

1.3.

Scanned with CamScanner

eg Berhore - ~~beca~~ Hunter gatherers ~~to~~ do not

They do not do farming even if provided with land. They prefer becoming beggars.

Chenche (AP) - HG

~~Julian St~~

Julian Steward - in stress or crisis follow ancestors

Cumulative history became guiding principle in making a choice

Horizontal excavation is imp for activity reconstruction

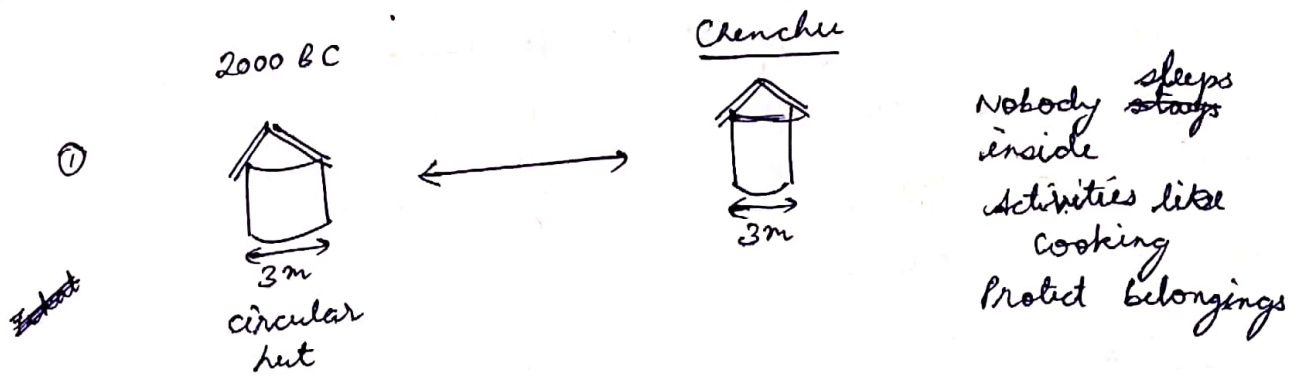
↓
in India ~ 2%
rest 98% vertical excavation
eg Harappa

Challenges

- ① Choice of analogy should be very careful in order to create activity reconstruction of antiquity area ie limited to cases with demonstrable continuity b/w old & new eg hunter-gather or settled culture
- ② it is projected reality and not empirical reality ie study by analogy

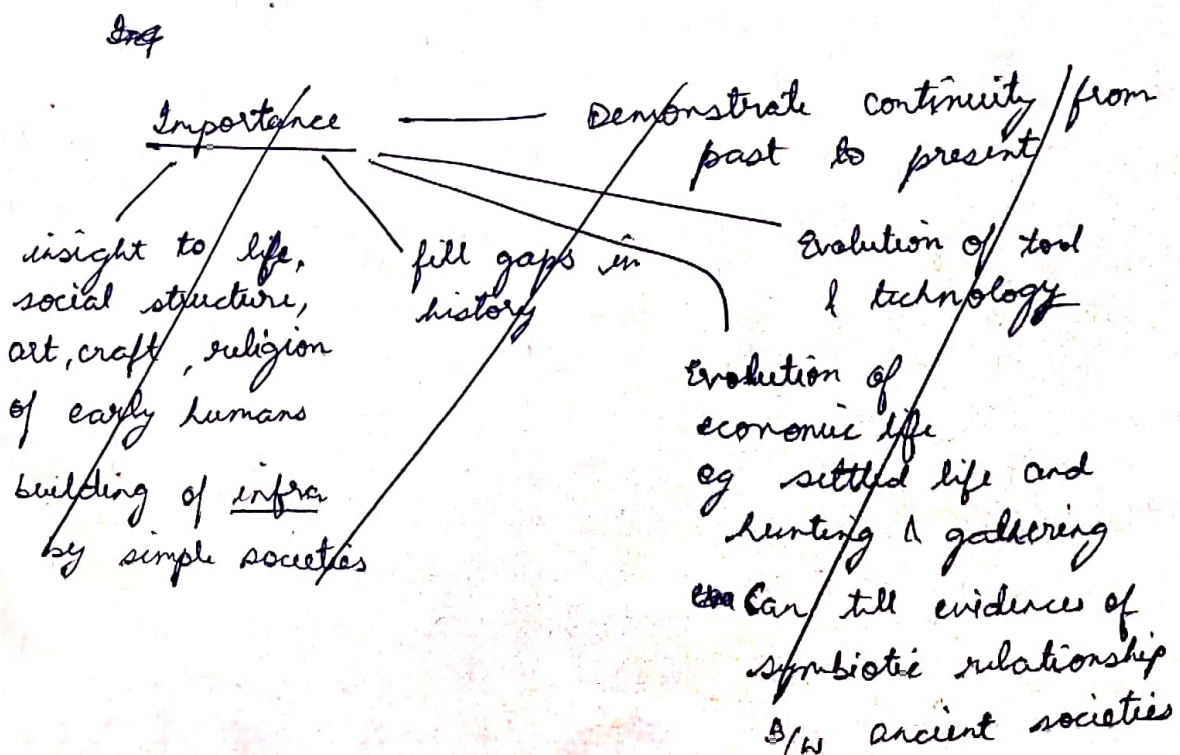
~~2000 BC~~

~~2000 BC~~



- ② Birkhols not sleep on govt given houses
 ∴ roof will fall
 Hunting - a collection and redistribution of hunt
 must have been practised by ~~Tekalkota~~
 (2000BC) Tekalkota - else could not have survived
 in semi-arid region
 (in AP)

- ③ Kramer & Miller ethnoarchaeology in India (1990s)
 compared ~~kg~~ pottery in Rajasthan and ~~linked~~
 it with human behaviour Gujarat
- ④ ^{Car}acelian bead manufacturing - leads to info
 abt ^{how} Harappan beads may have ~~was~~ been made.



Relevance of art & craft tradⁿ in Indian ^{understanding} anthropology

~~Present day~~

Concept of survivals

Neanderthal graves - pollen found ∴
flowers applied ⇒ emotion ⇒ attachment ⇒ family
also arthritis ⇒ family

It was first given by British A - E - B Tylor in Primitive Culture (1871). Survivals are culture traits that are present in contemporary time ~~without~~ but with less or no functional role.

for example; customs or beliefs. It also includes material ~~cult~~ culture.

for example the slit in waistcoat to ease riding of horses. ~~wa~~ is continued even now.

Tylor
formulated
doctrine of
survivals in
analyzing
symbolic
meaning of
social customs

↓
eg pottery
clay ~~instead~~
(of iron
metal containers)
still exist
& preferred

Criticism

by Functionalists - items ^{or behaviour} would change in function to some need of society - remain integrated w rest of culture

(proponent - Malinowski)

Worli paintings

like fossil = missing link

∴ archaeology evidence of culture remains
linkage to culture of past

Neanderthal @

→ family stones - arthritis

∴ flowers on graves ⇒ emotional attachment

Relevance of art & craft tradition in
understanding archaeology

Prehistoric paintings - Bhimbetka, Ajangark, Malapgarh
Wadi paintings similar

① Maharana community - Mahanadi valley
(Jagamohan Shankar) 2017.

artisanal, traditional paintings
paintings linked to socio cult life

② a) community of Chitrakara Maharana
craft specialization

b) Paintings such as Ganjpa cards
and how they are made, figures drawn

~~Rock~~ paintings

c) examine system of crafts, metallurgy,
trade & communication

to use it to decipher culture belonging
to rock painting of Mahanadi valley
from Mesolithic to ~~Mesolithic~~ period ~~and~~
to early historic period.

③ ~~from~~ Corbillion Red Bead manufacturing
at Khambhat, Gujarat - interpretative models
abt role of agate bead in ^{IVC.} ~~early~~ urban

⑤ Hon Horne (1990) - brass workers in West Bengal -
technique & social context of pdtn of traditionally mobile
tribal artisan

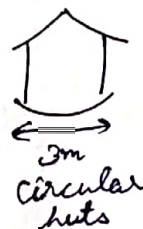
③ Mesolithic paintings - Women's role in subsistence
& craft related activities
eg Warli paintings being similar to Bhimbetka

④ Carol Kramer, Daniel Miller - Potters in
urban - rural Rajasthan - ceramic culture
and use.

Hunter gatherer - survival

1. Chenche huts

5000 BC



Chenche huts



Don't sleep inside
— used for cooking
and storage of
possessions

2. Bishoi way of collection of all hunt — Tekalkota
and redistribution among the whole of band

3. Symbiotic relationship b/w tribal popⁿ & settled/sedentary
agriculturalists (in Andhra, Gujarat)

tribal gave - forest pdts - sap, honey, fiber, wood, labour

settled gp - agro pdts, crafts goods

(Rishra & Nagar 1989)

Challenges

- ① forest degradation, biodiversity loss
 - ② diff cultural world - ~~culture contact~~ symbiotic relationship b/w tribal & sedentary agriculturalists
 - ③ govt policies, outsiders
 - ④ impossible to detect pure hunter gatherer - ∴ of culture contact
acculturation
semi acculturation
- now cultural contact
hinduism, islam,
west samskritisation

Revised

ethnoarchaeology, or living archaeology, is a method of studying behaviour and practices of living societies communities in order to understand the relevance of archaeological remains of communities of the past.

Historical Background

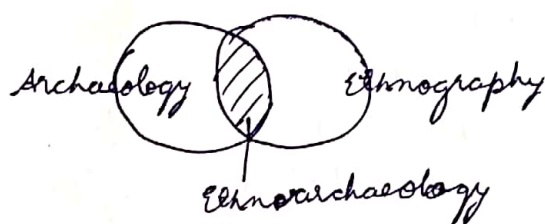
1930s Spencer and Gillen studied Australian aboriginals. They used interpretative model to draw parallels infer their work worship of rock paintings and extrapolated it onto the ~~primitive hominids~~ Palaeolithic period

Totemistic
rock art

1965.

Lewis Binford - Nunamit Eskimos

Binford studied butchery practise among nomadic Inuits, and especially material remains. He used fieldwork technique method. He deduced how archaeological remains have been formed.



↓ Concepts

Culture
Survivals

Presence of cultural traits in contemporary society with no/less functional role

Culture
Parallels

funding correlation, b/w methods of cultural evolution based on environmental similarities

among geographically isolated communities

eg Bushmen - pastoralists
↳ Bantu - agro
↳ Andas
Nicobarese - agro

Methods

1. Interpretative analysis
2. Logico deductive reasoning
3. use of quantitative data

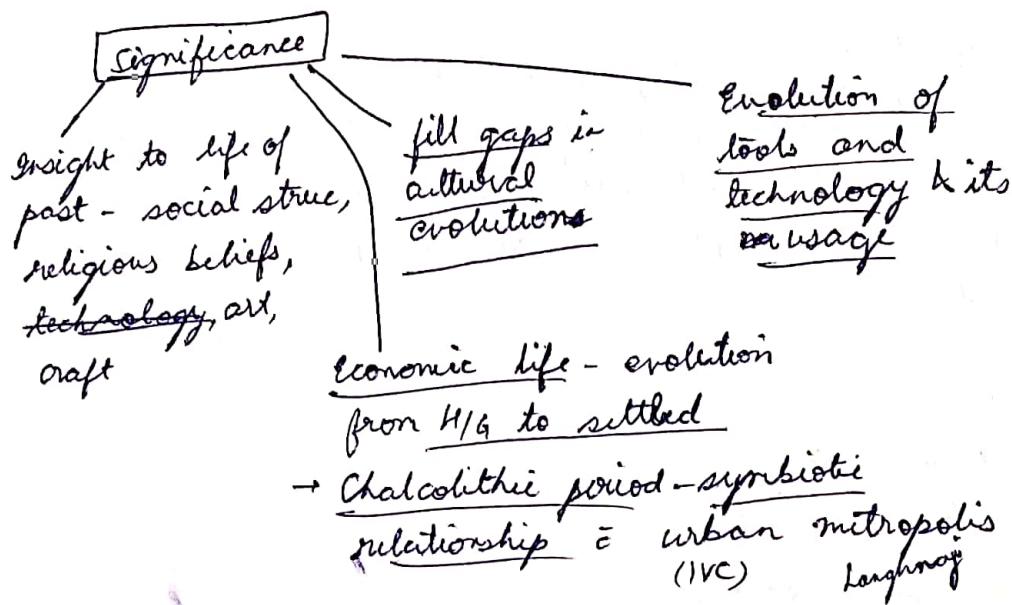
Why was it needed

Need of ethnoarchaeology

1. To understand socio, cultural, political, economic relevance of material / archaeological remains
2. To understand direction of biological and cultural evolution

Material remains give info only on technology

3. relationship b/w human behaviour & archaeology



Criticism

1. projected reality and not empirical reality - ie study by analogy
2. limited to cases with demonstrable continuity eg comparison ^{among} of hunting gathering society temporally
3. Contemporary societies are not ~~pure~~ untouched - cultural contact, acculturation, semi acculturation etc.
4. Few traits can be traced but not the whole culture

Challenges

1. Careful choice of analogy
2. Scope for error
 - limitation in preservation
3. To find completely isolated societies