

**IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS  
AROUND THE “RARHA” REGION AND LITTORAL  
TRACT OF MIDNAPUR, WEST BENGAL, INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The present work is greatly rooted in the identification of archaeological places in entire Midnapur(W+E) district. The geographical issues which cometo the fore in these research work is, identification of archaeological places in relation to the local environment. Investigation also related to explain the spatial distribution pattern of archaeological sites across the district. The information's mentioned in various literatures by many early scholars; indicate that Midnapure district is a very fruitful land from archaeological point of view. Actually Midnapure(W+E) district can be divided into two broad physical division, in the west there is undulating lateritic surface and extensive coastal tract located in eastern part. So many Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic evidences were found from the entire district, but Paleolithic evidences are concentrated only in the western lateritic portion. That is why understanding the spatial distribution pattern of early peoples settlement in relation to local environment and landscape is very relevant.

**Key Words:** -*Archaeological sites, Spatial distribution, Past environment.*

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**1.1 Introduction:** - The primitive peoples settled since ancient times on the natural landscape with the favorable geographical environment and sometimes adverse circumstances forced to abandon the settled areas. In this way the traces of ancient human settlement take position in the natural landscape as archaeological remains. To understand the biodiversity, history, culture and even human behavior are need to have a clear idea about the geographical environment of this region (Chowdhury, 2008). Therefore identification of archaeological remains with respect to local geographical environment is drastically significant. The studies of literary sources strengthen added depth to the task of archaeological identification of places (Chakraborty, 2001). Identification of geographical areas related to the archaeological remains can be done on the basis of textual data and comparative analysis of different literary sources, since early human did not know writing, his artifacts, I.e., the things which are deliberately fashioned by him to meet his needs and requirement, such as tools of stone, pottery etc. form the only source which stand mute witness to his cultural and material progress (Jain, 2014). Field study plays a very important role to identify the archaeological remains and archaeological places. It is only the way to checking and assessing the textual data and general geographical coordinates of any archaeological places. The 'Rarha' region (Fig, 1) of Midnapure is very rich from the archaeological point of view. Stone tools were found from the entire area of 'Rarha' region of Midnapure, which were used by primitive man, it is exactly the opinion of many archaeological experts (Chowdhury, 2008). In 1978 a pre-Harappa fossilized broken human jaw was found from Sijua, which is close to Ramgarh of Midnapure(W) district located on the left bank of bank of the river Kanshabati, which seems to be the earliest fossilized human skeleton in Asia, whose age has been determined to 10,000 B.C (Sur, 1989). From Paleolithic to Neolithic age and later in Chalcolithic period has seen a continuation of the evolution of human culture in Midnapure district (Sur, 1989). From Paleolithic to Neolithic age and later in Chalcolithic period has been a continuation of the evolution of human culture in Midnapure district (Sur, 1989). The metaled road from Raniganj to Bankura, which traverses district from North to South, may be taken as a dividing line between them, to the East of this road the soil is purely alluvial. The country is flat and fertile, to the west the country is undulating, the highland of central India hence terminating in long rolling wave of lateritic rock (O' Malley, 1995). Actually entire Midnapure district has been split into two separate administrative districts, from 1<sup>st</sup> January of

2002. As west and East Midnapur. Most of the lateritic western part is known as ‘Rarha’ region (Fig, 1), actually it is the extension of Chhotonagpur plateau (Chattopadhyay, Sengupta&Chakraborty, 2005). In other hand the eastern part is known as littoral tract (Fig, 1), which lies at the head of the Bay of Bengal (O’ Malley, 1995). The Subarnarekha is the river of ‘Rarha’ Bengal and it is one of oldest river in India. (Chowdhury, 2008). So many Paleolithic and Mesolithic sites were found from the bank of this river, viz, Bararangameta, Chhototurki, Ghorapincha and Ganganir math etc. (Indian Archaeology: a review, 1964-65, 1968-69 &Chakraborty, 1993). Except Subarnarekha, too many archaeological evidences of Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period (fig,)were also found from the bank of Kanshabati and SilabatiRiver (fig,2). However most of those are located in highland area (fig,3). Relatively new ages archaeological evidences were found from the littoral tract part of the East Midnapuredistrict (fig,1&2), such as so many Chalcolithic evidences were found from Tamluk, Natshal, Bahiri and Arjuni( Table, 4).

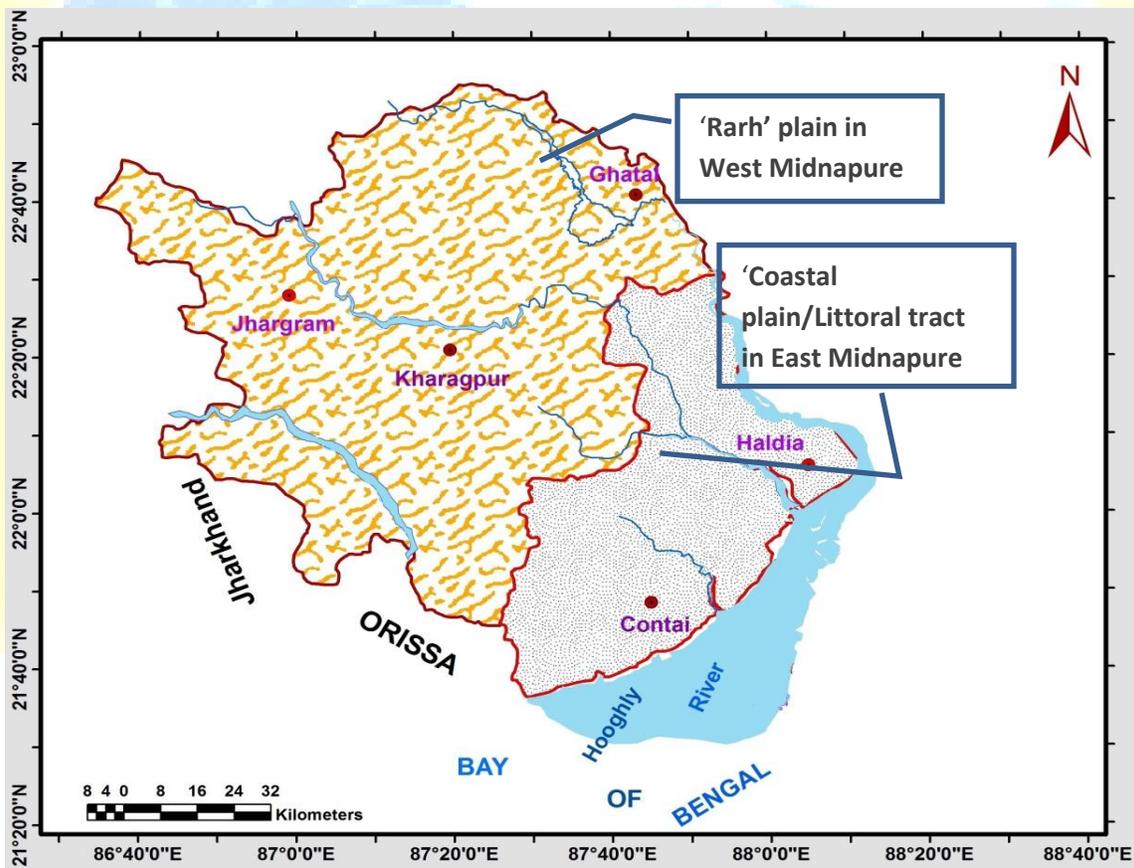
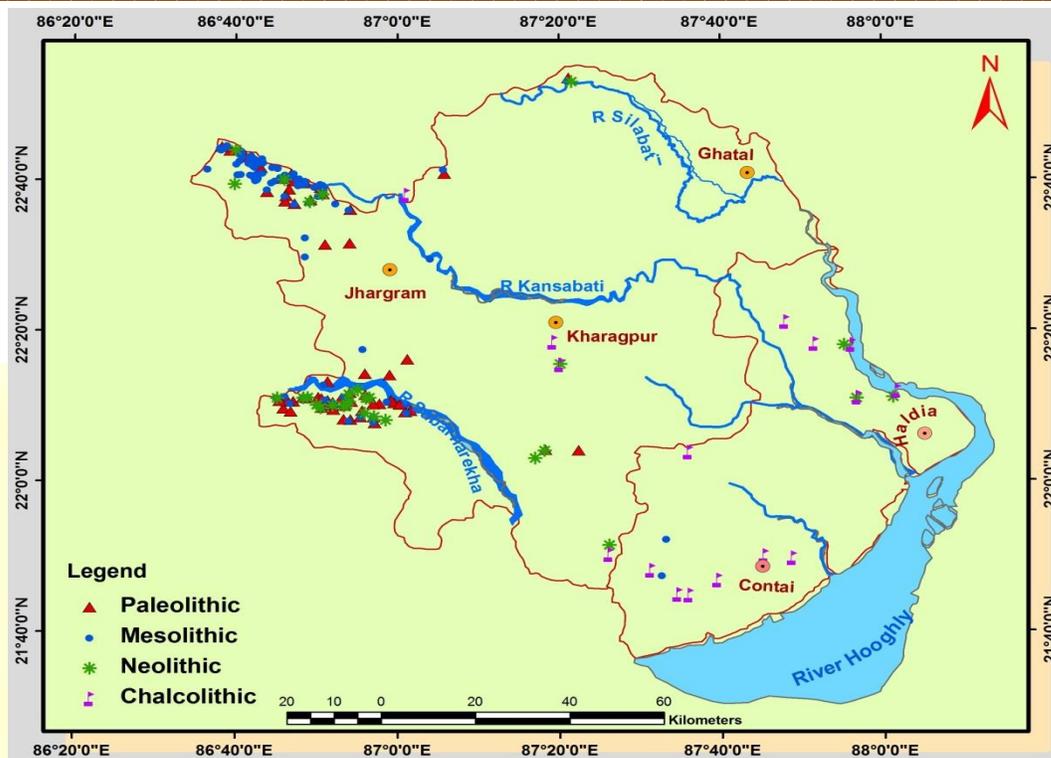


Fig.1:- Map showing The Study Area.



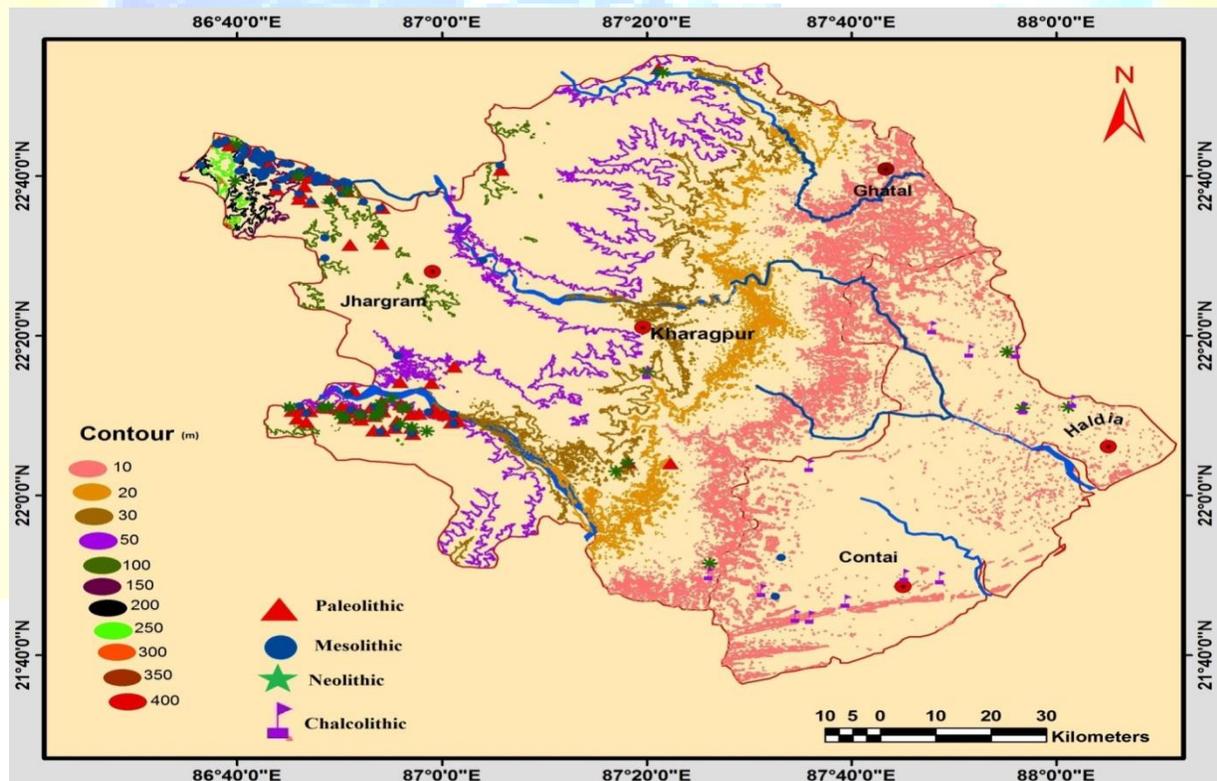
**Fig.2:-** Map showing the archaeological sites of “Rarha” Region & Littoral Tract of Midnapur.

The major aim of this chapter is identifying the distribution pattern of ancient settlement areas in relation to geographical environment, through the ages.

**1.2 Methodology:** -The configuration of this chapter is mostly depending on the extensive literature review for the archaeological identification of places in the study area. Especially the information’s collected from different “IAR” (Indian Archaeology: *a review*) was published by Department of Archaeology, Govt. of India was helpful. Field study plays an important role to examining the surrounding physical environment and tracking GPS records of the archaeological sites. Geographical information system (GIS) technique is also used for placing the archaeological sites on the present map to understand the spatial distribution pattern. For georeferencing (UTMWGS84) purpose, maps are downloaded from “Google Earth” (US dept. of state Geographer). Last of all ERADAS IMAGINE 9.1 and Arc GIS 9.3 software are used for rectification, subset, mosaic and digitization of maps.

**1.3. Archaeological places of the “Rarha” Region and Littoral Tract of Midnapure.** From an archaeological point of view, the “Rarha” region and littoral tract of Midnapure both are very

rich. To identify the archaeological records of Midnapure district should be relying on excavation data's and the data published in different magazine and newspapers. Earlier archaeologist and historians highlighted several times about the archaeological places of this region. Such as Dasgupta(1981), Basak(1998) and Roy(1989) etc. the cultural evolution of this district was began about 15,000 years ago, a substantial amount of stone age tools were discovered from the bank of river Subarnarekha, Kanshabati and Silabati, which demonstrate the antiquities of this land (Maity,2004). There is a Prehistoric cave in Laljal hills of Jhargram. At least ten cave of Neolithic age were opened in 1994 due to avalanche in mound of Subarnarekha valley, located at Nichupatina village in Nayagram block (Chowdhury, 2008). The Chalcolithic evidences collected from the ruins of Sijua located in "Rarha region" suggesting that, developing Mesolithic industry near the Subarnarekha valley was once related to an advanced Chalcolithic – Neolithic civilization (Dasgupta, 2007). Analysis of the data's provided by the early scholars indicates that enough stone weapons were found from the different part of the "Rarha" region, which are extended from Paleolithic to Neolithic period (Fig ;1&2).



**Fig. 3:-** Contour Map (Prepared from ASTER DEM, 2011) of the Midnapure District (West + East), Superimposed by Archaeological Sites.

In other hand the evidences of Paleolithic ages are not found from the littoral tract part of the Midnapure, but the several archaeological evidences of lateral ages were found. In this context may be remembered that result of excavation on the bank of Rupnarayana river has uncovered the Neolithic tools and the related symbol of settlement, whose antiquity is early to middle of 1000 B.C (Dasgupta,2007). At Tidah near Tamluk, K.G.Goswami excavated Chandpur mound revealing brick built structure belonged to the Gupta period (Chakraborty, 1993). Except the above mentioned information, so many archaeological evidences were also found from different part of coastal plain of Midnapure, such as, the terracotta female figure of Gupta era was found from Panna(Chakraborty, 1993). Except this notable archaeological places are Bahiri, Tildah etc. (Roy, 2004).

The list of the available archaeological evidences of “Rarha” region and coastal plain of Midnapure is shown in the various tables bellow.

**Table 1:-** Paleolithic sites of Midnapure.

Archaeological sites	Cultural Period	GPS Record	Reference
Astajuri	LP,MP	22°39°N,86°45°20°E	IAR .1961-62
Bamandih	LP,	22°39°30°N.86°47°E	IAR .1961-62
Bankati	LP,MP	22°11°N.86°53°E	DAWB
Bansia	LP	22°10°15°N.86°46°E	DAWB
Bararangamatia	LP	22°10°20°N.86°57°35°E	DAWB
Chakadoba	LP	22°45°50°N86°38°48°E	IAR .1968-69
Chhototurki	LP	22°07°45°N.86°57°E	DAWB
Dhansole	LP,MP,UP	22°08°N.86°54°E	DAWB
Domgar	LP,MP,UP	22°38°40°N.86°43°50°E	IAR. 1981-82
Ganganir Math	LP,MP	22°53°N,87°21°E	IAR.1964-65,Chakraborty.1993
Ghorapincha	LP,MP	22°10°N.86°50°E	IAR.1968-69
Guhasole	LP	22° 10' 30"N, 86° 50' 30"E	DAWB
Hatibari	LP	22° 12' 42"N. 86° 44'E	IAR. 1968-69

Jahanpur	LP	22° 14'N.86 °59'E	DAWB
Karkata	LP	22° 42'N. 87° 05' 30"	DAWB
Kashmar	LP	22° 46'N. 86 °38' 10"E.	IAR.1984-85
Kattara I&II	LP	22° 40'N.86° 46'E	IAR. 1983-84
Kayasole	LP,MP	22° 09' 57"N, 86° 53' 25"E	DAWB
Kendrasole	LP	22° 31' 30"N.86° 54'E	DAWB
Kendugeria	LP,MP	22° 11'N. 86° 56'E	DAWB
Laljal	LP	22° 46'N. 86 °41'E	IAR.1982-83
Machanbandh	LP	22 °09' 40"N. 86° 50' 30"E	DAWB
Mahulboni	Lp	2209'30"N. 86° 50'E°	DAWB
MohanpurSatbati	LP,MP	22 °36'N.86° 54'E	DAWB.Banlapedia,chakraborty.1993
Muranasole	LP,MP	22 °37' 50"N. 86 °46"E	IAR. 1964-65
Mahipal	LP	22 °10 '45"N, 86°.53'E	DAWB
Makri	LP,MP	22°11'N.86 °45 '20"E	DAWB
Parihati	LP,MP	22° 30' 20"N.86 °51'E	Chakraborty,1993
patina	LP	22 °09'N.87°E	Chakraborty,1993
Phulkendu	LP	22° 08'N.86° 53' 30"E	DAWB
Rangametia	LP	22 °09'N,87° 01' 30"E	IAR,1962-63
Sahari	LP	22 °36' 45"N.86 °47'15"E	IAR,1986-87
Silda	LP	22 ° 37'N.86 ° 49'E	IAR.1968-69
TerafeniReserver	LP	22° 40'N.86 °47'E	prat,samk. 1.Chakraborty,1993
Kashijhora	MP,UP	22 ° 44'N. 86° 43'E	Chakraborty,1993
Jagannathpur	LP,MP,UP	22 °10' 45"N.86° 51' 07"E	Chakraborty,1994
Dhuliapur	LP,MP,UP	22° 38' 06"N,86° 50' 44"E	IAR.1986-87

**1.4 The Geographical Distribution of the Archaeological sites of Midnapure in relation to the local environment.** The physical environment is observed by different researcher as a dominating factor which influences the process of evolution from Prehistoric time, here the physical environment referred to many geographical conditions, like, topography, climate, soil etc. An analysis of the Paleolithic sites in India indicates that humans in this period generally lived in open air sites on rock or cave shelters, wherever

**Table 2:-** Mesolithic Sites of Midnapure.

Archaeological sites	GPS Record	Reference
Amjuri	22 °10'N, 86° 52' E	AAWB
Asri I	22° 42' 45"N, 86° 42'E	AAWB
Asri II	22° 42' 33"N,86° 41' 50"E	AAWB
Balidanga	22° 39 '50"N, 86° 47' 45"N	AAWB
Bamandih I	22 °39' 30"N, 86 °47'E	IAR .1961 -62
Bamandih II	22 °39'30"N, 86 °48'E	AAWB
Bankati	22° 11'N, 86° 53'E	AAWB
Bansia	22° 10' 15N,86° 46'E	AAWB
Bansgarh	22 °39 '22"N,86° 50'E	AAWB
Baramania	22° 11'N, 86 °48'58"E	AAWB
Barapal	22° 45 '20"N,86° 42' 20"E	IAR.1981-82
Barighati I	22 °40' 15"N, 86° 42' 33"E	AAWB
Bhera	22° 10' 30"N,86° 58' 50"E	AAWB
Chakadoba	22°45°50"N86°38°48"E	IAR .1968-69
Chakrapahari I	22 °42' 35"N,86 °43' 15"E	AAWB
Chamargora	22° 40 '50"N,86° 41' 02"E	IAR-1981-82
Chhototurki	22°07°45"N.86°57"E	AAWB
Chuagara	22° 11'N,86° 45'E	AAWB
Dhansole	22° 08'N,86° 54'E	AAWB

Dhuliapur	22° 38' 06"N,86° 50' 44"E	IAR-1975-76
Domgar	22° 38 '40"N,86° 43 '50"E	IAR.1981-82
Dumohani	22° 38' 06"N,86° 50' 44"E	AAWB
Enthela	22 °39'N, 86 °50' 50" E	AAWB
Ganganir Math	22°53'N,87°21'E	IAR. 1964-65
Ghorapincha	22°10'N.86°50'E	IAR.1968-69
Gidihati	22 °43' 41"N, 86°.42' 20"E	AAWB
Girula	22°44' 33 'N.86 °38' 50"E	AAWB
Gopalpur	22° 38' 40"N.86 °50' 50"E	AAWB
Hatibari	22° 12' 42"N. 86° 44'E	IAR. 1968-69
Hijla	22° 39' 15'N.86° 50' 45"E	AAWB
Jagannathpur	22 °10'45"N,86° 47' 10"E	AAWB
Jamdari(Tarafeni)	22 °39' 35"N.86 °48'40"E	AAWB
Joram	22 ° 43'38",N.86 °52' 20'E	AAWB
Kalapathar	22° 39'50"N.86 °41'40"E	AAWB
Kakrajhore	22 ° 41'25"N. 86°36' 30'E	IAR.1983-84
Karkata	22° 42'N. 87° 05' 30"	AAWB
Kashmar	22° 46'N. 86 °38' 10"E.	IAR.1984-85
Kattara I&II	22° 40'N.86° 46'E	IAR. 1983-84
Kayasole	22° 09' 57"N, 86° 53 '25"E	AAWB, Maity.2004
Kechenda	22 ° 39 '50"N,86° 48' 30"E	AAWB
Khunkrakhopi	22° 32' 20"N 86° 48' 33"E	AAWB
Laljal	22° 46'N. 86 °41'E	AAWB
Machanbandh	22 °09' 40"N. 86° 50' 30"E	AAWB
Muranasole	22 °37' 50"N. 86 °46"E	AAWB
Orgonda	22 °37' 50"N,86° 50' 10"E	AAWB
patina	22 °09'N.87°E	Chakraborty,1993

Purnapani	22 08 30N,86 55 30E	AAWB
Sahari	22 °36' 45"N.86 °47'15"E	IAR,1986-87
Salgeria	22 °10 '30"N,86° 54'E	AAWB
Silda	22 °36' 45"N.86 °47'15"E	IAR,1986-87
Susnijobi	22 °44' 29"N,86° 43' 08"E	AAWB
Ukaldoba	23 °40' 38"N,86° 41' 45"E	AAWB
Parihati	22° 30' 20"N.86 °51'E	Chakraborty,1993
Kashijhora	22 ° 44'N. 86° 43'E	Chakraborty,1993
MohanpurSatbati	22 °36'N.86° 54'E	Chakraborty,1993
TerafeniReserver	22° 40'N.86 °47'E	Chakraborty,1993
Dolki	22 ° 04'N,87° 30'E	Maity.2004
Chhototurki	22°07'45"N.86°57°E	AAWB, Maity.2004
Kurumberia	22°11°N.86°05°E	Maity.2004
kurchibani	22°10°N.87°52°E	Maity.2005

Possible, the sites were mostly close to the higher river banks or the hill terraces (Fig, 2&3) and their location was governed by the consideration of easy availability of perennial water (Jain, 2008). The ancient people had to choose their own settlement with the suitable geographical environment. The Paleolithic and Mesolithic people lived in that kind of environment. The environmental condition of next generation settlement was not same, for example, Paleolithic people, who had lived in the open air sites, but the people of Neolithic and Chalcolithic era lived in different huts like structure. The Paleolithic people had enjoyed their life in the forested area by hunting and gathering but the people of next generations (Neolithic and Chalcolithic), practiced cultivation and trade as well as hunting .Similarly the Paleolithic people preferred the regions like upper river bank (Fig,3). However, the sign of settlement of next generations has been found in plan land areas of bank of rivers and coast (Fig, 3). A significant change can be visualized in distribution pattern of livelihood and geographical environment played the vital role in the early people's human settlement areas from the prehistoric period to proto-historic period.

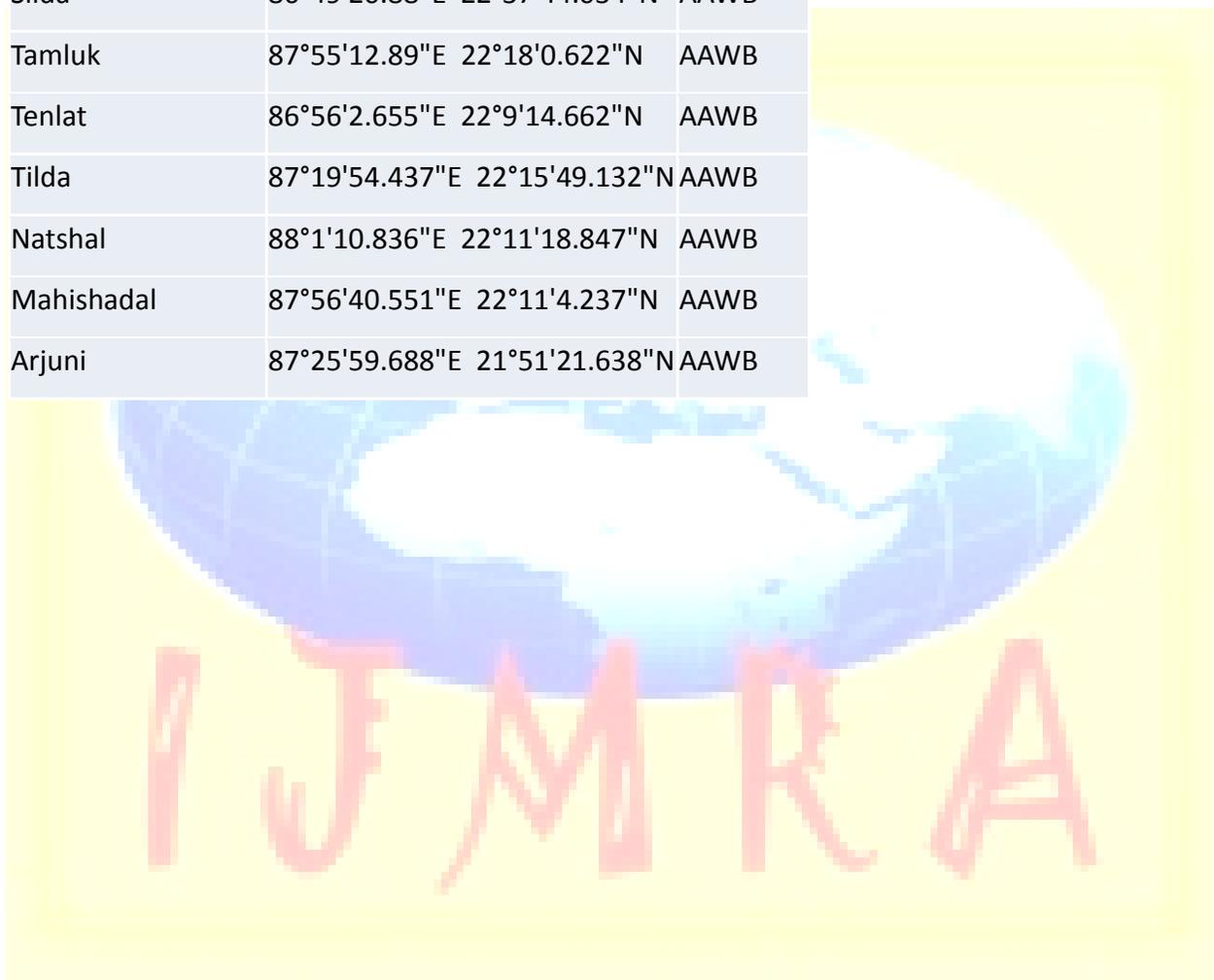
The fact that has been discovered by different scholars as an established truth that the history of any country is inseparably connected with its geography (Bhattacharya & Mukherjee, 1977).

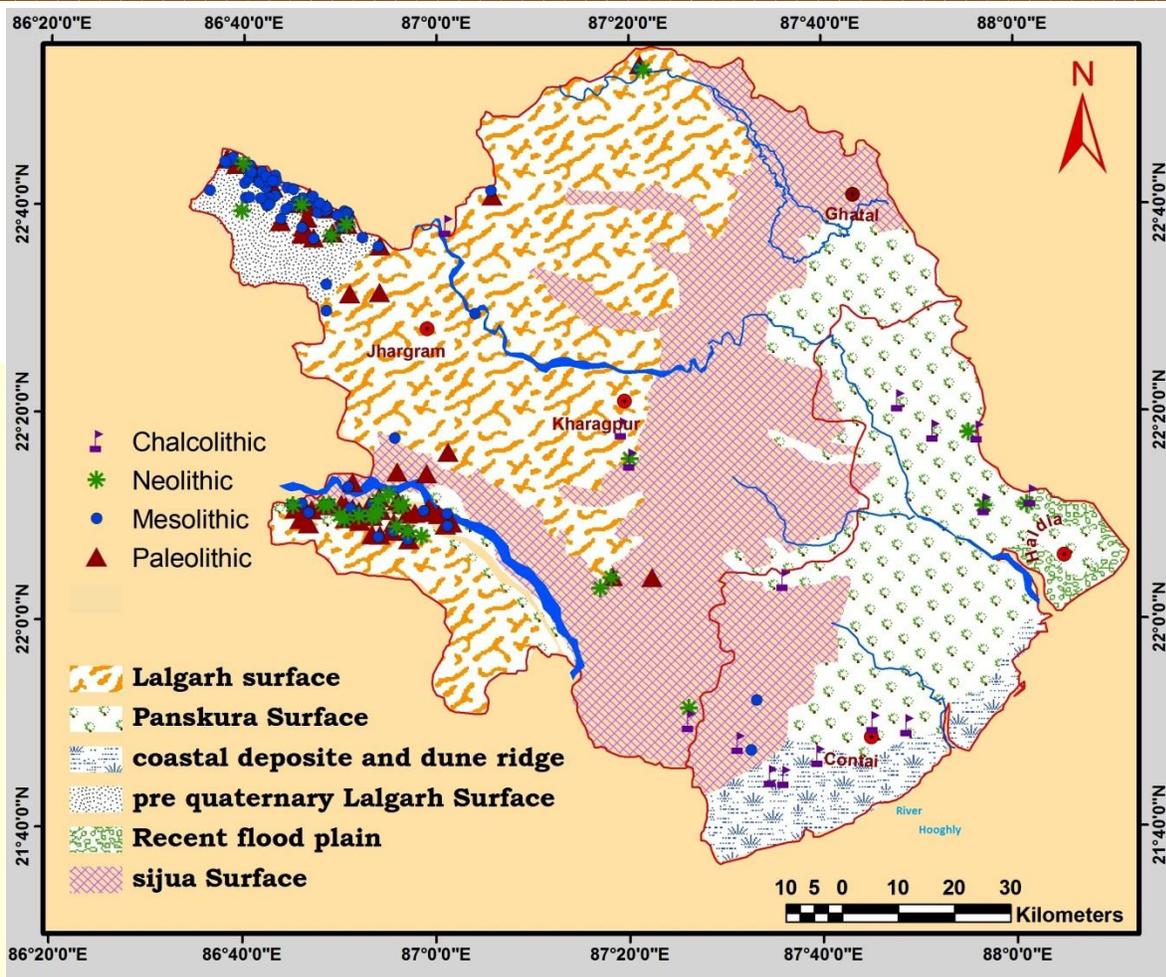
The Paleolithic and Mesolithic sites of Midnapure (Table, 1& 2) were concentrated on the western part (Fig, 2). The prehistoric sites of Midnapure were mostly located on the bank of river Subarnarekha and Kanshabati (Fig, 2). Some of prehistoric sites are Ghorapincha, Laljal, Patina, Dhuliapur and Ganganir Math etc. Study of the local environment and location of the prehistoric sites of “Rarha” region implies that the Paleolithic and Mesolithic sites are located on the Lalgarh geological surface (Fig, 4). This surface is covered by mostly hard rock laterite (Ghosh,1993,O’Malley,1995) and absolute ages of this surface is lower Pleistocene to middle Pleistocene (Chattopadhyay, Sengupta&Chakraborty, 2005). The Subarnarekha is a river of

**Table 3:-** Neolithic Sites of Midnapure.

Archaeological sites	GPS Record	Reference
Aguibil	86°39'36.479"E 22°39'17.95"N	AAWB
Baramania	86°48'44.355"E 22°11'23.642"N	AAWB
Basudevpur	86°55'4.215"E 22°12'14.777"N	AAWB
Chamribandh	86°58'28.755"E 22°8'21.016"N	AAWB
Chuagara	86°45'27.119"E 22°11'9.032"N	AAWB
Dhekrar	87°17'21.032"E 22°3'21.511"N	AAWB
Dhuliapur	86°50'26.625"E 22°38'10.744"N	AAWB
Dumuria	86°56'39.18"E 22°11'1.727"N	AAWB
Ganganirmath	87°21'51.318"E 22°53'3.416"N	AAWB
Ghorapincha	86°49'57.405"E 22°10'12.052"N	AAWB
Jamri	87°18'12.167"E 22°4'29.766"N	AAWB
Kattara	86°45'49.034"E 22°40'10.134"N	AAWB
Kayasole	86°53'14.64"E 22°10'20.407"N	AAWB
Kendugeria	86°56'2.655"E 22°10'56.932"N	AAWB
Lljal	86°39'43.784"E 22°43'49.285"N	AAWB
Machanbandh	86°50'48.54"E 22°9'43.882"N	AAWB

Patharchanki	86°54'5.775"E 22°11'40.762"N	AAWB
Pondapata	86°57'23.01"E 22°8'38.137"N	AAWB
Rangiyam	86°53'36.555"E 22°10'20.407"N	AAWB
Salgeria	86°54'13.08"E 22°10'42.322"N	AAWB
Sasrah	86°48'15.135"E 22°11'11.542"N	AAWB
Silda	86°49'20.88"E 22°37'44.034"N	AAWB
Tamluk	87°55'12.89"E 22°18'0.622"N	AAWB
Tenlat	86°56'2.655"E 22°9'14.662"N	AAWB
Tilda	87°19'54.437"E 22°15'49.132"N	AAWB
Natshal	88°1'10.836"E 22°11'18.847"N	AAWB
Mahishadal	87°56'40.551"E 22°11'4.237"N	AAWB
Arjuni	87°25'59.688"E 21°51'21.638"N	AAWB





**Fig. 4:-** Map showing the Morphogenic surfaces (after, Chattopadhyay, Sengupta & Chakraborty, 2005) of Midnapore (W+E) District, superimposed by Archaeological Places.

“Rarha” Bengala, the river is like life line in the context of the evolution of civilization. Subarnarekha is one of the oldest river of India (Chowdhury, 2008). Many number of stone weapons have been found from varies places located on the lateritic surface, invertably proves their special antiquity (Dasgupta, 2007). Availability of prehistoric evidences from the western high areas of “Rarha” region indicates a particular harmony with the geographical environment of that region, for example, from the composition of different early researcher depicted that, prehistoric people, liked to settle in the forested high areas along the river bank. Similarly, part of the “Rarha” region of Midnapur, from where Paleolithic and Mesolithic evidences were found, almost all of them is located above the 50 meter contour line (Fig,3).Ghoarapincha escapement excavation it has been found that, lower lateritic field was covered by

anincandescent compacted sand layer, which is an indication of dry season (Dasgupta, 2007). A prehistoric cave was found in Laljal hill oh Jhargram (Chowdhury, 2008). This area is located on the ancient Lalgarrh surface (Fig, 4). On the other hand, the archaeological evidences obtained from littoral tract are unlike the “Rarha” region. The littoral tract, lies at the head of Bay of Bengal. Here there is a peculiar range of sand of hills extending along the coast (O’Malley, 1995). Important archaeological places of coastal plain part of midnapur are Tamluk, Tildah, Bahiriect(Table,4). Availability of Paleolithic evidences in this region is very poor, but sufficient quantities of Chalcolithic evidences were found (Fig, 2). Chalcolithic artifacts were found from a mound located on the bank of river Kanshabati, near Sijua (Fig, 2) in Midnapur district (Dasgupta, 2007). Locations of archaeological sites in that part of coastal belt are located on the coastal deposit and dune ridge geological surface (Fig,) of upper Holocene era (Chattopadhyay, Sengupta&Chakraborty, 2005).

**Table 4:-** Chalcolithic Sites of Midnapure.

Archaeological sites	GPS Record	Reference
Tamluk	87°56'1.49"E 22°18'7.596"N	AAWB
Tilda	87°19'53.728"E 22°16'17.99"N	AAWB
Sijua	87°1'1.133"E 22°38'49.797"N	AAWB
Amarshi	87°35'55.824"E 22°3'42.927"N	AAWB
Attrakhi	87°19'5.014"E 22°18'44.131"N	AAWB
Maitana	87°39'35.036"E 21°47'16.473"N	AAWB
Arjuni	87°25'59.081"E 21°50'31.328"N	AAWB
Debidaspur	87°35'43.646"E 21°44'50.332"N	AAWB
Negua	87°31'3.542"E 21°48'41.722"N	AAWB
Malancha	87°34'30.575"E 21°44'50.332"N	AAWB
Mahishadal	87°56'38.025"E 22°10'49.172"N	AAWB

Natsal	88°1'30.308"E 22°12'14.421"N	AAWB
Bahiri	87°49'7.423"E 21°49'54.793"N	AAWB
Marishda	87°45'3.854"E 21°49'42.615"N	AAWB
Roghunathbari	87°51'9.207"E 22°18'56.31"N	AAWB
Nischindibasan	87°47'42.174"E 22°22'11.165"N	AAWB

**1.5: Discussion and conclusion:** - Discovered archaeological evidences from entire Midnapure (W&E) region are only witness of antiquity of this area. Relation between geographical history and settlement history has been found by the study of location and distribution pattern of archaeological sites. As we know prehistoric peoples liked to live on the high regions along river bank and they had advantages of hunting from those forest region. Numerous settlement remains of prehistoric people were found from the western hilly tract along the bank of ancient rivers like Subarnarekha, Kanshabati, Terafeni and Silabati (Fig.1 & 2). Prehistoric people built their settlement in Pleistocene period on this region. Favorable geographical environment for living of the prehistoric people, viz, high altitude, present of river for drinking water, dense forest for hunting and material for making tools were easily available. This conclusion can be reached from this discussion that availability of Stone Age evidences from the lateritic field of Midnapur located on the western side (Fig, 4) indicates the geological antiquity of that region, similarly the existence of Paleolithic evidence on the surface of Pleistocene can be called natural and logical incident. On the other hand, there is no Paleolithic evidence in the part of Midnapur coastal plain (Fig, 1), maximum archaeological evidence of this area are later era, the part of coastal plain is geologically upper Holocene phase (Chattopadhyay, Sengupta & Chakraborty, 2005). It is a vast alluvial plain. Though in some places sand dunes are seen. The main way of livelihood of the people of Chalcolithic age were fishing, cultivation etc. so they liked to live near the sea or preferred the geographical environment like alluvial plain, dune ridge surface. In the part of littoral tract of Midnapur, we find the priority of Chalcolithic and Neolithic evidences than Paleolithic and Mesolithic evidence. From the above discussion, we can come to the conclusion that, there is a deep relation between spatial distribution of archaeological places and

geographical environment. As per example, immense existence of Paleolithic evidences in “Rarha” region, where as hues existence of Chalcolithic evidences is found in coastal region.

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Fig, 5: Neolithic Celt. Fig, 6: Prehistoric Blade.



Fig, 7: Basket pottery.

Fig, 8: Copper coins.



Fig, 9 Vessels.

(Source, Rajanikanta Museum, Ramnagar. Fig. 5 to 9).



**Fig,10:** Early Historic Pottery bearing Layers at Bahiri(87°49'7.423"E 21°49'54.793"N), after Gangopadhyay,K, 2012-13.

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