Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

"*Archaeology is mainly concerned with the full range of past human experience and how they organized themselves into the society, what was their living habits, their believes and how they exploited the surrounding environment* (Renfrew and Bahn, 1998:17)*."*

Early settlers' and their archaeology typically provide a broad understanding of the historical population dynamics across expansive regions, spanning through significant timeframes. It begins with the evolutionary trajectory of humans, subsequently tracing a multitude of progressive advancements across biological and cultural dimensions. The former is primarily studied through the changes that have occurred in the facial features, musculature, bone structure, limbs, toes, fingers, and size of the brain among other things in humans since the earliest forms. The latter dimension delves into the intricate interplay between biological evolution and cultural metamorphosis, including how their subsistence strategies, habitation pattern, socio-cultural interactions, communication modalities, and various facets of everyday existence, emerged and developed.

Assam, situated in the northeastern part of the Indian subcontinent, has been a melting pot of civilization and human interactions since prehistoric times. Its archaeological history spans over a vast timeframe, encompassing the Neolithic period, Megalithic, and early historic period, each leaving indelible marks on the region's landscape. The geographical diversity of Assam plays a pivotal role in shaping its archaeological narrative. The fertile plains along the Brahmaputra River, the dense forests, and the hilly terrain have all influenced settlement patterns, resource exploitation, and cultural expressions of the early inhabitants. The study takes into account the environmental context in which the early settlers thrived, exploring how the natural surroundings influenced their subsistence strategies and other spheres. Moreover, a cultural development from the prehistoric period of the research area—a development that material evidence points to as having occurred very late—will be studied.

Prehistoric period is the longest part of human past and therefore any work in Prehistory should essentially have a total reconstruction of the past of mankind. The term 'Prehistory' was first employed by a French scholar; Tournal in 1833. The most prolific

and important sources for Prehistory are stone tools, made and used by the prehistoric humans and their locations and the environmental context within which it is found. The tools, such as those made on wood and bone may have also been used by the Prehistoric communities, however, its evidences are rare due to their organic character and chances of undergoing decay. These evidences of the past activities of humans do not have the remotest similarity with what is known from contemporary societies and their culture. One of the most significant components that needs to be studied for reconstructing Prehistoric activities is gaining an idea on the palaeoenvironment within and around the vicinities of the site.

In India, Palaeolithic studies began in 1863 with the discovery of first stone tool at Pallavaram near Madras by Robert Bruce Foote (1866). But till the arrival of Yale-Cambridge expedition in 1935, no study was undertaken in India to reconstruct Pleistocene chronology (De Terra and Paterson 1939:1-5). Their surveys in Kashmir and at the Potwar region identified Siwalik succession and gave a chronological sequence for Indian prehistoric culture. But their view was not widely accepted and could not be applied to all the regions equally. This was followed by several discoveries in many areas, which have changed our understanding of the Pleistocene chronology of India. Thus, the archaeological and climatic evidences put together gives a broad picture of Palaeolithic culture (Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic). The Holocene epoch is broadly marked by the Mesolithic culture in human cultural history. During this phase, tiny stone tools; microliths, were used. There are also some suggestive evidences for incipient domestication of plants and animals signalling a transformation from hunter-gatherer to agricultural economy. Neolithic is the youngest period of Stone Age history which precedes the discovery of metals. The Indian Neolithic has been explained by dividing it into zones based on archaeological features and geographical locations (Krishnaswami1960:25-64).

From a prehistoric archaeological standpoint, the earlier Assam region or present Northeast India was one of the less explored areas for a very long period. Although it was regarded as an important area for understanding human dispersals during the Pleistocene geological era, limited researches' have been carried out till date. The presence or absence of Palaeolithic culture in the area, however, is still a point of contention. Recent studies in neighbouring areas, such as Meghalaya's Garo Hills, have confirmed the presence of Middle Pleistocene deposits, including flake-blade

assemblages, bifaces, and pebble tools (Sharma 2007:57). However, as there exists limited chronometric dates from sites across northeast India, research in prehistory is still in its infancy and is based solely on speculation. The prehistory of the entire region is primarily based on Neolithic finds such as celts and potsherds that have been discovered at excavation sites such as Daojali Hading (IAR 1962-63), Sarutaru (Rao, 1977), Gawak Abri (Sharma and Singh, 2017), Lawnongthroh (Mitri, 2013-14), Myrkhan (Mitri 2013-14), and Parsi Parlo (IAR 1982-83. 83-84). These findings have been subject to comparative analysis with tool assemblages originating from Southeast Asia and China.

Prehistoric studies in Assam region began in the second half of 19th century with various stray and surface collection of stone artefacts found during the building of railways, establishments of tea-gardens and other developmental projects undertaken by the British administration. Analysis of those collections in 1960s by Dani (1960) suggested them to be of Neolithic period and linked their chronologies with the developed neoliths of South-east Asia and southern China. The information gleaned from their research helped to bring the region to the attention of scholars in South Asia, which was followed by the first stratigraphic excavation at the site Daojali-Hading; carried out in 1962 (IAR 1962-63). In the context of Puranic and traditional narrations, the mythological king Naraka of Bhauma-Naraka dynasty, regarded as the ancestor or blood line of all the later historical ruling figures of Assam, a non-Aryan king, was said to belong to prehistoric period (Gait, 1926). Mythologically, the Bhauma-Naraka legend played a key role in the emergence of early state in Assam, as well as the historical processes like 'Aryanization' (Sharma, 1993; Choudhury, 2013; Hazarika, 2008) or 'Sanskritization' (Boruah, 2008) and other social changes (Boruah, 2008). Moreover, it is said that Naraka, an adventurous prince of Mithila founded the kingdom of Pragjyotisha in Brahmaputra Valley- by subduing the Kirata chiefs and the tribal people. Naraka annexed the land through way of conquest. It is still a matter of scholarly debate whether this dynasty ever existed or not, but it is noteworthy that the dynasties of Kamarupa which thrived between 4th-12th century CE, such as the Varmans, Salastambha, and Palas, claimed their lineage tracing back to Naraka, emphasizing the divine origins of their rulers. Later dynasties of Pragjyotisha-Kamarupa, emerged from the indigenous social base through a process of social categorization and stratification and conformed the main features of early states (Barua, 1951). His reference is also

found in Kalika Purana, a 900 CE text (Lahiri, 1991). His reigning period was traditionally regarded as the proliferation of state formation in the Brahmaputra Valley and is referred to in many of the ancient texts (Barman, 2021). Similarly, the historical phases of the said area are described using both archaeological and literary evidences, which can be combined in one frame to understand cultural evolution.

With the rise of Mahajanapadas and the emergence of Buddhism, it is the beginning of the Early Historic period in India which extends roughly from the 6th century BCE to the 6th century CE, however, the date may go further back if the events recorded in our epics and Puranas can be corroborated by archaeological evidence (Dhavalikar, 1999). There are numerous archaeological explorations and excavations, as well as a large body of literary evidence from the time period. If we consider the Brahmaputra Valley, most of the reported sites fall between the period Early Historic to Late or beginning of Medieval period as far as evidences collected from various inscriptional, architectural, and literary sources are concerned. Furthermore, both archaeological and literary sources point to the presence of a highly developed agrarian civilizations in the same river valley (Sharma 2005) despite any conducive dates mentioned for them. The earliest evidence of the Early Historic period in Assam comes from the sites of Ambari, where the cultural period dates back to the "Sunga-Kushana period" (IAR, 2008-09: 10) and Bhaitbari of Garo hills, Meghalaya whose date goes back to 2nd century BCE (IAR 1991-92: 78). The region also finds mention in the Allahabad *Prasasti* of Samudragupta as Kamarupa and Davaka. The remains of the temple found at Dah Parbatiya, Tezpur, may also be assigned to 5th century CE (Chaudhury, 1953: 27). Further, there are inscriptional evidences for the Early Historic period, contemporary to later Gupta dynasty, the oldest of which are the Nagajari Khanikargaon inscription in Golaghat and Umachal rock inscription of Surendravarman of Guwahati, dated to 4th-5th c CE (Baruah, 2020; Barpujari, 2007) on the basis of paleography. The later Gupta work, the Harshacharita of Banabhatta (7th century CE), discusses the reign of Bhaskaravarman, the ruler of the Varman dynasty, who maintained diplomatic ties with Harshavardhana of Kanauj. This work is significant for the political and cultural history of the time. Potsherds, brick specimens, and other archaeological findings from this time period are notable. A few art and architectural remnants, monumental structures, icons, and inscriptional evidences from the later early historical period have established the region's status in the political landscape alongside other significant dynasties of the

Indian subcontinent. Significant historical changes occurred in the region with the arrival of the Ahoms in the 13th century CE, which are documented in monumental structures and the "Buranjis," or Ahom period royal chronicles.

The idea of early settlers or the first inhabitants who occupied the land has sparked debate over which period defines one's understanding of the first inhabitants for the entire land. As far the research till date, the earliest culture in Assam begins with the Neolithic period through the findings of cord impressed pottery and stone tools such as celts, adzes, and axes etc from important excavated sites; such as, Daojali Hading (Sharma, 1966) and Sarutaru (Rao, 1977). They can be thought of as the first settlers of the area in terms of material culture, but who were these people? What was their culture like? It is challenging to comprehend the concept of first inhabitants when research is limited to the current Assam border alone, despite the scattered collection of stone tools that, in most cases, cannot be used to determine a precise time period. Further, the majority of the current tribal community still adheres to the megalithic tradition or culture, which provides a very early date for the Indian subcontinent. In addition to the material culture, an ethnoarchaeological perspective can be used to understand the population and migration patterns of the current living community at various points in time. Understanding the current behavioural practises of the community living in hilly areas, who are primarily dependent on food processing and hunting, and who mostly rely on old customs and practises, is necessary for understanding the archaeology of Assam's early settlers.

1.1 Research Problem Statement

The region of Assam, which once encompassed all states of North-East India, is a significant landmass that has long served as a connecting route between mainland India and South-East Asia. This link has been noticed among the ethnic communities and material cultures from several parts of present-day Northeast India. Understanding the cultural chronology of Assam is still in its early stage of research. While the prehistoric sites have been categorised in a specific cultural sequence with the help of tool typology and relative dating, many excavations that have been carried out on historical sites have also failed to provide any dated chronology for the historical period. As a result, understanding the chronological development of sites from one cultural period to the next has been a matter of curiosity. To understand the cultural sequence of Assam, we

have only two dates from two prehistoric sites and the rest are based on relative dating. There is a need for systematic re-examination of all the excavated and explored cultural material along with new exploratory evidences and co-relate them with each other and further sites. Moreover, most Prehistoric studies here are restricted to Garo hills. It is only recently that archaeological surveys have been undertaken in the other hill districts of Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur. Further, in the context of those areas within the geographical boundary of the present political division of Assam, most studies focussed upon lithic remains, with limited attention paid towards understanding the nature of occupations in different sites and the manner in which the prehistoric populations adopted to the local environments.

Both site formation and settlement archaeology are neglected fields in the archaeological work of this particular area. It was Sarma Pranab Jyoti who did work on Doyang-Dhansiri Valley to understand the settlement pattern of the particular area through geomorphological and geological understanding (Sarma 2007). For the prehistoric sites, it is still an untouched subject as there are very few sites so far reported. A combined understanding of all the sites together irrespective of different cultural evidence will provide a glimpse about the areas inhabited by people at different span of time.

Earlier studies observed that the Assam region was a geographical barrier for hominin migration during Pleistocene but a possible route of faunal migration. But recent genetic studies developed the idea that North-eastern India was the main corridor for hominin dispersal from India to South-Asian countries or vice-versa (Palanichamy et al. 2004). The samples for this study have been collected from different parts of India along with the Khasi population of Meghalaya in Northeast India. Despite its importance, very limited number of sites representing earlier cultural period has been explored. One does not know if this low visibility of sites in this area are due to any disturbances created by the local environmental phenomena or any geomorphological changes after the desertion of the site by its last occupants.

1.2 Scope of the Current Research

The scope of the present study lies in addressing the problems stated above to some extent and to understand the cultural chronology of greater Brahmaputra Valley and its surrounding areas. At present, the volume of archaeological work in Northeast India is

very impressive as several sites have been recorded and studied with multidisciplinary approaches. This present work in current Assam attempts to compile a comprehensive report on the Prehistoric and Early historic culture of Assam which uncovers some new aspects on the region bounded by the Garo, Khasi, and Mikir hills and drained by the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers, all of which are part of the greater Himalayan belt. By conducting field surveys and interpreting data, this study will provide an understanding of the region's quaternary geology and geomorphology.

1.3 Objectives

With a view of the research problems, following objectives have been set to understand the region in broader perspective.

1. One of the main goals of the thesis is to understand all of the cultural periods, starting with the earliest, by choosing a specific region where a clearer chronology can be understood. In comparison to other regions, the Assam region has historically been less explored and excavated, and whatever has been done has various advantages and disadvantages. Till date, two distinct sites; Daojali Hading and Bambooti, provide absolute dates from the prehistoric era that are contemporaneous with the early historic phase in other regions of the Indian subcontinent. In addition, numerous relative dating is present for the early historic and early medieval era with the help of material remains; potsherds, sculptures, brick walls and fortifications and decorated brick specimens. Yet, there is still a lack of understanding regarding the material culture's absolute date, and in the case of the early historic period, the literary sources were not even helpful. Therefore, materials from the current exploration and the earlier excavated sites from the present-day Assam and the neighbouring geographical locality are been compared to establish a relative dating in order to know the greater chronology of the area. Additionally, material remains from previously excavated sites are studied in relation to their stratigraphy, wherever possible.
2. Understanding the site formation processes of previously studied and newly explored sites in the study area, that is, the Brahmaputra Valley and its surrounding hill districts. In this way, the study also looks at determining the area's accessibility to past inhabitants belonging to different cultures. The site formation process of Northeast Indian sites is little different than the rest of Indian sites. There is

difference of present-day land use by the population belonging different tribes. The material remains also show these variances. The question to be probed into is why human occupation in certain parts of north-east was minimal and majority of reported sites are confined to a single horizontal belt connecting Meghalaya and Nagaland. This work studies the formation process of selected prehistoric sites so as to understand the accessibility of the area by prehistoric population. Here to understand the adaptation patterns of the prehistoric inhabitants in this particular environment by studying the landscape, rivers, and other perennial water sources in the adjoining areas of the sites or settlements.

3. Investigating the region's geomorphology and its environment by studying select natural zones, which will provide insight into the relationship between humans and land in different cultural periods. The study area will be divided in to different environmental zones and how they differ in terms of physiography, vegetation, landscape, cultivation, and water sources. This gives the idea of relationship between cultural materials with different zones. The zone division of the study area is to understand how different environmental factors shaped cultural behavior and why that particular area was preferred for their livelihood in recent past.
4. Studying material culture to reveal missing links between the prehistoric and historical periods and to establish a relative chronology by examining material remains and comparing them with those found in other cultural contexts.
5. Understanding how the migration of different ethnic groups over different periods influenced the development of regional cultural entities.
6. Documenting the ethnographic data of different communities of the region to understand the current settlement pattern and their ability to adapt to the landscape. This will provide the blueprint to study the past cultures. This will help to understand how the evidences can be used as a tool to understand the past human behavior. There is good number of old traditions in most areas i.e. hunting, jhum cultivation, use of stone tools in daily life which will give an archaeological parallel of human lifeways.

1.4 Methodology

The chosen research problems were addressed thoroughly using a variety of methods to achieve the goals. The data was generated through systematic field survey and surveys through all the previous collections of material culture from university

departments, State Department of Archaeology, Government of Assam, and Museums. Thus, both primary and secondary data were used. The classification, analysis, and description of field data have all been meticulously recorded. In general, a multidisciplinary approach has been used to study the region and its surroundings as this research is based on both theoretical and practical methods. The various methods used for this study are discussed below:

1.4.1 Literature Survey

An extensive literature review was carried out to understand the further archaeological potential of the area by identifying the loop holes in the previous works. This was followed by a verification of the previous proposals through a reconnaissance survey. A methodical review of the literature has been done in order to lay a theoretical groundwork for the research. All previous works that have been conducted in certain regions of the Northeast is examined to get a complete understanding of the scope of the study and the unexplored areas in relation to it. The study makes use of a variety of sources to shed light on the subject from various perspectives, including early dynastic rule, Puranic connections to the region, traveller writings, and other archaeological evidence. To fully comprehend what has been stated above, a sizable number of books, journals, and old monographs have been studied. The first step of the research starts by looking at the previously collected or explored materials kept in various museums, including the State Museum of Assam, the Anthropological Museum, Gauhati University, Dibrugarh University, Cotton University, and Departments at Gauhati and Dibrugarh University, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of earlier works.

1.4.2 Reconnaissance Survey

With the aid of topographical maps of the area prepared by the survey of India, a reconnaissance survey was carried out. To understand the physiographical characteristics of the region under study, additional maps are used, such as geological and geomorphological maps, drainage, climate, vegetation and geographical maps from Maps of India and various other sources such as SANDRP (South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People, 2017) and State Assam Agriculture plan. The physiographical characteristics includes the landforms, undulations on the surface, soils and vegetation cover, drainage pattern which determine not only the environmental

features of the area, but also how it affects human behaviour. Based on its characteristics, the entire region has been divided into different zones. The cultural developments in the area were viewed from the same environmental point of view, firstly by identifying the macro-environmental zones followed by the micro-environmental zones. Attempts were also done to verify the environmental buffer zones. Beginning with the upper and lower courses of the Brahmaputra River and the hilly region, the macro-zones have been described from a broader perspective. They have then been divided into various micro-environmental zones, based on the micro distinguishing factors which sometimes are overlapping with each other. This was to understand the choice of area/ land for settlement or inhabitation during different periods of time. This would indirectly indicate why certain areas are not occupied in specific time periods. The cultural setting throughout the period of human habitation is then assimilated with each zone. Each zone is specifically described using the current environmental parameters.

1.4.3 Field Survey (Sampling)

A systematic survey, which involves field walking or extensive village to village survey across the landscape and localities was carried out with a goal to find the spatial extension of the cultural area, identify the archaeological finds, document the sites with geo-coordinates, temporally (relative dating) fix them and appreciate its surrounding environmental settings. To begin with, the previously reported sites have been re-investigated with a view to understand the geomorphology and landforms of each; that the earlier inhabitants prefer to live and that was followed by new discoveries. An attempt was also made to comprehend the locals' belief system in relation to the artefacts, particularly the stone tools. Both systematic sampling and random sampling methods were used for data collection according to the formation of different sites. Artifacts have been collected using random sampling method. The types of Probability sampling strategies; Systematic, Simple random, stratified random and Cluster or stratified unaligned systematic are described below:

- Systematic sampling is a more direct method, where selection of a grid on equally spaced locations, like choosing every grid in the population for survey, without any specification.

- The simplest form of sampling is simple random, where the areas to be sampled are chosen using a table of random numbers. In this method, the investigator collects the sample randomly from the surface to enumerate the potentiality of the site assuming all members of the population and the same probability of being selected.
- In the stratified random sampling, a region or site is divided into its natural zones; based on ecology and topography; squares are chosen by the same random number procedure, except that each zone has the number of squares proportional to its area. This sampling design ensures that the sample contains at least one example from each stratum.
- The fourth one is the combination of all elements from the above three. Here, population is divided into smaller units to get a better picture or representation among all the artefacts. It is the most economic and convenient one (Renfrew and Bahn, 1996; Joglekar, 2014; Rajan, 2016).

As per the present investigation, a great majority of prehistoric occupation in the current political boundary of Assam is concentrated in the hill districts of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong and are close to the foothills near the Meghalayan plateau. Mostly stone artefacts are not found in bulk or within the contexts; instead, they are dispersed in various places on hill slopes and small river channels. On the other hand, sites from where ceramics have been recovered have a clearly defined physiography that is located primarily on the modern flood-prone areas. Charts are made to document the sites with material evidence, artifacts which are found in both primary and secondary context.

Sample of Site Survey Record sheet

Site Number	
Site Name	
Village	
Taluka	
District	
Location of site (Geo-coordinate)	
Locality	
Designation of the Site	
Site Size (hectares)	
Description of Surrounding land	

Nearby River/Stream/Any other water source	
Geological resources • Rock • Minerals	
Natural Vegetation	
Cultivation	
Land forms	
Soil	
Degree of Erosion	
Findings	
Photograph Number	
Previous Exploration	
Relative chronology	
Local inhabitants	
Remarks	

Sample of Artifacts Details chart

Artifact type	
Finding site or locality	
Geo-coordinate	
Facing direction	
Orientation	
Provenance	
Context	
stratigraphic layer if any	
Raw material	
Associated soil color	
Is this an activity area?	
Associated objects	
Nearest source of raw material	
River/stream/any water source	
Hilly region	
Photographic documentation	
Remarks	

1.4.4 Documentation and Classification

After the field survey, the researcher studied the explored material and re-examined the already excavated materials, prepared typological and chronological chart of pottery

and stone tools from different excavated sites of Assam. A comparative study of artifacts from current exploration was made and documentation was done in the form of drawing and photography.

The materials that have been studied at various universities and museums are used as the study's foundation because there are not many stone tools that have been recovered from recently discovered sites. Each stone tool's physical characteristics and descriptions have been recorded. On the other hand, the ceramics have been categorised and classified in order to be documented. Ceramics are first split into diagnostic and non-diagnostic groups, which are then further split into decorative and non-decorative subgroups for each. Following that, drawing documentation is used to record the diagnostic sherds. Additionally, charts are made outlining each individual sherd's form, fabric, colour, firing method, surface treatment, and a general remark. For the identification of the colour of sherds, the Munsell colour Chart for Soil Colour Designation has been used. Its hue, value and chroma were compared with the sherds and the closest colour was identified. The Munsell Colour chart helps in physically identifying the minor tonal differences in colours.

1.4.5 Comparative Analysis of Material culture

With the aid of the classification and description of ceramics, stone tools and their raw materials, an intra- and inter-site relationship has been established. Intra defines relationships within the site, while inter site refers to relationships between the sites. For the purpose of the current study, a relationship between the recently discovered and re-investigated sites from current political boundary of Assam and the sites from rest of northeast India, southeast Asia, and other significant sites from other regions of Indian sub-continent was established. On the other hand, for intra site relationship; ceramics are grouped and described before being compared to one another.

Due to the lack of available reference materials from the study area, for the study of recently discovered ceramics and some from previously visited sites, a comparative analysis with the ceramics from the sites within the surrounding geographic area was required, in order to draw some cultural parallels. Inter site relationship is established by comparing the form, fabric, raw materials, and decorative patterns. For the diagnostic ones, comparative analysis is done with the ceramics recovered from various sites within the nation by specifically going through their excavation report i.e., the

early historic site of Odisha (Sisupalgarh) and West Bengal (Pandu Rajar Dhibi, Bangarh) are used as reference. Further, the parameters for identifying the shape of the vessel documented was obtained from the excavation reports of Tilaurakot (Mitra, 1972), Mahasthangarh (Pun-dra-vard-dhan) (Ahmad, 1964) and Mohenjodaro (Dales and Kenoyer, 1986).

In addition to the ceramics, the contemporary Stone Age cultural period from nearby geographic areas was considered when analysing the development of culture in this area. Charts were created on the general description of cultural materials on significant and contemporary prehistoric sites from Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent, and conclusions were drawn on the similarities and differences of cultural behaviour along with their expansion.

1.4.6 Ethnographic Survey

A subfield of anthropology called ethnography conducts in-depth research on how various racial and cultural groups behave. Archaeologists can begin to understand the way of life of the earliest inhabitants by looking at this processual development in the field of archaeology. In this present research, ethnographic surveys in the areas where sites with prehistoric affinity have been discovered are taken into consideration. Documentation of two Dimasa communities living in two different locations, as well as one Zemi Naga community, was conducted, to understand their current settlement pattern. Different aspects, such as, traditional practices and their contribution to the preservation of ancestral heritage were investigated in this study with the method of interview and by analyzing the material used in daily life and through the seasonal survey of their cultivation process. It is a common phenomenon in North-East India for people to mistake stone artefacts, specifically Neolithic implements, for the moon stone or thunderstone and to associate certain belief systems with them. Even though those are the beliefs and tales of the storytellers, some cultural elements can be inferred from them. Interviewing the locals provides insight into those aspects. Similarly, the nearby localities have also been surveyed in the contexts of stone jars, in order to understand the community's current burial practises and to observe how they use similar stone blocks for a variety of purposes other than burials. In order to gather information from the local population, a data sheet has been prepared.

Sample of Ethnographic data sheet

Village name/ Site name	
Population/tribe	
Language spoken	
Living style	
Main occupation	
Crops cultivated	
Tools used by them for Agriculture/Hunting	
Raw material	
How they make their tools	
What is the usage of the tools	
Group behavior	
Relation of man and environment	
Photographic documentation	
Remarks	