

# The Mesolithic Domestication and Proto – Agriculture: A Case of India and South and Eastern Africa.

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## **Abstract**

*The paper ponders the congruence and Disparity in the antiquity of domestication and agriculture among archaeologists, archaeobotanists and genetists, chorologists physical anthropologists. The possibility of Mesolithic in South and Eastern Africa is explored is explored with sites based tool types. The Homo sapiens evolution from zero point to fire-dog, to domestication and to proto beginning of agriculture Canvas over millennia is invoked. A possibility explored to traverse deep in the past to explore the push back of agriculture in Mesolithic period.*

## **Introduction**

Explorations of climatic patterns in Africa and Asia suggest a transition toward Holocene around 1200 B.C. However, there is no uniformity on dry, wet, and rainfall conditions. Moreover, between 10,000 to 6,000 B.C. the moderate climatic patterns were setting normal like today. Hence, the period between 10,000 to 6,000 B.C remained the period of Mesolithic in the word, but certain features, tool types, settlement patterns combined up to the end of Neolithic. The term Mesolithic is generally used for post-Pleistocene, i.e. Holocene, hunting-gathering stone, settlement and cultures demarcated by small tools referred by prehistorians as microliths. The term Epipalaeolithic is sometimes used for “the transitional stage of tools that are smaller than those typical of the upper Palaeolithic, but smaller than microliths” (Sankalia 1964).

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