

## **SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN UPPER GANGA VALLEY: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TARAI OF UTTANCHAL**

**Dr. Rana YagyaDev Singh\***

**Abstract:** The archaeological investigations in Upper and Middle Ganga plain have revealed a long cultural sequence right from late upper Paleolithic to the Iron Age and further. The first colonizers were Epipaleolithic and Mesolithic hunters of Vindhya. The excavations conducted during last two decades have brought to light Prehistoric culture in Upper Ganga Valley and presence of Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Painted Ware cultures in Upper Ganga Valley. The present article is an attempt to take a holistic view of prehistoric settlement of Upper Ganga Valley.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The *Gangashtakam* expresses purity of Ganga longing fervently

“O Mother! ...Necklace adorning the worlds!  
Banner rising to heaven!  
I ask that I may leave of this body on your banks,  
Drinking your water, rolling in your waves,  
Remembering your name, bestowing my gaze upon you.”

The Indo-Gangetic plain plays an important role in the history and archaeology of India. Entire Ganga Plain is divisible into three main units: (i) Upper Ganga Plain, (ii) Middle Ganga Plain, and (iii) Lower Ganga Plain. The Upper Ganga Plain lies between 73°30' 00" E, 82°22' 00" E and 25°15' 00" N, 30°17' 00" N, covering an area of about 1,49,029 sq.km.. The

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\* **P. G. College Kotdwar Garhwal, Pin 246149 Uttarakhand, India**

study area is marked by 300 m. contour which separates it from Garhwal-Kumaons Himalaya, from west of the river Sharda, while the international boundary of India and Nepal marks its northern limits. In the south river Yamuna demarcates its border with Bundelkhand. In the west, boundary of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh demarcates the area.

### **PHYSIOGRAPHY :**

Except for the foothills of the Himalayas in the North, the whole Ganga basin is a plain area. Physiographically, it constitutes a part of the Indo-Gangetic plain, which is largely flat, featureless and is formed of Pleistocene and recent alluvial deposits of the river Ganga and its tributaries. River erosions, change in course of rivers and human activities in recent times have played an important role in shaping the relief of the study area. The Upper Ganga Plain can further be divided into four physiographic units (Singh, R.L. 1995(55).)

1. The Sub-mountain belt
2. The Ganga-Ghaghra Doab
3. The Ganga-Yamuna Doab
4. The Yamuna ravine track



Figure 1: Map showing Ganga and its tributaries.

Rampur, Pilibhit, Bijnore etc. districts are included in the sub-mountain belt. Present day Lakhimpur, Sitapur, Gonda, Hardoi, Sultanpur district fall in the Ganga- Ghaghra doab. The Ganga-Yamuna doab area, north of Bulandshahr and south of Etah, consists of silty and clayey *bangar* tracts while the sand ridges alternated by depression in the Bulandshahr, Aligarh etc. render this position in the *Doab*. The nature of deposits probably owe to the crescentic bends of the two main streams, the Ganga and the Yamuna. Eastern part of Haryana falls in the Yamuna paravane track.

### SETTLEMENT: HISTORY

The study of settlement process was initially done by L.H. Morgan (36) and Parson (42). Morgan's work was related to the study of mainly northern American tribal home settlement pattern. In 1937-38 Julian Steyward published his two studies based on tribal community settlements in Northern America. Encouraged by Julian Steyward's works, G.R. Villi (58) did his research study on Viru Valley in America. He published his book as "Prehistoric Settlement Pattern in Viru Valley". This book laid foundation of new revolution in settlement based research. In India, wide research in this area was carried after 1986 international conference conducted by I.C.H.R., in which settlement process was laid special emphasis. Several definitions and studies in this area were carried on by Narrol in 1962 (37), Chang (8), Winters in 1969 (61), Trigger in 1967 (56), Chang in 1972 (8), Vinford in 1964-65 (59), Hill in 1966 (18) and Willmenson in 1968 (60).

In simpler terms we can define settlement as any form of human habitation which ranges from a single dwelling to a large city. Human Settlement means cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live. In other words we can say that process of settlement inherently involves grouping of people and apportioning of territory as their resource base.

Settlement can be broadly divided into two types—rural and urban. Before discussing about meaning and types of rural and urban settlement in India, we should know some basic differences between rural and urban areas in general.

- (i) The major difference between rural and urban areas is the function. Rural areas have predominantly primary activities, whereas urban areas have domination of secondary and tertiary activities.
- (ii) Generally the rural areas have low density of population than urban.

### **Types and patterns of settlement**

Type refers to a category of things

having some common features whereas pattern refers to a regular form or order in which a series of things occur. When we say settlement pattern, the term is strictly applied to the spatial arrangement or distribution of settlements within a given area. It differs from settlement form. Settlement form relates more to the spatial characteristics of individual settlement. However, sometimes forms and patterns are used interchangeably. But here we will discuss about the patterns only. As far as type of rural settlements is concerned, it implies the degree of dispersion of the dwellings.

### **Types of Rural Settlements**

If we group settlements found all over the country, these can broadly be grouped under four categories:

1. Compact/clustered/nucleated settlement
2. Semi-compact/Semi-clustered/fragmented settlement
3. Helmeted settlement
4. Dispersed settlement.

Let us discuss these types one by one along with some of the major patterns associated with each type.

**1. Compact Settlements:** As the name suggests, these settlements have closely built up areas. Therefore in such settlements all the dwellings are concentrated in one central site and these inhabited areas are distinct and separated from the farms and pastures. Maximum settlements of our country come under this category. They are spread over almost every part of the country. These settlements are distributed over the entire northern Indo-Gang plain (from Punjab in the north-west to West Bengal in the east), Orissa coast, basins of Mahanadi in Chhattisgarh, coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Cauvery delta

of Tamil Nadu, Madaus of Karnataka, lower Assam and Tripura, in the valleys of Siwalik etc. Sometimes people live in compact settlement for security or defence purpose. The greatest example of this type is in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In Rajasthan also people live in compact settlement because of the scarce availability of cultivable land and water body. Therefore, they want to make maximum use of available natural resources. Such settlements generally range from a cluster of about thirty to hundreds of dwelling of different forms, size and functions. On an average their size varies from 500 to 2,500 persons in sparsely populated parts of Rajasthan to more than 10,000 persons in Gangaplain. Very often these settlements have a definite pattern due to closely built area and intervening street patterns. As many as 11 patterns are identified. We will discuss only five major patterns. These patterns are: (i) Linear pattern (ii) Rectangular pattern (iii) Circular pattern (iv) Square pattern (v) Radial pattern

**(i) Linear Pattern:** It is commonly found along main roads, railways, streams, etc. It may have a single row of houses arranged along the main artery. For example rural settlements found along the sea coast, river valley, mountain ranges etc.

**(ii) Rectangular Pattern:** This is a very common type which develops around the rectangular shape of agricultural fields as it is common to find a system of land measurement based on square units. Village paths and cart tracks also confirm to the rectangular field patterns and run through the village in north-south and east-west directions. Accessibility to farms and fields and connectivity to other settlements lead to rectangular shape of settlements. These settlements of coastal Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and either side of Aravali hills, etc. may be cited for examples.

**(iii) Square Pattern:** This is basically a variant of rectangular type. Such a pattern is associated with villages lying at the crossing of cart tracks or roads and also related to features restricting the extension of the village outside a square space. These features may include an old boundary wall, thick orchards, a road or a pond.

**(iv) Circular Pattern:** In the upper Doab and Trans-Yamuna districts, Malwa region, Punjab and Gujarat, large villages are characterized by a very high degree of compactness. The outer walls of dwellings adjoin

each other and present a continuous front so that when viewed from outside, the villages look like a walled and fortified enclosure pierced by a few openings. The round form was a natural outcome of maximum aggregation for the purpose of defence during the past centre which may be a source of water (pond, well), a temple or mosque, a centre of commercial activity or simply an open space. Thus, the streets seem to be radiating from a common centre. Examples are settlements near Gurushikar, Mount Abu in Rajasthan, Vindhyachal in Uttar Pradesh, etc.

**2. Semi-Compact Settlement:** As the name suggests, the dwellings or houses are not well-knitted. Such settlements are characterized by a small but compact nucleus around which hamlets are dispersed. It covers more area than the compact settlements. These settlements are found both in plains and plateaus depending upon the environmental conditions prevailing in that area. Such settlements are situated along streams in Manipur, Mandla and Balaghat districts of Madhya Pradesh, and Rajgarh district of Chhattisgarh. Different tribal groups inhabit such settlements in the Chhota Nagpur region. In Nagaland, such settlements may be in the form of blushing villages. Like compact settlements, semi-compact settlements may also have different patterns. Some of the patterns are (i) checkerboard pattern (ii) Elongated pattern (iii) Fan shaped pattern.

**(i) Checker Board Pattern:** This is a type of settlement found generally at the junction of two roads. The village streets meet each other at an angle or are parallel to each other. This is because of the tendency to align the dwellings along cardinal axes. This pattern is common in the northern plains.

**(ii) Elongated Pattern:** Such settlement occurs as a result of elongation of the rectangular pattern due to influence of site features. For instance, in the Ganga plains, in areas liable to inundation, the rectangular pattern becomes unusually elongated along the high ground. Even otherwise the advantage offered by riverside location for such a pattern.

**(iii) Fan Shaped Pattern:** This is seen where some focal points or line is situated at one end of the village. A focal object may be a tank, a riverside, a road, an orchard, a well or even a place of worship. Such patterns are common in the delta region where the dwellings simply follow the fan shaped profile of the delta as in the case of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, etc. Such patterns are also common in the Himalayan foothills.

**(iv) Helmeted Settlements:** these types of settlements are fragmented into several small units. The main settlement does not have much influence on the other units. Very often the original site is not easily distinguishable and these hamlets are often spread over the area with intervening fields. This segregation is often influenced by social and ethnic factors. The hamlets are locally named as faliya, para, dhana, dhani, nanglay etc. These settlements are generally found in West Bengal, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and coastal plains. Geographically it covers lower Ganga plain, lower valleys of the Himalayas and central plateau or upland region of the country.

**4. Dispersed Settlements:** This is also known as isolated settlements. Here the settlement is characterized by units of small size which may consist of a single house to a small group of houses. It varies from two to seven huts. Therefore, in this type, hamlets are scattered over a vast area and does not have any specific pattern. Such types of settlements are found in tribal areas of central part of India covering Chhota Nagpur plateau, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. Such patterns are also common in the hills of north Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

### **Cultures of Upper Ganga Valley:**

**1. The Mesolithic Culture:** The first effective forays of prehistoric man in the Upper Ganga plain were made at the far end of the terminal Pleistocene and at the beginning of early Holocene period. This stage is known as the Epipalaeolithic (a transitional phase from the Late Upper Palaeolithic to the early Mesolithic). During this stage the Stone Age man from the Vindhyas used to cross the Ganga and Yamuna rivers in the north and colonize the Ganga plain. The second phase, known as the Mesolithic, constitutes a transitional stage from the Palaeolithic to Neolithic. The Mesolithic sites, characterized by microliths, have been reported from different ecological zones across the length and width of the country, excepting from the major portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the north eastern part of India. The chronology of the Mesolithic phase in the Ganga valley is still not firmly established. Two radiocarbon

dates obtained from Sarai Nahar Rai (a place in mid Ganga Valley) on bone samples gave a reading of  $10050 \pm 110$  BP and  $26601 \pm 120$  BP. It is believed that the former date represents the early phase of the culture. However, a time span of 8000 B.C. to 2000 B.C. has been proposed for the Mesolithic phase of the Ganga valley.

**2. The Neolithic Interlude:** In the upper-Ganga valley, traces of Neolithic culture were found. In recent years, Neolithic artifacts comprising a limited number of microliths and the characteristic cord-impressed hand-made pottery have been found from more than a dozen sites, and of these sites, Fatehpur district including Navbhasta-Begav, Brahman Tola, Budvan, Kukra, Kukri, Barkhana and Lokhiyapur have been excavated.

**3. The Chalcolithic Culture:** The discovery of Chalcolithic cultures in the Upper and Middle Ganga Plain is barely three decades old, and this discovery is largely the result of field investigations carried out by the Universities of Allahabad, Banaras, Gorakhpur and Patna and the Departments of Archaeology of UP and Bihar states. The Chalcolithic levels were identified first at Chirand in 1968-69 and subsequently at Sohgaon in 1974-75, although the latter site had been investigated earlier also. The Neolithic phase in the Upper and Middle Ganga Plain and the Vindhyas was succeeded by the Chalcolithic cultures. There is no time gap between the two cultures and a gradual evolution from the former to the latter has been witnessed at a number of sites. The excavations at sites like Sohagaon, Imlidih Khurd, Chirand, Chechar and Senuar have furnished evidence pertaining to the transitional stage from the preceding Neolithic cultures of the region to the Chalcolithic. The only perceptible change during the Chalcolithic is the introduction of copper in this region sometime in the latter half of the third millennium B.C. This resulted in tremendous farming activity bringing about agricultural surplus in a big way and the consequent increase in human population. Whereas the Neolithic settlements were few and far between, the number as well as the size of the settlements increased several fold in the Chalcolithic phase. Exploration carried out in 14,600 sq. km. area of the Middle Ganga Plain has brought to light more than 200 sites. Surely, many more sites lie buried and are yet to be documented. Of the explored sites, about two dozen have been excavated so far (Misra, B.B. 2000 (35)). Important among them are Kakoria,



Magha, Koldihwa, Khajuri, Banimilia-Bahera, Takiaper, Malhar, Raja NalKaTilain the Vindhya sand Jhusi, Kausambi, Sringaverapura, Rajghat, Prahladpur, Masondih, Sohagaura, Narhan, Imlidih, Khairadih, Chirand, Chechar, Maner, Oriup, Champa, Sonapur, Taradih, Manjhi and Senuwar in Middle Ganga Valley and Navbhasta-Begav, Brahman Tola, Budvan, Kukra, Kukri, Barkhana and Lokhiyapur in the Upper Ganga Valley. The general features of the Chalcolithic culture in the Middle Ganga Plain can be listed as follows:

**A. Houses and Settlement Patterns:** The Chalcolithic inhabitants lived in wattle-and-daub structures, circular or oval in plan and in houses having mud walls. The Chalcolithic cultures in Bihar have been documented in the excavations at Chirand, Sonpur, Oriup and other sites. Evidence coming from the first two of these sites shows that the Chalcolithic people lived in houses made of mud plaster, reeds or bamboos. The 5.50m thick Chalcolithic deposit at Chirand revealed, at its earliest level, a circular hearth and post-holes and floors of burnt earth. The exposed lime floors at Sonpur had circular pits representing circular huts, with varying diameters of 1.84 to 2.44m. and with bones of animals and birds inside.

**B. Ceramics Industry:** As it has been rightly said, pottery is the alphabet of archaeology and until recently ceramics was considered as a diagnostic trait of Neolithic culture. However, the discovery of an -ceramic stage of Neolithic cultures of Western Asia has exploded this myth. In India, pottery has been reported from the Mesolithic levels of Chopani Mando, Baghai Khor, Lekhahia Rock Shelter I, Langhnaj and other sites, but it is absent on the Mesolithic sites of Pratapgarh. Pottery appears again in the Neolithic levels at Lahuradeva, Sohagaura and Imlidih Khurd, Navbhasta-Begav, Brahman Tola, Budvan, Kukra, Kukri, Barkhana and Lokhiyapur where it is marked by a handmade cord-impressed red ware.

In the Chalcolithic cultures the ceramic assemblage mainly comprises the black-and-red ware, the black slipped ware and the red ware. The pots are usually wheel-thrown, though hand-made specimens are also met with. The red ware, the most prolific ceramic industry, is characterized by the bowl, including the lipped and pedestalled varieties, with convex sides and everted rim; convex or straight-sided dishes with sagger or flat base; shallow basin including the lipped variety and storage jar. The types in black-and-red ware include the deep carinated, lipped or pedestalled bowl; dish with

convex or straight sides and saggerbase; small vase, basin, and straight-sided troughs. Though, in general, the pottery is plain but decoration in the form of paintings, (essentially linear), incisions, and applied patterns are also met with. In the Sarayupar plain, the chalcolithic cultures have been identified at Sohagaura, Narhan, Khairadih and other sites. At all these sites, this phase is characterized by the occurrence of black- and red ware (plain and painted), black-slipped ware (plain and painted), red ware (both slipped and un-slipped), burnished black ware, cord-impressed pottery and rusticated ware. The last three wares are found in limited number. At Narhan, the painted black-slipped ware is meager: the prominent ware being the painted black-and-red ware. About twenty per cent shreds in this ware have been reported. On the contrary, the painted black-slipped ware is the prominent industry at Khairadih (Singh P. 1992(53)). The appearance of iron in the uppermost Chalcolithic levels of Sonpur and Chirand is significant. A similar stratigraphic position obtains at Narhan also.

The other associated finds from Sonpur and Chirand include tanged and socketed arrowheads having circular or square section and pins of bone, arrowheads of ivory and styli of both materials. Besides, there are terracotta beads, some pear-shaped and some others with incised decorations; beads of steatite, chalcedony etc., balls, pestles and querns of stone, bones of birds and fish and a few Neolithic celts from Chirand. The post-cremation circular pit-burials at Sonpur and suspected such other burials at Chirand are not worthy (Roy (in Ghosh, ed.) 1989, I (45)). The Sonpur burial having diameter of 1.82 to 2.12 m and a depth of 91 cm and containing ash, charred bone pieces and sherds of black, red and black-and-red wares and a handmade jar with 5 kg of charred rice, suggest that the people burnt their dead and buried their charred bones. The handmade jar with 5 kg of charred rice found in the burial at Sonpur indicates the evidence of rice cultivation there.

The noteworthy small antiquities found at Khairadih, Narhan, Sohagaura, Navbhasta-Begav, Brahman Tola, Budvan, Kukra, Kukri, Barkhana and Lokhiyapur consist of beads of agate, chalcedony, carnelian, jasper; steatite besides, socketed and tanged arrowheads of bone, points, pottery discs, etc. Terracotta beads, decorated with incised designs, are common to both Khairadih and Sohagaura. At Khairadih, the use of glass is attested by the presence of a microbead of blue glass (Singh, P. 1992:(53)), while at Narhan a polished celt is reported (Singh, P.

1993– 1994 (54)). The presence of a socketed copper arrowhead, an indeterminate object, a rod and a copper piece, respectively found at Khairadih, Narhan and Sohagaura suggest the scarce use of the metal. A noteworthy point, which needs our attention, is the complete absence of lithic tools – an essential element in the 'Chalcolithic' appellation – at these sites (Singh, P. 1992(53)).

### **Prehistoric sites of Upper Ganga Valley:**

Diversified in about an area of 1, 49,029 sq. km., upper Ganga valley shows the existence of human settlement in and around Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. Despite of this that Upper Ganga valley contains some regions that shows the proof of Harrapa and Harappan culture but there dwelling area was comparatively very very less, restricted to Meerut and Saharanpur area.

The history and culture of Himalayan region remained in dilemma due to non regular excavation of Himalayan area as well as these excavations were not taken in broad prospective and neither some surprising results came before historians. After establishment of Garhwal University, in 1976 department of History and Archaeology came into existence and under the leadership of Dr. A.P. Nautiyal, this department started showing its recognition. The departmental team started its first excavation at Ranihat in Tehri district of Uttarakhand in 1977-78. Here they found the existence of reminiscence of houses and temples made up of Mauryan period bricks. They also explored Shung period vessels and iron bows and arrows along with weapon to catch fish etc. Proceeding in his exploration works Dr. Nautiyal also excavated the site of Mordwaj in Bijnor (U.P.) , in year 1979-80. Here he got reminiscence of Kushan period of about 6 B.C. to 3 B.C., where his team got houses made of solid bricks as well as idols of that period.

In 1980, the exploration at the site of Thapli, a village on the bank of river Alaknanda in Tehri district of Uttarakhand which opened the doors of Painted Grey Ware Culture right into Himalayas. Its significant in sense that it correlates this with the rich culture of Mahabharata period. These Painted Grey Ware potteries contains paintings in black colour which contains pictures of Sun, convex rayed circle, vertical horizontal lines, leaves and flowers etc. These paintings also show maturity in art culture. Also copper bangles as well as bird made up of solid mud is excavated from this site.

In 1981-82, the department team also explored the Bharat Mandir in Rishikesh , Uttrakhand which contained reminiscence of houses belonging to Pre Gupta period and Post Gupta period. Several precious idols were found from this site. Between Haridwar and Kotdwar region Panduwala a site was excavated in 1984 where reminiscence of houses and temples belonging to Kushana period were explored. In the same concern, excavations at the site of Malari, a village in Chamoli district of Uttrakhand and village Purola, a village in Uttarkashi district of Uttrakhand were also remarkable. In Malari , which is located at height of 3800 meter above sea level, a village in Mid Himalayan region showed the reminiscence of Palaeolithic period. There was custom of burying dead bodies by deeply borrowing the Calcium Rock Mountains. This culture is quite similar to that of Iran of Mid Asian culture. At Purola, a village in Uttarkashi district of Uttrakhand, *IshtikaVedica* had been explored which was 24meter long and 18 meter wide. It carried the shape of bird named *Garud* which had its wings in North south direction and its face towards East. It is made up of different types of bricks, in middle of which there is a well 60x 60cm and 2.60mt deep. All residuals including bones, coal, different type of mud pottery etc belongs to Kushana period. Besides these, some coins were also found that contains scriptures of *vedic tree*, *barahsingha* and *swastika* symbols incarnated on them, belonging to Kuninda empire. Its time period can be considered between 2B.C. to 2 A.D. The type of pure *Garud bird vedica* was made for purpose of *AshwamegYagya*, *Somyagya* and *Purshmegyagya* etc. The main objective behind this type of *Yagyavedica* was that *Yagyakartaw* was able to fly like *Garud* (bird) to successfully reach *Swarg* or sky. This *Yagyavedica* also reveals that in this Upper Ganga valley, Kuninda had done *AshwamegYagya* here in which several animals were given sacrifice in mass level.

Besides these achievements, rock carvings were excavated in Chamoli district that contained pictures of hunting along with man and animals images, all painted with red mud, which proves the existence of human settlement in Himalayas during Pre-historic period. Likewise, excavations carried out at Sanra and Baseri in Kumaon near Ramganga gives evidences of crematorium. Also vessels, pots and human bones and skeleton were found in large scale of about 1000B.C.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF PAINTED GREY WARE CULTURE:**

The Painted Grey Ware culture (PGW) is an Iron Age culture of the Gangetic plain and the Ghaggar-Hakra valley, lasting from roughly 1200 BCE to 600 BCE. It is contemporary to, and a successor of the Black and red ware culture. Characterized by a style of fine, grey pottery painted with geometric patterns in black, this culture is associated with village and town settlements (but without large cities like those of the Harappans), domesticated horses, ivory-working, and the advent of iron metallurgy. But this point of view may change as fresh surveys by archaeologist Vinay Kumar Gupta suggest Mathura was the largest PGW site around 375 hectares in area. Among the largest sites is also the recently excavated Ahichhatra, with at least 40 hectares of area in PGW times along with evidence of early construction of the fortification which goes back to PGW levels. Two periods of PGW were identified recently at Ahichhatra, the earliest from 1500 to 800 BCE, and the Late from 800 to 400 BCE. Total number of PGW sites discovered so far is more than 1100. (57).

It probably corresponds to the middle and late Vedic period, i.e., the Kuru-Panchala kingdom, the first large state in South Asia after the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization. It is succeeded by Northern Black Polished Ware from 700-500 BCE, associated with the rise of the great *Mahajanapada* states and of the Magadha Empire.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN BLACK POLISHED WARE:**

Northern black polished ware is the most important chapter of Indian archaeology. In Ganga valley, second urbanization has started together with N.B.P.W. tradition. We have found the vogue of iron with this tradition and this may have been the only cause of second urban civilization along with N.B.P.W. tradition. There are so many characteristic hallmark of this tradition, which indicates the theory of second urbanization, like iron instrument, coins, establishment of agriculture and ranching, structures, terracotta, beads, authentic potteries, ivory instrument etc.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

The discovery as a result of excavations at Ranihat in Tehri, Thapli in Tehri, Malari in Chamoli and Purola in Uttarkashi, all sites in Upper Ganga Valley showed that the sites have been a

cradle of human civilization right from Prehistoric period down to the blossoming of Urban phase of culture in the region. The presence of Painted Grey Ware culture and Northern Black Polished Ware culture shows the caravan of human succession journey from prehistoric to Iron Age and further.

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