

NEOLITHIC AGE



Mehargarh (7000 BC)

- Produced cotton and wheat and lived in mud-brick houses.

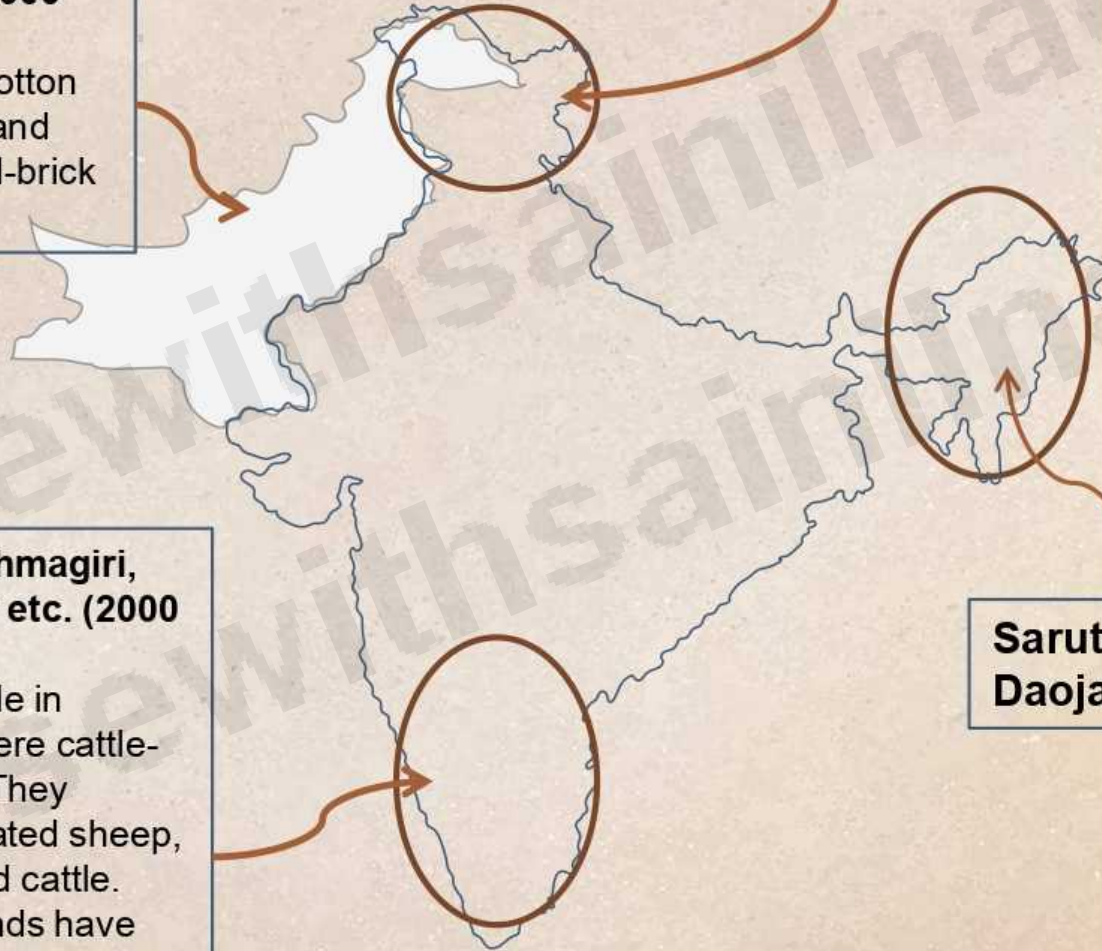
Pikilihal, Brahmagiri, Maski, Hallur etc. (2000 - 1000 BC)

- The people in Piklihal were cattle-herders. They domesticated sheep, goats, and cattle. Ash mounds have been found.

Burzahom (2700 BC) & Gufkaral (2000 BC)

- The people lived on a lake side in pits. Domestic dogs were buried along with their masters in their graves.
- Used tools and weapons made of polished stone as well as bone.

Sarutaru, Markadola, Daojalihanding



- It **began in 9000 B.C.**
- **Mehrgarh from the Indian subcontinent** is the **first neolithic settlement** attributed to **7000 B.C.** Settlements in south India not older than **2500 B.C.**
- **Tools used: Made of polished stones.** Based on types of tools, three areas of Neolithic settlements are:
 - **North-western: Rectangular axes** with curved cutting edge.
 - The **Kashmiri neolithic culture** was distinguished by **dwelling pits.**
 - **Sites: Burzahom and Gufkral** are important sites with people practicing agriculture and domestication of animals.
 - **Pottery:** Coarse grey, domesticated animals and buried them with their masters



- **North-eastern:** Polished stone axes with rectangular butt and has occasional shouldered hoes. **Bone tools** discovered from Chirand in Bihar.
 - Cultivation of **rice in Allahabad.**
 - **Tools** also found from **Garo hills in Meghalaya.**
- **Southern:** Axes with oval sides and pointed butt. People of this area kept a large number of cattle , sheep and goats.



- **Farming Communities:** They were the **earliest** farming communities and **lived in circular and rectangular houses** made of mud and reed. However their **settlements were around hilly areas** and **could not produce any surplus**.
- **Crops:** They produced **ragi and horse gram, wheat, and cotton**.
- **Pottery:** They used pots for the first time for **storing food grains, cooking, eating and drinking**. They were both **handmade and wheel made**(In later stages).
- **Period between 9000 Bc and 3000 BC** saw a **remarkable progress of technology** in western Asia but this process started a little late in india.