

- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Mesolithic Age is said to be the transitional phase between the Palaeolithic Age and the Neolithic Age. The Mesolithic economy, like the Palaeolithic, was based on hunting, gathering and fishing. But at the later stage, they domesticated animals. Adamgarh in M.P and Bagor in Rajasthan provide the earliest evidence for the domestication of animals.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Pottery was though found in less number of sites and is absent in most Mesolithic sites, but evidence of the same occurred at Langhnaj in Gujarat and in the Kaimur region of Mirzapur (U.P).

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the Neolithic sites in the Indian subcontinent:

1. The evidence of burying the domestic dog with their masters was found from Gufkral.
2. One of the earliest pieces of evidence of agriculture in the Indian subcontinent was found at Mehrgarh.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the North-West region of the Indian Subcontinent, the Kashmiri Neolithic culture was distinguished by its dwelling pits, ceramics, stone and bone tools and its variety. Burzahom is an important site of that region which is situated 16km away from Srinagar. People of Burzahom used to bury their domestic dogs with their masters in their graves. This was uncommon with the neolithic sites in any other part of India.

Statement 2 is correct: The Neolithic people of Mehrgarh were more advanced. This site is located in the Bolan valley. Periods I and II at Mehrgarh are considered neolithic. It is the only neolithic settlement in the Indian Subcontinent which is dated to 7000 B.C. They provide the earliest and most comprehensive evidence of subsistence activities in the region, like animal domestication and agriculture. They produced wheat, cotton, ber, barley etc.