

Neolithic culture

Culture and civilization of the ancient and middle stone ages.

Introduction -

According to archeological interpretations, the New Stone Age descended on to earth, following the old and the middle stone age and carrying the message of a fully developed civilization. This period spanned the earth from 10,000 BC to 5,000 BC for about 5,000 years. Until the middle of the twentieth century, it represented only the new stone age, new space and smooth machinery; However, recent ~~sea~~ research has shown that the spread of this era took place in many other areas. The hunter-gatherer was known as a human producer. There have been unreasonable changes in people's lives and livelihoods. Many changes have been made due to the complete dependence on animal husbandry and animal husbandry, Population growth and population growth. To call this era a new stone age means that at this time stone weapons and machinery were being built with technological know-how they were smoothed with the right size. At this time, the man was building a beautiful house, making earthenware pots with wheels and weaving cloth. Man invented new machines to start all these new things. The construction and construction of new types of weapons, pottery, houses, etc.

distinguished the man of the new stone age from the man of the old and middle stone age.

In the new stone age, many new things were learned, developed, and committed to the well-being of primitive human beings, such as group life, group hunting, feasting together, and so on. The man built new factories for the construction of new houses, for the producing of food grains, for the storage of grain, for the cooking of fire, and for the burning of food. The development of the cottage industry was disrupted. With the help of factories and cottage industries, he built houses, wheels for pottery, equipment for farming, weapons, and carts for the transportation of goods. All of this has led people to self-help economies. These changes were a turning point in human history and guide to later civilizations.

India's new stone age culture

Archaeological excavations at ~~living sugar~~ ~~ling sugar~~ in 1842 A.D led to the discovery of india's new stone age civilization. Archaeological excavations have since been unearthed in many parts of india to discover the civilization of the new stone Age. Among the new stone age sites in india are Burjia Home and Maratand in Kashmir, Bramayirci Sangamkalla, Muski, Nagarjuna kond, Tikkal kot, Daojati in the east. Hading, chirna, Paradvip, Mayurbhanj in the south are the main ones.

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Underground houses and steps to get inside have been discovered at Buskharal and Burjatome. On the second floor there is a house built on the ground and a potter's wheel. By this time, people had learned to build houses and build pottery with the help of wheels. The ~~third~~

The third and highest level of the house was built in Chikitamati and Baliyarch and the walls were lime plastered. The construction of this level is a time of complete development of the new stone age. The culture of the new stone age is available in almost all regions of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam and Nagland. In 1961-65 A.D. Mr. B.K. Thapar has unearthed the remains of a new stone age by excavating at Kuchai in Odisha. The pots found in this area are made of clay and sand, with finger prints and red paint. We ourselves are also the first of Radhanganak, Dharamsala, we have discovered two new stone mines in Jaipur. It is now in the Museum at Khalikot university.

The development of cultural life in the new stone age.

The following is a detailed account of the cultural development of progress of the ancient stone Age from the New stone Age to the New stone age.

Machinery construction

Using stone, man began to build machinery and ~~we~~ weapons from ancient time. In the early days, man made weapons according to his needs. Subsequent improvements were made in the manufacture of weapons.

The stone of the ancient stone was broken by the breaking of hard stones, and the hand of the man was sharpened with a hammer and sharp knife. In the middle Ages, these weapons improved the construction of human weapons, as well as human bones and ivory. At this time human activities were limited to hunting and gathering fruit.

(A) Food production

Earth's temperature rose about 15,000 Bc. As a result, the perimeter of the forest also increased. Nearly 3,000 years later, at the beginning of the Holocast, the climate in (west Asia) in Lebanon and Syria was changed to cold and humid, and the boundaries of the forest were increased, making it especially suitable for human habitation. Due to the increase in rainfall, the forest along the east coast of the Mediterranean was spread out.

The high mountains and low-lying hills in Turkey, Syria, Israel, Iraq and Iran received heavy rainfall in the winter. In the cold climate, wheat and two species of wheat, the immers, were produced in large quantities. Wild goats and sheep, along with other animals, lived in the mountainous area. In the summer these goats and sheep would go up the hill in search of grass, but they would follow the people of the stone age. Due to the rainfall caused by the lakes in various parts of the mountains they were again fishing in the reservoirs and the Mediterranean and collecting wild wheat. Humans of this nature, living in rock or caves, became permanent residents over time. Along with other weapons, they made and used new tents or pickles, small tools, saws and tongs.

The discovered pulses are national show that they were harvesting silica for the silicon dioxide that fell on the stalks of the grain. They also collected and stored some of the stems and other parts of the trees and later used them as food, which proves their permanent residency. This is the only possibility that results from the formation of stone-crushing containers, which are used to crush the grain found in the area, the crushing stones for grinding the wheat, and the crushing of the crumbs in the pots. Circa B.C. by the time it was 10,000 the worst was yet to come. Animals and humans also moved to Lebanon and Syria due to deforestation and low rainfall; As result, many settlements were abandoned.

Circa B.C. 10,000 years later, human transformed from hunter-gatherers to pastoralists migrated to the Euphrates area, with improved environment, rainfall, and pastures with newly reared animals. In Syria too, the oil movement at Euphrates was carried out by the people around the year B.C. by 12,500 the first village of the new stone age had been established. But they also relied heavily on the collection of forest products for food. So it was not mandatory to produce food for permanent residence.

The population of the village increased as many people lived together permanently; However, food supplies in the area began to run out. Due to the lack of food, the population and the balance of food available were particularly affected. As it turned out, humans were forced to produce and process food in such a state. He then oversaw the domestication of livestock and planted seedlings and seeds in a well-organized manner.

Many of the early stone age of the early stages were later built in areas with water, improved climate, fertile farmland, and grazing land. The villages in the area where the above fields were located were particularly profitable both Baidha and Jericho were located near the village water source. Archaeological excavations and fossils show 67% of the animals killed in the Baidha were goats. Circa 10,000 B.C. the undeveloped canal at Baidha shows that nutritious grains such as beans and pulses were grown there. Archaeological excavations have revealed that the lower level of Jericho dates back to between B.C. 10,350 to 9,350, the

The pottery was inhabited by people from the
 the Holocene new stone age (A) (PPNA) phase.
 Seeds are imported from the Jordan valley
 they had the ability to produce more. As a
 result, food grains remain. Apparently they were
 not raising animals. Also in Abu Hurira, Syria,
 about a new stone village was built around
 B.C 4,000 years ago, they mainly grew pulses
 and pulses and raised livestock. According to some
 experts, deforestation began due to agriculture
 and animal husbandry. people were clearing the
 forest to create farmland and pasture. he
 also cut down firewood and trees. evidence
 of long-term clearing of forests has been
 found in areas where geological strata of
 various settlements of the new stone age
 have been reduced in the relative location.

Among other parts of west Asia, the Gange-
 Daro and Anatolia (modern-day Turkey) on
 the Zagros mountains are notable.
 The new stone age dates back to around
 B.C 10,600 years ago Gange-Daro settled
 in Alikosh, western Iran, and established
 a village. the people of these villages.

were the first hunt, hunt and fish. Archaeological excavation in the ancient Kerdisha region of Karim, Shanidan and Tape have revealed that the last-stage hunters-collectors were cultivating a variety of wild pulses. The small village at the foot of the Kerdisha mountains is located in the small village of Jarano. A new stone age village was built 8750 B.C. the village was excavations archaeologists found being cultivated.

The remains of the discovered bones show that the people of the said villages were raising goats, sheep and pigs.

However, the villages of Syria and Mesopotamia built between B.C. 8250 to 7,000 years ago, were better off than the villages of other regions the reason for the development of this village, such as Halaf, Hasubna, and Samarra, is that there is a beginning of a new type of pottery system and the construction of houses according to the art of architecture.

mesopotamia the village of Sumera in
B.C 7,500, irrigation, breeding of cows,
goats, sheep, etc.

Food Production in some other parts of the world

In addition to the above regions, the new Stone Culture has developed in many other parts of the world, such as Anatolia, Europe, the Balkans, the United States and China.

Anatolia

In the early stages of the Anatolian Holocene, rainfall in the Anatolian region continued to increase. As a result, forests in the western and central parts of the region were flooded. In such a situation, the settlement began in the area long after the Levant. However, it remained stable for a long time. Here we can divide the new Stone Age into two periods. B.C. from 10,000 up to 8,000 B.C. From 8,000 B.C. up to 7,000 B.C. An ancient agricultural area in Cayonme 9,900 B.C. the settlement was established within 8,750 years. There were many ways to survive. People were especially dependent on bean and pulse crops and tree planting for fruit. They also kept goats, sheep, and so on. Katal Huyuk was one of the largest most important.

and one of the most developed villages in the
Anatolia region in the latter part of the new
Stone Age. circa B.C. the village was built
around 9000 B.C. By 7400 it had reached an
abandoned state. it was located in the Patumoni
area on the banks of a spring. As a result,
the area was suitable for tree planting,
cultivation and cultivation of pulses. cattle were
the main livestock of the people. in the western
part of Anatolia, the oldest known for their
methods and traditions, which were completely
deadly based on the above examples, it can
be said here that the use of animal
resources in full and in a profitable manner
has been the result of repeated efforts over
a long period of time in all the new stone
age cultures of west Asia. "people were
collectively raising livestock and growing
and cultivating large quantities of pulses."
he said.

Europe

It is proving that the Proletarian era, under the proletarian era, has been continuously changing the way the weather changes, the human way of collecting food, due to the long and middle-ice age and other reasons. Hunting and collecting techniques were not sustainable. It changed frequently. The method and timing of this change were not the same all over the world, as in the Pousin era, people in northern Europe lived by hunting deer; However, with the subsequent change in weather and tourism, the deer became more vulnerable to deer poaching. The newly formed lakes, springs and settlements in the Hungarian, Karmanian and French coastal and coastal, Baltic and Caspian seas - the stone-age hunter-gatherer - made living by fishing in order to survive, they supplemented the meat of poultry and other birds with food. According to archaeological data from the middle Ages, climate change in northeastern Europe (13,000 to 11,000 B.C.) caused some of the boats to move. Such as deer, aquatic birds, fish and rhinos. By hunting all these creatures man was meeting his food needs.

in this way, people from all over the region could collect food in a natural way. the earliest evidence of wheat and sand farming, cattle, pigs, etc in Europe dates back to . we get it from the cultural villages of 9000 times. Farmers in the Balkans cultivated wheat and sand west Asia and Anatolia Balkans, was constantly changing, changing, and warming the climate. Some researchers believe that cultural ties developed between Anatolia and the Balkans, which contributed to the development and dissemination of agriculture in the Balkans.

Mediterranean region

in the late middle Ages, people from the Balkans migrated as a group. they have the ability to adapt to new environments and climates, dating back to around 1700. He settled in Europe, which had a high temperature and very fertile lands by B.C. 7000 the climate in the area was favorable for wheat and sand cultivation. they also planted a variety of trees for fruit. Farmers in the area have always been changing the way they grow their crops. the practice here was that after.

They harvested the crops from the flocks he plowed the land and burned them with straws. As a result, here fertility and productivity increased. They then abandoned the land and prepared another land for cultivation. This method of farming is called slash or cut or pod farming. This farming method forced a farmer to stay in one place for longer. Food production began in the northwestern mediterranean shortly after beer and honey. Europe according to the evidence we have, B.C. eight millennia ago. That land was cleared and cultivated, and pulses were grown, rehabilitation of livestock, and the exchange of goods, are also common in some coastal communities in the mediterranean.

Meso - america

The farmers of the new stone age did not commit to any particular type of environment. However, they were accepting plants and animals available in variety of climates. It is believed that the cultivation of some varieties of pulses began with the collection. As a result, they depend on certain plants and animals the incarnations of west

Asia and Europe indicate that people continued to settle in the same place for years, even though they were not fully developed. Some communities did not abandon the nomadic religion, despite cultivating trees this was the case in the Meso-American region (between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico) where the weather was not conducive to cultivation re-hunters. to find hunters it was getting harder. the Tejuatan valley, located 125 miles Southeast of Mexico City, dates back to around B.C 11,000 people were affected by the drought, which was limited by the number of hunters, so there was no shortage of food in the winter, and people harvested fruit and seeds in the summer people traveled to different places to increase their knowledge of agriculture animal husbandry and so on. Meso-residents of the U.S region he started cultivating maize, beans, etc. by discovering new lands with B.C 7,000 natural features. Small groups also lived on the banks of the river from time to time in the Meso-American region around B.C About 5,000 people settled together and built villages, and began to cultivate maize, pumpkin and beans,

which become their main food the cultivation was mainly done in Peru, Argentina, Chile and other areas the above crops, which were grown on the mal areas and people have left nomadic live and settled permanently.

China

China the beginning of agricultural activity was determined by two cultures, namely yang-shao and lanka-shan the yang-shao culture of northern China dates back to around 6000 B.C. It developed around B.C. 6000 years ago. It began at the confluence of the fen and wei rivers in the middle of the Huang valley. It gradually spread to the central part of Shashi and the eastern Kansu region. A mixed economy developed on the region. It consisted of hunting, fishing, harvesting fruit, and cultivating millet and later wheat. People in the area goats, kept dogs and pigs. From time to time they also kept cows, fads, and sheep. They used mulberry trees to raise silkworms. The yang-shao culture began in China shortly after the lanka-shan culture. The culture spread to Hona, Shantung, Hupei, Kia and Taiwan. The people of this culture cultivated millet, wheat, rice and soybeans and raised chickens,

Sheep, goats, and cows it is true that the transition
 from human, hunter-gatherer to agricultural and
 animal husbandry is a ground breaking of far.
 There are two major issues associated with
 agriculture, cause and effect. Population growth
 and laziness policies, new ways of finding he
 encouraged ordinary people as well to take
 part in solving this great task, "one of the
 things you and other people can do is keep
 up the pressure... there are going to be
 some difficult decisions for government".
 It would be unfair to say that as soon
 as new agriculture began, there was a sudden
 movement in the life of the peasantry or fact
 by agriculture human life has gradually
 progressed towards progress. eventually he
 became a fully agriculture man and was able
 to improve the quality of life of people all
 over the world.

(B) development of agriculture

The transformation of agriculture was very important and had a profound effect on human society for a long time. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post. All we know is that wild flowers, which are in line with modern pulses, have been found in many places. In the forests of Southern Russia there was a kind of wild wheat. Samples of barley's pre-existing grains are available in north Africa.

Agriculture began about 12,000 years ago. At this point the temperature dropped and it felt very cold. The hunter-gatherer man changed his behavior according to the climate to scut animals and trees. As time went on, he expanded his knowledge of animal and tree biology. The human economy was dominated by agriculture and animal husbandry.

Therefore, a good understanding of the available forestry and animal communities was a preliminary survey of the beginning of agriculture.

Archaeological excavations show that people from all over the world have come up with new ways to get food grains. Archaeologists link the beginning of agriculture to a new stage of cultural evolution, circa B.C. By 8000, a large part of the world's population was engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. changes in agriculture have occurred many times in human civilization.

The period of change is usually. It is estimated to be between B.C. 12000 to 5,000

Various theories and representations about the beginning of agricultural work

There is a lot of speculation and speculation about how agriculture was first introduced in the world.

Drought theory

The earliest explanation for the beginning of farming on earth is called drought theory. It was published in 1908. According to this theory, agriculture began in the fertile lands of South-west Asia.

water holes are created in this desert area due to low rainfall. as the climate and clouds move north. the holes are green all around and people gather in the desert. the people planted a variety of trees and raised animals in these areas to alleviate food shortages. According to this theory, people all over the world did not start farming again, this theory is unsubstantiated, as the process of human food production is evolving.

Demographics

Some researchers have suggested that the onset of agriculture can be caused by stress or anxiety. my (1965) has created a replica, emphasizing the impact of tourism rather than population growth to start farming. He added that the answer to the changes made by the growing population was the beginning of agriculture. However, his views were based on representation. It has nothing to do with pervasiveness, scope of opportunity, and character. Traits, so it can't be accepted.

In addition to according to Mr. David Harries, (1969) the growing population and the lack of equity in food means are the reasons for the start of agriculture "it simply came to our notice then.

the impact of population growth cannot be under estimated; But it is also true that there is no need for a sudden increase in population growth to drive agriculture forward due to the increase in population in different parts of the world in the late twentieth century, there was a shortage of food storage facilities; However, the lack of this type of equipment can never lead to the cultivation of basic food. this proves that agriculture did not begin at the same time all over the world. So it is unreasonable to say that population growth is the reason for the start of agriculture.

Methodological theory

Mr. (1968-69) gave a systematic opinion based on the sequence. on this view, the transition from the role of hunter-gatherer to the role of farmer has evolved on a gradual manner.

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This is in line with the opinion given by M. R. Darwin (1968) about the beginning of farming. Instead of discriminating between hunter-gatherers and agriculture, he focuses on the uniterrupted pace. He described the changes as "systematic" and said that the development of agriculture was due to the continuous interaction between the environment, population growth and cultural diversity. He spoke in support of the US Alliance, but said that maintaining some independence was important for the region. Hunter-gatherer nomads have identified many trees and animals that can be nurtured during various trips, as well as areas where different trees can survive, the climate, and what season they are born and raised, containing fruits, etc. He also learned about the living climate and breeding time of animals. According to Barbara Bender (1975), population growth is not possible in isolation. The different ways of life and their nature, the level of technological know-how, the allocation and the form of exchange, also affects population growth.

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So population growth cannot be blamed entirely for the start of agriculture. A common conclusion is drawn from all these arguments that, or since B.C 12,000 years ago, human activities have become increasingly dependent on the work of permanent residents. The nature of climate change has taken place in different parts of the world. There are many reasons for this diversity. The above theories suggest that changes in the environment, population growth, abundance of natural co-operation, and many other things after the pleistocene era encouraged hunters-collectors, nurturing plants and animals. The transformation of the hunter-gatherer man into a farmer was a landmark and unforgettable event in human history. This turned hunting into a far or order taining activity. The first step was to start a tree-raising and animal husbandry. It is based on three basic principles. For example,

- a/ the availability of animals and plants outside the natural boundaries
- b/ changes in form or type.
- c/ increase in the number of animals and plants.

The development and nutrition of the above methods requires human involvement it should be noted that the above processes were not fully complied with in the post pleistocene era. nor did it change the biography of the hunter-gatherer man or the way that the permanent ~~man~~ inhabitants of the villages suddenly did.

Home-grown trees

Some of the saplings and seeds (20,000 B.C.) discovered from israel's nahel oren suggest that some of the selected plants were planted during human migration on very ancient times. the earth's crust during human migration there was a lot of change going on in the world. Bc this is the case on west Asia after 20,000 years. due to the change in size, many types of weeds were available. from these grasses had the ability to scatter seeds on a large area. this is frequent. it was happening. After ripening, the wild wheat and sand dunes are broken and the grain is scattered around, there was a natural shudder. the stem could be harvested with a stick. Bc of natural. At the risk.

These seeds fell to the ground, and when the
 m.c.k distinguishes between cultivated, wheat
 and wild wheat feeding wheat at home farming
 which was the main crop of the world, was
 both dependent and needed by man. From this
 time on, man learned the art of making the
 grain a shankariya. (Creating a new nation by
 combining the seeds of different races =
 hybrids). All the communities, accepted the
 Shankara wheat, which was developed by man,
 mixed with the seeds of different races. Apart
 from the weeds, some of the other trees, were,
 planted on the ground with honey on the
 ground. It was not easily broken. These seeds,
 of these tree, laste for many days; However,
 the forest could not be properly dispensed on
 the forest. circa Bc by 20,000, hunter-gatherers,
 were collecting edible plants these small
 trees were more suitable for cultivation.

C (Animal husbandry)

by the end of the stone age, human equipment and weapons had improved significantly and animals had become more important. was especially useful for the nomadic relocations of some of the nomadic peoples also changed. they are based on a single location temporarily, according to the menstrual cycle. on the basis of the availability of food he would go elsewhere for a while and return to the village by the time of the new stone age. Some hunter-gatherer communities were gaining knowledge about the surrounding environment. In addition, the learn about the germination and growth of a variety of plants, as well as their useful methods. they also learned about various animals, their lifestyles, and breeding methods. this knowledge helped them to raise livestock and plant trees. the hunter-gatherer culture of the ancient stone age dates back to around 13c. by 12,000, a major change had taken place. there were also many changes on the way of life that led to a better civilization. Some groups were formerly hunter-gatherers, while others set up permanent settlements in various areas through agriculture and animal husbandry for the most part. tree planting and animal husbandry have been transformed into agricultural conditions and

Transformed on to permanent habitats, this change did not occur suddenly, but continued for hundreds of years on a row, on most cultures. agriculture and animal husbandry go hand in hand. Pets were the first step towards the survival of nomadic animals. It should be noted that this type of culture dates back to the middle ages and continues to exist on some isolated and desolate and desolate areas. In the middle ages, nomadic animal husbandry was considered to be the mainstay of human society, and it was an alternative to social order, which was in line with the civilization of the time of the permanent inhabitants. Agriculture and animal husbandry were the main reasons for the formation of society which provided a new horizon for human civilization.

Pets

Breeding or raising or rearing animals means capturing wild animals. Animals caught to commemorate and breed from their natural location. Goes away. so pet owners provide animals with shelter and food. their reproduction occurs within the confinement. Pet ownership is not a special way. It is an animal. It is not possible for a single generation or generation, but for many generations to come. It takes up to thirty generations at a time. Certain ideas are used to select animals for domestic use. They selected the animals according to the following procedure to keep the pet.

- (A) The kind of animals that humans can easily find and provide for grains.
- (B) Animals that can be kept can be useful for humans in terms of meat, milk and skin. Especially can be engaged in farming.
- (C) The aggressor must not have been as aggressive as to harm the observer, be obedient to the bull, and calm.
- (D) The team can move from one place to another. "She was released this morning; she's talked to her father and she's fine."

(E) Some experts have suggested that animal sacrifices were also being made. This is due to the fact that animal remains were found at the tombs. Pets were always kept in groups. These animals were killed for meat if they failed to hunt.

The cat, which started long after the celebrations, did not remain in the group. Dogs were first domesticated in many areas. It is believed that on the early days of the new stone age, dog breeds or wild dogs were observed to keep guide, and track down lost animals. The man was also raising the wild dog to help hunt.

The other animals that were raised on the early stages were pigs. Pigs and dogs, in particular, did not need to be fed any particular specific foods. Dogs ate the leftovers, which were left behind after humans ate, and the pigs survived by eating abandoned wood and roots. Humans were not alone in collecting food for these animals.

The other three pets in the early stages are cows, the leaves and grass of the tree. So by leaving the grass field every day, humans were solving their food problems. Humans received special benefits from cows, goats and sheep. so it was worth considering them as pets.

man's greatest need was to provide nutritious meat. In addition, the milk, leather, and fur of these animals were also used in various human activities. Mr. Bokoni describes dogs, Pigs, cows, goats, and sheep as the first animals to be domesticated by human in the early stages of the new stone Age. Evidence of these animals has been found to be first observed in west Asia. It is also known that all these species are found in west Asia, wild wheat, beans, legumes and grasses used in the diet of cows, goats, and sheep were abundant in south-west Asia. The cultivation and animal husbandry of these crops was started at the same time.

Dog breeds were reportedly introduced in Iraq about 14,000 years ago. circa BC 11,000 years ago at Jawa Chem Shalidar in northwestern Iraq and from 95,000 evidence has been found that sheep were raised in Alikosh (western Iraq) 18,750 years ago. evidence has been found from Asean and Ganj Doro in western Iran, Jericho in Iraq, and Alikosh in Iran. Goat rearing was started there 10 thousand years ago.

Pigs were first bred 8,500 years ago in Jaros, Kale and north east of Iraq. Gaigone was celebrated about 8,400 years ago at the Catalon Hai in Anatolia. over time the number of goats and sheep out numbered all other domestic animals, the reason is that goats and hinds can live in all kinds of climates, plains and forests. It has been proven that by 6000 goats and sheep were widely and widely distributed throughout southwest Asia, Greece and southern Europe. once housed they were bred very quickly. each farming community planted small thorny fences around the kiari to protect their crops

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From wildfires. They were collecting fur from both domestic animals and goats and sheep. These animals are also found in the eastern part of the world due to their thick hair, could have survived. cows grazed grass and pigs needed more water and a few selected foods. Donkeys were also celebrated in Arabia at the time.

Livelihoods related to animal husbandry

There is very little evidence of nomadic life (religion) related to human animal husbandry. The civilization of the age of permanent residents sheds some light on the nomadic pastoralism of man in the first millennium BC. Generally speaking, the character of the nomadic religion is influenced by two special qualities, which apply to all nomadic societies.

(A) The economic condition (economy) of nomadic humans depended entirely on the breeding of livestock. These animals provided them with nutritious food for a living and provided a certain dimension to their social and social life,

(b) Instead of permanent settlements like the peasants, they lived on displacement. If we look at it differently, it is clear that some Pastoralists whose livelihoods depended on livestock were also pursuing a permanent way of life. On the other hand, people engaged in business or craftsmanship also lived nomadic lives; they had no connection with animal husbandry. It is also true that many of the nomads related to animal husbandry were involved in other trades such as animal husbandry and agriculture. Mr. Khazanov morally divides the economic essence of nomads into five parts: for example,

(a) animal husbandry was a regulated economic activity.

(b) its special character was the proper maintenance of the groups live stock, the provision of free pastures for the animals, and the construction of cages for the animals.

(c) Provide temporary rehabilitation from various pastures in their area for the betterment of the animal husbandry economy.

(D) All or most of the members of the community shall be assured of the departure of the animal husbandry.

(E) accustoming oneself to new production-related situation according to the necessities of life in addition to the above basic characteristics there are many other elements to give a unique identity to nomadic groups related to animal husbandry the productivity of the nomadic way of life, the way of life the social order and the economy were not the same. In all regions and at historical times, the nomadic groups are given the size or shape of the given geographical boundaries available to them, the species, the type of animal breeding, the technology, and so on. As a result many livestock groups later become farmers.

Animal Surveillance - A Survey

Animal husbandry and breeding indicate that some animals can breed within geographical boundary, while few species can breed within a specific area. She was able to survive on a variety of food and climates, including sheep, goats, cows, horses, camels, etc.

while living on certain or limited areas such as herds of cattle, but also,

Different areas

Animal husbandry on Europe, Asia etc. It started on the 7th century on the early days. The broad cast was very popular. bc from 2nd millennium bc, the use of horses to animal husbandry.

Provided a new horizon. It has prestigious place in animal husbandry. It has spread over a large area and has provided a unique culture for at least 3,000 years. bc the end of the 2nd millennium bc. At the beginning of the first millennium nomadic cattle breeders entered Mongolia and China. According to Chinese sources, the nomadic and permanent residents have been at loggerheads with the indigenous people on the north. It is alleged that the ambassadors provided the information to Hussein.

It has already been said that in Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, and Arabia, agriculture and animal husbandry.

were probably introduced.

circa bc. from the 4th millennium bc.

Researchers say that in the second millennium bc, there was a system of animal husbandry in these areas. The nomads in the area used to travel to and from certain areas within a certain period time with the livestock. In the Arabian Peninsula, nomads were very influential and spread culture to the Sahara Desert in Africa. Camel was particularly helpful in their travels.

The region of Afghanistan, Iran and Asia Minor dates back to around bc. Animal husbandry was practiced by the 3rd millennium. However, it was not long before the common era, from the 14th to the 10th century, nomadic life began in the area. It is credited with the nomadic development of the nomads, as they abandoned the nomads, people in the grasslands of Europe had a hidden influence behind the development of nomadic life in the region.

In the Egyptian and north African regions, about BC. Animal husbandry began by the 5th millennium, however, the nomadic life of the nomads was about BC. It began in the second millennium. Both of these areas date back to BC. by the 2nd millennium the horse was present; however, BC. since the first millennium camels have been a major contributor of transportation in the region. the horse was used only to pull chariots and vehicles.

Circa BC by the first millennium BCE, Siberian nomads were celebrating the massacre. At the same time, the nomads were celebrating 'chamarigai'.

In India, animal husbandry was widely practiced even a separate social community only bred animals; however, most of the groups were farmers and partially nomadic, meaning that after farming, cattle were taken to various areas with grazing lands and returned to their original location before the start of farming. there were only handful of communities. the nomadic

Groups related to India's animal husbandry included the Gujar and Bakarwal communities on the foothills of the Himalayas, the Jats of Rajasthan, the Rabaris of Kashmir, the Changpa in Ladakh, the Golla and Kurba in Southern India.

The range of motion

The herdsmen were moving from one place after the other, when there was a problem in one place, and there was a shortage of grazing land for the animals, it depended on the dry season, rainfall, winter and farmers' crop yields. They traveled to different places where they could stay in different seasons and graze animals. Often, they were able to determine their destination according to the rainfall in different places, so that the animals could get plenty of grass and green leaves. At times, herdsmen were at risk, and farmers' crops were at risk, so they traveled with their flocks and returned after the harvest. As a result, the animals grazed on the harvested fields.

Fields were changed on different areas of the animal related nomads and the distance of the destination was determined. For example, Chukotian Sandwiches are 50 to 100 km from their area. Was moving in the middle Finmark's traps are 100 to 200 km away on the meantime, Kamir neman is 150 to 200 km away. on the meantime, the community of Timantunde is 400 to 500 km away the track was projected 1,200 km was moving in the middle. in the Gobi region of Mongolia, the nomads traveled about 600 km in many cases, their + raje stories can be traced back thousands of years.

Social and economic life

The family was the mainstay of the nomadic community. It consisted of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, and so on. Small groups were formed due to the merger of a few families. They went to different places and lived together and raised animals. Many communities and blood groups were similar. Each family owned or owned their own part. The grazing land was, however, diverse. Only a handful of communities. The nomadic

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In some cases, the family owned a large part of the area's vast grazing land. In some cases, extensive grazing land was once again used by all families in the community. However, the grazing land of each community was clearly marked and marked. The Mongol emperors and chiefs protected their pastures, and no one was allowed to use them. The same principle applies to the ownership of water resources. Each family had its own responsibility for the maintenance and breeding of the animals.

The marital relations of the communities were performed in accordance with traditional rituals, the adoption of monogamy was common. However, in some communities, polygamy or polygamy was common. Animals played a key role in celebrating traditional festivals and rituals. That is, the festivities were animalistic. They wore animal horns, tails, skins, and mouthpieces to get to know and be different from animals during the festival. Complex animal

Sacrifices were part of their faith, fish, meat, milk, rice, wheat, vegetables, fruits were

Their main foods. From time to time, they drank blood from animals and drank of they interacted with permanent residents to collect supplies. Instead of meat and livestock, they received rice, wheat, and vegetables from neighboring farmers. They were making blankets out of the fur of sheep and some other animals. In some places, people from wool-raising communities used to collect hair from other communities in exchange for wool. Their culture was very simple and straight forward.

which was conducive to his nomadic life. The nomads generally used wood and leather. In exchange for livestock and leather, they were able to obtain clay pots and many items made of craftsmanship from the permanent residents. Over time, there were many changes in life, style, culture, and social mentality. There has been a lot of change in the mobile and non-mobile economy. With new types of household appliances, kitchen appliances, by this time a new type of clothing, had been made for everyone to wear. People sewed clothes, made whole pants, and many a handful of communities. The nomadic

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wore them, she wore a beautifully embroidered embroidery with a medal on her waist according to social status and dignity. This inclination and enthusiasm community also enacted well-established general rules, which reflected the behavior and lifestyle of Siberian animals.

When we talk about the sustainability and excellence of the nomadic economy, it is clear that the nomadic community, from animal husbandry to agriculture, or farming, he used unsuitable areas, which were not suitable for regional farming and other economic activities. In the same way they breed collect hair, skin. It simply came to our notice then.

In addition, the other changes they introduced were the joint and collective rearing of various animals, so that their meat needs could be met through exchange. From archaeological excavations at various sites, we learn a lot about the culture of nomads related to animal husbandry although people were cultivating different crops. Production was limited and transparent due to various pests.

Economic storms, flash floods, cat astroscopic years, drought, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, severe snowfall, and animal infections have disrupted economic growth. So people were gathering fruit, he exchanged grain and machinery for what he needed. It is also the opinion of many researchers that the nomadic economy of livestock was better able to sustain itself than its permanent counterparts in its production; However, according to some other researchers, the economy was short-lived volatile, and not self-sufficient. According to other researchers, with the help of the outside world. It is possible to imagine the existence of a nomadic economy. A nomadic community can be functional because of a sustainable community. A nomadic community can thrive only if they get economic, social, political and cultural support.

Some nomadic groups have always attacked and looted permanent residents for their own livelihoods, the world's leading Sumerian civilization was born out of mutual cooperation.

Objective type question -

- 1) What do you mean by Neolithic age?
- 2) Write few sentences on Neolithic tools?
- 3) What do you mean by fertile crescent?
- 4) Write a short note on beginning of Agriculture?
- 5) Write few lines on domestication of plants?
- 6) Describe in brief on domestication of animals?
- 7) What do you mean by Animal Husbandry?
- 8) What is the difference between old stone age and new stone age.
- 9) Write a short note on invention of pottery.
- 10) Write few sentences on food and occupation of Neolithic people.

Long type question -

- 11) How man was changed from hunter and food gather to food producer.
- 12) What are the main features of Neolithic period.
- 13) Write a description note on Neolithic culture.
- 14) What were the advances made by the Neolithic man over the Paleolithic man.
- 15) Discuss the detail about life of the people during Neolithic age.