



PRE_HISTORICAL PERIOD : IMPORTANT STEP IN HUMAN LIFE

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ABSTRACT :

Human colonization in India covers a period of at least fifty million years and is divided into two broad periods, prehistoric and historical. The prehistoric period is divided into stone, bronze and iron ages. The Stone Age is further divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. As the name implies, the technology of this period was primarily based on stone. Economically, the Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods represent the wandering free, hunting-gathering lifestyle, while the Neolithic period represents a settled, food-producing life. The copper was then introduced as a new material and this period was designated as the Chalcolithic period. The discovery of agriculture, which took place around 8000 years ago, brought about dramatic changes in the economy, technology and demographics of human society. During the hunting period, human settlements were predominantly mountainous, rocky, and forested, with abundant resources for food for wild plants and animals. At the beginning of the farm, it appeared to be moving towards a basin with fertile soil and perennial availability of water. The mountains and forests that were once part of the attraction have now turned into areas of loneliness.



KEYWORDS : Human Life ,Historical Period ,Prehistoric And Historical

INTRODUCTION

TODAY'S GEOGRAPHICAL FACTOR:

India or Bharat is bordered by the Himalayas to the north and the oceans to the south. Part of Jambudwip, these texts call him Bharat Varsha or where the descendants of the Bharatis live. The name Hindu or India is given by the press. They call it Hafta-Hindu or Sapt-Indus. The land is submerged by the Indus. The ancient name of Bharatvarasa has its authenticity in ancient literature which refers to Bharat clan dominated by large areas of the country. The vast terrain of the Himalayas in the north presents this country as a very strong border. Other mountains like Hindukush and Vindhya-chal have played an equally decisive role in the history of the land. These characteristics are important factors in the study of civilization. These mountains have many passages that serve as a way of movement and invasion throughout various periods of history. The five continents of the Himalayas - Khyber, Bolan, Tochi, Gomal and Kurram - served as important ways for invasion and migration, affecting the history of the land. The Khyber and Bolan Pass are the major ones. IgGwedd is a reference to the Tochi-KurumKhandi used by the Aryan invaders. It is mentioned in the texts also on the Khyber path. The invaders would have entered Peshawar through the Kho Valley of the Kabul River. These five natural routes, known as the Five Boats, connect Iran and Central Asia with India. The movement penetrated smoothly and the invaders used it while shaping civilization by changing the whole court in history to conquer the land.

Between Kabul and Kandahar, a series of valleys and mountain passes provide many routes to the Punjab border. These areas remain a historic haven for war races. Once these people settled themselves in those strategic and difficult mountain belts, they found it easier to complete the Indian plains. Thus, these strategic factors led to peaceful life-long crises in Punjab and western India. The Huns, the Persians, the Greeks, the Sakas, the Turks, and the Afghans crushed the country on this route.

The plains of northern India were fertile lands that advanced the country. This was the cause of numerous attacks from outside. Climate change in northwestern India has changed the history of the region. As the dryland desert rises, the rainfall streams are not as strong as before. It extends from eastern Iran to Rajputana, which acts as a natural barrier to repel attacks from the Khyber Peninsula. The various races entered by the invaders settled here. They lost their identity in the course of time. Indian society is a mixture of different ethnicities like Aryans, Dravidians, Persians and Greeks. Turks, Mughals, Swans, Sakas, Kushans, etc., created a joint culture of India. Anthropologists consider India as a multi-ethnic land. The geographical features of the country attracted people from different times. In the Indus Valley and Gangetic plains, there was a climate that brought a lot of crop and finally prosperity. The race coming from outside made the country progress. They invaded the country and were affected by the climate and made them settle here. Centuries later, the invaders mixed with the local population and could not be identified.

There is a search for unity, peace and immortality among people of all races, religious groups and social groups. Indian mythology, religion and art make an overtone binding introduction to a larger universe in a person's life. The principles laid down in the Dravidian culture have been recreated from a volatile phase in history. Praying for the peace of the country includes not only men and animals, but all living creatures in this universe. In many eras, the country has experienced many movements and most of them have passed away. All these have contributed to the development of a composite culture. Due to geographical and other characteristics, the country has basic units, despite the diversity in Laden.

PERIOD OF HUNTING AND GATHERING:

The earth is nearly 4000 million years old, and the evolution of its armor reveals four stages. The fourth phase is called quaternary, divided into the Pleistocene (the most recent) and the Holocene (now), the former being from 100000 and 10000 years ago. Man is said to have appeared on the earth in the former Pleistocene, but now it seems to have occurred in Africa some 2.7 million years ago. The fossils of the early males are not found in India. However, according to a recent sculpture from Bori in Maharashtra, a human existence can be traced back to 1.5 million years ago. At present, it seems that India has settled later than Africa, though lithic technology in the subcontinent has evolved widely in the same man-made system in Africa.

The Paleolithic ('old stone age') is the oldest part of the stone age - largely hominins who used stone to make tools - and were used approximately 2,6 million years ago from the first known tool. Some 12000 years ago, parts of the stone tool culture continued until C. 10,000 years ago in some areas. As such, it neatly corresponds to the period of the Pleistocene geological age, in which glaciers and interglacial waves appear throughout the Earth. The meaning of the term extends beyond the characteristics of its stone industry, however, to the Palaeolithic more generally associated with the culture and lifestyle of hunter-gatherers creating research tools.

THE MESOLITHIC AGE:

The period of human development between the Mesolithic period or the Middle Stone Age, the end of the Paleolithic period and the beginning of the Neolithic period. It began at the end of the last glaciation 10,000 years ago and evolved during the Neolithic period; these changes include the gradual domestication of plants and animals, and those settled in communities in different places and places. Mesolithic culture dates back to around 3000 BC Survived in Europe, while the Neolithic communities developed in the Northeast between 9,000 and 6000. Mesolithic culture shows a variety of hunting, fishing and food gathering techniques. This diversity can be adapted to the changing environmental conditions associated with the

withdrawal of snow, the growth of forests in Europe and the growth of the desert in Africa and the disappearance of ice age. Fishing and fishing objects on the banks of rivers and lakes were the features of this period, where fish and mollusks were abundant. The specific stone components of the Mesolithic period are smaller and more delicate than the microliths, the late Paleolithic period. The use of pottery and bows developed, though their presence in Mesolithic culture can only indicate contact with the early Neolithic peoples. Among the earliest representatives of the Mesolithic culture in Europe, the Azealian culture, which was concentrated in the Pyrenees but spread throughout Switzerland, Belgium, and Scotland, was an ancient civilization. After the Azaleans came the Tardonosian civilization, which covered much of Europe; Most of these objects are found in mounds or sandy areas. Named for the site in Denmark is found in the Magelmosian Baltic region and N England. It originates in the middle of the Mesolithic period. There hefty axis, palaeolithic hand axis correction and bone tools were found. Ertebol culture, designated for a site in Denmark, has spread throughout most of the late Mesolithic. It is also known as the kitchen-mixed culture for large stocks of mollusk shell found around the settlement. Other Late Mesolithic cultures are Campagnian and Estonian, both of which may have neolithic contacts. The Mesolithic period in other parts is indicated by the Middle Eastern grandfathers, the Baderians in Egypt and Gerzine, and the capsians in N. Africa. Natufian culture provides evidence of evolution from Mesolithic to Neolithic life.

ARCHITECTURE BEGINNING:

1. Neolithic Age (The New Stone Age):The state was developed about 10,000 years ago. In this age, the stone of the instrument has been refined. The weapons and tools are sharp and sophisticated. These are scattered throughout North, South, East and West India. Until then this man was in control of the food supply. He planted and bred animals. The age was still called the wild age. Use cotton yarn, woven in thread. A large number of agile arrow heads, bone harpoons, blades and sickles are found in large numbers. The peoples of this age are settled settlers. Grain or store houses were also found to store wheat.
2. Chalcolithic Age (The Bronze Age):About 7 years ago, a man started using brass with stones. Now man had evolved greatly. At this stage, the population was predominantly urban, with priests, writers and clerks. Although the tools available indicate that stone and metal are more widely used, similarities in the shapes and types of stone and brass tools indicate the simultaneous use of brass and stone. The copper was the main content of the copper. Therefore, this time is called the Bronze Age. Experts were needed to make things with metals like smiths, miners and sulfur. During this time, the discovery of the wheel revolutionized the whole system. Traffic improved, which eventually led to complications in man's life. Commerce evolved. Production was high in all areas, meaning they could sell it in luxury. This gave rise to capitalism. With more resources, Preston was able to control power. The standard of the West and the rich and the rich has evolved.
3. Iron Age:The Iron Age in India began around 1000 B.C. The use of weapons with iron heads has been found in the north. Iron is more readily available than copper, but it remains a rare element in the beginning. It was not possible to clear the iron from his metal. More heat is needed for the process. It is believed that this product may have been protected by the tribals. Only then did metals become normal. It was checkered when it was readily available. Later on iron revolutionized the techniques of agriculture, industry and weapons. Its easy availability made great changes in the society.

CONCLUSION:

The prehistoric period dates from 200000 BC to around 3500-2500 BC, which was the first manifestation of human civilization on the earth's surface. Homo sapiens first appeared somewhere in the Indian subcontinent between 200000 BC And 40,000 B.C. And it spread to the Indian subcontinent. When these people were using stones for utilitarian purposes, they are known as the Stone Age, which is further divided into three sections - Palaeolithic Age or Old Stone Age (up to 8,000 B.C.), Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age (8,000 to 4,000 B.C.) and Neolithic. Era or new stone age (4,000 bc to 2,500 bc).

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