

Special Lecture Series under MoU
"Evolution of Human kind and Food Production"
06/05/2024

Special Lecture Series

 VIDYASAGAR
METROPOLITAN
COLLEGE

in collaboration with

 SUSHIL KAR
COLLEGE

**EVOLUTION OF HUMAN KIND
AND FOOD PRODUCTION**

DR. ARUNIMA ROYCHOUDHURI
SUNDARBAN MAHAVIDYALAYA



6TH MAY, 2024
GOOGLE MEET
12.30--2.30PM

[HTTPS://MEET.GOOGLE.CO
M/GAO-FMYF-FZW](https://meet.google.com/GAO-FMYF-FZW)

Name of the Department: Department of History

Title of the activity: Special Lecture series under MOU

Topic of Lecture: Evolution of Human kind and Food Production

Date: 06/05/2024

Participants: 38 participants

Speaker's Profile: Dr Arunima RoyChoudhuri, Assistant Professor, Sundarban Mahavidyalaya

Synopsis of the Lecture:

Evolution of Humankind & Food Production Dr. Arunima Roychoudhuri Assistant Professor, Sundarban Mahavidyalaya Lecture Summary: The talk delves into the mysteries of the prehistoric world, exploring the eras before written records began. From the emergence of life to the rise of early civilizations, it traces the evolution of humanity and the rich tapestry of life on Earth. The prehistoric world encompasses vast stretches of time, spanning millions of years before the advent of recorded history. Understanding this period is crucial for unraveling the origins of humanity, the development of early societies, and the forces that shaped our planet.

1. The Early Earth: Formation of the Earth: From the birth of our planet to the emergence of the first life forms, this talk explores the early stages of Earth's history.
2. Evolution of Life: From single-celled organisms to complex multicellular life, the process of evolution laid the foundation for the diversity of life on Earth.
3. Paleolithic Era: Hunter-Gatherer Societies: The Paleolithic era saw the rise of Homo sapiens and their adaptation to various environments as hunter-gatherers. Tools and Technology: Stone tools were instrumental in the survival and development of early human societies, showcasing innovation and adaptation.
4. Mesolithic Era: Transition Period: The Mesolithic era marked a transition from purely nomadic lifestyles to more settled communities, as humans began to experiment with agriculture and domestication. Cultural Developments: Artifacts from this period offer insights into early cultural practices, including rituals, artistic expression, and social organization.
5. Neolithic Revolution: Agricultural Revolution: The shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture revolutionized human societies, leading to the development of permanent settlements and complex social structures. Domestication of Animals: The domestication of animals played a crucial role in agricultural societies, providing food, labor, and resources.

Conclusion: The prehistoric world is a testament to the resilience, ingenuity, and adaptability of early humans. By studying this era, we gain a deeper understanding of our shared origins and the forces that shaped the course of human history.