Peer Teaching by Semester I students of History Major

On 29 January 2026, the students of Semester I students of History Major engaged in the peer-teaching method on the Module II of DSCC I where they presented on the different Ancient Ages Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. The students presented on the art of the Paleolithic Age on the hunter gatherers and the Neolithic Revolution. The Neolithic Revolution brought the advent of agriculture (farming crops) and the domestication of animals The students used the most modern form and styles of presentations and referred to a lot of articles which made the presentations really interesting. The students felt that they had really learned from their researches and presenting made them more confident.




Period II at Mehrgarh is dated to approximately 6000–4500 BCE and is divided into three distinct sub-phases: A, B, and C. Period II of Mehrgarh is considered Neolithic, even though there was a small amount of copper present.
The size of the settlement increased during this period and the presence of mud-brick structures were seen, which were divided into small, cell-like compartments, and served as housing and storage. Upinder Singh pointed out, that there were double rows of small rooms separated by a passage, with barley seeds still scattered on the floors, which suggested that these structures functioned as granaries.
The use of stone and bone tools from Period I continued into Period II.
P. Vaughn points out that most tools were connected with the working of animal products.
Handmade pottery appeared in early Period II, and Period II-C saw the introduction of wheel-made pottery. In Period II-B, a copper ring and bead, and a small ingot of copper was found. An ivory tusk, pieces of red ochre, and a small, unbaked clay figurine of a male torso were also found.
Two flexed burials were found, where the bodies were covered in red ochre, and was unaccompanied by grave goods.
The agriculture of Period II discovered seeds of ber and dates, wheat, barley, and numerous cotton seeds.
Bones of domesticated cattle, sheep and goats, buffalo and a few of pigs were found. There were various cut marks and charring which indicated the consumption of the meat of these animals.
Period II
GPS Map Camera
Kolkata, West Bengal, India 🇮🇳
Loreto House, Loreto College, 7, Sir William Jones Sarani, Park Street Area, Kolkata, West Bengal 700071, India
Lat 22.549595° Long 88.351934°
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