



## Man and Environment ABSTRACTS Volume XLIII, No. 1 (January-June 2018)

### 1. Genesis of Indian Civilization

*B.R. Mani*

No abstract

B.R. Mani, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 1-5 [2018].

ME-2018-1A01

### 2. Typo-technological Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Janan – a Pre-Urban Harappan Site in Kachchh, Gujarat

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Though the concept of Harappan homogeneity along with regional diversity is now a well-established fact, the development and spread of the Harappan Civilization is a puzzle yet to be solved. Recent explorations at the site of Janan, situated on the Khadir island, Kachchh District Gujarat have brought to light significant evidence of the Early Harappan period. The discovery of Pre-Prabhas pottery, Anarta pottery, Pre Urban Harappan Sindh pottery, Rohri chert blades and other important artefacts gives evidence of contact between Kachchh, North Gujarat, Saurashtra, and Sindh, Pakistan before the Integration Era of the Indus Civilization. This is of significance, as till date only two other sites in Gujarat namely Datrana, situated in North Gujarat and Prabhas Patan (Somnath) in Saurashtra have given similar evidence. This paper is a comprehensive analysis of the lithic assemblage recovered from the site which gives evidence of crested guiding ridge technique used for the blade manufacturing process and deduced from the presence of blades as well as cores which show crested ridges running along their longer axis. The presence of Rohri chert blade fragments without any lithic debitage of the same raw material strongly suggests that these blades were imported to the site. These findings are vital in establishing links between Sindh and Gujarat during the Regionalization Era of the Harappan civilization.

C. Gadekar *et al.*, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 6-15 [2018]

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### 3. Archaeological Investigations at Two Prehistoric Sites in West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya

*Smita Devi Bora and Dwipen Bezbaruah*

Prehistoric archaeological investigations in the Garo Hills have led to the discovery of several important sites. Ganol and Rongram are the two major rivers that originate from two principal mountain ranges – Tura and Arbella respectively in the Garo Hills. These two rivers

are significant since most of the sites are located near the two rivers or their tributaries. This paper discusses preliminary observations made at two sites – Thebrongre and Mishimagre, in Meghalaya. At both the sites artefacts were exposed due to road cutting. An attempt has also been made to study and compare the morphological traits of the stone artefacts recovered from these two sites.

S. Bora and D. Bezbaruah, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 16-22 [2018]  
ME-2018-1A03

4. [Hunters in Transition: Advanced Hunter-Gatherers of the Mid/Late Holocene, Sri Lanka](#)  
*Raj Somadeva, Anusha Wanninayaka and Dinesh Devage*

Prehistoric research in Sri Lanka is predominantly focussed on exploring human occupation of the Pleistocene period. Prehistoric culture was assessed with reference to Mesolithic technology, economy and ecology within a broad chronological framework. The terminal phase of the Mesolithic was assigned to the early second millennium BCE. Recent archaeological fieldwork has revealed evidence that advocates for a fresh perspective when studying the mid- and late-Holocene hunter-gatherer culture. An intermediate climatic zone between 300 and 600 m AMSL was explored and five locations were excavated. The artefact assemblages suggest that a new techno-cultural dynamism had emerged in the mid-Holocene. Several artefacts that could be identified as symbolic show a new perception of the world developed by the hunter-gatherers. Growing intensity of the exploitation of wild-plant resources is indicated by an assemblage of charred floral remains. Such changing traits have been evaluated with reference to the stress generated by the Holocene climatic oscillations indicated by palaeoclimatic data. AMS dates have confirmed a mid-Holocene transition by traditional hunter-gatherers on an archaeologically perceivable scale. The archaeological data accentuates a series of their resilience to climatic change, population increase and the corresponding resource deficit.

R. Somadeva *et al.*, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 23-38 [2018]  
ME-2018-1A04

5. [Osteological Analysis of Post-Crematory Human Skeletal Remains from the Megalithic Site of Malli, Vidarbha Region, Maharashtra](#)  
*Rushal Unkule, Veena Mushrif-Tripathy and Virag Sontakke*

Cremation is, and has been, one of the modes of disposal of the dead. The present paper deals with post-crematory human remains recovered from the megalithic site of Malli, located in District Gondia, Maharashtra. This research has helped for better understanding of the type of deposit, pyre technology, funerary practices, and the quantity and type of the skeletal elements preserved. Observations of age, sex and pathology were not made due to the fragmentary condition of the bones. X-Ray Diffraction was used to determine the temperature of the pyre during cremation.

R. Unkule *et al.*, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 39-43 [2018].  
ME-2018-1A05

6. Preliminary Report on Excavation at Rithi Ranjana, Saoner Tehsil, Nagpur District, Maharashtra

*N. Nihildas, P.P. Pradhan, Rajesh Mehar, Prasanth Sonone, Atul Kushwaha, Bhenu Thakur, Asif Batt, Arshad, Saurabh Singh, Anil Pokharia, Gurudas Shete and P.P. Joglekar*

The site of Rithi Ranjana located in Khapa Village, Taluka Saoner, Nagpur District, Maharashtra was excavated in 2017-18. This site revealed an Early Iron Age settlement related to agriculture and pastoralism. The cultural remains comprised the storage bin platforms, circular huts with postholes, hearths, cup marks and different floor activities. The evidence of plant remains and extensive use of lime are noteworthy. The antiquities reported from the site comprised of beads made of semi-precious stones and terracotta, animal figurines, and few iron implements.

N. Nihildas *et al.*, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 44-57 [2018]  
ME-2018-1A06

7. A Preliminary Report of Chalcolithic Ceramic Analysis from Ganeshwar, District Sikar, Rajasthan

*Esha Prasad and R.N. Singh*

The Ganeshwar Jodhpura Culture in Northeastern Rajasthan was brought to light after the excavations at Jodhpur and Ganeshwar by the Rajasthan State Archaeology Department. It has been hypothesized that the culture was a copper producing culture, trading the copper objects with the Harappans. Even though the sites were excavated on a large scale, a precise description of the pottery is absent from the reports published so far. The term OCP was used to mainly describe the pottery from both the sites as a characteristic feature of the culture. Apart from that, the pottery is mainly described on the basis of shapes and decoration without any specifications. The site of Ganeshwar was re-excavated by the Banaras Hindu University in collaboration with Cambridge University. This paper briefly discusses a new classification of the ceramics and the characterization of Ganeshwar Chalcolithic pottery.

E. Prasad and R.N. Singh, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 58-65 [2018]  
ME-2018-1A07

8. Preliminary Report on Excavations at Sarethi, District Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh  
*Pushp Lata Singh, Prabhakar Upadhyay, Manoj Kumar, Anoop Kumar, Dipak Kumar Shukla, Chandra Bhushan Gupt, Upendra Singh and Mohd. Afroj*

The site of Sarethi is located in block Purabazar, Tehsil Sadar, District Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh. The excavation conducted in 2016-17 revealed a rich cultural assemblage from the late NBPW to the Medieval period. The site also yielded evidences of furnaces, slag, finished and unfinished glass objects suggesting that it was a glass making centre (workshop)

site) in the Ghaghara region during the Shunga-Kushan period. It is also important to note that this settlement was located on an ancient trade route from Rajghat to Kapilvastu via Sarethi, Ayodhya, Sravasti, Kopia and Kapilvastu.

Pushp Lata Singh *et al.*, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 66-78 [2018]  
ME-2018-1A08

9. [The Archaeology of Roof Tiles: A Preliminary Chronology](#)  
[Uthara Suvrathan](#)

This paper presents a preliminary typology and temporal classification of ancient and medieval roof tiles. To present an initial sequence, survey data on roof tiles from the site of Banavasi in Karnataka was compared to get information on roof tiles found in stratified contexts from excavations throughout India. Establishing a fine-grained roof tile sequence is of considerable importance for archaeology of structures in South Asia.

U. Suvrathan, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 79-90 [2018]  
ME-2018-1A09

10. [Cranio-metric Data on Pratu Pha Human Skeletal Series, Thailand](#)  
[Worrawit Boonthai](#)

The chronology of the archaeological site of Pratu Pha dates from the end of the Neolithic period (3200-2900 BCE) up to the Historical period. The site is well-known for 1872 rock paintings. The excavations yielded rich evidence of habitational remains and burials. This article presents basic anthropological data on the crania collection from Pratu Pha. On the basis of cranial morphology and studying the charred evidence, it has been postulated that there were two ethnic groups co-existing at the site during the protohistoric times, both having different customs for disposing the dead.

W. Boonthai, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 91-108 [2018].  
ME-2018-1A10

11. [A Note on the Discovery of an Ostrich \(\*Struthio camelus\*\) Painting in Raisen, Madhya Pradesh](#)  
[Shaik Saleem](#)

No abstract

S. Saleem, *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 109-110 [2018]  
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