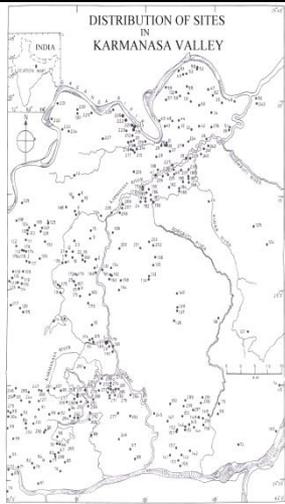




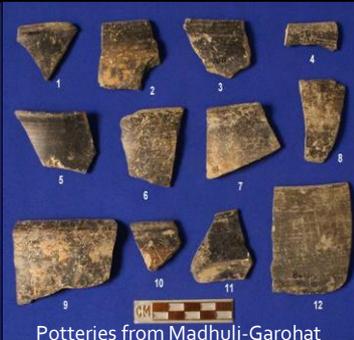
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSONALITY OF THE KARMANASA VALLEY, INDIA

Vikas Kumar Singh, Manisha Singh* & R.N.Singh

- The study of the archaeology of the Karmanasa Valley is significant as prelude to history of area, since it marks the beginning of historical process. Although the area is occasionally occupied by man since Palaeolithic period but it became significant with the activities of Mesolithic people followed by the Neolithic and other cultures which led to all sided growth of culture.
- The Karmanasa river originates near Sarodag village (Kaimur district, Bihar) and finally joins the river Ganga in Chausa near Buxor (Bihar)
- Geographical Location- Middle Ganga Plain and Vindhyan-Kaimur Range



Microliths from Deori Kalan



Potteries from Madhuli-Garohat

Salient Features

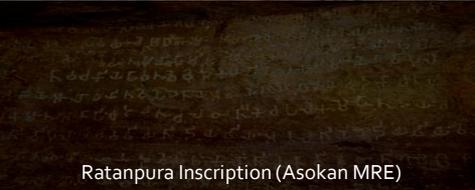
- **Ancient Routes (Lord Buddha's Enlightenment to Dharmachakraparivartan)**
- **Three Asokan MRE (similar alignment)**
- **Iron Metallurgy: Earliest Iron (Evidence from Malhar & Raja Nal Ka Tila)**
- **Rock-Shelter Paintings**
- **Ethnographic Backdrop**

Cultural Sequence

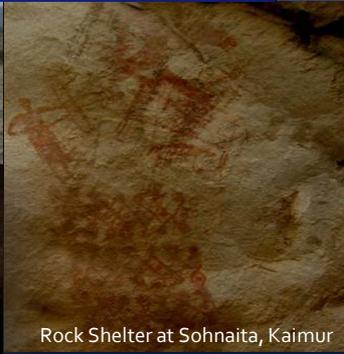
- ii. Upper Palaeolithic
- II. Mesolithic Culture
- III. Neolithic Culture
- IV. Chalcolithic Culture
- V. Chalcolithic-Megalithic
- VI. Early Iron Age Cultures
- VII. NBP Ware Culture
- VIII. Early Historical to the 10th -12th CE



General View of Madhuli – Garohat Site



Ratanpura Inscription (Asokan MRE)



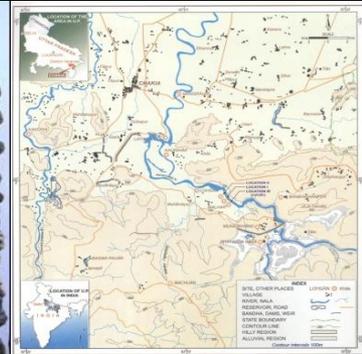
Rock Shelter at Sohnaita, Kaimur



Rock Shelter at Gauraraj Baba, Kaimur



Bajjnath



Since the discovery of the site of Malhar in district Chandauli and Raja Nal Ka Tila in district Sonbhadra, both lying on the bank of river Karmanasa, in the state of Uttar Pradesh by Rakesh Tewari yielding iron datable to c.1800 BC and 1300 BC respectively, the area lying between the Middle Ganga Plain and the Vindhyan-Kaimur range in the northern part of India become world-wide important from the archaeological point of view.

In nutshell, it can be surmised that the Karmanasa Valley has been a significant area from the archaeological point of view at least since Upper Palaeolithic Period. Because of its geographical location and its richness in ores and minerals, its flora and fauna and other factors, it has been a meeting point of several cultures which is evident from the findings of three Asokan MRE in same alignment, various kinds of rock-paintings, other inscriptions, coins, potteries, architectural and sculptural remains.