



PRE HISTORY

NEOLITHIC CULTURE

Dr. Salina Thapa
Dept. of History

PRE HISTORY

- PALEOLITHIC : OLD STONE AGE
- MESOLITHIC: MIDDLE STONE AGE
- NEOLITHIC: NEW STONE AGE

The word “Neolithic”
is comprised of two Latin words i.e.
neo (new) and lithic or lithos (Stone),
meaning **New Stone Age**

The beginning of the study of Stone Age
culture in India

started in 1842

first Ground and Polished Axe

discovered by

Meadows Taylor

at

Lingsugur

- H.D. Sankalia (1963) remarked:
Neolithic to be a sub-division of the Stone Age culture and this sub-division was purely conceived on a technological basis
- During this stage “people lacked the knowledge of copper metallurgy, but had begun to domesticate few animals, make pottery, and practise primitive agriculture with or without ground or polished stone implements”

- Childe (1936) tried to define Neolithic period on the subsistence pattern. He regarded the food production of Neolithic period as the greatest economic change in human history, thus called it “Neolithic Revolution”
- According to him (Childe, 1954), the beginning of food-production i.e. cultivation of plants and the breeding of animals, was clearly a more significant change and influenced all aspects of culture

The Neolithic period is characterized by :

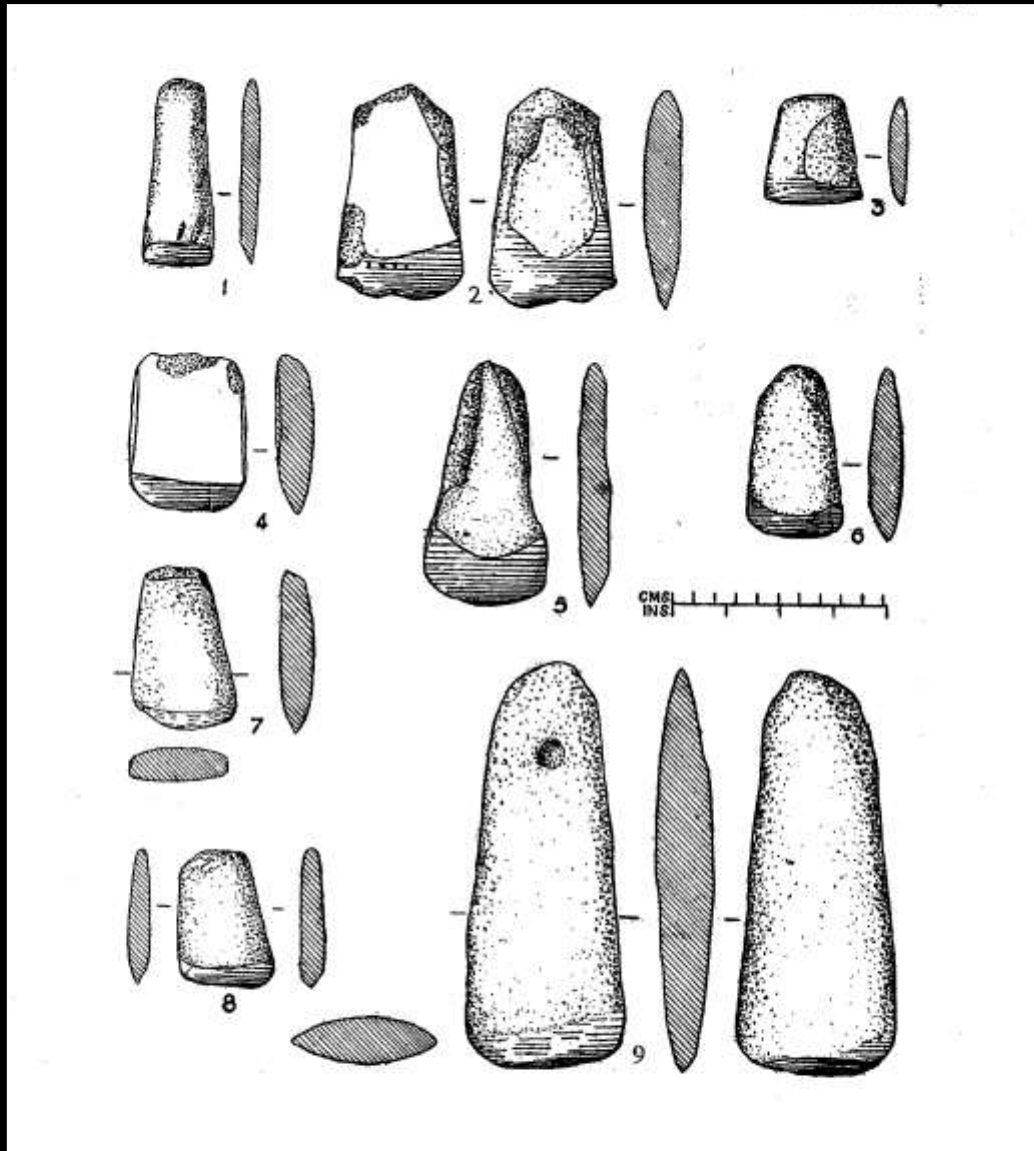
- technique of shaping stone tools
- grinding and polishing
- development of agriculture
- domestication of animals
- more-or-less permanent settlements and
- eventually the invention of pottery



NEW STONE AGE (*NEOLITHIC*) ARTEFACTS



NEW STONE AGE (NEOLITHIC) ARTEFACTS



HAFTED NEOLITHIC TOOLS



Some of the NEOLITHIC SITES in INDIA

- Kili Gul Muhammad
- Sarai Khola in the Potwar plateau
- Ghaligai and Loebnar in the Swat valley. B
- Burzahom: Kashmir
- Deojali Hading: North Cachar Hills
- Sebalgiri: Garo Hills
- Sarutaru: Kamrup district and Marakdola
- Chirand: Bihar
- Maski, Brahmagiri, Hallur, Pikhilal, Sanganakallu: Karnataka
- Kuchai: Orissa



Thank You

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