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Rajasthan Administrative Services

Rajasthan Public Service Commission

Volume - 1

History and Art and Culture of Rajasthan

SIERRA INNOVATIONS

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VOLUME-1

HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN

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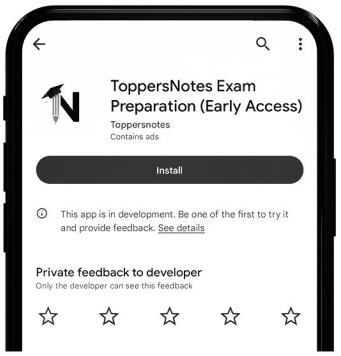

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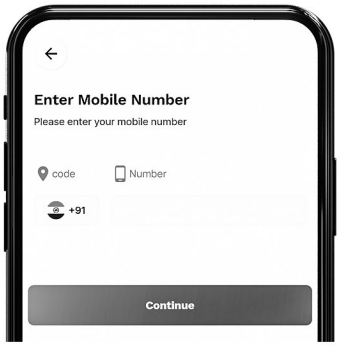

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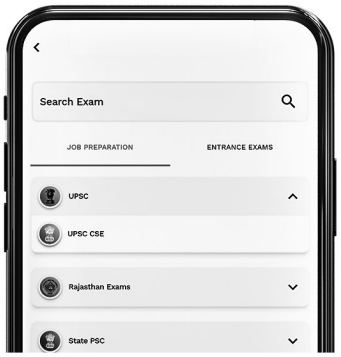

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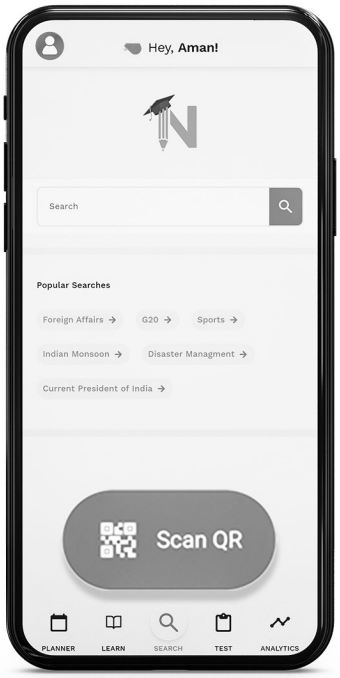

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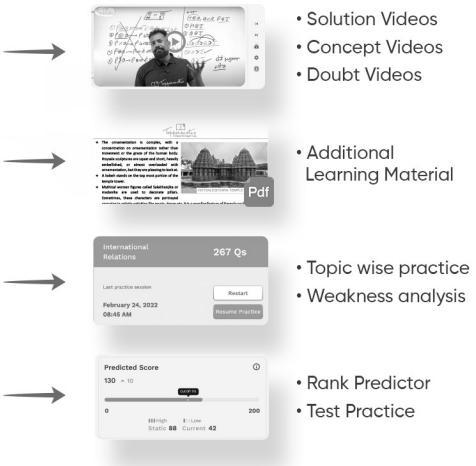

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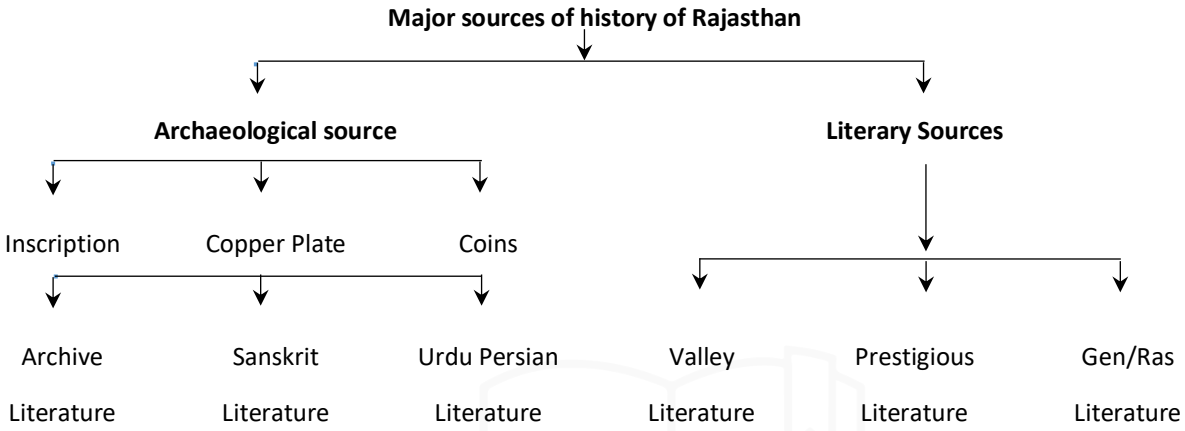
1 Chapter

Major sources of history of Rajasthan



- Father of History - Herodotus of Greece
  - He composed a book called Historica 2500 years ago.
  - India was also mentioned in it.
- Father of Indian History - Ved Vyas
  - Composed Mahabharata
  - Ancient name of Mahabharata - Jai Samhita
- Father of Rajasthan History - Colonel James Todd.
  - He was a political agent of Mewar (Udaipur) province between 1818 and 1821.
  - Wrote the history of Rajasthan by roaming on a horse.
    - That is why he is also known as 'Ghode wale Baba'.
  - Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan/ Central and Western Rajput State of India - Published in 1829 in London.
  - Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha (GH Ojha) - First Hindi translation.
  - Other Books - Travel in Western India
    - Publication by wife in 1837 after death.

Raisingh inscription

- Engraved in 1594 AD in Bikaner.
- By Jain sage Jaita.
- It describes the achievements of the rulers of Bikaner from Rao Bika to Rao Raisingh.
- According to this, the construction of Bikaner fort was completed by Rao Raisingh from 30 January 1589 -1594 by his minister Karamchand.

Ghosundi inscription *RAS Pre 2016

- Language - Sanskrit, Script - Brahmi |
- First deciphered by DR Bhandarkar. *** RAS Mains 2016**
- The oldest inscriptions related to Vaishnava or Bhagavata sect.
- Broken into many boulders.
- A large section is preserved in the Udaipur Museum.
- In this, there is a description of the Gaj dynasty's Sarvatat performing the Ashwamedha Yagya and building the boundary wall of the Vishnu temple.

Jaipur

- Two inscriptions of Ashoka Maurya have been found here: Bhabu inscription and Bairath inscription.
- It was discovered in 1837 by Captain Burt from "Bijak Hill".

- At present it is kept in the Calcutta Museum, due to which it is called the Calcutta-Bairath Lekh.
- This inscription proves that Ashoka was a follower of Buddhism.
- It was engraved by Maurya Emperor Ashok himself.

Nagari inscription

- Period - 200-150 BC
- It has been engraved in Sanskrit language in Brahmi script.
- Its script is same as the one in Ghosundi's inscription.
- Ghosundi inscription + Nagari inscription = Twin inscriptions of Rajasthan.
- Presently located in Udaipur Museum of Rajasthan

Manmori inscription

- This inscription is related to the Maurya dynasty & was founded by Colonel James Tod from the banks of Lake Mansarovar near Chittor.
- Its is written by Pushya, the son of Nagabhatta and its engraver is Shivaditya, the grandson of Karun.
- The story of Amrit Manthan has been mentioned.
- It was thrown into the sea by Colonel James Tod on his way to England due to ship imbalance.
- In this, Bhima is described as the king of Avantipur.

Samoli Inscription (Udaipur)

- This inscription is dated to 646 AD.
- According to this, the temple of Aranyavasini Devi (Jawar Mata) was built by the chief of Mahajan community, Jentak Mahattar, who came from Vatnagar (Sirohi).
- Jentak Mahattar took fire samadhi at a Siddhasthan named 'Devbuk'.
- This inscription gives information about the mining industry of copper and zinc in Aranyagiri near Jawar.

Aparajita Inscription

- Engraved on the wall of Kundeshwar temple near Nagde village in Udaipur district in 661 AD.
- Written by Damodar.
- Information about the history of Mewar in the 7th century.

Chirwa Inscription

- It is dated to 1273 AD.
- On this, 51 verses in 36 lines have been written in Devanagari script and Sanskrit language.
- Mention of the achievements of Guhil dynasty ruler Bappa's descendants Padam Singh, Jaitra Singh, Tej Singh and Samar Singh.
- The presiding deity of Eklingji, the pioneer of Pashupat yogis, Shivarashi is also described.
- Composer - Ratnaprabhasuri
- Written by - Parshwachand.
- Shilpi Delhan completed the task of writing this article on the wall.

Basantgarh inscription

- This inscription is located in Sirohi and dates back to 625 AD.
- It has been obtained from Kshemkari (Khimel) Mata temple of Basantgarh (Sirohi).
- Presently it is preserved in the Rajputana Museum of Ajmer.
- This inscription describes Rajjila, the feudal lord of Arbuda Desh King Varmalat and Rajjila's father, Vajbhatta (Satyashraya).
- The earliest use of the word Rajasthan in this inscription as 'Rajasthaniyaditya'.

Bijolia inscription

- In 1170 AD, it was engraved in Sanskrit on a large rock in the Parshvanath temple complex of Bijolia town.

- This inscription was established by Jain Shravak Lolak and it's author was Kayastha Keshav.
- Engraved by - Gunabhadra.
- In this, Sambhar and Ajmer Chauhans are described as Vatsgotriya Brahmins and their genealogy has been described.

Mandore inscription

- It was engraved in Jodhpur in 837 AD.
- This inscription is engraved in the praise of Gurjar King Bouka.
- In this, the genealogy of Gurjara-Pratiharas, worship of Vishnu and Shiva have been mentioned.

Sachiya Mata inscription / Sacchika Mata Temple inscription

- It dates back to 1179 AD.
- Engraved in the temple of Sachiya Mata, Osian (Jodhpur).
- In this, Kalhana is described as the King and Kirtipal as the overlord of Mandavyapur.

Amer inscription

- This was instituted in 1612 AD.
- In this, the Kachwaha dynasty has been described as "Raghuvanshtilak".
- In this the names of Prithviraj and his son Bhagwantdas and his son Maharajadhiraj Mansih are mentioned.

Ranakpur inscription

- It was engraved in the Chaumukha temple of Ranakpur in 1439 AD.
- Engraved by - Depak
- Information about the dynasty of Mewar and Dharanak Seth.
- There is a description of the victory of Kumbha.
- Bappa and Kalbhoj are described as different persons.
- Guhils are said to be the sons of Bappa Rawal.

Jagannatharai Inscription

- Engraved by - Krishnabhatta
- Its script is Devanagari and language is Sanskrit.
- Description of Guhilas from Bapa Rawal to Jagatsingh Sisodia.
- It is located in the Jagannath Rai Temple of Udaipur.
- The battle of Haldighati fought during the time of Pratap has been mentioned.
- According to it, Maharana got the Mohan temple built in the pond of Pichola and got the Rupsagar pond constructed.

Shringi Rishi inscription

- It was engraved in 1428 AD.
- This incription dates to the time of Mokal.
- The construction of the pond by Mokal and his lineage have been described.
- Composer - Kaviraj Vani Vilara Yogeshwar
- Language - Sanskrit

Kirtistambh prashsti

- Engraved by - Mahesh Bhatt
- Written by – Atri and Mahesh
- It is engraved is the praise of Rana Kumbha.
- A detailed biography of the Guhil dynasty from Bappa Rawal to Kumbha has been described.
- In this, Kumbha has been described as Maharajadhiraj, Abhinav Bharatacharya, Hindu Suratan, Rairayan, Rano Raso, Chhapguru, Danguru, Rajguru, Shailguru etc.
- It describes the defeat of the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat by Kumbha.

Kumbhalgarh inscription (1460 AD)

- Found in Kumbhalgarh around 1460 AD.
- Engraved by - Kavi Mahesh
- It is engraved on 5 rocks located in Kumbhshyam temple located in Kumbhalgarh fort of Rajsamand district of Rajasthan.
- Language – Sanskrit; Script - Nagari.
- It describes the Guhil dynasty and their achievements.
- In this, Bapa Rawal has been described as Vipravanshiya.
- In it, there is a description of Hammir's victory over Chelawat and he has been called Vishmaghati Panchanan.

Raj Prashasti (1676 AD)

- Engraved by - Ranchodbhatt Tailang
- It was engraved during the time of Maharana Raj Singh Sasodia.
- This is the world's largest inscription engraved on 25 black stones on 9 chauki ki pal in Rajsamand Lake.
- It contains the genealogy of the Guhils from Bapa Rawal to Rana Jagatsingh II.
- It describes the Mughal Mewar Treaty signed by Maharana Amar Singh.

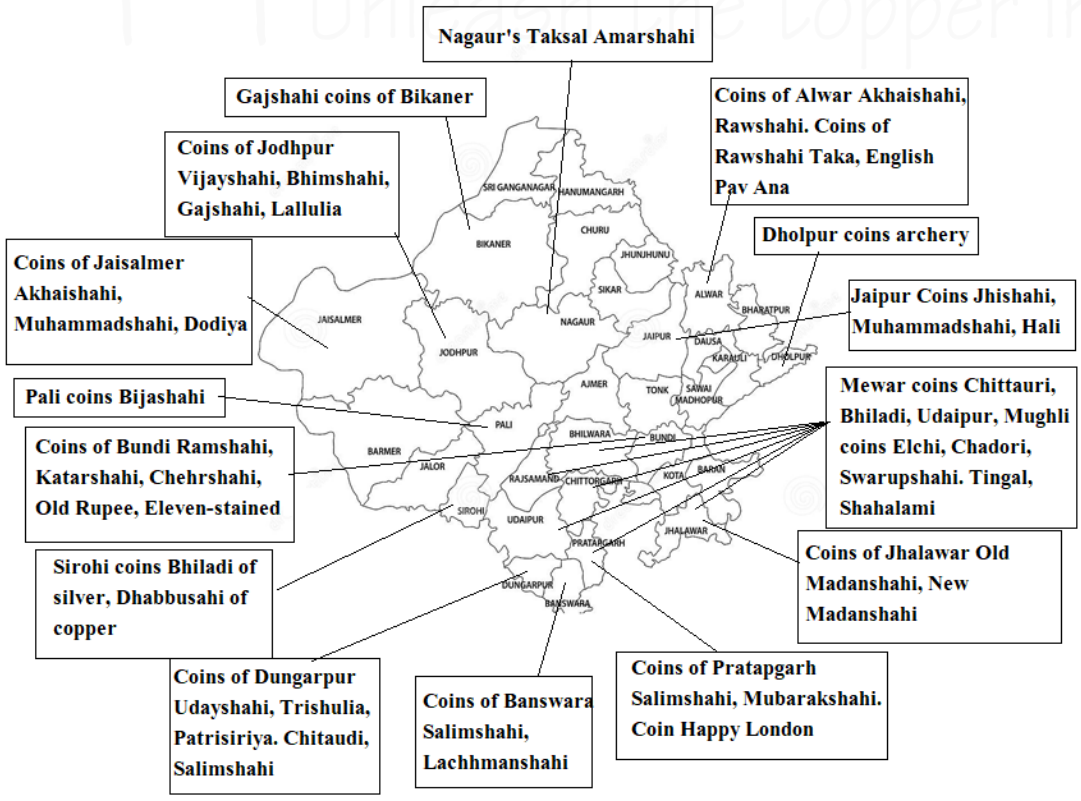
Other inscriptions

Name	Place	Era	Description
Barli inscription	Ajmer	2nd century BC	● The oldest inscription of Rajasthan ● Brahmi script
Nandsa yup pillar inscription	Bhilwara	225 AD _	● Instituted by som
Barwa Yup inscription	Kota	238-39 AD _	● The language is Sanskrit and the script is Brahmi. ● The oldest and first inscription of the Maukhari kings. ● Engraved on a yup (pillar).
Bhramarmata inscription	Chittor	490 AD _	● Description of the rulers of Gauravsh and Aulikar dynasty ● By - Brahmsom, son of Mitrasom ● Writer - Poorva
Kanswa inscription	Kota	738 E. _	● Mention of the Maurya dynasty king Dhaval (probably the last Maurya ruler of Rajasthan)
Pratapgarh inscription	Pratapgarh	946 AD _	● Description of the achievements of Gurjar Pratihar King Mahendrapal.
Achaleshwar inscription	Abu		● Description of origin of man being from the fire altar. ● Dhoomraj is described as the 'Mool Purush' of Paramaras.
Luna Vasahi inscription	Abu - Delwara	1230 AD _	● Language - Sanskrit ● It describes the dynasty of the Parmar rulers of Abu and Vastupal Tejpal.
Neminath inscription	Abu	1230 AD _	● Composer - Someshvardev (Shubhchandra) ● It was excavated by Sutradhar Chandeshwar.
Rasiya ki chhatri inscription	Chittorgarh	1331	● Author - Ved Sharma, a Brahmin of Nagar caste, son of Priyapattu ● Engraved by – Sutradhar Sajjan ● In this, Guhil is described as the son of the Bapa.
Second inscription of Machedi ki Bawli	Alwar	1458 AD _	● In this, there is a description of the authority of Bad Gurjar dynasty's Rajpaldev in Alwar.
Barbath inscription	Bayana	1613-14 AD _	● In this, there is a great mention of the construction of a garden and a stepwell in Barbath by the wife of Akbar, Mariam-us-Zamani.
Barnala yup Pillar Inscription	Jaipur	227 AD _	

Chatsu inscription	Jaipur	813 AD _	• There is a description of Guhil dynasty's Bharatrabhatta and his descendants.
Buchkala inscription	Jodhpur	815 AD _	• There is mention of Nagabhatta Pratihara, son of Vatsaraj.
Rajourgarh inscription	Alwar	960 AD _	• Mathandev Pratihara
Harsh inscription	Sikar	973 AD _	• Mention of the lineage of Chauhans. • The mention of the construction of the Harshnath (Sikar) temple by Allat. • Vagad was called Vargat
Dungarpur inscription	Dungarpur	1404 AD	• Engraved in Sanskrit language at Upargaon (Dungarpur). • Description of the history of the Vagad dynasties.

Coins

- **Mint in Nagaur -**Amarshahi
- **Coins of alwar -** Akhaishi, Ravshahi, Rawshahi Taka (copper coins), Angrezi Paav aana coins
- **Coins of Bikaner-** gajshahi
- **Coins of Dholpur -** tamanchashahi
- **Coins of Jodhpur -** Vijayshahi, Bhimshahi, Gajshahi, Lallulia
- **Coins of Jaipur -** Jhaadshahi, Muhammad Shahi, Hali
- **Coins of Jaisalmer -** Akhaishahi, Muhammadshahi, Dodiya
- **Coins of Mewar -** Chittauri, Bhiladi, Udaipur, Mughli Coin Elchi, Chandodi, Swarupshahi, Dhingaal, Shahalami
- **Coins of Pali -** Bijaishahi
- **Coins of Jhalawar -** Old Madanshahi, New Madanshahi
- **Coins of Bundi -** Ramshahi, Katarshahi, Chehreshahi, purana rupya, gyarah-Sana
- **Coins of Sirohi –** Silver bhiladi, Copper dhabbushahi
- **Coins of Pratapgarh -** Salimshahi, Mubarakshahi, Sikka Mubarak london
- **Coins of Dungarpur -** Udayshahi, Trishuliya, Patrisiria, Chittaudi, Salimshahi
- **Coins of Banswara -** Salimshahi, Lachmanshahi



- Study of Coins - Numismatics
- Coin trade in Indian History, Indus Valley Civilization, and Vedic Civilization - Based on Barter system.
- First coin circulation - 2500 years ago
  - The coins were found in a fragmented state during excavation.
  - Special symbols on them- hence they are also called punch mark coins.
  - In square, rectangular, and circular form.
- Kautilya's Arthashastra – Coins known as Pana/Karshapan - Mostly of silver metal.
- First of all, the Chauhan dynasty of Rajasthan issued currencies.
  - Copper coins - Drumm and vishopaka
  - Silver coins - rupak
  - Gold coins - dinar
- Akbar issued the Elchi coins in Rajasthan.
  - Akbar had good relations with amer.
    - Therefore, permission was given to open a first mint there.

Important facts

- In 1893, William Wilfrid Webb wrote a book titled "The Currency of the Hindu State of Rajputana" on the subject of coins of the princely states of the then Rajputana.
- The excavation of Raidh (Tonk) has yielded 3075 silver punchmark coins which are the oldest coins of India and the largest number of coins found from a single place.
  - These coins were called dharana or pana.
- Kushana period coins have been found from Rang mahal (Hanumangarh).
  - Kushana coins have been called Muranda and the first Kushan Kanishka coin has also been found from here.
- Many coins have also been found from Bairath civilization (Jaipur), out of which 16 coins belong to the famous Greek ruler Menander. ***RAS Pre 2018**
- Indo-Sasani coins have been identified by Indians by the name Gadhiya which is a silver coin and were made of copper of metal.
- The Swaroopshahi of Mewar and the Alamshahi of Marwar were of British influence on which "Aurang Aram Hind and Englishtan Queen Victoria" were written.
- In Rajasthan for the first time in 1900 AD, Kaldar's challan was issued in place of local coins.

Ancient coins of Rajasthan

- **Kaldar (Silver)** is the most famous of the coins issued during the time of the British.

Princely state	Coins
Bikaner	Gajshahi Coins (Silver)
Jaisalmer	Muhammad Shahi, Akhaishahi, Dodiya (Copper)
Udaipur	Swaroopshahi, Chandodi, Shah Alamshahi, Dhingal, Trishulian, Bhiladi, Karshapan, Bheedriya, Padmashahi
Dungarpur	Udayshahi, Trishuliya, Patrisiriya, Chittaudi, Salimshahi sikka
Banswara	Salimshahi sikka, Lakshmanshahi
Pratapgarh	Salimshahi, Mubarakshahi, Sikka Mubarak, London coin
Shahpura	Sandia, Madheshahi, Chittaudi, Bhiladi Coins
Kota	Gumanshahi, Hali, Madanshahi coins
Jhalawar	Old and New Madanshahi Coins
Karauli	Manakshahi
Dholpur	Tamanchashahi coin
Bharatpur	Shah alma
Alwar	Akhaishi, Rawshahi coind, Rawshahi copper coind, English pav anna coin
Jaipur	Jhadshahi, Muhammad Shahi, Hali

Jodhpur	Vijayshahi, Bhimshahi, Gadiya, Gajshahi, Lallulia Rupya
Sojat	Lallulia (Pali)
Salumber	Padamshahi (Copper currency)
Kishangarh	Shah alami
Bundi	Ramshahi Coin, Gyarah- Sana, Katarshahi, Chereshahi, purana rupya
Nagaur's mint	Amarshahi
Pali	Bijaishahi
Sirohi	Silver Bhiladi, copper Dhabbushahi
Salumber	Padamshahi

Copper plates

Major copper plate of rajasthan

Copper plates	Era	Description
Dhulev copper plates	679 AD	● Maharaj Bheti of Kishkindha (Kalyanpur) ordered his Ministers and informed them that he had donated the village named Ubarak to a Brahmin named Bhattinag.
Broach gurjar copper plates	978 AD	● Description of the campaign of Gurjar dynasty from Saptsaindhav India to Ganga Kaveri. ● Based on this, Cunningham considered the Rajputs to be of the Yuchi tribe of the Kushanas.
Mathandev copper plate	959 AD	● There is mention of the arrangement of land donation for temple.
Virpur donation plates	1185 AD	● In this, there is a mention of giving land by the feudal of Chalukya king Bhimdev of Gujarat, Guhil dynasty king Amritpaldev of Vagad on Suryaparva.
Ahar copper plate	1206 AD	● It belongs to the Solanki king Bhimdev (II) of Gujarat. ● The geneology of Solanki kings from Mulraj to Bhimdev II of Gujarat has been given.
Parsoli's copper plate	1473 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharana Raimal. ● Mention of varieties of land – Pival, Gormo, Mal, Magra. ○ These lands were free of all taxes at that time.
Kherada copper plate	1437 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharana Kumbha. ● There is mention of a donation of 400 taka (currency) to Shambhu. ● Information about the atonement made by Rana Kumbha, the donation of that time, the religious status in Eklingji has been given.
Cheekli copper Plate	1483 AD	● Information about miscellaneous 'lag-baag' collected from farmers. ● Description of farming by Patel, Suthar and Brahmins.
Dhol Copper plate	1574 AD	● It dates back to the time of Maharana Pratap when he managed the military post of a village called Dhol and gave a land grant at Dhol to his administrator Joshi Puno.
Theekra village copper plate	1464 AD	● The word 'Mauja' is used here for the village.
Pur copper plate	1535 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharana Shri Vikramaditya. ● Information about the land grant given by Hadi Queen Karmavati while entering Jauhar. ● Throws light on Jauhar custom - gives the exact time of second Saka of Chittor.
Koghakhedi (Mewar) copper plate	1713 AD	● The mention of the village of Koghakhedi which was given by Maharana Sangram Singh II to Dinkar Bhatt in Hiranyashavadan.
Copper plate of village Pipli (Mewar)	1576 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharana Pratap Singh. ● Explains that after the Battle of Haldighati, Maharana started the work of settling people in the region of Central Mewar.
The copper plate	1650 AD	● Related to giving donations to Bhatt Vishwanath of the village Keetkhedi.

of Keetkhedi (Pratapgarh)		● Given during the consecration of the temple of Govardhannathji built by Rajmata Chauhan.
Degrol village copper plate	1648 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharana Jagat Singh.
The copper plate of Rangili Village (Mewar)	1656 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharana Raj Singh. ○ He gave a village named Rangeela to Gandharva Mohan. ○ The cost of Khad, Lakad and Taka in the village was removed.
Donation plate of bedwas village	1643 AD	● It belongs to the period of Samar Singh (Banswara). ● Plough land donation is mentioned.
Raj Singh copper plate	1678 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharana Raj Singh.
Paranpur Donation plate	1676 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharaja Shri Rawat Pratap Singh. ● The names of the rulers of that time and the tradition of religious rites are mentioned. ● Taxes like Taki, Lag and Rakhwali etc. are also described.
Patanya Village Donation plate	1677 AD	● Mention of Maharawat Pratap Singh (Pratapgarh) donating Patanya village to Mahta Jayadeva. ● The names of the Guhil kings from Guhil to Bhartribhatta are given in the opening lines.
Sakhedi Copper plate	1716 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharawat Gopal Singh. ● Mention of a local tax kathakaval & Lagat-Vilagat.
Bengu copper plate	1715 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharana Sangram Singh.
Varkhedi copper plate	1739 AD	● Belongs to time of Maharawat Gopal Singh. ○ Information about Kanha that he was given the village Varkhedi in Lakh-pasaav and laagat in Lakhna. ○ 'Lakh Pasav' was a reward and the laagat of Lakhna mattered a lot.
Pratapgarh copper plate	1817 AD	● It belongs to the time of Maharawat Samant Singh. ● Mention of removal of 'tanki' tax on Brahmins engaged in the state
Gadbod copper plate	1739 AD	● Belongs to the time of Maharana Shri Sangram Singh.
Twin Donation plates of Banswara	1747 and 1750 AD.	● Belongs to the time of Maharawal Prithvi Singh.
Bedvas copper plate	1559 AD	● Throws light on the confirmation of the 1616 Samvat of establishing Udaipur.
Lava village copper plate	1558 AD	● Maharana Udai Singh ordered Brahmin Bhola that he would no longer collect mapa tax in the marriage of future girls. ○ His right to get the girls of that area married will remain the same.'
Kul purohit donation plate	1459 AD	● It mentions about "neg" on auspicious occasions.

Archive/ Epigraphic Sources

The following books are stored in the State Archives, Bikaner.

- Hakikat Bahi - Mention of the daily routine of the king
- Hukumat Bahi - Replication of the orders of the king
- Kamthana Bahi - Information related to buildings and fortification
- Kharita Bahi - Description of Correspondences

Literary sources

Important facts

- Ras - Composed by Jain poets around 11th century.
- Raso-Raso literature was written parallelly to Ras literature, though which the background of the evaluation of the historical, social, religious, cultural conditions of the time
- was created.
  - It is the gift of Rajasthan itself.
- Veli - In Rajasthani Veli literature, there is a mention of the valor, history, scholarship, generosity, love-feeling, devotion, genealogy etc.
- Khyat - Khyat means fame, that is, a book written in praise of a King.
  - In Khyat there is praise in exaggeration.
  - In the history of Rajasthan, Khyans atttained an important place in the history after 16th century.
  - It is a detailed form of genealogy and citation writing.
- Renowned literature is written in prose.

Prithviraj Raso, Chandbardai

- This book was written by the court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan, Chandbardai in Pingal language which was completed by his son Jalhan.
- It mentions the origin of Gurjara-Pratihara, Parmar, Solanki/Chalukya, and Chauhans from the fire pit of Mount Abu of Guru Vashishta, Vishwamitra etc.
- It throws light especially on the history of Prithviraj Chauhan.
  - It describes the battle of tarain and Sanyogita issue.

The popular saying is "Chaar baans chubees gaj angul asht praman, taa upar sultaan hai mat chuke chauhan"

Muhnot nainsi ri khyat

- It is written in Marwari and Dingal.
- Nainsi (1610-70) was the court poet and Diwan of Jodhpur Maharaja Jaswant Singh I.
- In this a detailed history of the Rathores of Jodhpur & entire Rajputana has been written.

Nainsi was called "Abul Fazal of Rajputane" by Munshi Devi Prasad.

Marwar Ra Pargana Ri Vigat / Gawan Ri Khayat

- Written by Muhnot Nainasi.
- Being very large, it is also called "Sarvsangraha".
- It describes the economic and social figures of that time and for this reason it is also called "Gazetteer of Rajasthan".

Bankidas Ri khyat / Jodhpur Rajya ri khyat

- Writer - Bankidas (court poet of Maharaja Mansingh Rathod of Jodhpur)
- There is a description of the Rathores and other clans.
- Written in Marwari and Dingal languages.

Dayaldas Ri Khyat

- Writer - Dayaldas Sidhaich (court poet of Maharaj Ratan Singh of Bikaner)
- It is written in Marwari (Dingal) language.
- In this, the history of Bikaner's Rathores from the beginning to Maharaja Sardar Singh has been written (2 parts)

Mundiyar Ri Khyat *** RAS Pre 2013**

- Account of the establishment of the Rathore kingdom in Marwar by Rao Siha to Maharaja Jaswant Singh I.
- It is also written in this khyat that Jodha Bai, the mother of Akbar's son Salim, was the adopted sister of Motaraja Udai Singh, whose mother was Maldev's maid servant.

Kavi Raja Ri Khyat

- In this khyat, the reign of Maharaja Jaswant Singh I, the king of Jodhpur, has been described in detail.
- Apart from this, the anecdotes of Rao Jodha, Raimal, Soor Singh's minister Bhati Gobinddas are also included.

Kishangarh Ri khyat

- History of Rathores of Kishangarh

Bhatiyon Ri Khayat

- History of Bhatis of Jaisalmerss

Rajasthani Literature	**litterateur**
Prithviraja Raso	Chandrabardai
Bisaldev Raso	Narpati Nalh
Hammir Raso	Sharangdhar
Sangat Raso	Girdhar Aansia
Veli Krishna Rukmani Ri	Prithviraj Rathod
Achaldas Khichi Ri Vachanika	Shivdas Gadan
Pathal Aur Peethal	Kanhaiya Lal Sethia
Dharti Dhora Ri	Kanhaiya Lal Sethia
Leeltaans	Kanhaiya Lal Sethia
Roothi Rani, *Chetawani Ra* Changatya	Kesari Singh Barath
Rajasthani Kahavatan	Murlidhar Vyas
Rajasthani Shabdkosh	Sitaram Leelas
Nainsi Ri Khyat	Muhnot Nainsi
Marwad Ra Pargana Ri Vigat	Muhnot Nainsi
Rao Ratan Ri Veli (About Raja Ratan Singh Of Bundi)	Kalyan Das
Kanhade Prabandh	Kavi Padmanabha (Description Of Alauddin's Jalore Invasion)
Rao Jaitsi Ro Chhand	Bithu Suja
Raj Roopak	Vir Bhan
Suraj Prakash	Karnidan (Court Poet Of Jodhpur Maharaja Abhay Singh)
Vansh Bhaskar	Suryamal Misran

Sanskrit literature	**Litterateur**
Prithviraj Vijay	Jayanak (Kashmiri)
Hammir Mahakavya	Nayan Chandra Suri
Hammir Madmardan	Jaisingh Suri
Kuvalayamala	Udyotan Suri
Vansh Bhaskar / Chhand Mayukh	Suryamalla Mishran (Bundi)
Nrityaratnakosh	Rana Kumbha
Bhasha Bhushan	Jaswant Singh
Ekling Mahatamya	Kumbha
Lalit Vigraraj	Kavi Somdev
Rajvallabh	Mandan (Chief Poet Of Maharana Kumbha)
Rajvinod	Bhatt Sadashiv
Karmachandra Vanshhotkirtanakam Kavyam	Jaya Som
Amarsar	Pandit Jeevdhar
Rajratnakar	Sadashiv
Ajitodaya	Jagjivan Bhatt (Court Poet Of Jodhpur King Ajit Singh)

Persian literature	litterateur
Chachnama	Ali Ahmed
Mimta-Ul-Futuh	Amir Khusro
Khazain-Ul-Futuh	Amir Khusro
Tuzuk -E- Babri (Turkish) , Babarnama	Babar
Humayunama	Gulbadan Begum
Akbarnama / Ain I Akbari	Abul Fazl
Tuzuk -E -Jahangiri	Jahangir
Tarikh-E-Rajasthan	Kaliram Kayastha
Waqia-E- Rajputana	Munshi Jwala Sahai

Important Historical Battles

Year	War	Fought Between	Result
1191	First Battle Of Tarain	Prithviraj - Mohammad Gauri	Gauri defeated
1192	Second Battle Of Tarain	Prithviraj - Mohammad Gauri	Prithviraj defeated
1301	Battle Of Ranthambore	Hammir Dev - Alauddin Khilji	Hammir defeated
1303	Battle Of Chittor	Rana Ratan Singh - Alauddin Khilji	Rana Ratan Singh defeated
1311	Battle Of Sivana	Saatal Deo Chauhan - Alauddin Khilji	Sutal Deo defeated
1527	Battle Of Khanwa	Rana Sanga - Babur	Rana Sanga defeated
1544	Battle Of Sammel (Jaitaran)	Maldeo-Sher Shah Suri	Maldeo defeated
1576	Battle Of Haldighati	Maharana Pratap-Akbar	Maharana Pratap defeated
1582	Battle Of Diver	Maharana Pratap, Amar Singh - Mughal Army	Maharana victorious
1644	Mateere Ki Raad	Amar Singh (Nagaur) - Karn Singh	Amar Singh victorious
1803	Battle Of Laswari	Daulat Rao Scindhia-Lord Lake	Scindhia defeated

Other Antiquities

- In the Vedas, the Saraswati river is eloquently and widely appreciated.
  - Rigveda - the "lifeline" of ancient Rajasthan.
  - Mention of fishermen also.
  - Shatapatha Brahmana - People near the banks of Saraswati.
- The brahmana mentions the Saluva people as a janapada with the Matsyas - who developed an extensive kingdom with their capital at Virat (present-day Bairath or Biratnagar in Jaipur district).
  - The Pandavas, with the help of their allies, the Matsyas, spent the period of their exile in Virat.
- Mahabharata - Matsya Janpad rich in cattle; Matsya people were famous for their truthfulness.
  - Malavas - A tribe of great warriors who helped the Kauravas in their fight against the Pandavas.
- Sacred places of Rajasthan in Puranas:
  - Skandapurana - gives a list of Indian states which includes some of the states of Rajasthan - Shakambhara Sapadalaksha; Mewar Sapdalaksha; Tomar Sapadalaksha: Vaguri (beded); Virat (Bairat); and bhadr.
- The Chinese traveler Yuan Chwang - mentioned a place called Po-li-ye-ta-lo which is considered equivalent to Virat or Bairath (Jaipur district).
  - According to him, "the people of this city were brave and courageous and their king, who belonged to the Fei-shi (Vaish) caste was famous for his courage and skill in battle."
- 700-1200 AD - Literary activity high.
  - Light on the political, social, economic and religious conditions of Rajasthan through the creations.

2 Chapter

Pre and Proto-Historic Age of Rajasthan

The pre- and proto-historic periods of Rajasthan are divided into chronological order as follows.

Geological Period	Time	Culture/Tools
Pleistocene	500000 BC	Lower Paleolithic – Hand axe, acheulianTools
	50000 BC to 20000 BC	Middle Paleolithic – scraper, borer, flakes
	20000 BC to 10000 BC	Upper Paleolithic – Blade, Burins
Holocene	8000 BC to 2000 BC	Mesolithic – Microliths, Blades
	2500 BC to 1000 BC	Chalcolithic-Ahar culture, Harappan culture, Ganeshwar, Jodhpura
	After 1000 BC	Early Iron Age, Jodhpura, Noh etc.

Palaeolithic Age in Rajasthan (500000 BC - 10000 BC)

- During this period man used stone tools and he did not have knowledge of the art of smelting metals and making tools.
- The Paleolithic age is divided into 3 sub-eras-

Lower Paleolithic Age (5,00,000 BC - 50,000 BC)

- Mainly concentrated in the east of the Aravalli.
- Specialized stone tools - Hand axe, Flakes and Cleavers.
- Raw materials for making tools - Quartzite, Quartz and Basalt.
- Early Stone Age sites in Rajasthan identified as Acheulian culture
  - Named after the French site Saint Acheful.
  - The first effective colonization of the Indian subcontinent.
- Acheulian culture - hunter-gatherer culture.
- Lower Paleolithic sites of Rajasthan - Mandapia, Bingod, Deoli, Nathdwara, Bhainsrodgarh and Navaghat.

Important Facts

- Preliminary survey work in North-East Rajasthan was done by General Alexander Cunningham.
- He was also the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Important fact

- Located on the banks of river Banas in Bhilwara, Mandapiya was discovered by VN Mishra.

Middle Paleolithic (50,000 BC - 20,000 BC)

- The Acheulian culture gradually transformed into the Middle Paleolithic by developing new tools and technology.
- Tools - Side scrapers, end scraper, points / drill, borers, flakes etc.
  - Here the chopper-chopping (khandaka-gandasa) apparatus is absent and the handaxe and cleaver are rare.
- Tools - Small, thin and light.
- Raw material - Silicaeceous rock like chert, quartz, agate, jasper.
- Middle Palaeolithic sites in Rajasthan - Luni Valley, Pali and Jodhpur.
  - No deposits have been found to the south of Sojat and Pali.
- Other places - Mogra, Nagari, Baridhani, Samdari, Luni, Dhundara, Sri Krishnapura, Golio, Hundgaon, Bhavi, Pichak etc.

Upper Paleolithic (20,000 BC - 10,000 BC)

- The tools were more sophisticated than in the early and medieval period.
- Marked regional diversity with respect to refinement of techniques and standardization of finished tool forms.

- The tools of the upper Palaeolithic period were mainly made of flakes and blades.
- Important Discovery - Ostrich eggshells were found at more than 40 sites in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
  - There is evidence that the ostrich is a bird adapted to arid climates.
- Settlements - a characteristic tendency to be located near permanent sources of water.
- Society was divided into small communities, usually consisting of less than 100 people.
  - To some extent they were nomads who used to move from one place to another.
- The earliest form of art by humans is in the form of rock paintings (Bhimbetka) of the upper Palaeolithic period.
- **Upper Palaeolithic sites in Rajasthan** - Late stone tools and remains are mainly found from Chambal, Bhainsrodgarh, Nawaghat; and Hamirgarh, Jahazpur, Deoli and Gilund on the banks of Banas; and Pali, Samdari, Shikarpur, Sojat, Pipad, Khivsar on the banks of river Luni.

Mesolithic Age in Rajasthan (50,000 BCE – 20,000 BCE)

- The beginning of this era in Rajasthan is believed to be about 50000 years ago.
- A little more developed than the culture of the early stone age, but till this time man had the knowledge of neither animal husbandry nor farming.
- Culture was still far from organized social life.
- Small, lightweight and efficiently made equipment discovered.
  - Pointed and used as the tip of an arrow or spear.
- Mesolithic sites have been specially discovered in 2 areas of Rajasthan -
  - South-East Rajasthan (Mewar)
  - Lower Luni Basin in Western Rajasthan
- However, the maximum number of Mesolithic sites using small stone tools have been discovered in south-eastern Rajasthan, east of the Aravalli water divide.
  - Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Bagore
- **Scraper -**
  - 3 x 10 cm long rectangular and round tools.
  - One or both the edges were sharpened and one edge was used to behold the tool.
- **Points**
  - There are tools as long and as wide as a triangular scraper.
  - It was also known as 'Nok' or 'Astragra'.
  - Discovery - in the valleys of the Bedach river of Chittor, in the valleys of the Luni and its tributaries and from Biratnagar.

Bagore

- Mesolithic site
- Situated on the banks of Kothari river near Bhilwara.
- It is in the form of a large sand dune which is called Mahasati.
- First excavation - in 1967 by V N Mishra and Dr L S Leshnik.
- The earliest evidence of animal husbandry has been found from this site.
- It is one of the richest microlithic sites in India from the point of view of industry.

Neolithic Ages in Rajasthan

- Humans in Rajasthan had entered the Late Paleolithic period directly from the Mesolithic period.
  - Therefore, Neolithic sites are not found in Rajasthan.

Features of the Neolithic Age

- Along with animal husbandry, humans had started practising agriculture for the first time.
- Remains in Rajasthan - Hammirgarh, Jahazpur (Bhilwara) on the banks of river Banas, Samdari (Barmer) on the banks of river Luni and Bharani (Tonk).

- Man became familiar with the wheel and started cultivating cotton.
- Initiation of caste system on the basis of occupation.
- The rise of pottery and potter's wheel.
  - Polished ware, Gray ware and unpolished ware.
- Man started the work of making clothes, building houses, polishing.
- Fire was being used and food was cooked with the help of fire.
- Man had a sedentry rural life.
- People were completely dependent on tools made of stone.

Chalcolithic cultures (3 BC - 2 BC)

Ahar Civilization (Udaipur) ***RAS Pre 2021/ RAS Mains 2018**

- In ancient inscriptions, Ahar is mentioned as "Tamravati".
- In the 10th and 11th centuries, it was called "Aghatpur/Aghat Durg" or "Dhulkot" or "Tamravati Nagari", & "Tambavali".
- It is situated on the bank of river Bedach.
- Period – Existed from 1900 BC to 1200 BC
- Age - Chalcolithic Age
- First excavation work - in 1953 under the chairmanship of Akshay Kirti Vyas.
- Other Excavators – RC Agarwal (Ratanchandra Agrawal) in 1953-1956 and then HD (Hasmukh Dheerajlal) Sanklia
- Microliths are not found in this culture.

Features:

- Major Industries - Copper smelting and equipment manufacturing
  - Copper mines are located nearby.
  - A furnace for smelting copper (metal) was also found.
- Residents used to bury the dead along with their ornaments.
- Weights & measures discovered
  - Evidence of commerce
- Red and black ware were used.
- Banas river was an important part of civilization; hence it is also called Banas culture.

Gore and Koth

- Large grain holding vessels found in the Ahar civilization.

Currencies Discovered In Ahar

- 6 Greek copper coins and 3 seals
  - There is 1 Trishula on one mudra and on the other side the deity Apollo is inscribed with arrow and quiver in his hand.

"Banasian Bull"

- Terracotta Taurus figures found from Ahar

Dharma Culture

- A similar dharma culture of Ahar has been received from Gilund in Rajsamand.
- Difference-paved bricks were not used in Ahad, whereas they were used extensively in Gilund.

Goods Discovered

- Use of stones in the foundations of houses
- Copper smelting furnaces
- Wooden stamps for printing cloth
- Small hand pots of Iranian style
- Knives made of bones
- head scratcher
- Earthen griddle (Tava)
- Amphora (Surahi)
- 7 chulhas in a row in a house
- 2 female torso made of terracotta

Important Places:

Pachmata	• Excavation done in 2015 • It is located in Udaipur. • Contemporary of Harappa.

Gilund civilization	● Situated on the banks of river Banas in Rajsamand district.
	● Rural culture.
	● In 1957-58, Prof. BB Lal excavated 2 mounds (locally called Modia Magri) of the Gilund.
	● Important places - Banas and Ahar
	  ○ That is why it is called copper age civilization.
	● Remains of huge buildings of size 100×80.
	● 5 types of pottery obtained:
	  ○ Plain black, polished, brown, red and black painted ware
	● They are also available in natural embellishments along with geometrical embellishments.
	  ○ Only geometrical embellishments have been used in the Ahar.

Balathal	● Located in Vallabhnagar tehsil, 42 km south-east of Udaipur (Rajasthan) city.
	● Came into existence in 3200BC.
	  ○ River -Berach
	● Discovered by VN Mishra in 1962-63
	● People built big houses of stone and mud bricks.
	  ○ Remains of a huge 11-room building.
	  ○ At other Chalcolithic sites, evidences of small earthen houses only.
	● A 4000-year-old skeleton has been found from here which is considered to be "the oldest evidence of leprosy in India".
	● At the eastern end there is a big mound spread over an area of about 5 acres.

	● **Pottery**
	  ○ Two types of special polished pottery have been found - one with rough walls and the other with clayey walls.
	  ○ Polished wares include cups and bowls.
	● Iron tools of the later Harappan era were found in abundance.
	  ○ Iron smelting furnaces were also found.
	● The cremation was done in Yogi Mudra.
	● People were involved in agriculture, hunting and animal husbandry.

Ojhiyana civilization	● Situated on the Kothari River near Badnore in Bhilwara. ○ Chalcolithic site of Ahar or Banas culture. ● Terracotta statues of white bull discovered- Ojhiyana Bull. ● Period - 2000 BC to 1500 BC approx. ● Excavation - in 1999-2000 under the leadership of VR Meena and Alok Tripathi. ● It is situated on a mound as poopsed to other civilizations discovered riverside.

Ganeshwar (Sikar)

- It is situated on the banks of river Kantali in Neem-ka-Thana tehsil.
- Developed in 2800 BC.
- Ganeshwar Civilization - "Pushkar of Archeology".
- A rich store of copper age culture discovered.
  - That is why it is called the "mother of copper age civilizations".
- Excavation - in 1977 under the leadership of RC Agarwal.
- Evidence of massive stone dam.
- The houses were built of stones.
  - There is no evidence of the use of bricks.
- A copper arrow and a fishing hook were found.