



Evidence of 3,500-Year-Old Human Habitation Found in Nagaland

Nagaland has yielded evidence of **human habitation dating back nearly 3,500 years**, following an archaeological expedition in the limestone caves and rockshelters of **Noklak district** in the **Naga Hills Ophiolite Belt**. The discoveries have pushed back the known history of prehistoric settlement in the state.

Researchers uncovered **ancient pottery, stone tools, hearths, and carbonised grains**, providing rare scientific evidence of how early communities lived, practised agriculture, and adapted to the rugged **Indo-Myanmar frontier**. The findings offer valuable insights into the prehistoric cultural and subsistence patterns of Northeast India.

APSC Relevance: History; Archaeology.