	Tilwara	Bagor	Langhnaj	Bhimbetka	Adamgarh	Sarai Nahar	Birbhanpur	Sangankallu	Teri
						Rai			
Region and period	Barmer district	River kothari, Bhilwara town	Mehsana district (GJ) 2040+110 BC	Raisen District	895 + 110 BC or 5500 + 130 BC	Allahabad- Pratapgarh 10,345+110 (Agrawal+DK)	Damodar R., Durgapur rail (WB)	Bellary district 3500 BC	11 site group along fossilized sand dune in Tinnevelly Dist
Excavator	Mishra	Mishra (1967)	Sankalia + Subbarao	Wakankar and Mishra		G.R. Sharma	B.B. Lal (1957)	Subbarao (49) + Sankalia (56)	Foote + Aiyappan and Zeuner
Phases	2: Meso + iron	3: meso + chalco + iron	3 (Sankalia):	8 layer					
Tools	Common	Tiniest microliths (1.5- 2 cm) Flakes types absent	Rhino shoulder blade, Hammer stone, microliths, soft haematite piece with smooth rubbed surface	Large size microliths (3-4 cm), long slender lunates, fluted cores, parallel sided blades	Common	Geometric + flake tools	Archaic- due to dominance of big flake and blade tools Absence of Triangle& Traepeze	Both utilized and retouched flakes + absence of blades	Most primitive feature in typological sense Material- Chalcedony + quartz + fossil wood
Burials		5- extended + west, flexed + east	14 : flexed with internement + Cannibalism	Extremely fragmented		13- extended + west Rib	No evidence		
Habitation	Fire hearth, charred bones, circular stone arrangement		Utter secreacy in metallurgy + Proximity to Harappans + Unfair trade	Ecological adoption: wall by piling stone at mouth	Pottery fragments + rich animal remains	Living floor+ 4 posthole (5*4)- communal cooking			
Fauna		80% fauna- includes aqua			14 animal species	Domestication of goat,cattle			
Unique		Mahasati mound- repeated reoccupation		Shift in raw material- Chalcedony		Pre-pottery			Proximity to Bandarawela industry of Sri Lanka due to bifacially prressure flaked points

NEOLITHIC PERIOD

	Kili Ghul Mohamm ad	Mehrgad	Burzahom	Gufkral	Chirand	Koldiha wa	Daojali Hading	Garo Hills	Brahmap utra valley	Santhal Pargana	Deccan Neolithic
Region & Period	Small mound near Quetta	Bolan pass (<u>5100 BC</u>)	Jhelum, Srinagar (<u>2375-1550</u> <u>BC</u>)	S.E. to Srinagar	Mound frm Saran (Chappra 2000 BC	Mahagara- DamDama cluster of Allahabad 5440 BC	North Cachar hills	Kept in Pitt-River Museum at oxford			Radiocarbon dating- 2400 to 900 BC KR sites- Brahmagiri, Sangankallu, hallur
Excavat or	Fairservis (1950)	Jarriange and Lechecallier (1977)	DeTerra and Patterson + Khazanchi	Sharma (1981)			T.C. Sharma	Dani and Sharma		Bodding of Norwe gian museum	Tekkalkota (KR)- 19 small circular huts with dia 3m&5m with wooden posts erected in some cases
Phases	3: non farming neo to stable neo	All 7 phases		3: (see unique)							1. Burial - under floors, interned with urns 2. Art - Granite boulders show art by pecking and
Tools	Absence		1. Celts + Bone tools 2. Absence of microlith 3. Harvster knife- china		1. Bone tools- picks, scrapers, eyed needle, pierced baton		Ground & polished celts, grinding stones	Sharma: celts, chisel, axes		Bodding- 200 axes,adze,r ubbers, hammer stone from Dumka	brusing + red ochre painting 3. Grey ware ceramic lid found- Bull, cobra and 2 antelopes 4. Pottery- dull gray and handmade + exotic to culture + decoration missing + Golden toe ring
Burials			Extended + red ochre + Trepanning: surgery + Dog with owner							Artifact above shows S.E.Asia connection	Utnur- by Allchin(1961): hoof impression from cattle pen ash mound- thus term Neolithic Ash Mound sites
Habitati on			16 dwelling pits (Oval top, square btm) + stairs + fire		Circular with 2 m dia + bamboo and mud	Cattle pen with post holes & hoof impression on floor					El Churu- in prakasam (AP) by Telegu Uni- early Neolithic with circular hut structure and burials

			evidence on floor		plastered wall						
Pottery	Absence	Red slipped, Basker marked.	Handmade, Coiling technique, coarsely finished, ill fired, 26 inch jar with woven matt		Well made on turn table, Red, Grey, Black, BRW	Rice	Extremefr agmented- all sherds have cord impression				Nagarjunkonda- by Soundara Rajan (1958) Piklihal by Rami Reddy
Agri			Absence		Wheat, rice, massor, moong	Rice					
Cultural Material		Beads of Lapis Lazuli, Grooved elephant tusk			Serpent figurine terracott a					1. Oriup - by Sahay in Bhagalpur	
Unique	Absence of Axes and Pottery- Seasonal camp	1.oldest Neolithic site in subcontinent 2. Copper bead and turquoise beads 2000 yrs earlier than Harappa 3. Signifies cultural evolution toward urbanisation	Pastoral base	1.Aceramic Neo: ground pits with animal bone + Tools (scraper, axe, drill, quern) 2. Early Neo: hadmade pottery with mat impression 3. Late Neo: terracotta spindle whorls	1. overhel ming Bone and Antler tools in addition to microlith 2. Domestic ation of Wheat, Rice, masoor, moong	1. Domestica ted rice in pure Neolithic group- not anywhere else 2. Pot shred with evidence of rice husk	1. local softstone (jadeite) cut using slivers of bamboothus semystifie s mystery of celts with sharp angular shoulders. 2. Yunnan origindue to absence of microlith, artificially constructe habitation	1. M.S. Goswami - salbalgiri, Rongigiri of Garo hills 2. Dani- 24 sites in Nagaland like Lazami, Shiromi 3. Dani and Sharma- Mishmi, Abor, Ningru	1. Darrang district- in central Brahmaputr a valley shows collection similar to North China 2. Shillong Plateau-Kamrup extracted by Goswami& Bhagawatisite Sarutaru show ill fired blotchy grey pottery	Dist 2. Sonepur- Gaya Dist showing hut evidence indicating wattle and daub 3. Barudih- by Sen: oryza Sattva (carbonized rice grain) evidence 4. Golabai Sasan- by ASI in Puri	