒ Homo erectus was related to Olduvai Gorge culture.

⇒ Importance of Olduvai Gorge in Archaeology:-

◦ It is the site where tool making began by

Homo erectus

- Material culture - Quartzite was used to make tools.
- Technique - Direct Hammer Technique - Stones flaked directly through hammering.
- Tools - Chopper - Chopping Tools, Cleaver, Handaxe etc.



⇒ Social life/Culture :-

- As dominated by Homo erectus and thus, economy was Hunter-gatherer.
- Possibly beginning of social organisation and cooperation during big animal hunting.
- Use of Fire (Swartkrans).

⇐

To conclude, Olduvai Gorge provides too much information about their culture and therefore, one of the utmost important archaeological site.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



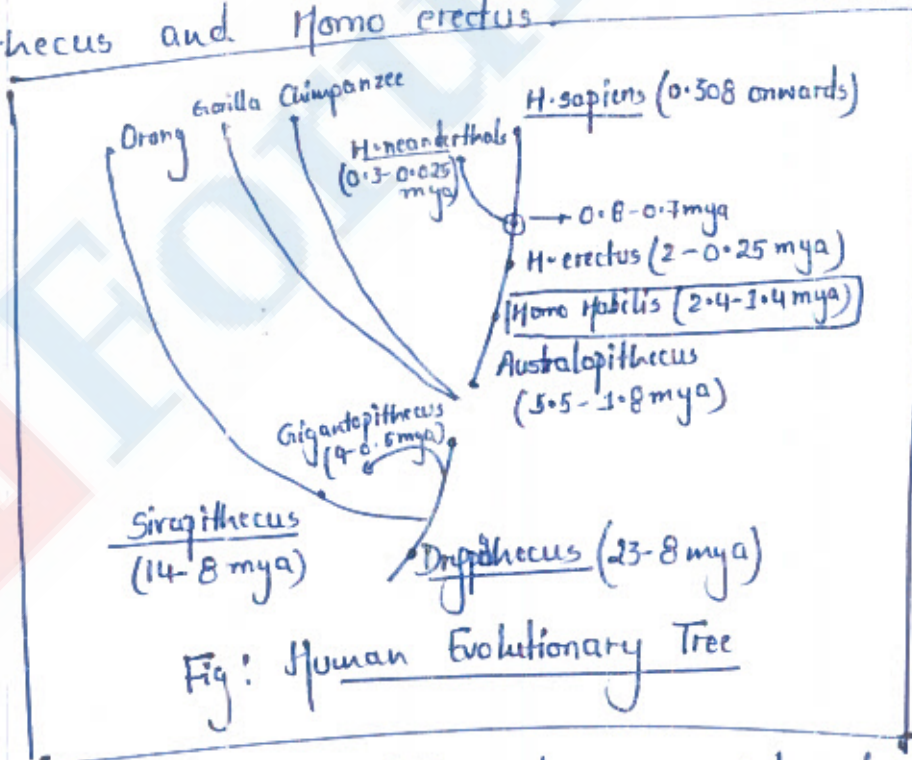
tool makers .

◦ Hunter-gatherers .

⇒ Phylogenetic Status :-

◦ Evolutionary status of Homo habilis is still controversial as some saw it as the 1st species of Genus Homo while others do not consider it as a species of Genus Homo due to its arboreal features .

◦ Louis Leakey considered it as 1st species of Genus Homo and transitional species between Australopithecus and Homo erectus .



Despite controversies, H. habilis plays crucial role in understanding the evolution of modern Human.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

c) Thermoluminescence dating

(10 Marks)

Dating is a technique in archaeology of ascertaining age of fossils and artefacts.

⇒ Thermoluminescence Dating :-

- It is an absolute dating method, that is used to determine exact fixed age in relation to geological time scale.
- It is used to determine age of ceramics, pottery etc.
- This method is used in estimating dates of Harappan artifacts.

→ Working of Thermoluminescence Dating :-

- It works based on the fact that once ceramics heated, they trapped heat energy and that energy is released when they would be re-heated.
- With increase in time, trapped heat energy increases.

◦ Pottery was re-heated and visible radiations were released.

◦ Time is estimated on the basis of strength of visible radiations; more the radiations, older the artefact.

### → Criticisms :-

i). Time is not the sole factor that affects the amount of releasing radiations, other factors too influence.

ii). Mainly used for ceramic items.

Thus, to overcome these issues other dating methods are also used to know exact time of the fossil.

#### Feedback

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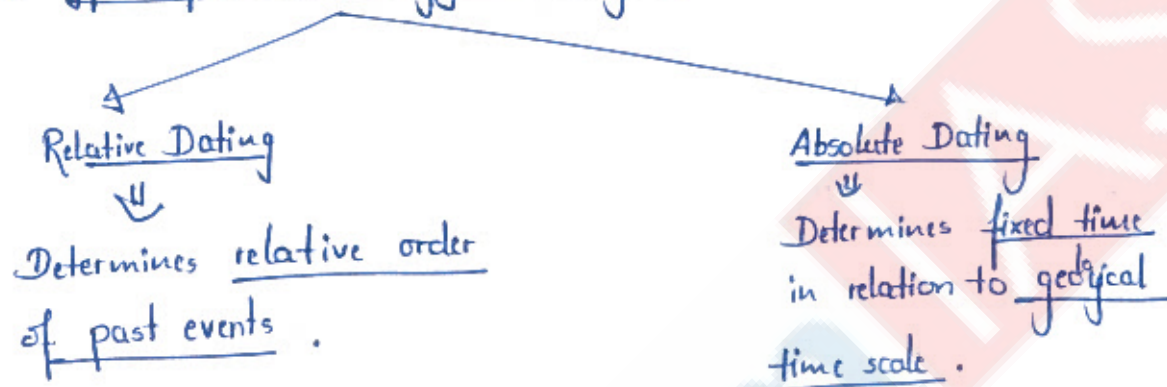
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TOTAL MARKS			

d) Importance of chronology in prehistory

(10 Marks)

Chronology refers to the orderly or sequentially studying of past events or incidents.

⇒ Types of chronology dating :-



⇒ Importance of chronology :-

- i). to reconstruct the past events in better manner.
  - ii). to better understand the evolution of Human and culture.
  - iii). to understand the diffusion of cultural traits.
  - iv). to interlink the cultural and biological evolution of humans.
- For instance, Homo erectus became bipedal resulted into beginning of tool industries and social organisation.

⇒ Challenges in establishing Chronology :-

i). Cultural non-uniformity

o Culture of same period did not show similar features.

e.g. - Sohan Valley (Northern India) - Abbevillian tools  
(Chopper - Chopping tools)

Madrasian Industry - Acheulian tools  
(South India) (Cleaver - Handaxe)

Despite both being lower Paleolithic sites, both had different tools.

ii). Effect of local environment on culture.

iii). Difficulty in determining the direction of diffusion and thus, Chronology.

In conclusion, Chronology is the backbone of the archaeology, i.e., anthropology of the past.

**Feedback**

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e) Rhodesian Man

(10 Marks)

Rhodesian Man, also known as Homo Rhodesiensis, is the extinct species of Genus Homo.

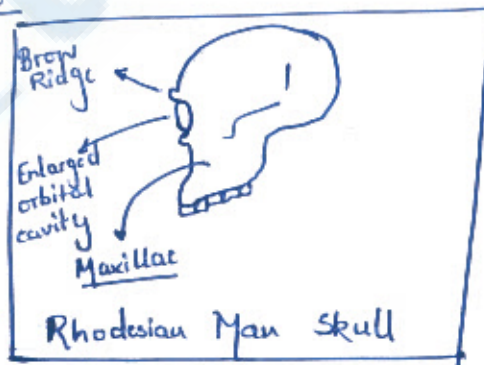
⇒ Time Span - Though uncertain, but many considered it as contemporary of last leg of Homo erectus (0.2 million year ago).

⇒ Discovery - Rhodesian Man's skull was discovered by Arthur Smith in Broken Hill of Zambi.

⇒ Physical Feature :-

i). Cranial capacity - 1280 cc

ii). Skull → Brow Ridge  
→ Enlarged orbit  
→ Maximum Maxillae



iii). Dentition → similar to Homo erectus.  
(Parabolic Arcade)

iv). Post cranial → similar to Homo erectus - Bipedalism  
(Femor Aspera, Mastoid process)

⇒ Culture :-

- Considered similar to Neanderthals, i.e., le-Moustier.
- Hunter-gatherer economy.

⇒ Phylogenetic status :-

◦ Taxonomy is still controversial, as many put it within Homo erectus heidelbergensis species while other consider it as separate species of Genus Homo.

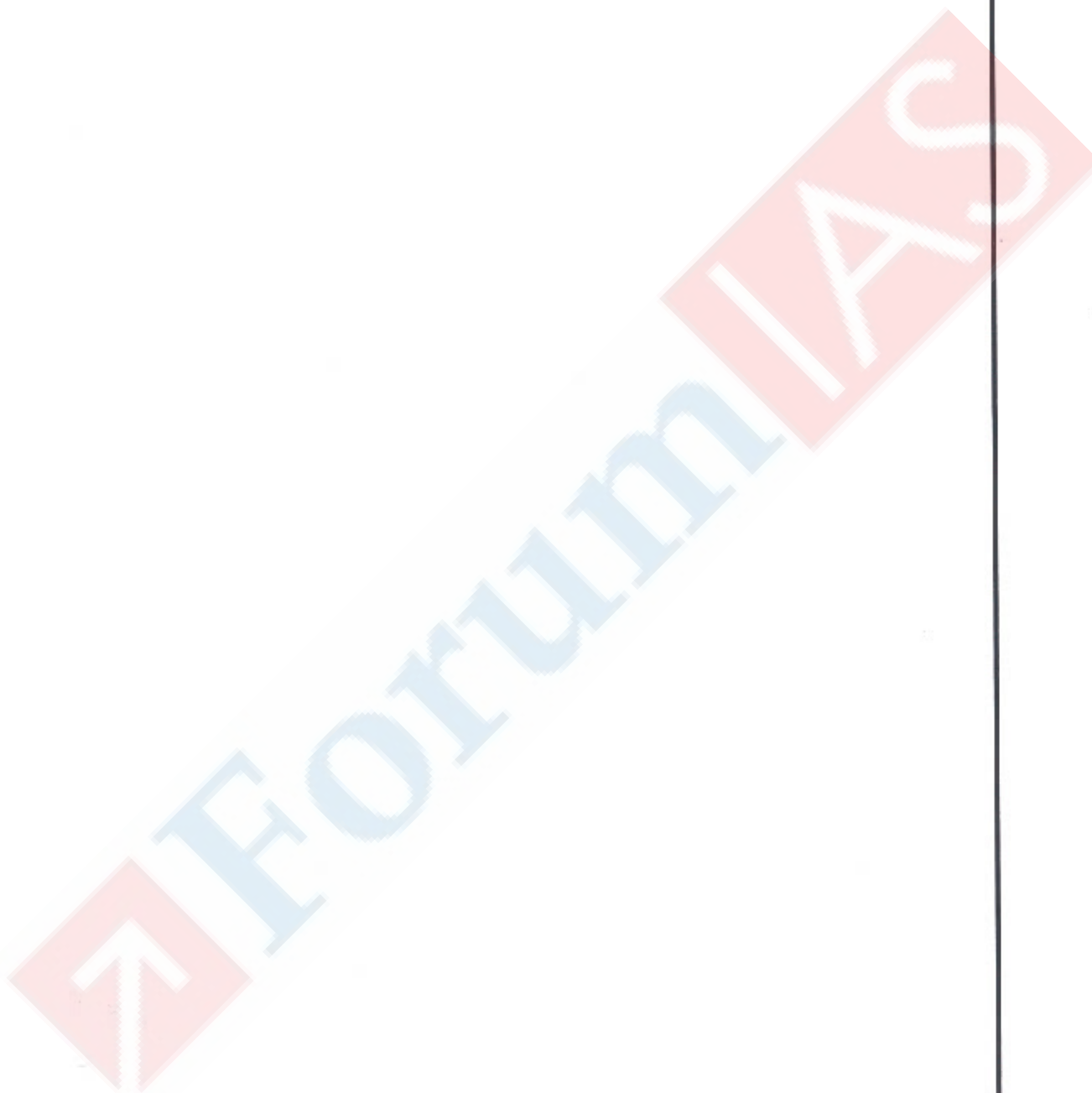
Despite controversies, it provides huge information about human's evolution and then their culture.

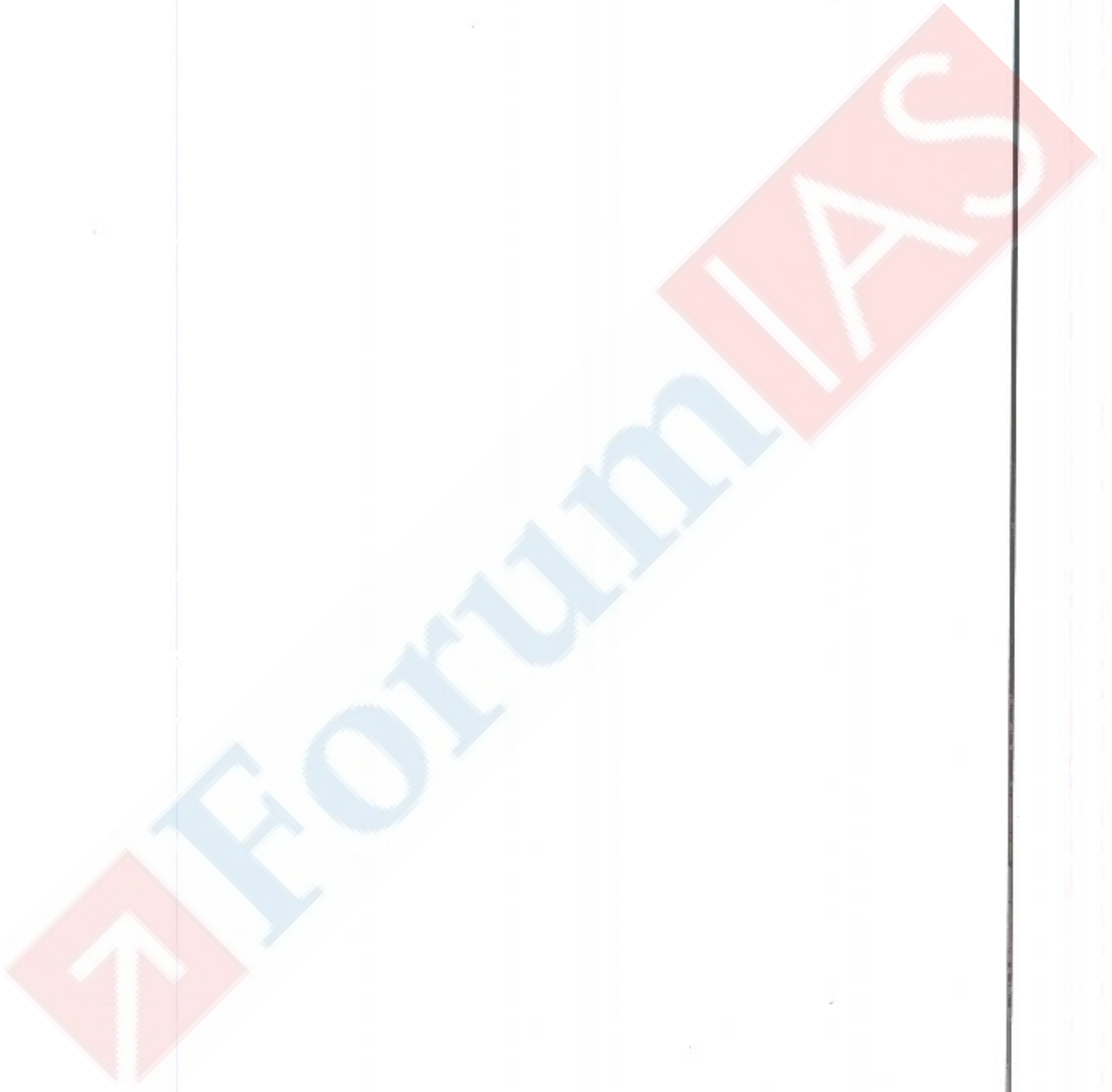
**Feedback**

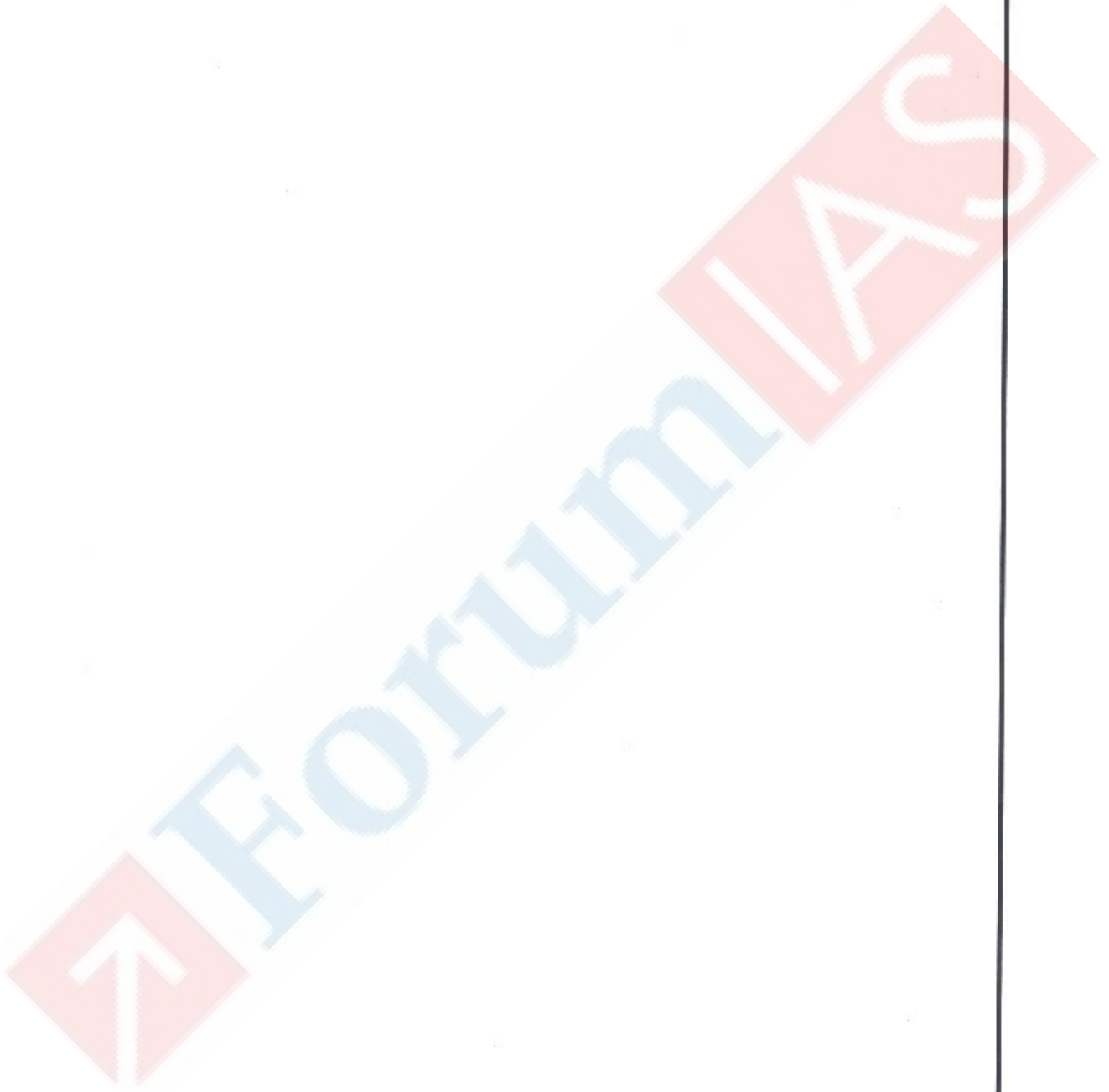
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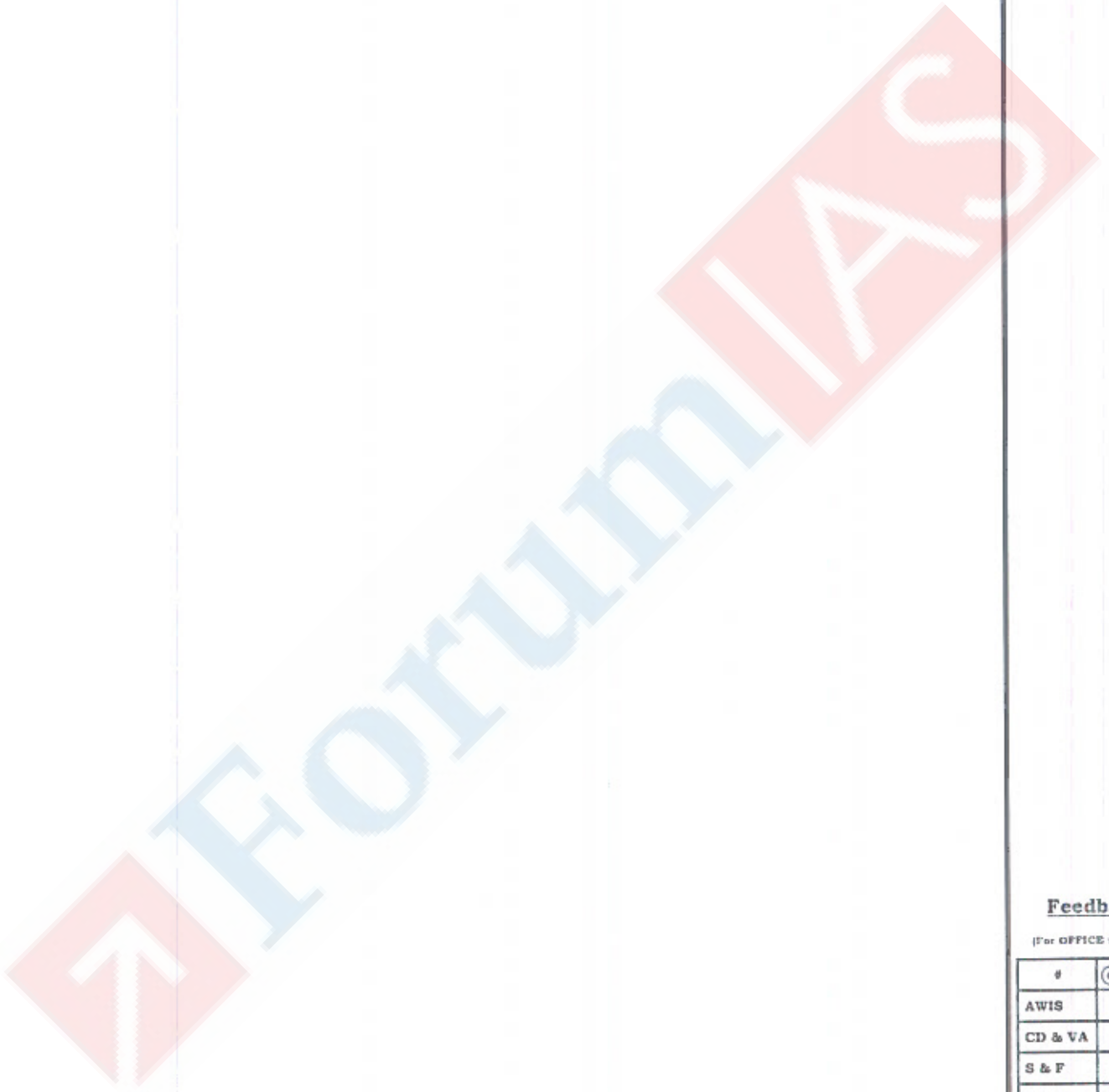
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TOTAL MARKS			

**Q.2) a)** Discuss your views on the controversy around the Neanderthals in the trajectory of human evolution. (20 marks)







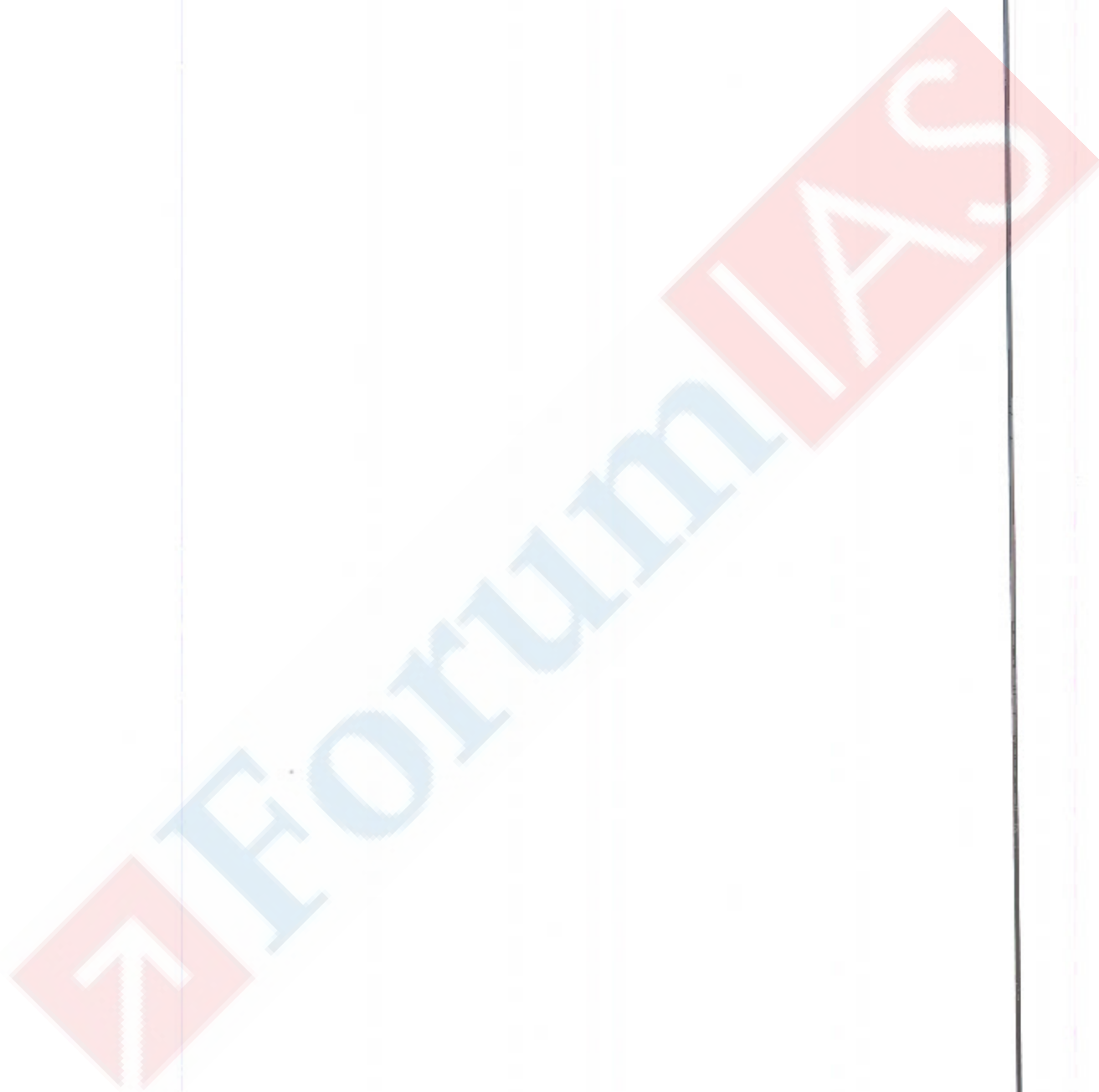


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TOTAL MARKS			

b) What do you understand by the term "tool industry"? Discuss the varied types of tool industries that have markedly been an important facet of human evolution across the "three age system" with relevant examples. (15 marks)



**Feedback**

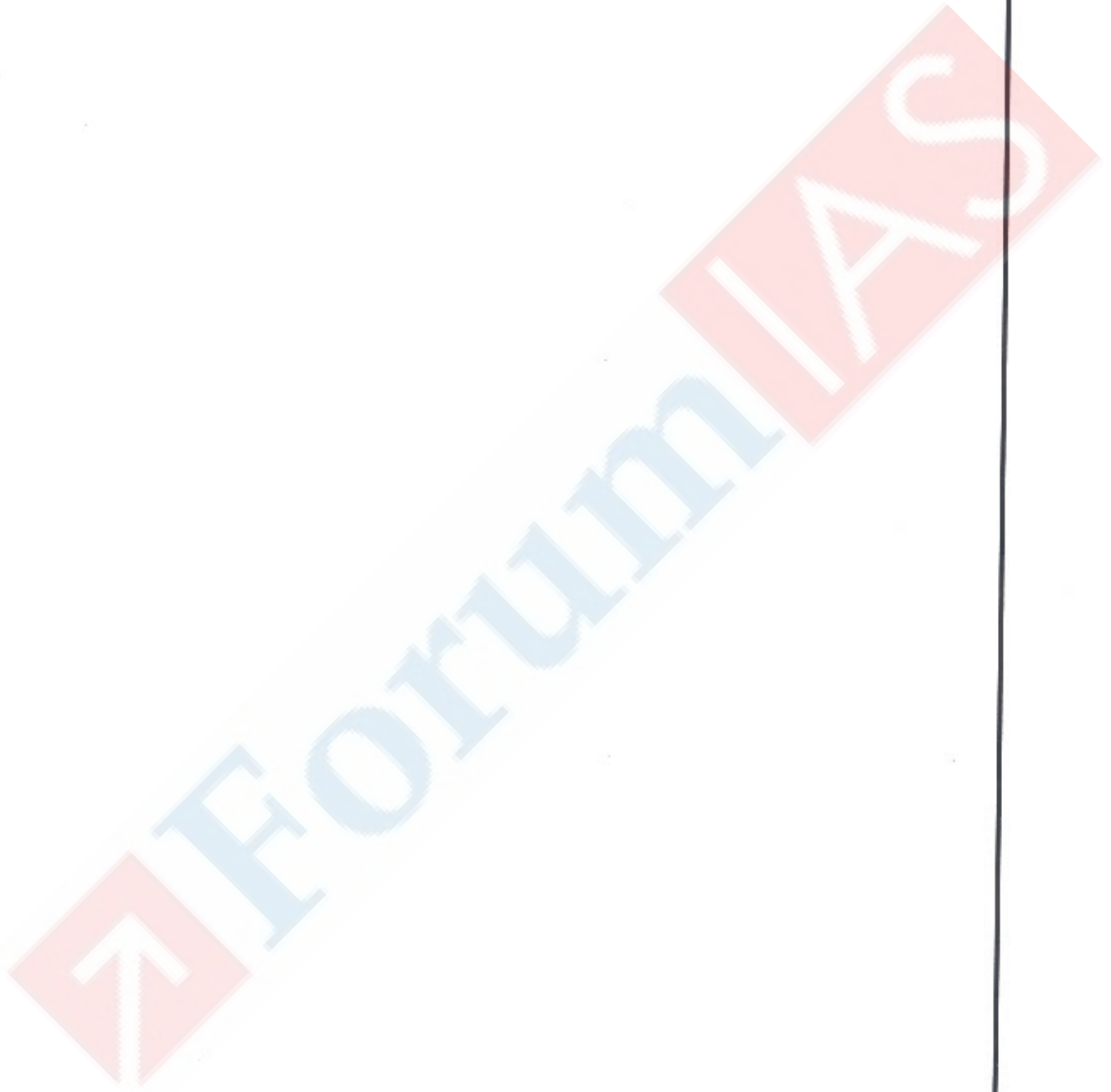
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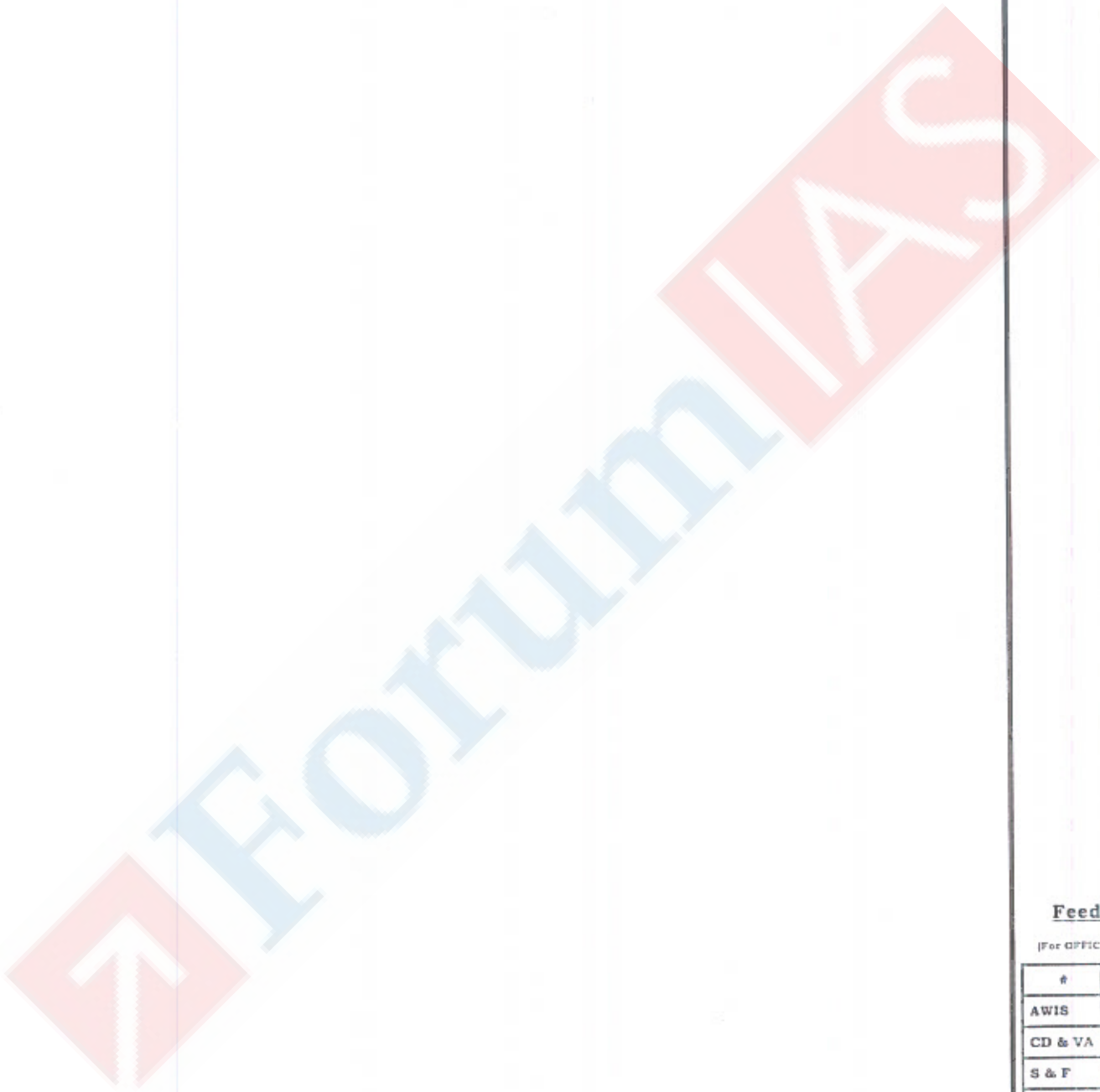
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TOTAL MARKS			



c) Highlight the broad features of the Deccan Neolithic culture.

(15 marks)





**Feedback**

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Q.3) a) Elaborate in detail on the absolute dating methods in archaeological anthropology; highlighting the importance of each method. (20 marks)

Dating refers to the technique in archaeology to ascertain age or period of fossils and artefacts.

Types of Dating Methods

Relative dating method

- determines relative order of past events.
- Types - Stratigraphy, Seriation, Typology etc.
- Easy to conduct but not give exact fixed time.

Absolute dating method

- Determines fixed time in relation to geological time scale.
- Types - C-14 dating, K-Ar dating etc.
- Require scientific knowledge and give exact fixed time

Absolute Dating Methods :-

1) Carbon-14 Dating

- In upper atmosphere, Nitrogen converts into C-14 due to solar radiations.
- C-14 entered into organisms in form of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- After death, C-14 <sup>lack</sup> decays into Nitrogen.
- Thus, by calculating remaining C-14 amount, one can

account / know fossil's time period.

⇒ Limitations :-

- i). Preferable upto 50,000 years old fossils as half life of C-14 is 5730 years only.
- ii). May subject to contamination of artefacts

2). Potassium (K) - Argon (Ar) Method

◦ K found in volcanic ash and rocks.

◦ Potassium (K) converts into Argon gas and released into atmosphere.

◦ When rock gets cool (re-crystallination) then Argon gas get trapped into rock.

◦ Thus, by calculating amount of Argon gas trapped, one can calculate time.

◦ It's half life time is 1.3 million years.

⇒ Limitations :-

◦ Only viable for volcanic rocks.

◦ Not suitable for artefacts having age less than 4 lakhs years.

3). Thermoluminescence dating

◦ It works based on fact that once ceramics is heated, they trapped heat energy and that energy is released when it would be re-heated.

- With increase in time, trapped energy increases.
- Thus, when pottery re-heated, visible radiations were released indicating the time period.

⇒ Limitations :-

- Time is not sole factor that affects amount of heat trapped, there are other factors too.
- Mainly viable for ceramics & pottery.

#### 4) Archaeo-Magnetic Method

- When clay artefacts are over-heated then iron particles/elements arranged them towards North Pole,
- Magnetic pole of earth is not constant.
- So, divergence can be calculated with Iron elements arrangement and current north magnetic pole.

⇒ Limitations :-

- Magnetic field is subject to regional deviation.

5) Ring Dating

◦ Tree rings are used as evidence of time period.

⇒ Limitations :-

◦ Wood is very much susceptible to destruction in shorter time.

Thus, to address limitations of these methods, archaeologists use various dating methods including both Relative and absolute methods to derive/estimate proper exact time period.

**Feedback**

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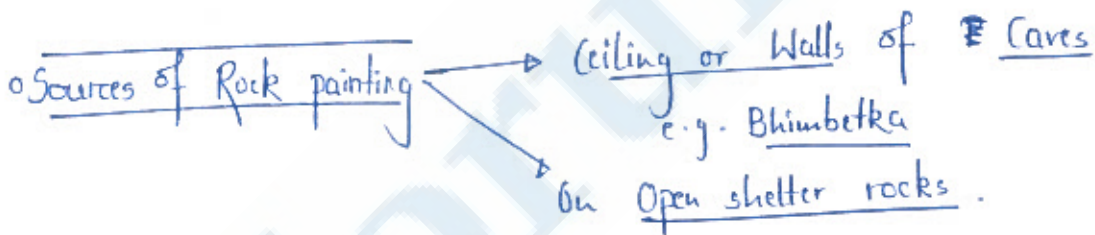
b) Discuss the paleolithic & Mesolithic period art evidences from India. In what ways have these evidences contributed to give an informed analysis about these cultural periods? (15 marks)

As per Leakey, Pre-historic art refers to the drawings or rough sketches on the earth, rocks by pre-historic humans.

→ Paleolithic and Mesolithic period art for India :-

1) Rock Art / Painting

• Rock painting emerged during Upper Paleolithic period and then continued in following ages.




Theme	Period	Colour
• <u>Linear paintings</u> related to <u>Human, animals</u> etc. 	<u>Upper Paleolithic</u>	<u>Red and White</u> <u>Ochre</u>
• <u>Multi-Themed painting</u> , <u>pre-dominantly - Hunting</u> <u>scenes</u>	<u>Mesolithic</u>	<u>Red colour</u>



Fig. Hunting Scenes

2) Pottery

◦ Crude form of pottery began in Upper Paleolithic period.

3) Decorative Arts

◦ Many decorative arts can also be traced with respect to this time.

→ These evidences contributed to give an informed analysis in the following ways:

◦ Rock art shows the type of cooperation among humans at that time.

→ For instance, Group Hunting scenes depicted cooperation during hunting.

◦ Pottery shows the level of technological development.

◦ Also, provides insights about their social life and economy - Hunter-gatherer economy.

As there is no written document regarding Pre-history Period (Stone Ages) and therefore, Pre-historic Arts remain the sole window the provide insight about pre-historic people's lifestyle.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

(15 marks)

c) Describe the culture of homo erectus.

Homo erectus ~~is~~ the extinct species of genus Homo, meaning 'Upright man'.

⇒ Time Period - 2 mya - 0.25 mya

⇒ Discovery - skull discovered by E. Dubois in Java

⇒ Sub-species

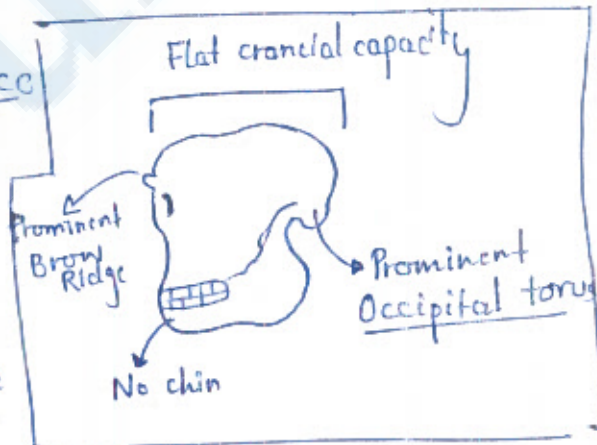
- Java Man (H.e. erectus) → 875 cc
- Peking Man (H.e. pekinensis) → 1075 cc
- Heidelbergensis → 1250 cc
- Narmada Man → 1260 cc

⇒ Physical Features :-

i). Cranial capacity - 875 - 1260 cc

ii). Skull

- Prominent Brow Ridge
- Flat nasal bone
- lack of chin
- Maximum breadth at base
- Flat Cranial vault
- Occipital torus



iii). Dentition - Parabolic Arcade.

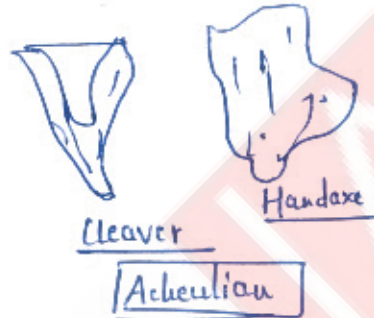
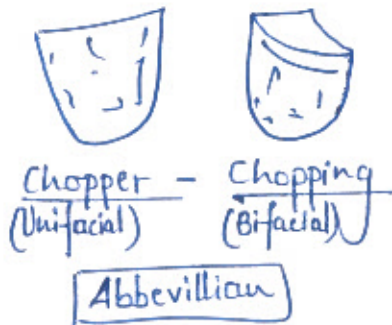
iv). Post cranial - Fully developed Mastoid Process and femur aspera.



⇒ Culture of H. erectus :-

1) Habitual tool makers

- Bipedalism → Free Hands → Tool making
- Abbevillian and Acheulian tool culture.




2) Big game Hunting

H. erectus used tools for hunting big animals.  
Thus, economy is Hunter-gathering.

3) Social cooperation

- During hunting, necessity of cooperation possibly fell and thus, result in emergence of social cooperation.
- Also, possibly result in emergence of language.

4) Use of Fire

• Around <sup>dated</sup> 1 million year old , charred animal bones fossils were found in Swartkrans.

5) Rituals

• No true evidence of rituals but at few sites bison ribs found along burials.

Thus, during H. erectus phase mankind witnessed huge leap in cultural aspects due to evolution of mind and bipedalism.

**Feedback**

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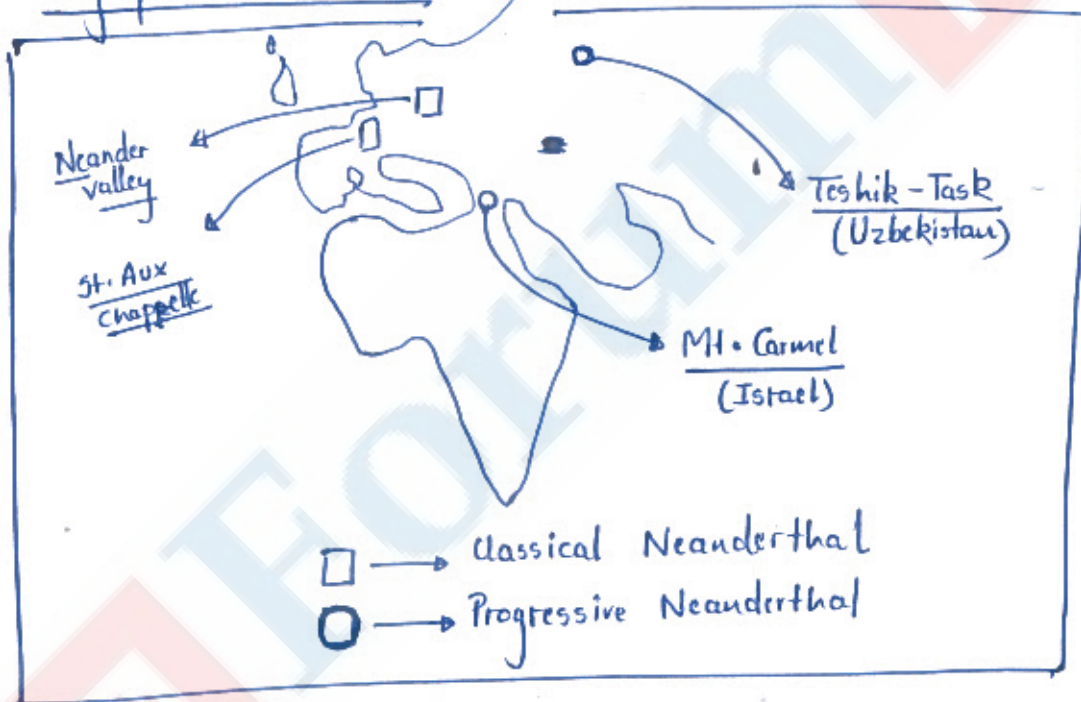
Q.4) a) Highlight the prominent differences between the classical & progressive type of neanderthals (20 marks)

Homo neanderthalensis was the extinct species of Genus Homo.

⇒ Time span - 0.3 - 0.025 million years ago ( Middle Palaeolithic Period )

⇒ Discovery - skull discovered by 3 priests in neander valley in 1856.

⇒ Geographical distribution :-



⇒ Differences between classical and progressive neanderthals :-

<u>Classical</u>	<u>Progressive</u>
i) <u>Older man</u> (6 mya)	i) <u>Younger</u> (1 mya)
ii) <u>Prominent Brow Ridge</u>	ii) <u>Less Prominent Brow Ridge</u>

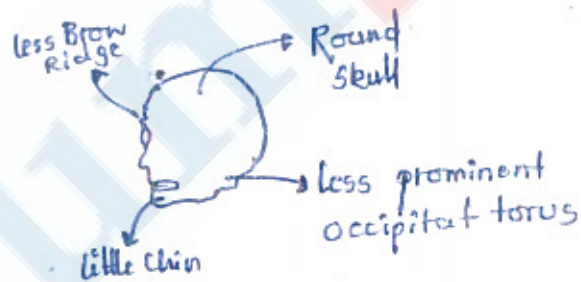
Classical Neanderthals

- 3) • Higher cranial capacity  
- 1600 cc
- 4) • More Muscular body
- 5) • Prominent occipital torus
- 6) • No chin
- 7) • Flat cranial vault



Progressive Neanderthals

- 3) • lesser cranial capacity  
- 1400 cc
- 4) • less Muscular
- 5) • less prominent occipital torus
- 6) • little chin
- 7) • Round and domed skull



Other Physical features :-

- i) • Dentition - [2-1-2-3] ⇒ same in Modern Human.
- ii) • Post-cranial - Mostly both are similar as of H. sapiens.  
(Only facial differences)
- iii) • Cranial capacity
  - Classical ⇒ 1600 cc
  - Progressive ⇒ 1400 cc

→ Culture :-

- Both have same culture - Mousterian Culture (Middle Palaeolithic)
- Tools - Points, scrapers.



Points

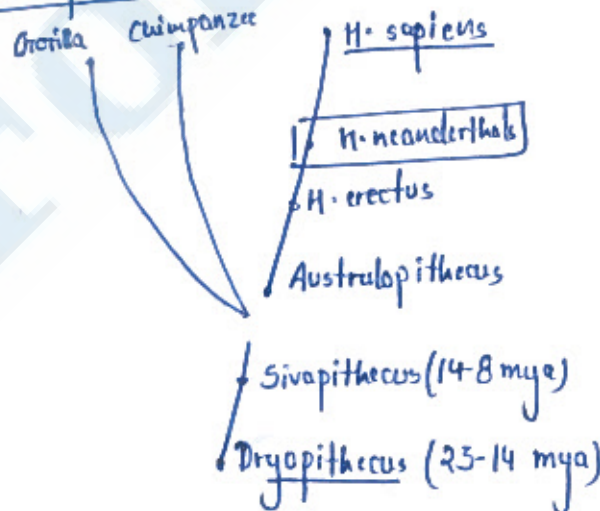


Scrapers

- Evidence of rituals - Young baby burial surrounded by goat fossils.

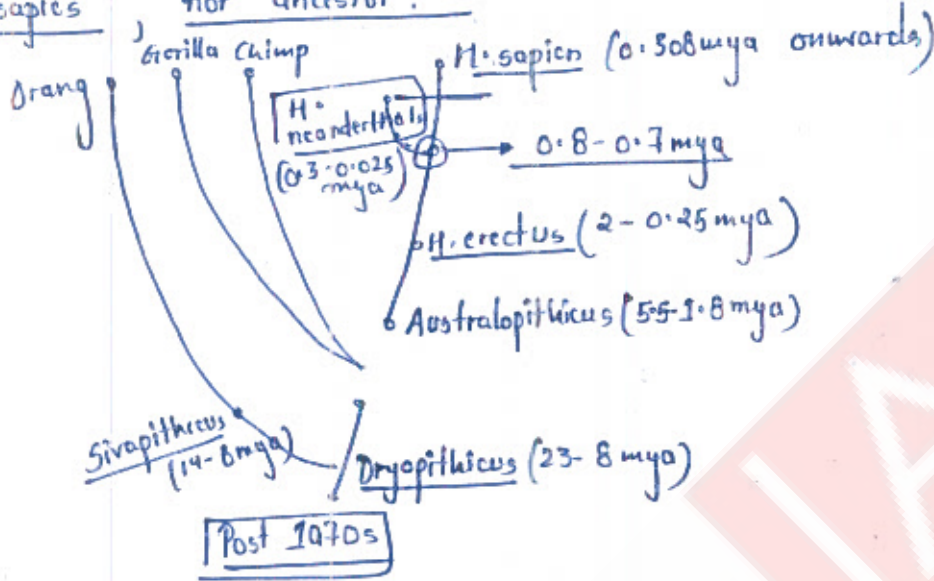
→ Phylogenetic status :-

- Earlier, H. neanderthals were considered as ancestor of H. sapiens.



Pre-1470s

But, now they are considered as cousin species of Homo sapiens, not ancestor.



In conclusion, Homo neanderthals provide vital information about human's evolution, pleistocene epoch and middle palaeolithic culture.

**Feedback**

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b) Explain the impact of the discovery of iron technology on contemporary society.

Iron Age refers to Holocene epoch's (15 Marks) culture, that is successor of Bronze age.

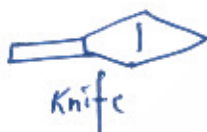
⇒ Time span :- 1500 - 500 BCE

⇒ Climate :- Warm Climate → Favourable for Human Settlement.

⇒ Material culture

◦ Ferrous Metallurgy - Smelting of Iron ore.

◦ Tools - Knife, sickle etc.

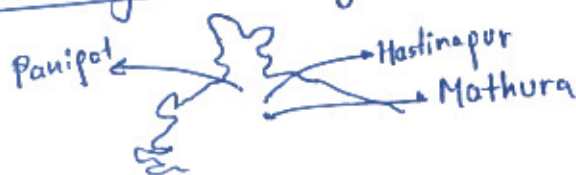


⇒ Impact of Iron technology :-

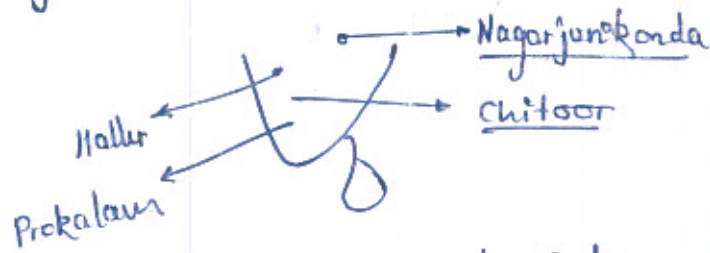
◦ Iron tools resulted into widescale clearing of forest for agricultural lands.

◦ With Iron plough, agriculture production increased significantly.

◦ Northern Grey Ware Pottery in North India.



◦ Megaliths burials in South India



◦ Emergence of Chariots and Carts as well as Kingdoms (2nd Phase of Urbanisation - 6th century BCE).

→ Impact of discovery of Iron technology on Contemporary society :-

◦ Still, huge population of India (47%) employed in agriculture sector.

◦ Modern weapons and arsenals were made of iron.

◦ Steel (alloy of Iron) is now considered as backbone of modern Industries.

◦ Then emerged Monarch Kingdoms, now converted into democracies.

◦ Rituals such as megalith burials can also be seen in modern cemetery grounds.

◦ Pottery also evolved as a face of traditional art.

Thus, discovery of Iron technology has still prominent effect on modern society also, like as in ancient times.

**Feedback**

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c) Highlight the typo-technological issues of the Indian Paleolithic culture.

Indian Paleolithic culture refers to the cultural (15 marks) debris recorded from India from entire ~~Paleo~~ Pleistocene epoch (2.58 million years ago - 10,000 BCE).

⇒ Typo-technological issues :-

Typo-technological issues refers to the difficulty in classifying and understanding the artifacts and fossils of Paleolithic period.

⇒ Typo-technological issue of Indian Paleolithic culture :-

◦ Earlier, Indian Paleolithic culture was divided into 2 stages only - Lower Paleolithic and Middle Paleolithic, because no site show continuous 3 gravels or continuous sequence of Paleolithic culture.

◦ But with discovery of Cave III F-23 of Bhimbetka by V.N. Mishra and Belan Valley by G.R. Sharma (1980), 3rd stage was added as they show continuous sequence of Paleolithic culture, from lower Paleolithic culture to Upper Paleolithic culture.

→ Factors behind typo-technological issues :-

1). Chronological non-homogeneity

o Except few sites like Belan valley and Cave III F-23 of Bhimbetka, no other site show 3 grade or continuous sequence of Paleolithic culture.

2). Cultural non-uniformity

i). Stratigraphy

North India - Terrace stratigraphy - e.g. Sohan valley

Central India - Complex stratification due to rift valley.

South India - Simple stratification.

ii). Different cultural Material

a). Sohan valley - Abbevillian tools - Handaxe and cleaver.

Madrasi Industry - Acheulian tools - Neat and Clean

b). Bhimbetka - No vertical evolution from Abbevillian culture to Acheulian culture.

c). Except Bhimbetka and Kurnool, no other Middle paleolithic site uses crypto-crystalline silica.

d). Only Machchatta Chintamani gavi site used bone tools during Upper Paleolithic period.

iii). Limited Rock Arts

- o Only Bhimbetka and Lakhudiyar had upper paleolithic's rock paintings.
- o While in Europe seen uniformly throughout all sites.

Due to these regional deviations, it was very tough to classify and understand India's paleolithic culture.

But with using various dating methods, now archaeologists had classified Indian Paleolithic period as on same line of Europe's Paleolithic period.

**Feedback**

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**Section- B**

Q.5) Discuss the following in not more than 150 words.

a) Denisova Man

(10 Marks)

Denisovan Man is the extinct group of archaic human, found in Asia mainly.

⇒ Time Span - 5 lakhs years ago - 30,000 years ago

⇒ Discovery -  
 • Identified in 2010 through finger bone.  
 • Recently, wisdom tooth found in Laos also.

⇒ Geographical Distribution :-



⇒ Physical Features :-

i). Cranial Capacity - 1800 cc ⇒ More than Average Modern Human Brain

ii). Skull → Dentition → Unusual Cusp and unique molars, different from Modern Humans.  
 → Jaw - shorter and stronger than Neanderthals.

iii). Post-cranial — More or less similar to Homo neanderthalensis, i.e. Bipedalism.

iv). Black skin and hairs.

⇒ Culture :- Similar to H. neanderthals — Hunter-gatherers, small clipped stone tools.

⇒ Phylogenetic status :-

• Denisova Man considered as contemporary of H. sapiens and

H. neanderthals.

• Denisova Man interbred with both H. sapiens and

H. neanderthals.

• Many considered them as ancestors of Australian Aboriginals,

Melanesians etc.

⇒ Significance :-

• 1<sup>st</sup> species/group to be constructed fully based on DNA sequences.

• Shows wider adaptability capacity of that time humans (Serbia as well as Loos)

In conclusion, provide better insight to human's past to understand human evolution in better way.

Feedback

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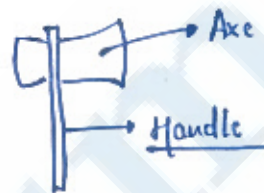
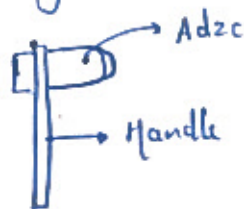
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b) Neolithic Revolution

Revolution refers to huge changes of systems in a short span of time. (10 Marks)  
V. G. Childe called Neolithic Age as 1st revolution of mankind.

⇒ Changes witnessed during Neolithic Age :-

i). Beginning of Celts along with wooden Handle.



ii). Smaller stone tools, that were grinded and polished.

iii). Widescale agriculture production and domestication of animals.

iv). Political organisation emergence.

v). Pottery for storing agricultural produce.

vi). Use of bone tools shift from quartzite stone tools.

Due to these changes, V. G. Childe referred it as

Neolithic revolution as it represents only 0.4% of whole humanity history but witnessed too much developments.

⇒ However, many were not agree with V.G. Childs because :-

- i). Handles were used since Middle Palaeolithic age.
- ii). Microoliths were also seen in Middle Palaeolithic age.
- iii). Mesolithic is the period in which agriculture began - collection of wild seeds.
- iv). Rudimentary form of pottery can be traced back to Upper palaeolithic period.

Thus, Neolithic age is not a revolution but a stone age period whereby all past changes/development culminates/accumulates.

**Feedback**

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c) Aurignacian tool tradition

Aurignacian tool tradition is the culture (10 Marks) related to Upper Palaeolithic Period (36,000 - 10,000 BCE)

⇒ Time Scale :- 3 Stages

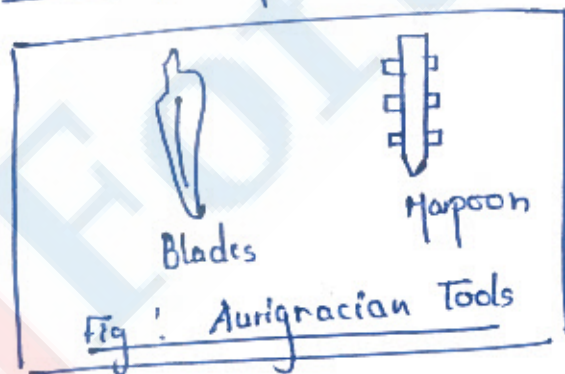
- Pre-Aurignacian (43,000 - 36,000 BCE)
- Aurignacian (36,000 - 30,000 BCE)
- Late Aurignacian (30,000 - 26,000 year ago)

⇒ Climate :- Warm climate - favourable for human settlement.

⇒ Material culture :-

Material use - quartz and Bones

Tools - Blades, Harpoons, Bone flakes etc.



Technique - Core Cylinder Hammering Technique

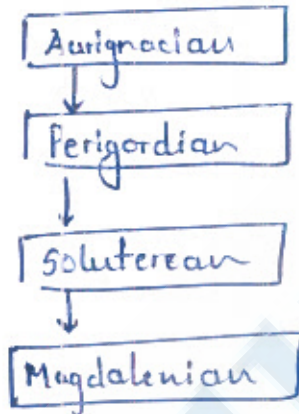
⇒ Dominated by - Cro-Magnon (40,000 - 30,000 years ago)

⇒ Culture :- Hunting-gathering  
 ↳ Fishing

⇒ Evolution :-

◦ Aurignacian culture succeeded by Perigordian culture (35,000 - 21,000 years ago), then Soluterean culture (21,000 - 17,000 years ago) and Magdalenian culture (17,000 - 12,000 years ago)

Upper Palaeolithic cultures



In conclusion, Aurignacian tool tradition provides immense information of Upper palaeolithic culture and Cro-Magnon like Archaic human species.

**Feedback**

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d) Microlithic culture

Microlithic culture means small stone tools (10 Marks) associated with Mesolithic culture (10,000 - 4000 BCE)

⇒ Microlithic culture :-

- Small chipped stone tools, called Microliths, are flaked from large stones.
- These microliths attached with handles to make tools like Arrows.

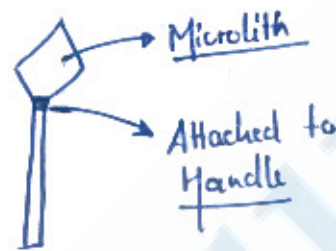
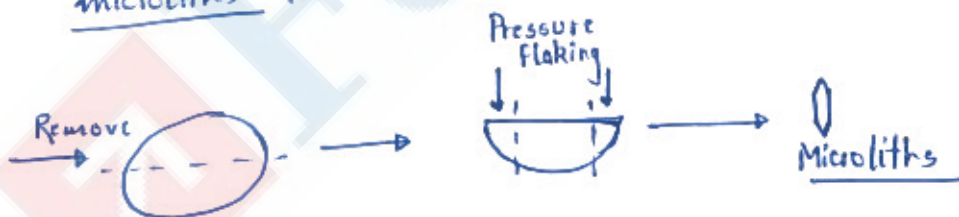


Fig: Arrow

- Pressure flaking technique is used to make microliths.



→ Geographical Distribution :-



Fig: Microlith sites

Europe - Microlith sites like Eztebolle.

Africa - Egypt.

- India → Sarai Nahar Rai - Oldest Mesolithic site (8,000 years ago) of India
- Langhraj - Youngest Mesolithic site (2400-2000 years ago)
- Baghor - Zenith of Microliths

⇒ Culture :-

- Transitional phase from Palaeolithic to Neolithic.
- Beginning of wild seed collection and domestication of animals.
- Small animal hunting with help of microliths.

In conclusion, Microlith culture marks the beginning of small stone stones and small animal hunting that lays way for Neolithic culture (agriculture).

**Feedback**

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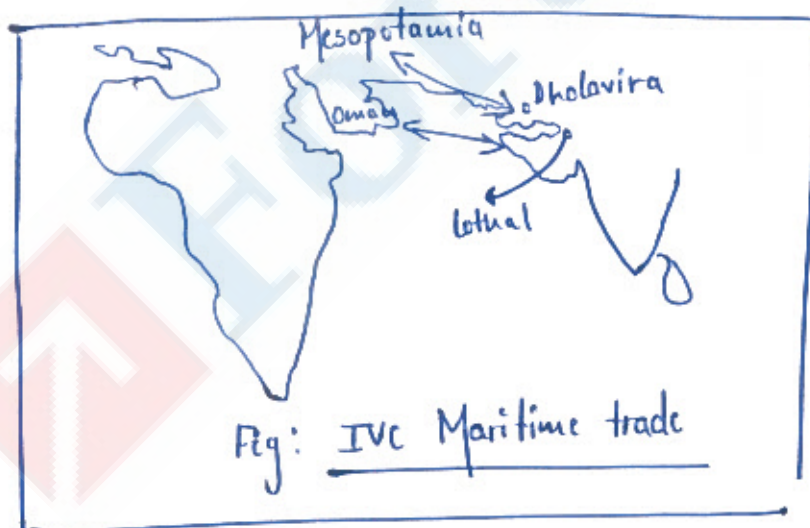
e) Harappan maritime trade

(10 Marks)

Harappan Civilisation, is also known as Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), thrived from 2600-1900 BCE as an Urban Centre and also, notable for its maritime trade.

⇒ Harappan Maritime trade :-

- IVC shared maritime trade links with other then contemporary civilisations like Mesopotamia, Oman and Bahrain.
- Well established ports such as Dholavira, Lothal etc. to facilitate maritime trade.



- Imported items by IVC - Copper, Tin and Semi-precious Stones.
- Exported items - Cotton, Beads, Precious stones.

⇒ Evidences of Harappan Maritime Trade:-

- i) Ports - e.g. Lothal, Dholavira.
- ii) Seals and artifacts of IVC in Mesopotamia show material exchange.
- iii) Dockyard at Lothal.

⇒ Significance:-

- Material exchange brought prosperity to the region.
- Also, led to cultural interactions between civilisations.

Due to IVC's maritime trade and urban planning, it is considered as Archaeological wonder that was far ahead of it's time.

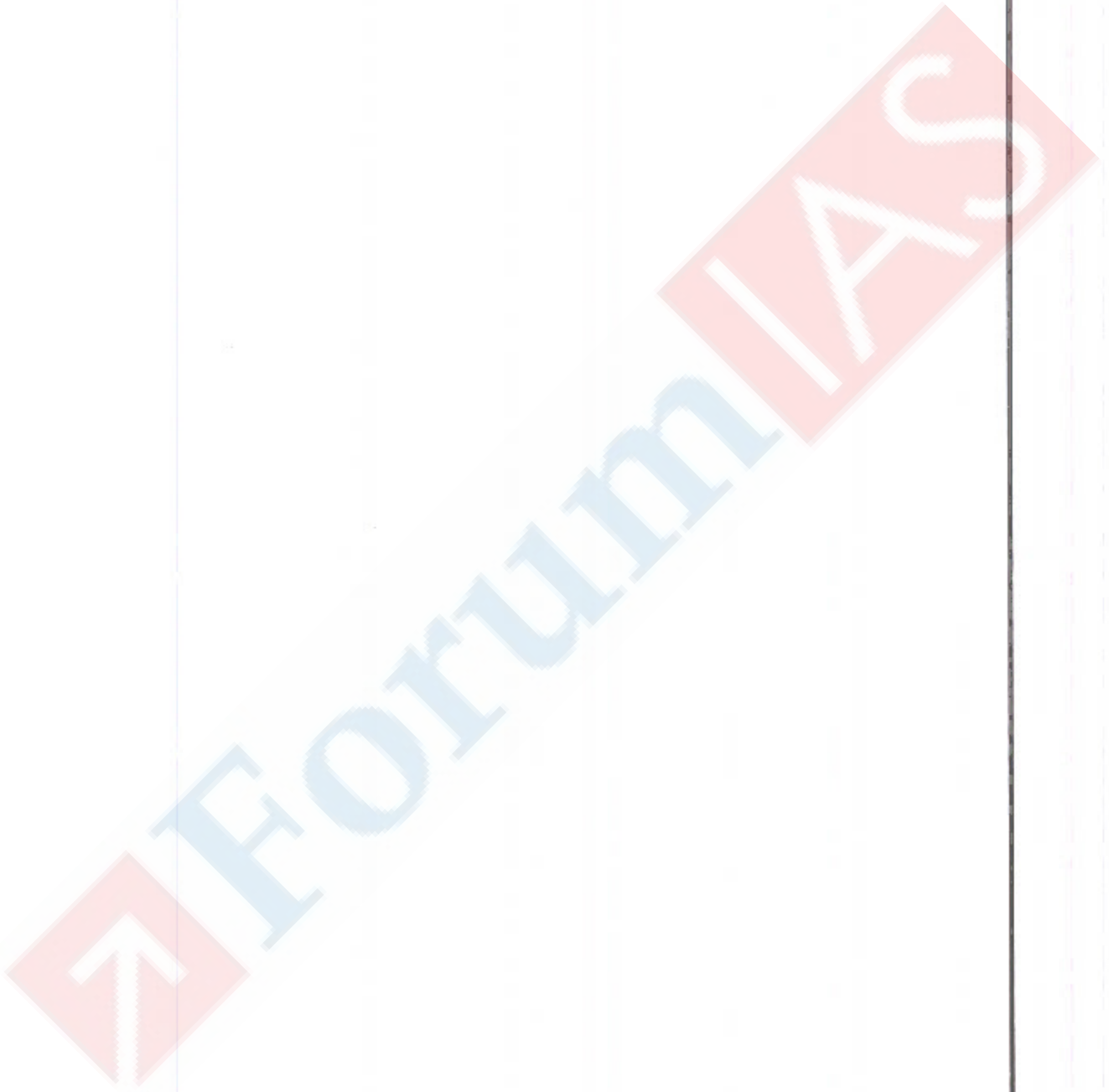
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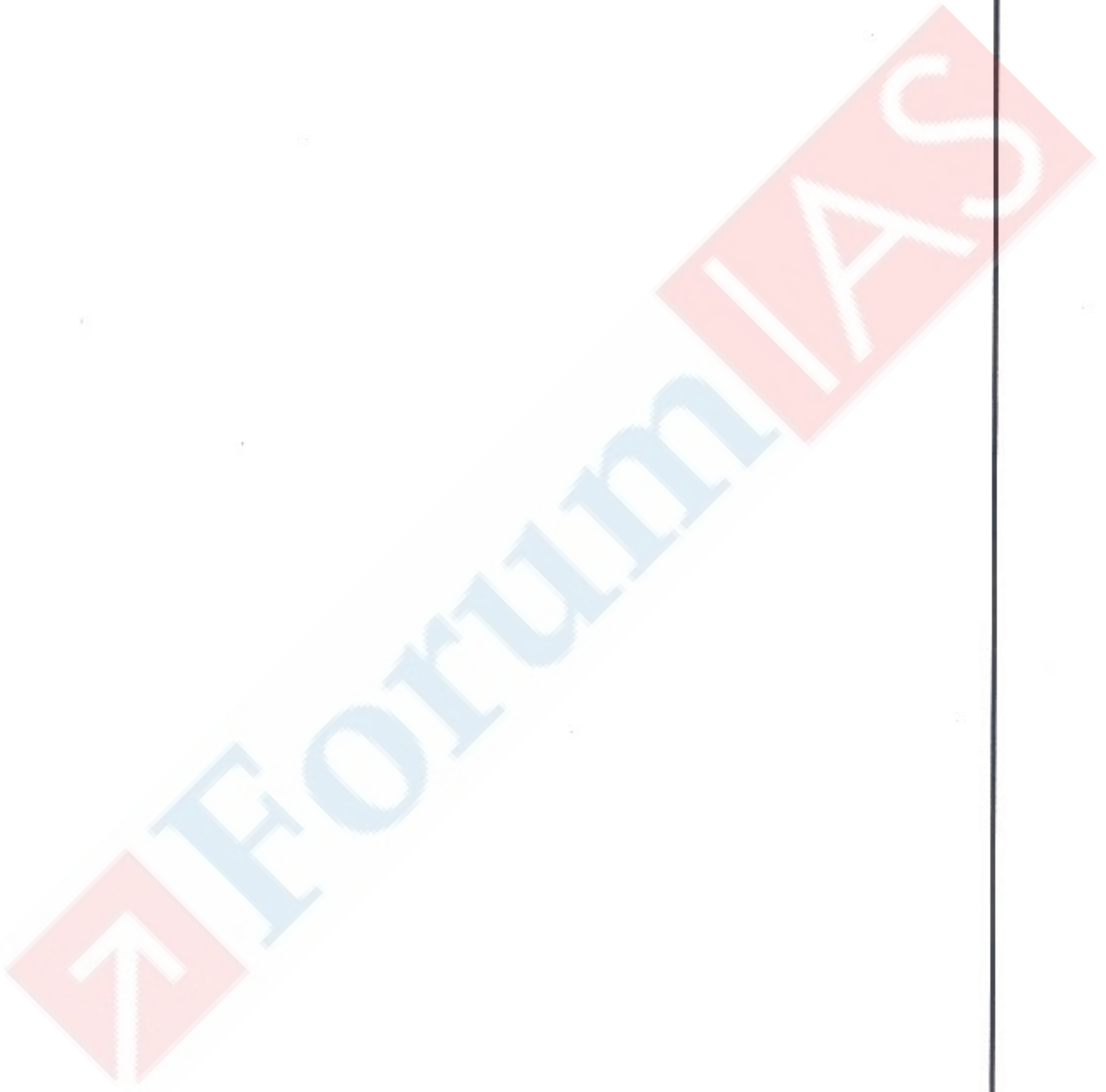
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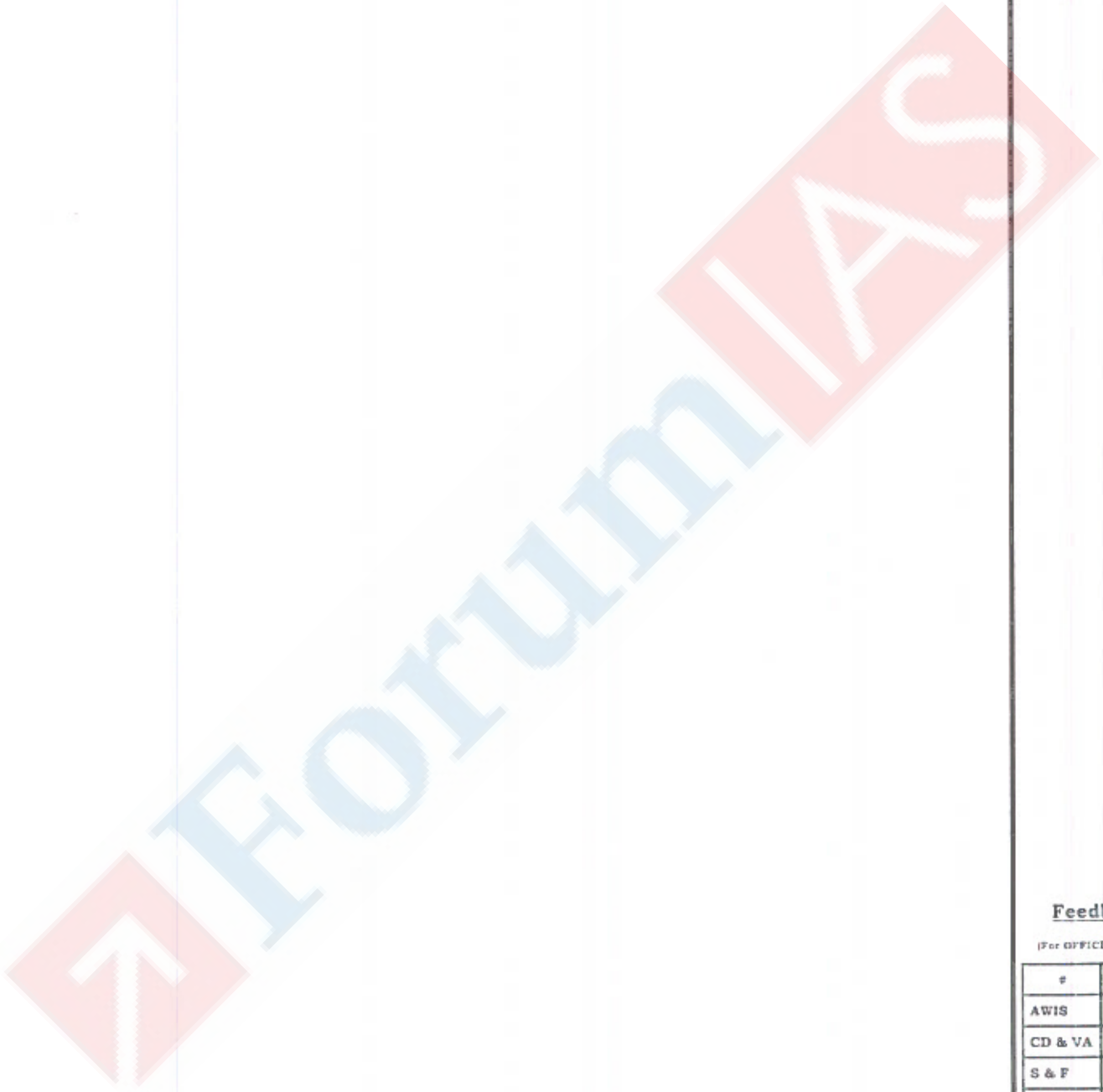
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**Q.6) a)** Discuss the broad distribution, characteristic features and the phylogenetic position of *Homo erectus* across the world, highlighting variations.

(20 marks)







**Feedback**

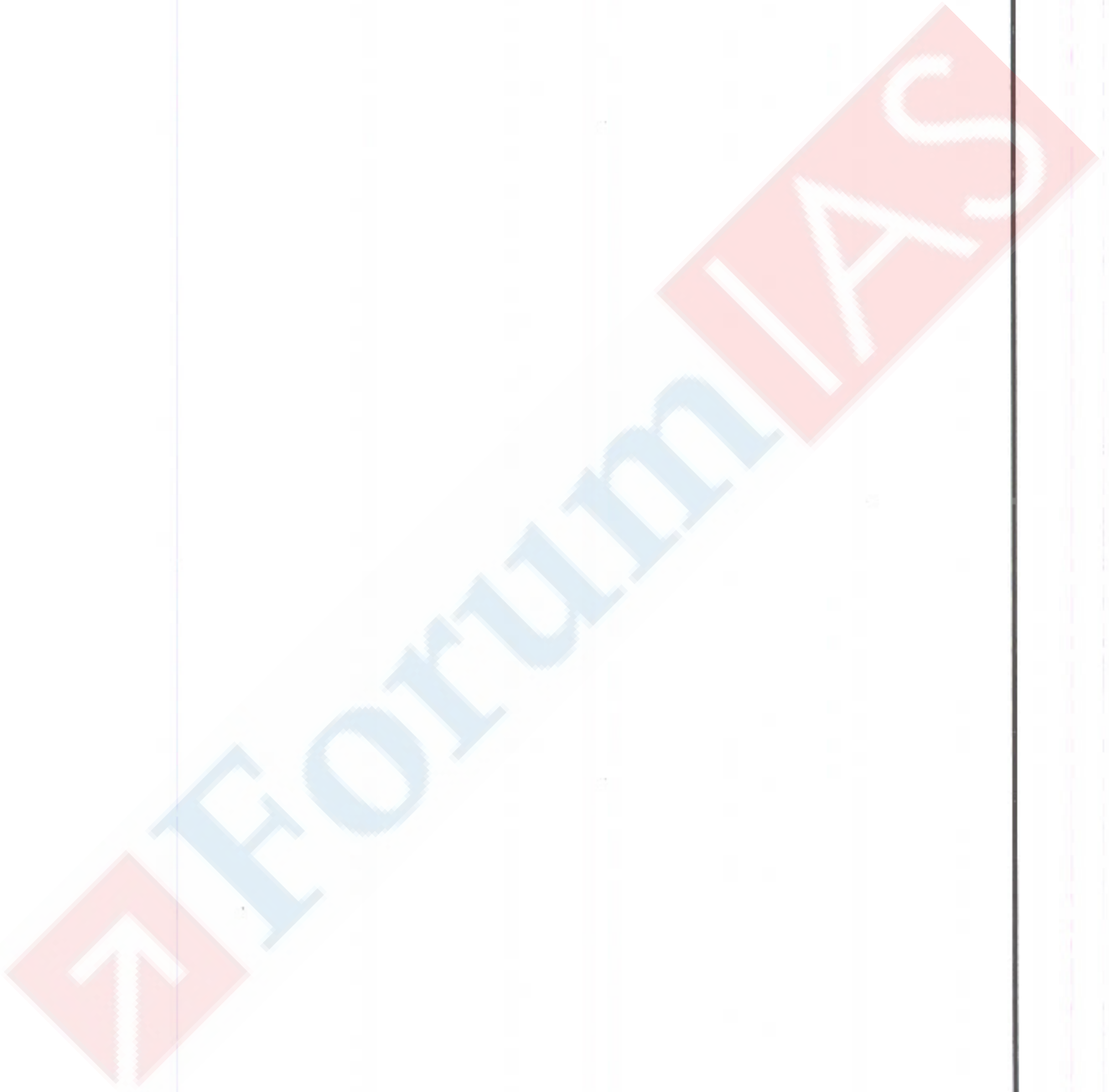
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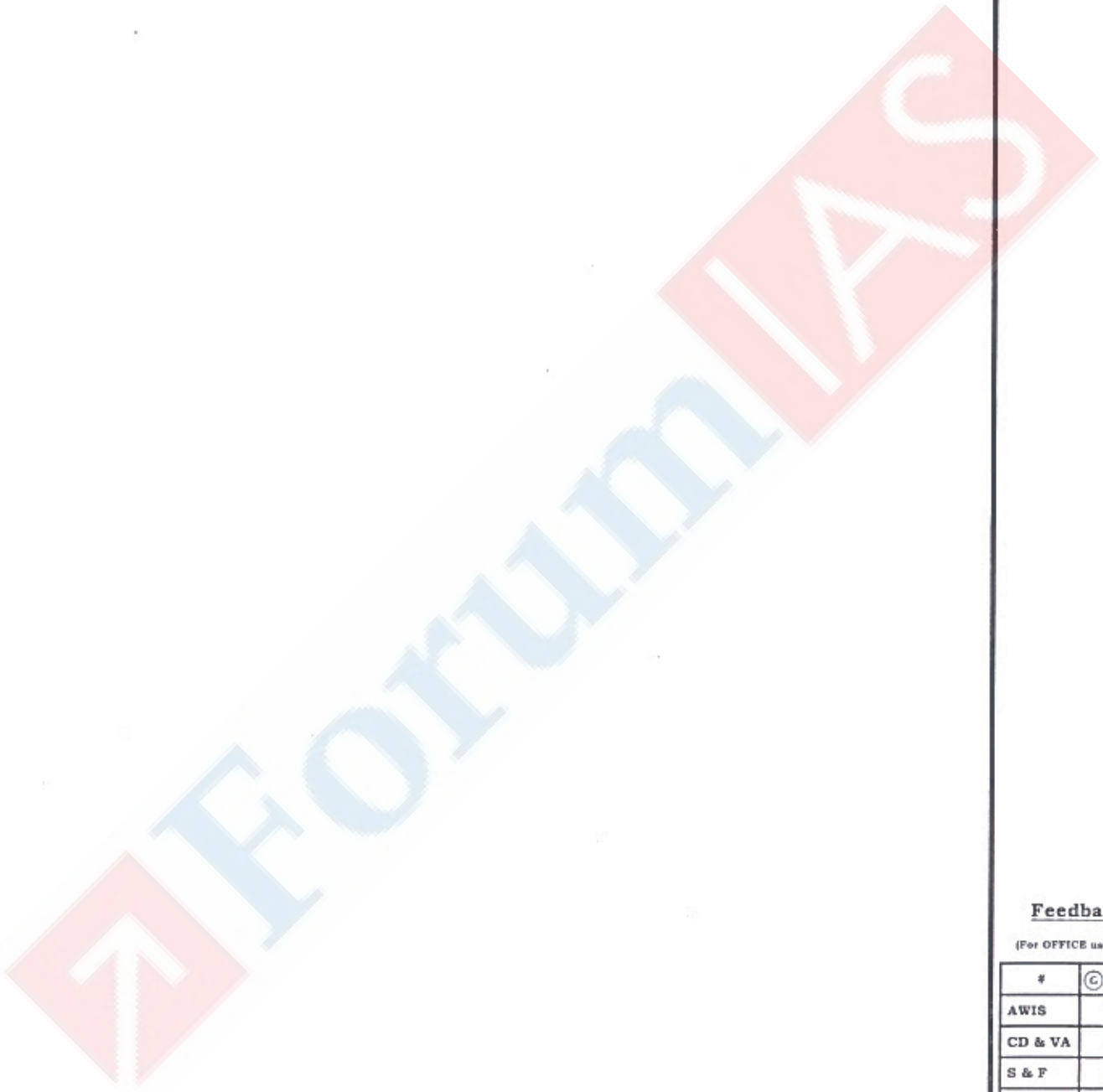
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b) Discuss the progression of Mesolithic culture across Europe with relevant examples. (15 marks)







**Feedback**

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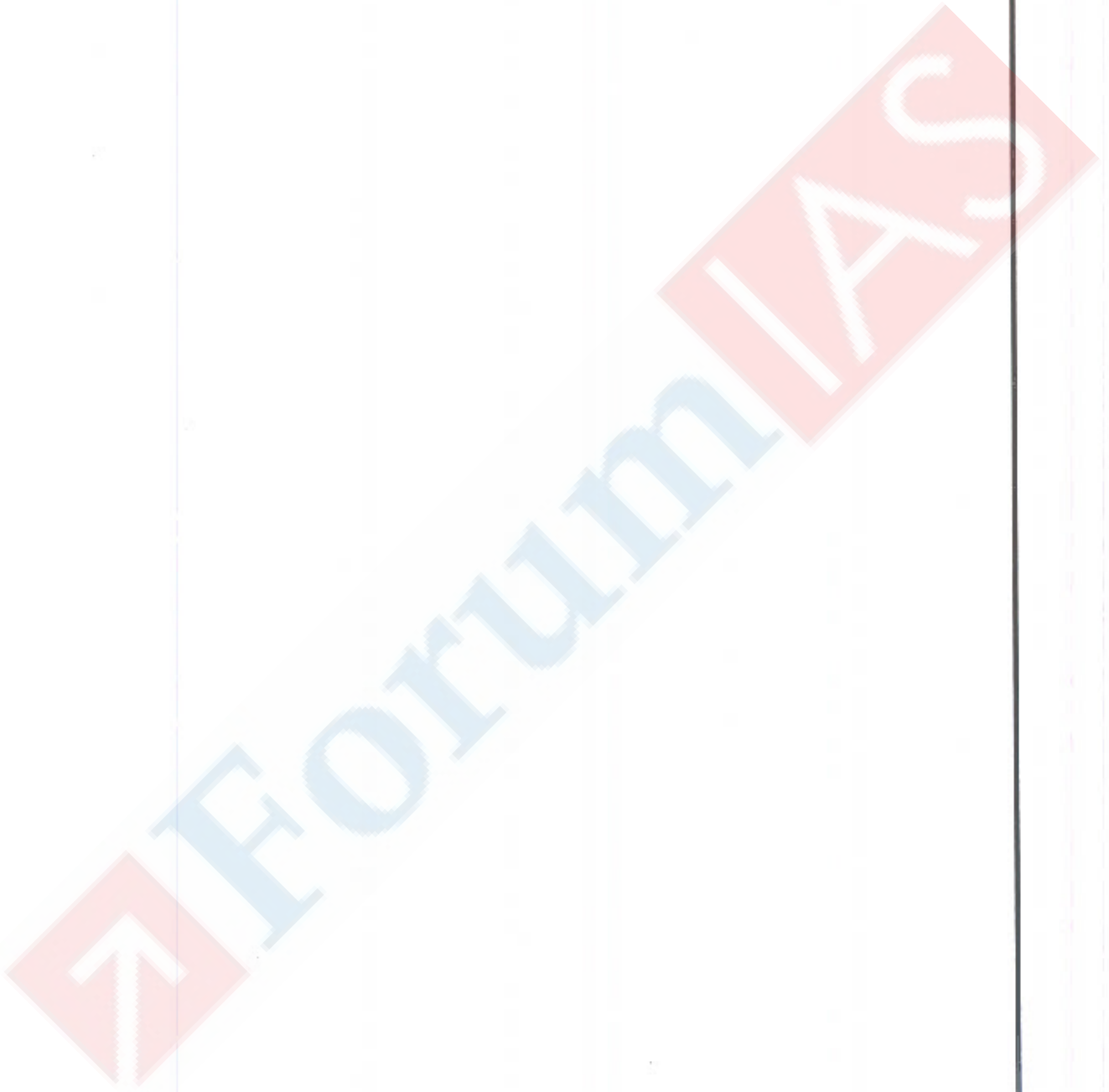
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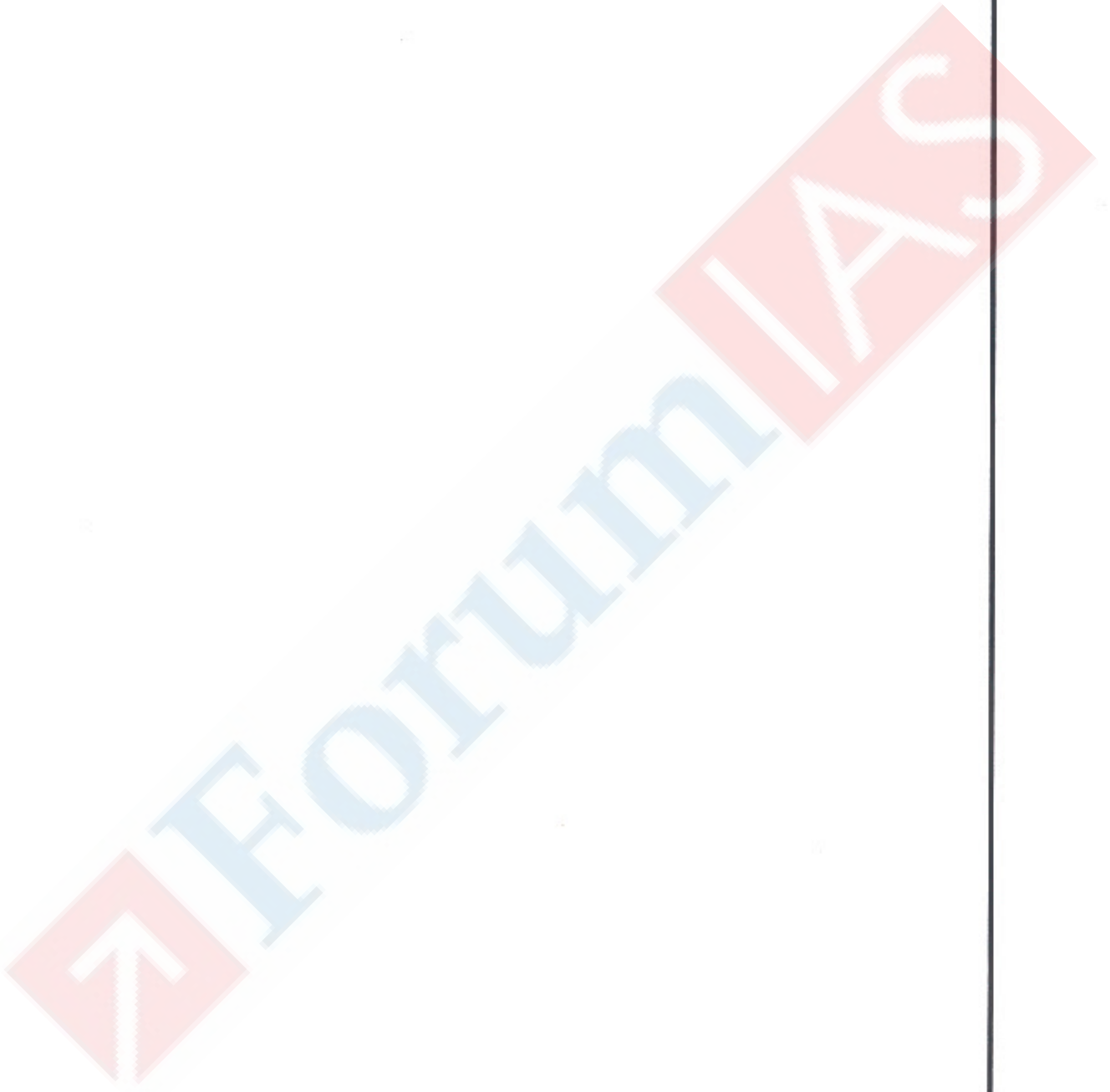
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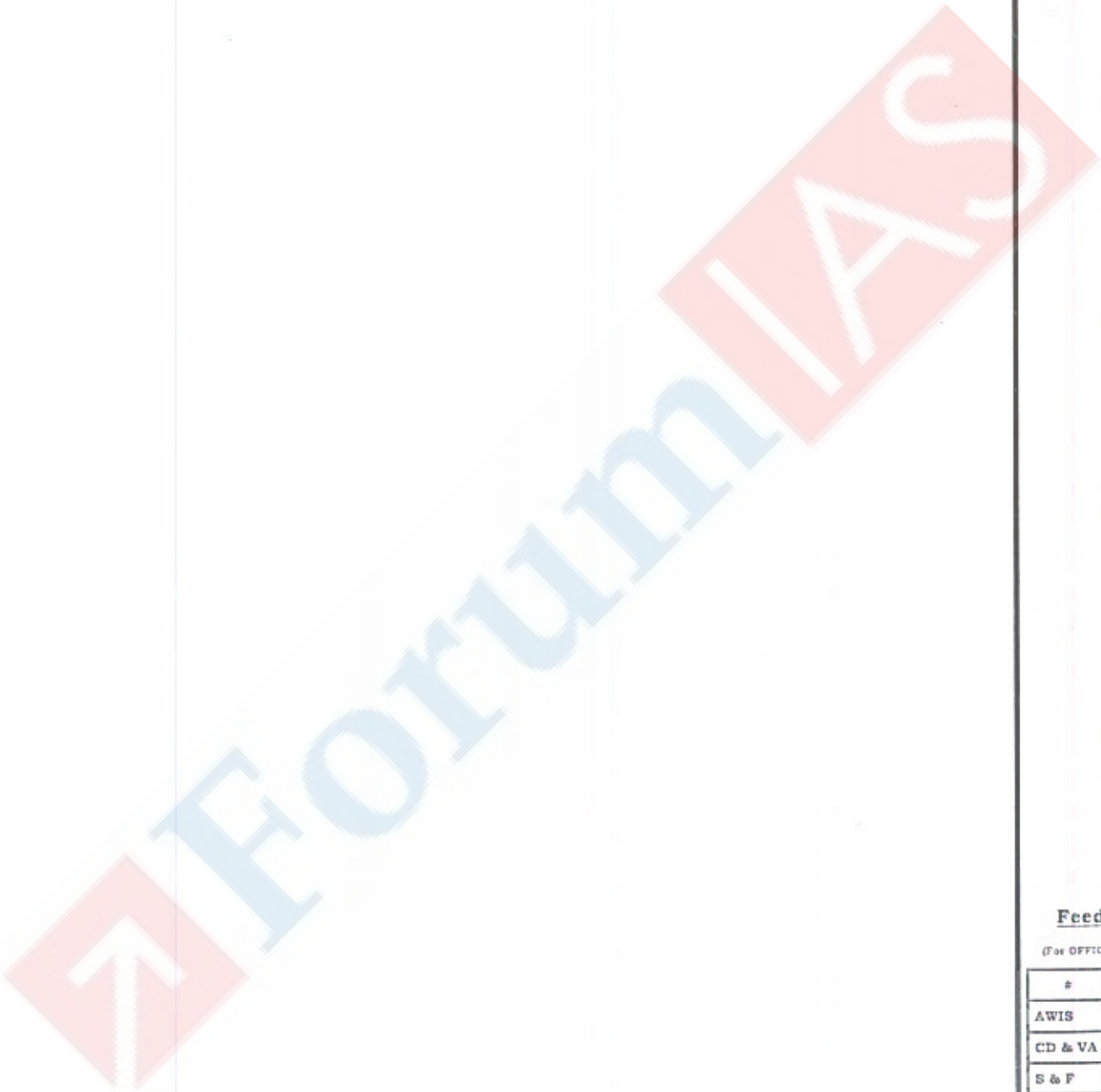
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c) Highlight the broad features of early farming cultures and Neolithic of the near east. (15 marks)







**Feedback**

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Q.7) a) "The harappan cultures were of endogenous origin". Comment.

(20 marks)

Harappan culture thrived from 2600-1900 BCE around Indus river. Harappan culture is contemporary to Bronze Age in India.

→ Harappan cultures were of endogenous origin:-

1) Urban planning

- IVC was the 1<sup>st</sup> to use burnt brick to build houses.
- City divided into 2 parts - Upper and lower.
- Well-developed drainage system.
- Streets were cut at right angle.

As Bronze age marked beginning of urbanisation but IVC had at zenith of urban planning and therefore, it is of endogenous origin.

2) Sculptures

- 'Dancing girl' statue found in Mohenjodaro were made by 'lost wax technique'.

◦ Mother Goddess statue .

3). Seals

◦ Proto-Shiva seal

◦ May be used for trade or as administrative purpose .

4). Religion

◦ Worship nature and fertility .

◦ Seals may be used as amulet .

◦ Relation with Hinduism — Proto-shiva seal , Hinduism is of endogenous origin .

◦ Great Bath at Mohenjodara , might be for collective and religious bath .

5). Ornaments

◦ Ornaments such as  Bangles (Kalibangan) , necklaces etc.

◦ Cosmetics — lipsticks .

6). Domesticated Animals

◦ Aware about animals such as Tiger , Bull , elephant etc.

◦ All animals naturally found in India .

7) Crops such as Barley, wheat, peas etc. were of Indian origin.

8) Language / Script  
 IVC ~~language~~ <sup>script</sup> is also of endogenous origin, different from Mesopotamia's script.

Thus, Harappan cultures were of endogenous origin but however, there were some external influence was also there.

→ External effect on Harappan Culture:

As IVC had maritime trade with Mesopotamia, Oman and Bahrain as evident from seals found at those civilisations.

IVC people imports copper and tin, that they used to make Bronze and thus, there was reliance on external sources for Bronze making and therefore, influence can be seen on lost-wax technique bronze sculptures.

• Some external effect can also be noticed on pottery.

To conclude, Harappan cultures were of both endogenous and exogenous origin; but pre-dominantly remain of endogenous origin that evolved from its predecessor culture such as Neolithic culture (e.g. Mehrgarh).  
Mehrgarh is considered as predecessor of IVC and thus, its origin is endogenous.

**Feedback**

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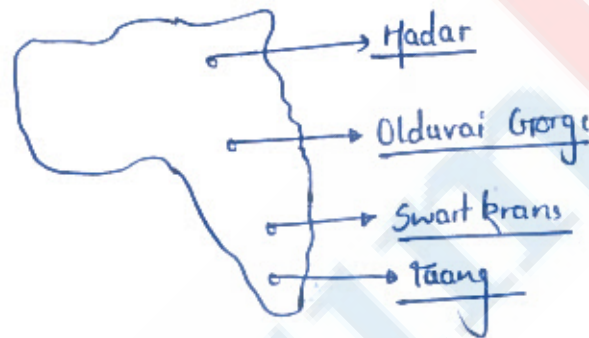
b) Write a short note on "Australopithecines"; their types and characteristic features.

(15 marks)

Australopithecines were the members of extinct Genus Australopithecus and sub-family Australopithecinae.

⇒ Time period - 5.5 to 1.8 million year ago (Pliocene epoch)

⇒ Geographical Distribution :-



⇒ Types of Australopithecines :-

Paranthropus

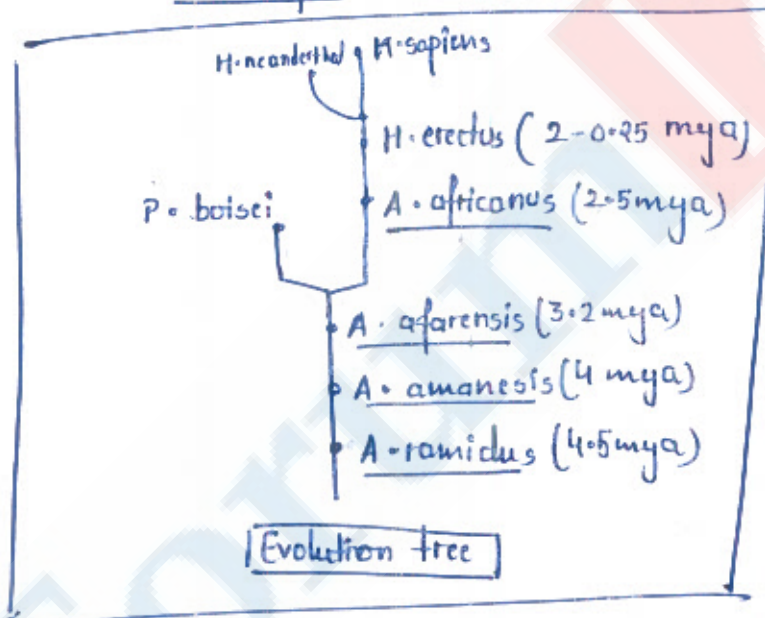
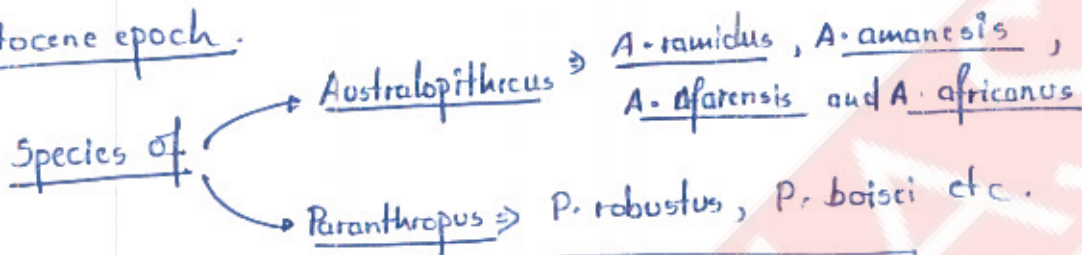
- Discovered by R. Brown in 1938.
- More Robust and muscular.
- Orgnathism face
- Sagittal Crest is present.
- More thick chick bones.

Australopithecus

- Discovered by R. Dart in 1924 (skull of Taung baby).
- Gracile Australopithecines
- Prognathism face.
- No sagittal crest.
- less thick bones.

⇒ Phylogenetic status :-

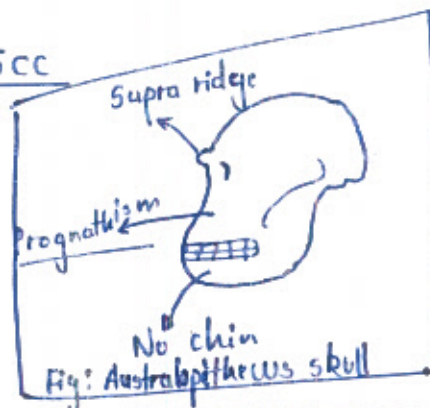
- Paranthropus are not considered as mainline evolution tree part of Modern and therefore, they were sidelined.
- Australopithecus evolved as Homo erectus during Plio-Pleistocene epoch.



⇒ Characteristic features of Australopithecines :-

→ Physical features :-

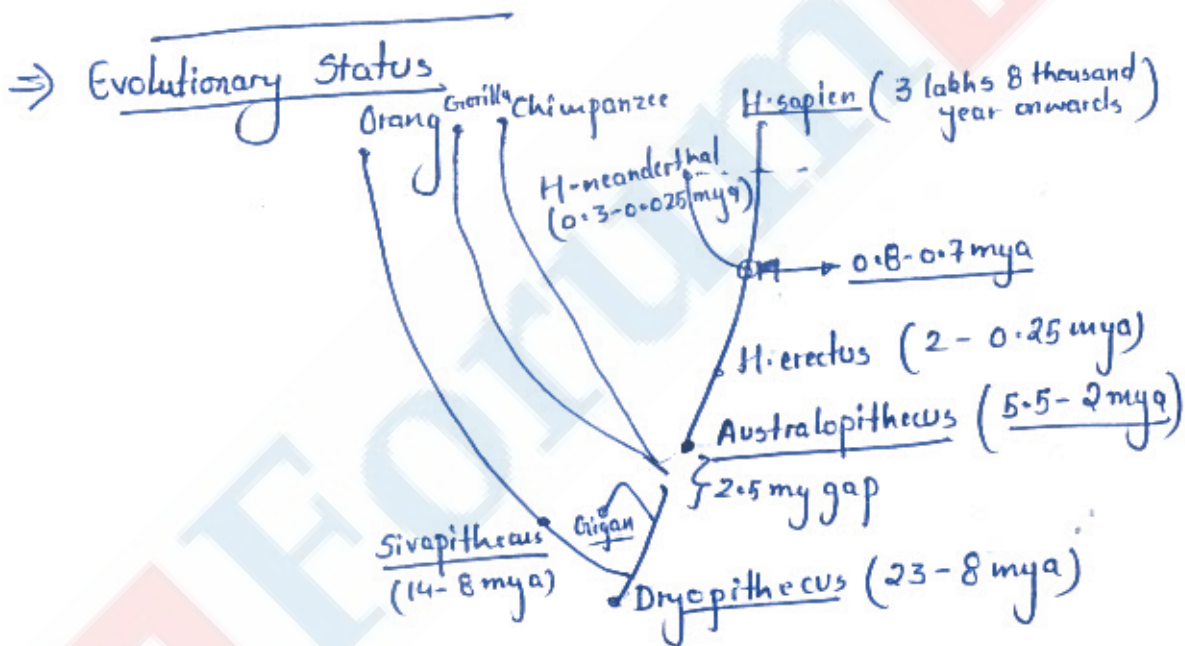
- i). Cranial capacity - 375 - 775 cc
- ii). Skull → Supra-orbital ridge  
 → Prognathism face  
 → Lack of chin  
 → Forward Foramen magnum
- iii). Dentition → Parabolic arcade.



iv) Post cranial → Emergence of Mastoid Process and Femor aspera, but not fully developed and therefore, their walk was shuffling gaid.

→ Cultural features :-

- Osteo Donto Keratic Culture - Bone and Horn tools.
- Small animal hunting.



With no doubt, today Australopithecus is considered as ancestor of our Genus Homo.

**Feedback**

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c) What are "megalithic burials"? Discuss the types of megalithic structures found across the world with special focus on distribution of megalithic structures in India.

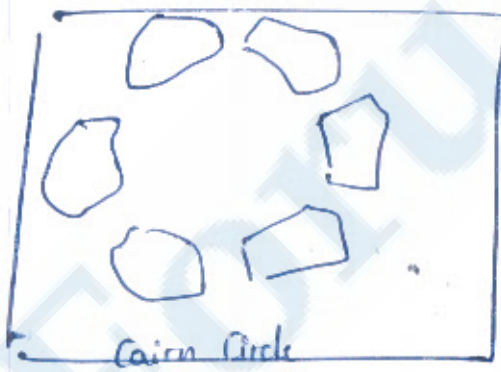
(15 marks)

Megalithic burials are associated with Iron Age (1500-500 BCE). As per R.E.M. Wheeler, Megalithic refers to the Monuments built of rocks/stones related with burials, having funeral and religious function.

→ Types of Megalithic burials:

1) Cairn Circle

• Body was graved 1<sup>st</sup> and then encircled with stone around it.



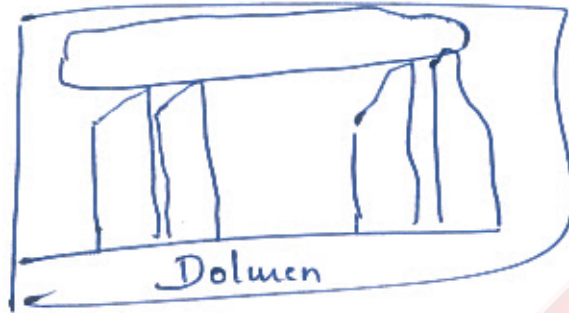
2) Cist Grave

• Body was graved 1<sup>st</sup> and then small stone were erected around it as pillars, to provide shadow to grave.



3). Dolmen

- In it, 4 legs were created on which rock slab was put to cover burial.

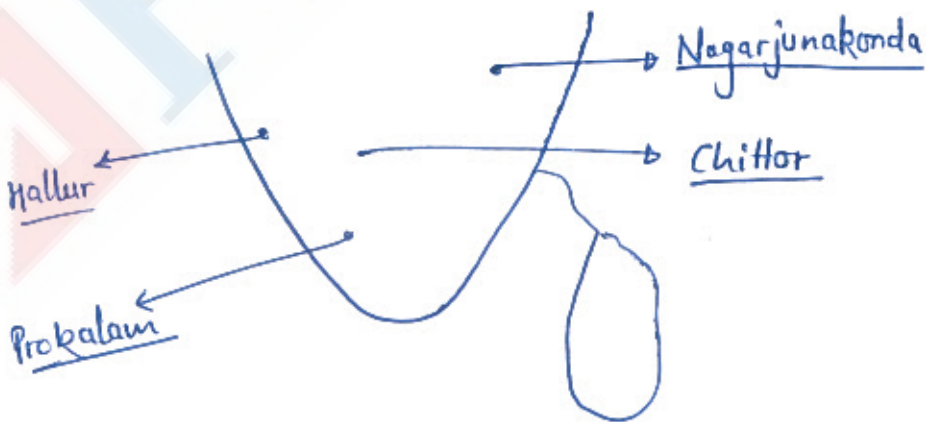


4). Menhirs

- A large stone is ~~be~~ erected along with the grave,



→ Megalithic sites in India :-



→ Social life :-

◦ Micro lithic culture is associated with Iron age with marked re-emergence of villages and widescale crop production due to Iron plough.

◦ Tools - Sickle, Knife etc.



◦ Forest were cleared for more agricultural land.

◦ Rituals can be seen in form Micro lithic burials.

Micro lithic burials provide huge insight to Iron Age's ritual life and culture.

**Feedback**

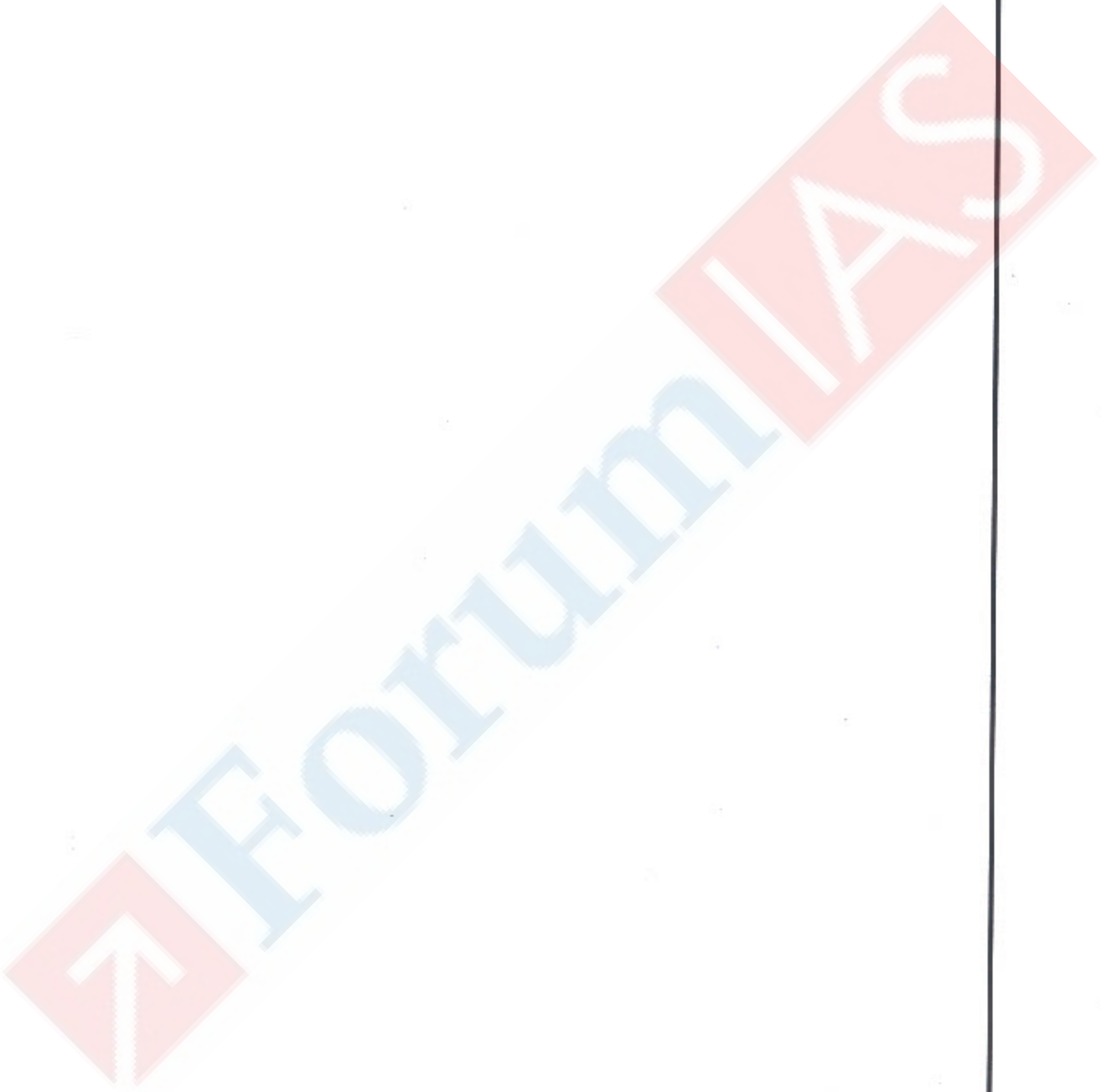
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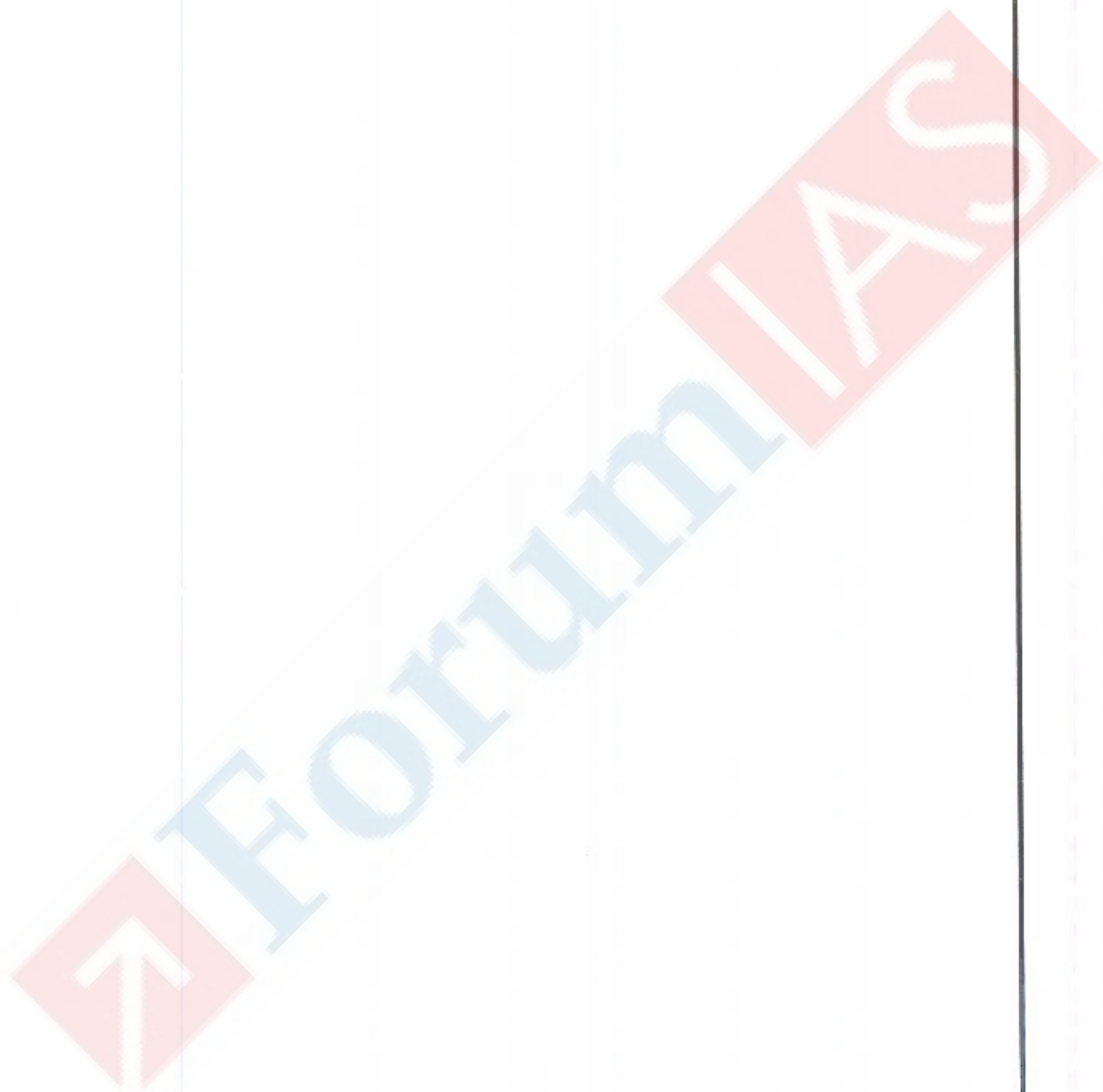
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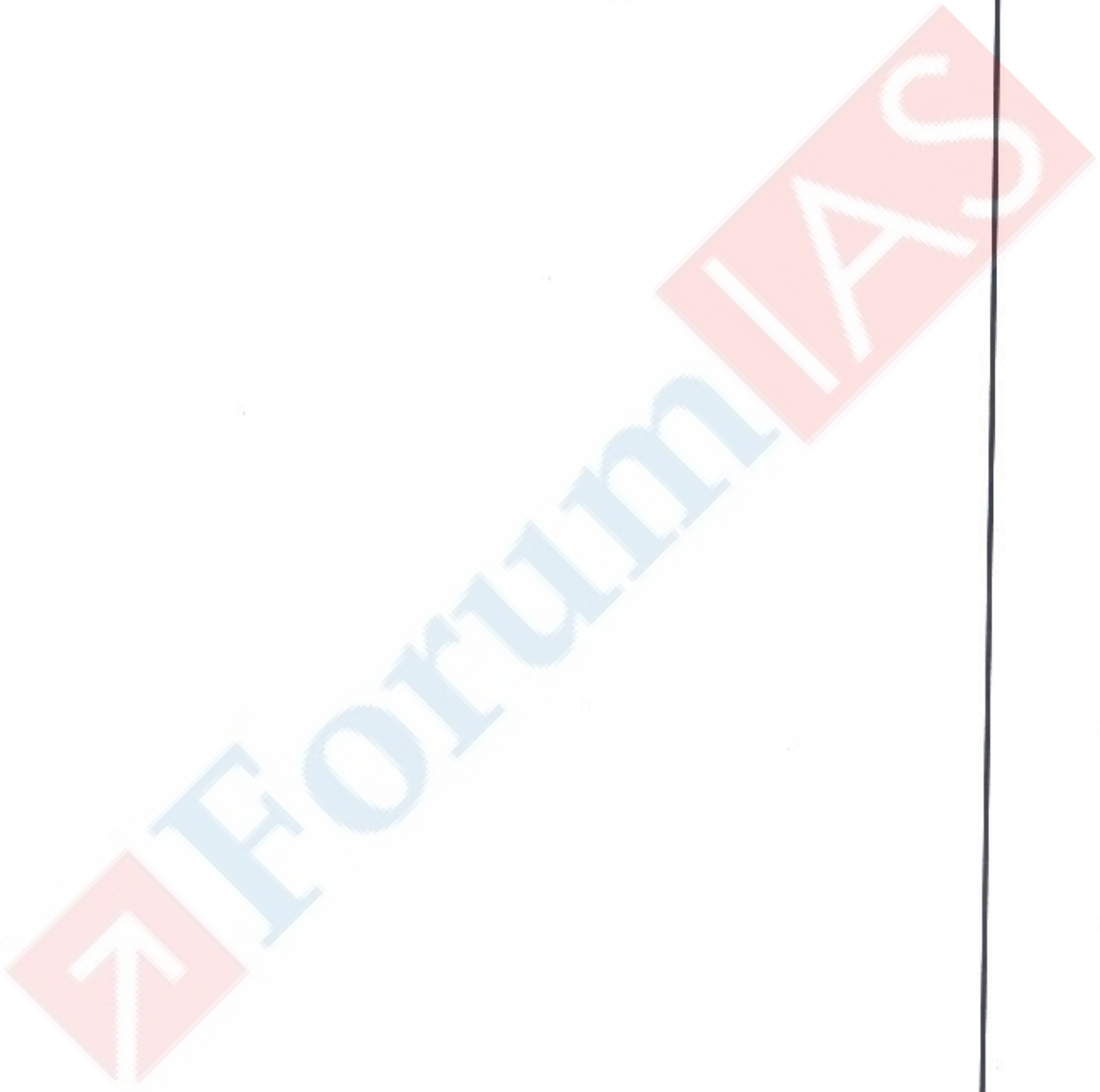


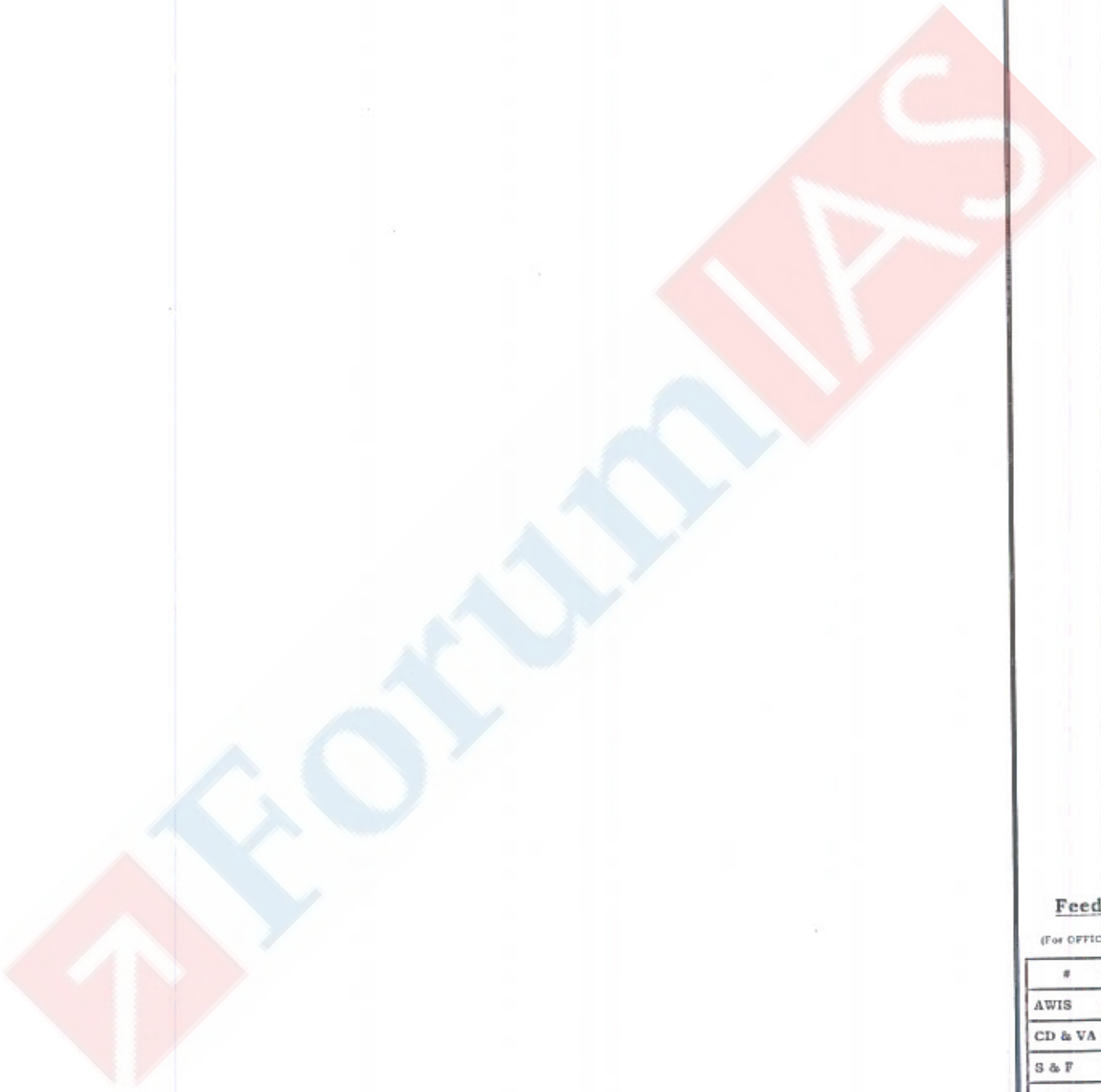
**Q.8) a)** What is ethno-archaeology? Highlight its relevance in anthropology with examples.

(20 marks)









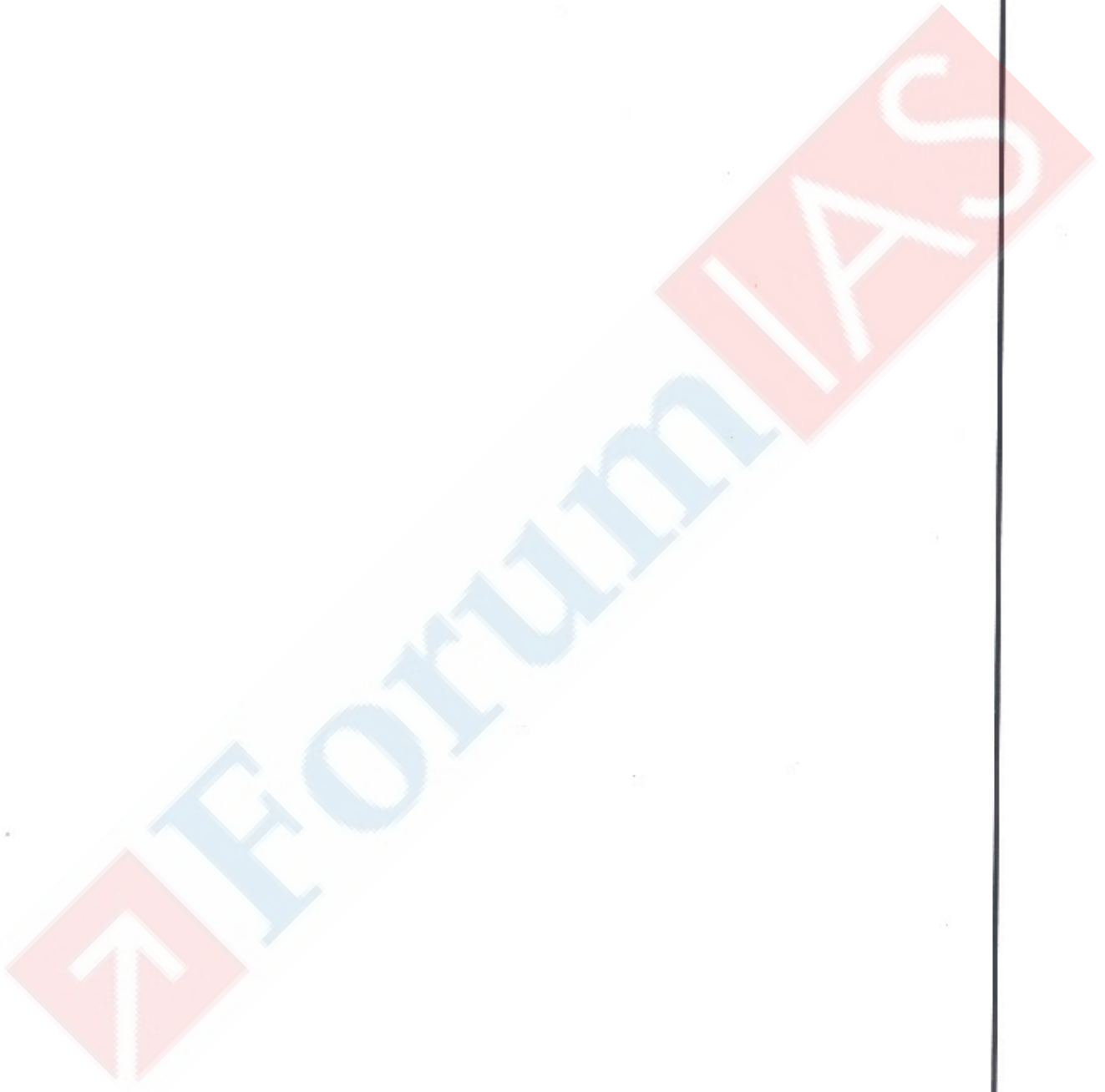
**Feedback**

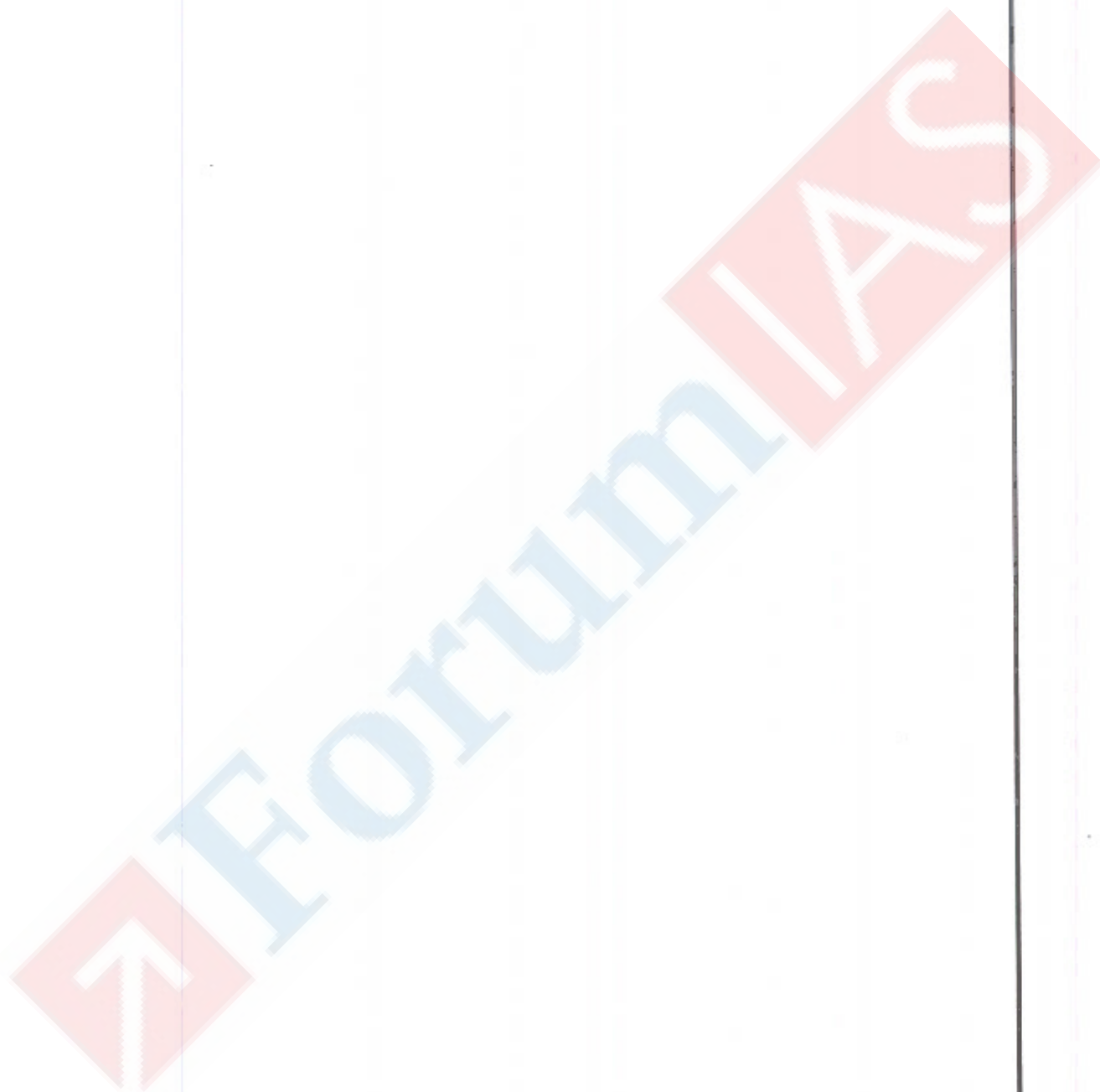
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#	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

b) Discuss the features of Cro-Magnon, Grimaldi & Chancelde.

(15 Marks)





**Feedback**

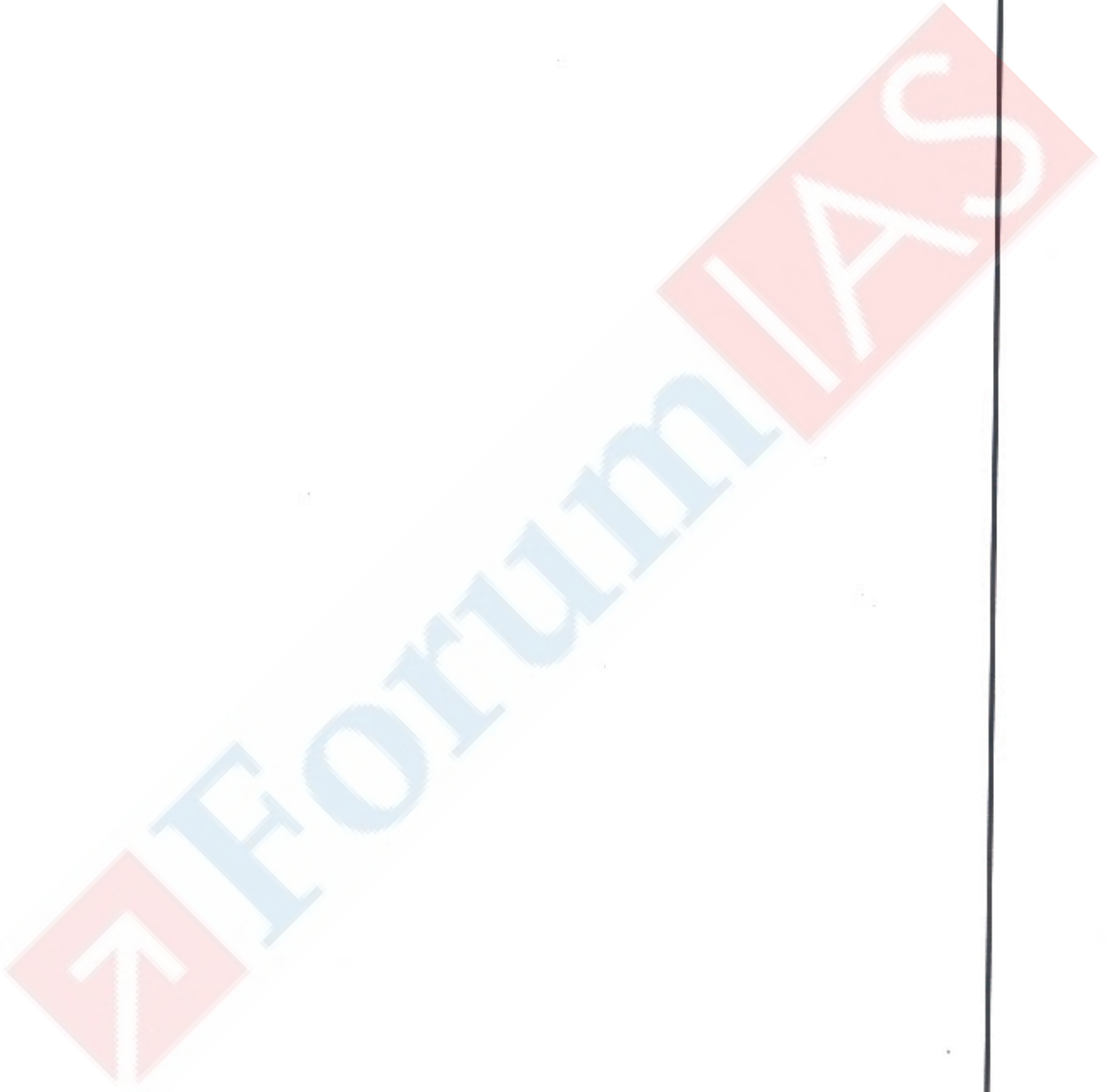
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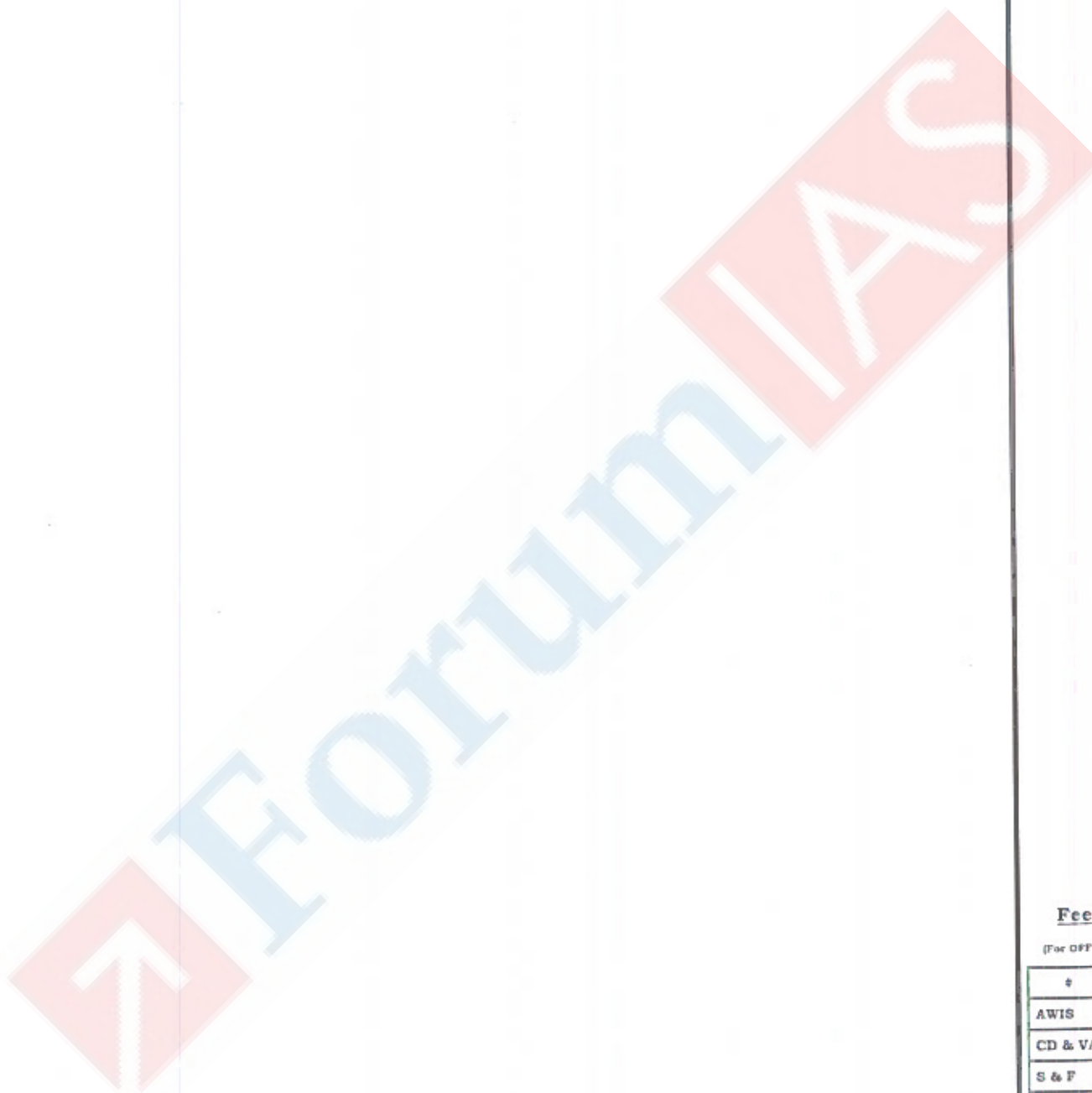
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



c) Discuss in detail the contributions of Louis Leaky to Archaeological Anthropology.

(15 marks)





**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

+	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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