

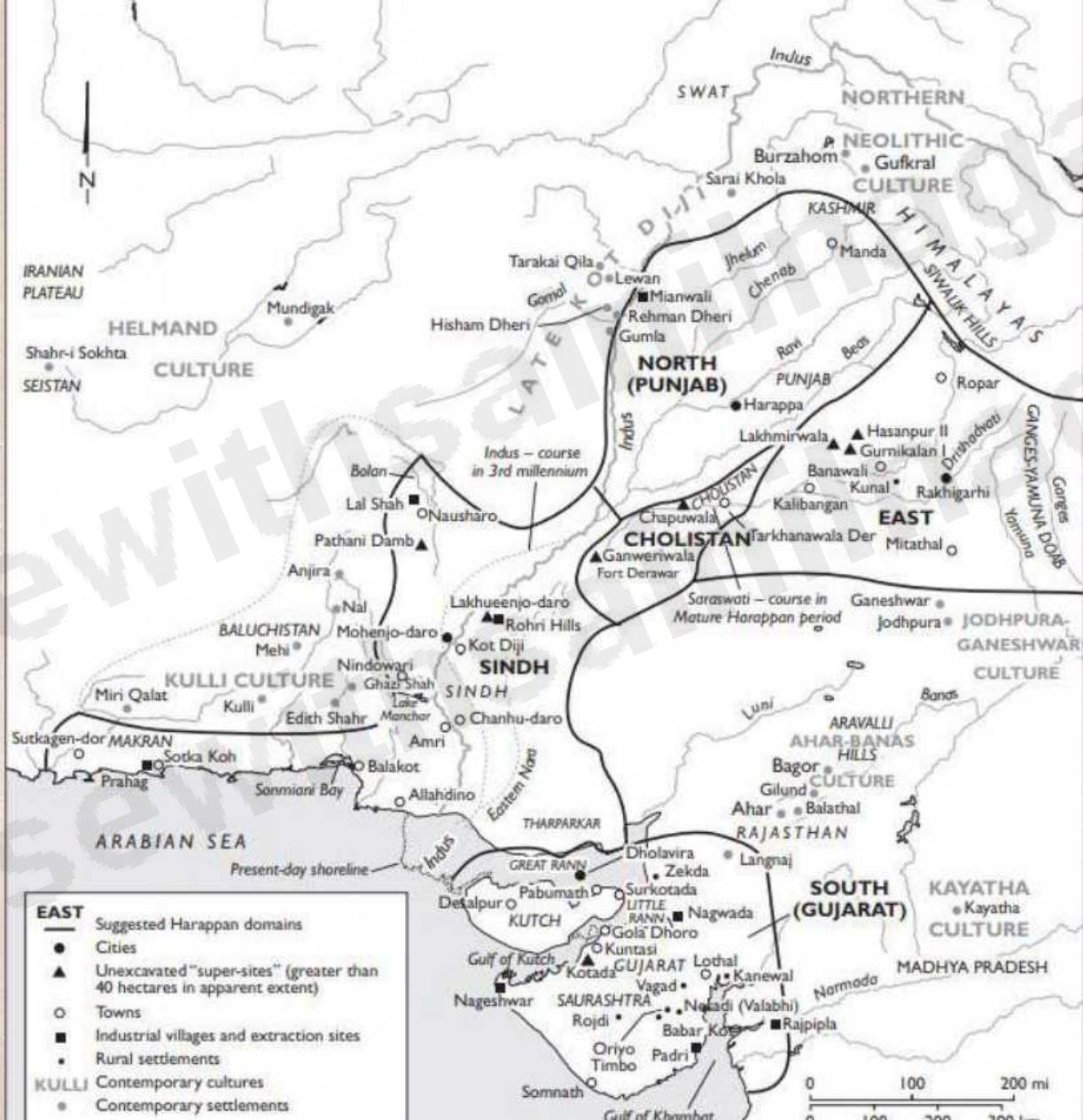
# CHAPTER 6: CHALCOLITHIC FARMING CULTURE

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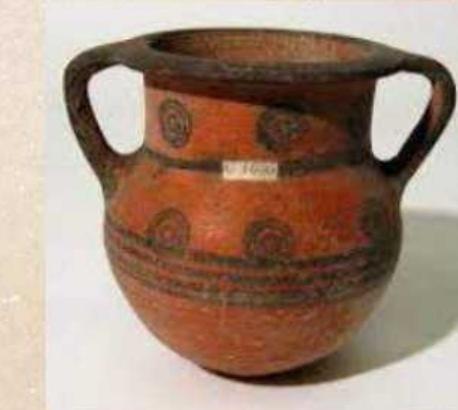
- **Kayatha Culture (2450-2000 BC):** In MP
- **Ahar/Banas Culture (2200- 1500 BC):** Ahar, Gilund and Ganeshwar (all in Rajasthan) were important sites of Ahar culture.
- **Malwa culture (1700-1400 BC):** Important sites are Maheshwar, Navdatoli, Eran etc.
- **Jorwe culture (1400-700 BCE):** In regions, such as Prakash in the Tapi valley, Daimabad in the Pravara, Godavari valley and Inamgaon in the Bhima valley large centres of this culture were found.
- **Savalda Culture (2000-1800 BC):** This culture flourished in Dhule district of Maharashtra
- **Rangpur culture and Prabhas culture (1800-1400 BC):** Gujrat - Prabas was the ancient name of present Somnath (one of 12 Jyotirlinga Site).


**EAST**

- Suggested Harappan domains
- Cities
- Unexcavated "super-sites" (greater than 40 hectares in apparent extent)
- Towns
- Industrial villages and extraction sites
- Rural settlements
- Contemporary cultures
- Contemporary settlements

- **Metal** : The metal to be **used first was copper**, and several cultures were based on the use of **stone and copper implements**.
- **Chalcolithic cultures** have been **discovered almost all over the country**.
- **The earliest settlements** belonging to this phase are found in **south-eastern Rajasthan**, the **western part of Madhya Pradesh**, western **Maharashtra** and also in **eastern India**.
  - Ahar, Gilund, Malwa, Kayatha and Eran, Jorwe, Nevasa, Daimabad, Chandoli, Songaon and Inamgaon have been excavated.

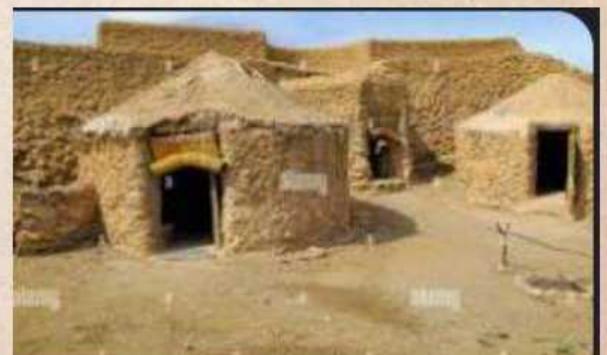
- **Tools:** People used **small tools and weapons** made of **stone** in which the stone blade occupied an important position.
- **Pottery:** The people **used different types of pottery**, one of which is called **black-and-red**. They were the **first to use painted pottery**.
- **Livelihood:** Domesticated animals and **cultivated food grains** such as wheat, rice, bajra, lentil (manur), black gram etc.
- **Cotton was produced in the black cotton soil of the Deccan**, and ragi, bajra and several millets were cultivated in the lower Deccan.



- **People** belonging to the stone-copper phase in the **eastern regions lived on fish.**
- **Economy:** The chalcolithic economy therefore was a **village economy.**

### **Settlement Pattern:**

- **Houses:** The chalcolithic people were generally **not acquainted with burnt bricks** and houses were **made of mud bricks.** A house with five rooms, four rectangular and one circular has been found.
- **Jorwe Culture:** Settlements became stable and widespread in this phase, which is **called the Jorwe culture.**



## Religion:

- **Burial Practices:** People buried their dead in urns under the **floor of their house** in the **north-to-south position** in Maharashtra and **in south India in the east-west position**.
- **Pots and some copper objects** were deposited in **the graves** obviously for the **use of the dead** in the next world.
- Terracotta figures of women suggest that the **chalcolithic people venerated the mother goddess**.
- The **bull** served as a **religious cult**.



## Art and Architecture:

- It seems that most of them know the **art of copper smelting**.
- The **chalcolithic communities** founded **the first villages in India** and cultivated far more cereals than is known in the case of the **neolithic communities**.
- The **settlements at Kayatha and Eran** in Madhya Pradesh and at Inamgaon in western Maharashtra were **fortified**.
- The people of the **Stone-Copper Age did not know the art of writing**; nor did they live in cities as the people of the Bronze Age did.