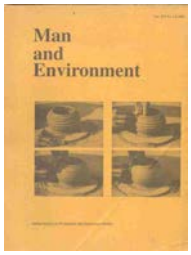

Man and Environment

Abstracts

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Investigation of Man-Environment Relationships in Indian Archaeology: Some Theoretical Considerations

K. Paddayya

This paper is a review of the studies concerning man-land relationships, which form an important topic of discussion in theoretical archaeology. After a brief historical survey of the major perspectives developed at the global level over the last one hundred years, it examines the development of scientific studies in Indian archaeology and also assesses their contributions and shortcomings. It concludes with a critical review of two case studies where climate and tectonic factors were cited to explain culture change.

K. Paddayya, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 1-28 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A01

Quaternary Alluvial Stratigraphy and Sedimentation in the Upland Deccan Region, Western India

Ravi Korisettar

The discovery and radiometric dating of a volcanic ash marker bed in the alluvial sediments of upland rivers have generated considerable discussion among Quaternarists in India. Problems that are common to dating volcanic ash by the K-Ar method are no exception to this. It is suggested that a careful assessment of the situation is essential in order to be able to provide a secure time-frame to the Quaternary sedimentary sequence in the Deccan upland. The question, however, does not relate to the integrity of the methods of dating but to the state of preservation of the ash and to a judicious use of the results. The Quaternary history of the area under consideration is discussed in the light of the available geological data.

Ravi Korisettar, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 29-41[1994]
ME-1994-1-2A02

Coastal Ecology and Archaeology: Evidence from the East Coast of India

K. Thimma Reddy

The prehistoric sites on the east coast of India range from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Neolithic. A few areas of the coast have yielded important archaeological and

geomorphological data. After reviewing earlier studies in this area this paper attempts to highlight the need for micro-level studies and for the development of a culture-ecological approach.

K. Thimma Reddy, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 43-55 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A03

The South Asian Lower Palaeolithic

Sheila Mishra

The Indian Lower Palaeolithic has been known for over a century and the Indian subcontinent is one of the richest areas for Lower Palaeolithic finds in the world. Over the last few decades the spectacular fossil hominid finds from South and East Africa and the increasing sophistication of studies from Europe have overshadowed the rich Indian Lower Palaeolithic record. Accounts of the early phases of human evolution virtually ignore or dismiss the Indian evidence. There have been only a few reviews (Jayaswal 1978; Jacobson 1979; Misra 1987; Misra 1989a; Sali 1990a) of the Lower Palaeolithic in South Asia since Sankalia's book (Sankalia 1974) although significance new work has been done since. For this reason an account of the current status of work on the Lower Palaeolithic in South Asia is a necessity. In this paper I will first review the history of work on the Lower Palaeolithic in South Asia in the context of changing theoretical orientations and research methodologies. A region-wise discussion of recent work follows. Later, the distribution, variation, chronology, and site context of the South Asian Lower Palaeolithic sites will be discussed.

Sheila Mishra, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 57-71 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A04

Prehistoric Occupation Sites in the Dang-Deokhuri Valleys of Western Nepal

Gudrun Corvinus

Prehistoric discoveries made in the last decade during the course of geo-archaeological project in the Dang-Deokhuri Valleys of Western Nepal testify to the occupation of these valleys within the Himalayan foothills since Early Palaeolithic times. The survey included intensive stratigraphical studies of the Dun valley alluvium to establish a chronological background for the cultural material embedded in the alluvium and compromising Early Palaeolithic handaxes, a Middle Palaeolithic industry, abundant late Pleistocene flake/cobble tool industries, microlithic industries as well as remains of the Neolithic period.

Gudrun Corvinus, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 73-89 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A05

Mesolithic Settlements in the Ganga Plain

J.N. Pal

This paper reviews archaeological data on different aspects of the Mesolithic settlements in Ganga Plain. Population pressure and environmental change in the Vindhyas prompted the Mesolithic hunters and gatherers of that region to colonise the Ganga Plain during the Early Holocene period. More than 200 Mesolithic sites in the western part of the middle Ganga Plain have been located on the banks of horseshoe lakes, as well as along rivulets and nalas originating from these lakes. The sites excavated so far have provided, for the first time, rich evidence of fauna and flora associated with occupational deposits.

J.N. Pal, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 91-101 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A06

The Indus Civilization

Gregory L. Possehl

This paper presents the current status of research on the Indus civilization, and our understanding of the civilization in an historical perspective. The earliest village farming settlements appeared in the foothill zones of Baluchistan, especially in the Bolan and Quetta valleys. These farming communities moved into the plains of the Indus valley in the 7th millennium B.C. Urbanism and related aspects urban society are discussed in the light of continuing research into the origins and decline of the Indus Civilization.

Gregory L. Possehl, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 103-113 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A07

Harappan Trade in Its 'World' Context

Shereen Ratnagar

Harappan trade has been a popular subject for the last two decades. 'Multi-national' excavations and explorations in Iraq, Iran and the countries of the Gulf have resulted in a voluminous literature on the cultural connections between various regions from the Euphrates to the Indus. An exhaustive discussion is not possible here, and I can refer the reader to an earlier monograph (Ratnagar 1981) and indicate the more important themes and emphases, or revisions of views that have emerged since then.

Shereen Ratnagar, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 115-127 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A08

Harappan Culture and Gujarat

V.H. Sonawane and P. Ajithprasad

The beginning of the Chalcolithic culture in coastal Saurashtra, north Gujarat and Kachchh can be traced back to the last quarter of the fourth millennium B.C. There is also evidence for the expansion of the Pre-Harappan cultures of Sindh into north Gujarat during the same period. Besides this there are also a few non-Harappan ceramic traditions associated from the early stage onwards with the mature Harappan Phase in Gujarat. Distinctive features of the early Chalcolithic and the non-Harappan traditions are reviewed with a view to understanding the early stages of the integration and consolidation of the Harappan culture in Gujarat.

V.H. Sonawane and P. Ajithprasad, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 129-139 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A09

Harappan Technology: Theoretical and Methodological Issues

Kuldeep K. Bhan, Massimo Vidale and Jonathan Mark Kenoyer

This paper will discuss some of the theoretical and methodological issues that are being addressed in the current research on craft production and technology in the Harappan Phase of the Indus Valley Tradition (c. 2600-1900 BC) (Shaffer 1991; Kenoyer 1991a). In presenting these issues we will highlight some of the recent new discovering about Harappan technologies that serve to distinguish this society in the context of other early state level societies. Due to limited space it will not be possible to go into great detail about the specific crafts, but the selected bibliography at the end of the article will provide the reader with other sources of information.

Kuldeep K. Bhan*, et al., Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 141-157 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A10

Early Farming Communities of Central India

M.K. Dhavalikar

This paper presents an overview of the various facets of the Chalcolithic cultures of Central India as represented by the major excavated sites of Kayatha, Ahar and Navda Toli.

M.K. Dhavalikar, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 159-168 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A11

The Deccan Chalcolithic: a Recent Perspective

Vasant Shinde

In this review article, the author has discussed some fundamental issues related to the origin of the Deccan Chalcolithic and the identification of different culture. The author postulates

that the Harappans of Gujarat had a major role to play in the origin of the Chalcolithic culture. The enormous data and new discoveries made in the last decade or so do not justify the creation of a number of cultures within the Chalcolithic period. The slight variations in the painted ceramics observed over a period of time do not indicate culture change but rather could be regarded as different phases within the Chalcolithic period.

Vasant Shinde, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 169-178 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A12

Holocene Faunal Studies in India

P.K. Thomas and P.P. Joglekar

This paper summarizes the data available on animal remains collected from various archaeological sites in the Subcontinent. Faunal studies in the Holocene context have been critically examined to construct a picture of man-animal interactions. The change and the continuity of animal associations with cultures, from the Upper Palaeolithic to the beginning of the early Historic period, is also discussed.

P.K. Thomas and P.P. Joglekar, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 179-203 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A13

Dental Anthropology in India: a Review

S.R. Walimbe and S.S. Kulkarni

During the last few years dental evidence of prehistoric and present populations is being increasingly used to derive information on the biological affinities, health status and nature of adaptive strategies of a population in response to its food processing technologies. This paper summarizes the status of dental anthropological research in India, especially in the sub-disciplines of morphology, morphometry and pathology.

S.R. Walimbe and S.S. Kulkarni, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 205-216 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A14

Archaeology of Indian Maritime Traditions: the Early Historic Phase

Sunil Gupta

This paper presents a review of the status of research on coastal maritime archaeology and trade centres and endeavours to highlight issues in these areas which need to be urgently addressed by investigators in the field.

Sunil Gupta, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 217-225 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A15

The Dimensional Long Transformation: a New "Near Multivariate" Method for Artefact Analysis

P.P. Joglekar

This paper discusses an alternative method for artefact analysis which eliminates some of the problems inherent in real "multivariate" methods. It is not a multivariate method in the true sense, but essentially serves a similar function. Two case studies have been considered to illustrate its usefulness in archaeological contexts: the archaeozoological material from various Deccan Chalcolithic sites, and computer simulated blade assemblages. Computer simulations and their application to archaeozoological material have shown the value of this alternative for recognising clusters in original data. The method also has potential both as an exploratory as well as an analytical tool.

P.P. Joglekar, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 227-234 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A16

Taphonomic Studies of Quaternary Mammalian Fossils and Modern Carcasses from Central, Southern and Western India

G.L. Badam

This is a study of the taphonomy of faunal material from three different contexts – geological, archaeological and modern – and from different geographical locations. The geological and archaeological data have been interpreted in the light of experimental studies on modern analogues. This study is the first attempt of its kind in the Indian situation.

G.L. Badam, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 235-245 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A17

Identification of Sacrificial and massacre Victims in Archaeological Sites: the Skeletal Evidence

Kenneth A.R. Kennedy

Recent developments in the science of taphonomy and forensic anthropology may be helpful to archaeologists seeking to determine evidence of trauma and violent death in the archaeological contexts. Post-mortem erosional changes in mortuary sites or single burial deposits are often misinterpreted as marker of sacrificial or massacre activity, but new standards of observation and recording of data at the find site and in the laboratory allow for accurate determination of traumas and, in certain instances, the manner of death. Examples of the protocol of taphonomic and forensic anthropological examinations are taken form the archaeological record of South Asia, particular attention being given to the prehistoric skeletal specimens from Harappan sites.

Kenneth A.R. Kennedy, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 247-251 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A18

Relations Between Central Asia and the Indian World – from the Palaeolithic Period to the Islamic Conquest: New Interpretations in the Light of a Comprehensive Study of Ceramics

Bertille Lyonnet

This paper is the second of a two-part study of the cultural contacts among ancient sites in Central Asia and the Northwest Frontier region of Baluchistan and the Indian subcontinent based on a recent surface survey and ceramic chronology. It attempts to clarify these contacts in a chronological order from the Aryan Migrations to the Islamic Conquest.

Bertille Lyonnet, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 253-265 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A19

Excavations at the Neolithic Site of Paradesipalem

Vijay Prakash, P. Alok Rath, K. Chandramouli and P. Ramadevi

This paper discusses the results of the archaeological investigations at the site of Paradesipalem in the Visakhapatnam region. New insights have been obtained into the various activities of the Neolithic folk. Paradesipalem has yielded potsherds, stone chisels, post-holes, hard clay floor material and stone tablets. In addition, exploration finds are also discussed.

Vijay Prakash, *et al.*, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 267-274 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A20

The Wheel Throwing Technique: Definition and Identification on the Basis of Ceramic Surface Features

Valentine Roux

It is generally agreed that wheel throwing was commonly practised by the second half of the 3rd millennium in Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley and Central Asia (Blackman et al. 1993; Childe 1954; Dales and Kenoyer 1986; Jarrige and Hassan 1989; Johnston 1977; Reith 1960; Sajko 1982; Wright 1989). This technique is generally associated with the process of urbanisation, mass production and craft specialisation, taking into account the specific skills required (Roux and Corbetta 1989).

Valentine Roux, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 275-284 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A21

Palaeolithic Finds Around Burla, District Sambalpur, Orissa

H.C. Sharma

Although Burla in the Sambalpur District of Orissa was one of the four major areas where V. Ball discovered stone tools, it was not thoroughly surveyed by later workers. This note highlights the archaeological potential of the area which exhibits the presence of almost all cultures of the Stone Age. In this note however, only the evidence of the Palaeolithic period is presented.

H.C. Sharma, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 285-290 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A22

A Late Mid-Holocene Occupation Site at Malanguinim Cave, Goa

Luther D. Goudeller, A.A. Kshirsagar, Ravi Korisettar and V.R. Mitragotri

A summary review of field observations and the first dated evidence of human occupation from a Mesolithic cave site in Goa.

Luther D. Goudeller, *et al.*, *Man and Environment* XIX(1-2): 291-293 [1994]
ME-1994-1-2A23