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# RAJASTHAN

## General Studies

# History and Art & Culture

SIERRA INNOVATIONS

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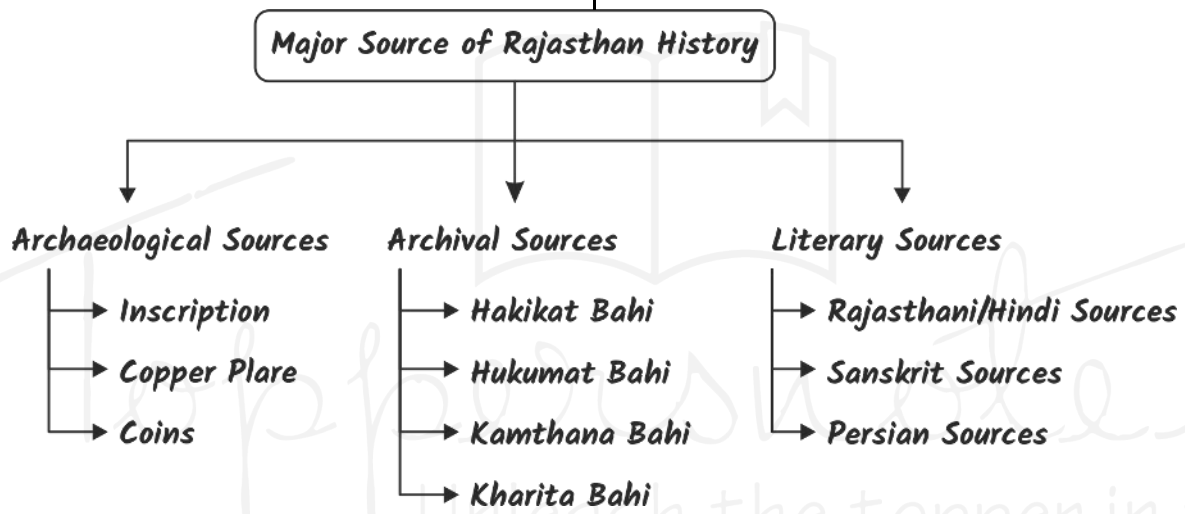
# 1 CHAPTER Major Sources of History of Rajasthan

- Father of Rajasthan History - Colonel James Todd.
  - ✓ He was a political agent of Mewar (Udaipur) province between 1818 and 1821.
  - ✓ He is also known as 'Ghode wale Baba'.
  - ✓ His book on Rajasthan History, "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan' was published in 1829 in London.
  - ✓ First Hindi translation of this book was done by Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha.
  - ✓ Other Books - Travel in Western India
  - ✓ Published by his wife in 1837 after his death.
- The credit for starting the archaeological survey work in Rajasthan for the first time (1871 AD) goes to ACL Carlyle.




## I. Inscriptions

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| Raisingh inscription (Bikaner, 1594 AD) | ➢ By Jain sage Jaita.<br>➢ It describes the achievements of the rulers of Bikaner from Rao Bika to Rao Raisingh.<br>➢ According to this, the construction of Bikaner fort was completed by Rao Raisingh from 30 January 1589 -1594 by his minister Karamchand. |
| Mandore inscription (Jodhpur, 685 AD) | ➢ This inscription is engraved in the praise of Gurjar King Bouka.<br>➢ In this, the genealogy of Gurjara-Pratiharas, the worship of Vishnu and Shiva have been mentioned. |

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| Sacchika Mata Temple inscription (Osian, Jodhpur, 1179 AD) | ➢ Engraved in the temple of Sachiya Mata, Osian (Jodhpur).<br>➢ In this, Kalhana is described as the King and Kirtipal as the overlord of Mandavyapur.<br>➢ As per the inscription, Dharavarsh emerged victorious. |
| Bijolia inscription (Bilwara, 1170 AD) | ➢ It was engraved in Sanskrit on a large rock in the Parshvanath temple at the Bijolia temple complex.<br>➢ This inscription was installed by Jain Shravak Lolak and it's author was Kayastha Keshav.<br>➢ Engraved by - Gunabhadra.<br>➢ In this, Chauhans are described as Brahmins of Vatsa lineage(According to Dr.Dashrath sharma).<br>➢ Written during the reign of Chauhan ruler Someshwar.<br>➢ Names of ancient cities of Jabalipur (Jalore), Shakambhari, Shrimal, etc. have been mentioned.<br>➢ It is mentioned in this inscription that Vasudev Chauhan, the progenitor of the Chauhans, established the kingdom of the Chauhan (Chauhan) dynasty in Shakambhari around 551 AD and built Sambhar Lake. It is also mentioned that Vasudev made Ahichhatrapur (Nagaur) his capital. |
| Ghatiyala Inscription (Jodhpur, 861 AD) | ➢ Written by Brahmins of Magha clan in Sanskrit<br>➢ Engraved by Krishneshwar.<br>➢ Written during the reign of Pratihara ruler, Kakkuka.<br>➢ Located in Sal mata jain temple Mandore(Jodhpur).<br>➢ The four sons of Harishchandra, named Bhogbhat, Kakkuk, Razzil, and Dah, are mentioned. |
| Basantgarh / Vasantgarh Inscription (Sirohi, 625 AD) | ➢ This inscription was discovered at the Jaganmata Temple, dedicated to Gaoddes Kshemakari (Khimel), in Basantgarh / Vasantgarh (Sirohi).<br>➢ The inscription dates back to the reign of King Varmalaat.<br>➢ There is a mention of Rajjil, the son of Vajrabhata (Satyashrayam) as the king of Arbuda (Abu).<br>➢ Notably, this inscription marks the earliest recorded use of the term "Rajasthan" as "Rajasthaniyaditya." |

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| Chirwa Inscription (Udaipur, 1273 AD / Vikram Samvat 1330) | ➢ Composed by Jain acharya, Ratnaprabha Suri<br>➢ Engraved by Delhan<br>➢ Written by Parshvachandra<br>➢ Language: Sanskrit<br>➢ Mentions the achievements of Padam Singh, Jaitra Singh, Tej Singh, and Samar Singh, descendants of Bappa Rawal of the Guhila dynasty.<br>➢ It provides insights into the rural system and socio-religious life of the 13th century.<br>➢ It also mentions Shivrashi, the leading Pashupata Yogi and the presiding deity of Eklingji. |
| Samoli Inscription (Udaiour, 646 AD) | ➢ According to this, the temple of Aranyavasini Devi (Jawar Mata) was built by the chief of the Mahajan community, Jentak Mahattar, who came from Vatnagar (Sirohi).<br>➢ Contemporary of the Guhila ruler Shiladitya.<br>➢ It records the mining of Copper and Zinc in Aranyagiri near Zawar. |
| Amer Inscription (Jaipur, 1612 AD) | ➢ In this, the Kachwaha dynasty has been described as "Raghuvanshtilak".<br>➢ Names of Prithviraj, Bharmal and Bhagwantdas have been mentioned here and Mansigh is described as the son of Bhagwantdas. |
| Bhabru-Bairat Rock Edict / Bhabru Inscription (Belongs to Mauryan Period, Jaipur, 268-232 BC) | ➢ Two inscription of Ashoka Maurya found here.<br>➢ Discovered by Capt. Burt in 1837 AD at the Bijak Hills.<br>➢ Currently, kept at Kolkata museum.<br>➢ It was inscribed by the Mauryan King Ashoka.<br>➢ It proves that Ashoka was a follower of Buddhism, and that he urged people to seek refuge in the Buddha, Dhamma, and Sangha. |
| Ghosundi Inscription (Chittorgarh, 2nd Century BC) | ➢ From Ghosundi,chhitorgarh.<br>➢ Language- Sanskrit , Script - Brahmi.<br>➢ It was first read by D. R. Bhandarkar.<br>➢ It is oldest inscription giving details related to the Vaishnavism / Bhagwat Sect. |

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| | ➢ A part of it has been kept at the Udaipur Museum.<br>➢ It mentions the Ashvamedha yagana and the fortification of the Vishnu (Vasudeva) temple. |
| Nagari Inscription (Chittorgarh, 200-150 BC) | ➢ It has been inscribed in the Brahmi script , Sanskrit language.<br>➢ Its script resembles the inscription from Ghosundi.<br>➢ It was discovered by Dr. Gorishankar Hirachand Ojha at a place called Nagri.<br>➢ It is currently housed in the Udaipur Museum in Rajasthan. |
| Manmori Inscription (Chittorgarh, 713 AD) | ➢ It has been excavated by Colonel James Tod, near Mansarovar Lake, Chittorgarh.<br>➢ It mentions about four Mauryan kings - Maheshwar, Bhima, Bhoja and Man.<br>➢ It has been composed by Pushya, son of Nagabhatta, and inscribed by Shivaditya, grandson of Karuna.<br>➢ It mentions Chitrangada Maurya, who built Chittorgarh.<br>➢ Colonel James Tod threw it, in the ocean due to imbalance, while taking it to England.<br>➢ Bhima has been described as the King of Avantipur. |
| Raj Prashasti (Rajsamand, 1676 AD) | ➢ It is written in Sanskrit, but a few lines are also written in Hindi.<br>➢ It is the largest Sanskrit inscription of India.<br>➢ It has been termed as the Raj Prashasti Mahakavya.<br>➢ It records the drought relief works of Raj Singh and the marriage of Princess Charumati of Kishangarh with Aurangzeb.<br>➢ It has been engraved by Ranchod Bhatt and installed by Maharana Raj Singh Sisodia.<br>➢ This is the world's largest inscription, engraved in 25 verses on the 9th bench(Nau choki pal) of the Rajsamand Lake embankment.<br>➢ It presents a genealogy of Guhils from Bappa Rawal to Rana Jagat Singh II.<br>➢ It also mentions about the Mughal-Mewar Treaty of Maharana Amar Singh. |
| Kumabhalgarh Inscription | ➢ Composed and engraved by poet Mahesh. |

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| (Rajsamand, 1460 AD) | ➢ It has been engraved on the 5 slabs of the Kumbhshyam temple at the Kumbhalgarh fort(Rajsamand).<br>➢ It describes Bappa Rawal of the Vipra lineage.<br>➢ It records the victory of Hammir over Chelavat and has been termed as the 'Vishamghati Panchanan'.<br>➢ It has been preserved in the Udaipur Museum. |
| Kirtistambha Prashasti (Pali, 1460 AD) | ➢ Inscribed by Mahesh Bhatta and composed by Atri and Mahesh.<br>➢ It belongs to Rana Kumbha.<br>➢ It has been engraved on the Kirti Stambha at the Chittorgarh fort in Sanskrit.<br>➢ Maharana Kumbha has been called 'Maharajadhiraj', 'Abhinav Bharatacharya', 'Hindu Surtana', 'Rairayan' ' Rano Raso Chhapguru', 'Danguru', 'Rajguru' and 'Shailguru', etc.<br>➢ It records the construction of Vijya Stambha to celebrate the victory of Rana Kumbha over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat. |
| Ranakpur Prashasti (Pali, 1439 AD) | ➢ It was engraved in the Jain Chaumukha temple of Ranakpur.<br>➢ Engraved by - Depak<br>➢ Language- Sanskrit and Nagri.<br>➢ Information about the dynasty of Mewar and Dharanak Seth.<br>➢ Bappa and Kalbhoj are described as different persons.<br>➢ Guhils are said to be the sons of Bappa Rawal. |
| Shringi Rishi Inscription (Udaipur, 1428 AD) | ➢ In Sanskrit language.<br>➢ It mentions rulers from Hammir to Mokal.<br>➢ It records the construction of the pond by Mokal and his lineage.<br>➢ It is composed by Kaviraj Vani Vilas Yogeshwar<br>➢ Engraved by Fanna. |

## 1.1 Other Inscriptions and Prashastis

| Name | Place | Era | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barli inscription | Ajmer (From ghilot mata temple) | 2nd century BC | ➢ It was excavated by Gaurishankar Ojha.<br>➢ It is the oldest inscription in Rajasthan.<br>➢ It is written using Brahmi script.<br>➢ Currently, it has been placed in the Ajmer Museum. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Badva Yupa Inscription | Kota (Badva village) | 238-39 AD | ➢ It is written in Sanskrit and using Brahmi script.<br>➢ The oldest and first inscription of the Maukhari kings.<br>➢ It has been engraved on three Yupas (pillar). |
| Bhramarmata inscription | Chittorgarh | 490 AD | ➢ It mentions the Gaur and Aulikara rulers.<br>➢ It was composed by Brahmsom, son of Mitrasom<br>➢ Written by Poorva.<br>➢ It mentions the term 'Rajputra'. |
| Dastur Komwar Inscription | Jaipur | | ➢ It is one of the significant inscriptions of Jaipur State.<br>➢ It records the socioeconomic, political and religious status of Jaipur state. |
| Kansua Inscription | Kota | 738 AD | ➢ It mentions the Mauryan king Dhavala (probably the last Maurya ruler of Rajasthan) |
| Gwalior Prashasti | | 880 AD | ➢ It is inscribed by Mihir Bhoj / Bhika I.<br>➢ It is written by Baladitya, son of Bhattadhanik<br>➢ In Sanskrit using Brahmi Script.<br>➢ The genealogies and achievements of the Gurjara Pratiharas are mentioned. |
| Achleshwar Inscription | Abu | | ➢ It mentions the origin of the man from the sacrificial fire pit.<br>➢ Dhoomraja is considered the primordial or ancestral figure of the Parmaras. |
| Luna Vasahi Inscription | Abu - Delwara | 1230 AD | ➢ Language - Sanskrit<br>➢ It describes the dynasty of the Parmar rulers of Abu and Vastupal Tejpal.<br>➢ Neminath Prashasti describes the ruler of Abu, Dharavarsha. |
| Neminath Inscription | Abu | 1230 A | ➢ Composed by Someshvardev (Shubhchandra)<br>➢ Creator of Surathotsav (Shubhchandra)<br>➢ It was excavated by Sutradhar Chandeshwar. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Chaksu inscription | Jaipur | 813 AD | ➢ There is a description of Guhil dynasty's Bharatrabhatta and his descendants.<br>➢ Excavated by Deia |
| Buchkala Inscription | Jodhpur | 815 AD | ➢ There is mention of Nagabhatadeva Pratihara, son of Vatsaraj.<br>➢ Excavated by – Dei |
| Rajorgarh Inscription | Alwar | 960 AD | ➢ Mathandev Pratihara |

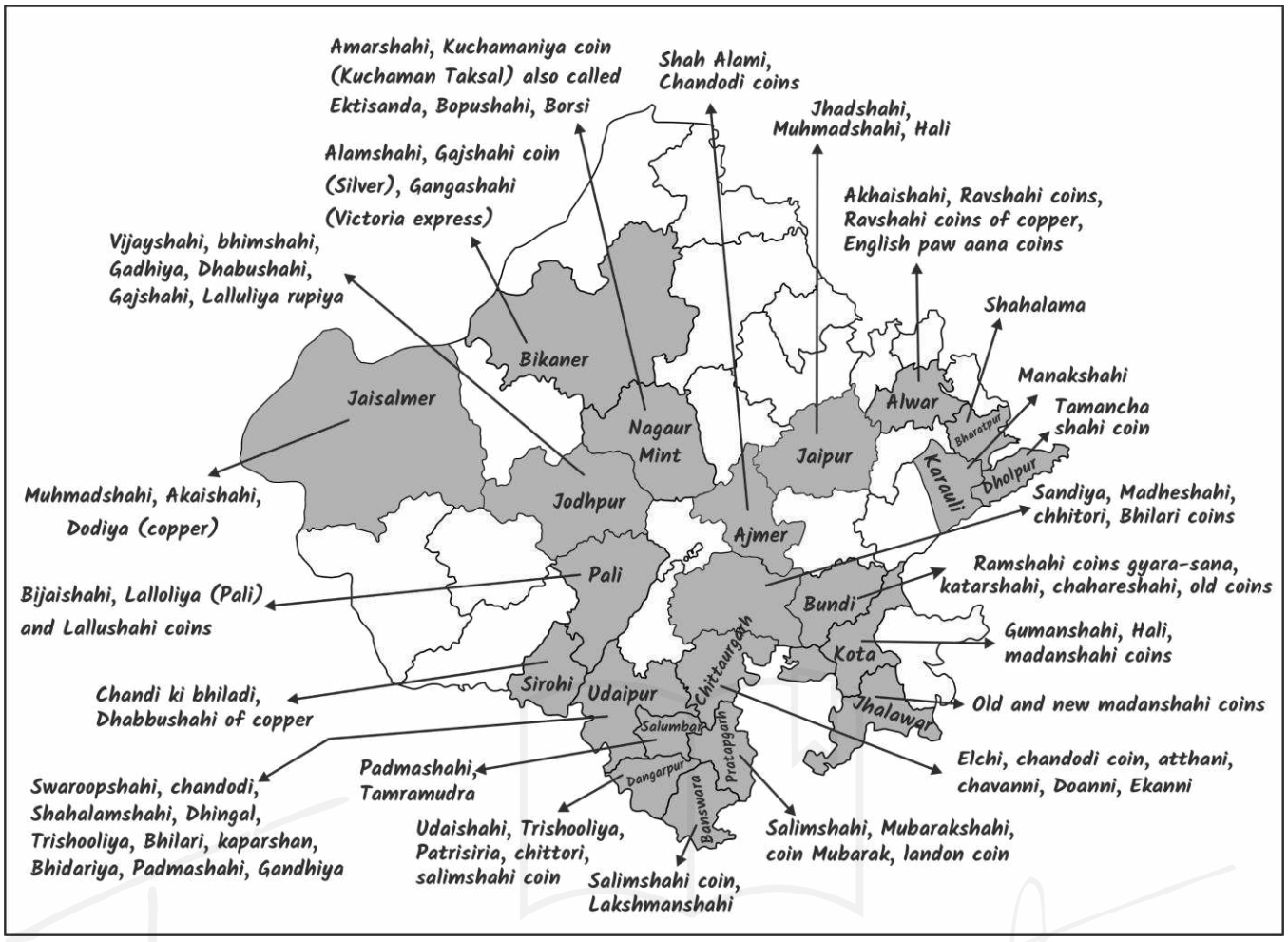
## 2. Coins

- First of all, the Chauhan dynasty of Rajasthan issued currencies.
  - ✓ Copper coins - Drumm and vishopaka
  - ✓ Silver coins - rupak
  - ✓ Gold coins – dinar
- Coins prevalent in Mewar –
  - ✓ Copper coins- Dhingla, Bhiladi. Trishulia, Bhindiriya, Nathdwariya.
  - ✓ Silver coins- Dramma, Rupak.
- Akbar issued the Elchi coins in Rajasthan(After chhitor victory).
  - ✓ Akbar gave permission to open a first mint in Amer.
- Kaldar (silver) was the most famous currency issued during the British rule.

**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.These coins were called dharana or pana.Time period 600 B.C -200B.C.
- Kushana period coins have been found from Rang mahal (Hanumangarh).
- Many coins have also been found from Bairath civilization (kotputli- baharod), out of which 16 coins belong to the famous Greek ruler Menander.
- Indo-Sasani coins (criculated in the 10th -11th century) have been identified by Indians Gadhiya which were made of silver and copper metal.
- The Swaroopshahi of Mewar and the Alamshahi coins of Marwar were of British influence on which "Aurang Aram Hind and Englishtan Queen Victoria" was written.
- In Rajasthan, , Kaldar challan was issued for the first time in 1900 AD in place of local coins.

## 2.1 Ancient coins of Rajasthan




# 3. Copper plates

## 3.1 Major copper plate of Rajasthan

| Copper plates | Era | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Dhulev copper plates** | 679 AD | ➢ The king of Kishkindha (Kalyanpur), Bheti, is mentioned as having granted the village of Ubbarak to the Brahmin named Bhattinag. |
| **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.<br>➢ The geneology of Solanki kings from Mulraj to Bhimdev II of Gujarat has been given.<br>➢ It is proved that the Chalukyas of Gujarat ruled Mewar.<br>➢ It also shows that during the time of Bhimdev, Gujarat dominated Mewar. |

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| **Cheekli copper Plate** | 1483 AD | ➢ Information about miscellaneous 'lag-baag' collected from farmers.<br>➢ Description of farming by Patel, Suthar and Brahmins.<br>➢ Engraved in Wagdi language. |
| **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. |
| **Pur copper plate** | 1535 AD | ➢ Information about the land grant given by Hadi Queen Karmavati while entering Jauhar.<br>➢ Information about Bahadurshah attacking chhitor. |
| **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. |
| **Lava village copper plate** | 1558 AD | Maharana Udai Singh ordered not to collect 'Maapa' tax on the occasion of marriage of girls. This copper plate confirms the date of Maharana's arrival at Eklingji and the establishment of Udaipur in Samvat 1616. |

## 3.2 Archives

A vast collection of ancient inscriptions is preserved in the State Archives of Rajasthan, Bikaner, and several records related to Rajasthan are also available in the National Archives, New Delhi.

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

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

## 4. Literary sources

- Historical information about Rajasthan is mentioned in Rasa, Raso, Vachnika, Davaait, Prakash, Veli, Khyat, and other Rajasthani literature.

## 5. Other Antiquities

- In Mahabharata, there is a mention of Matsya district (Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur) whose capital was Virat Nagar.
  - ✓ 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).

# 2 CHAPTER Pre and Proto-Historic Age of Rajasthan

**Human history is divided into three periods:**

1. Prehistoric Age
2. Early Age
3. Historical Age

## I. Prehistoric Age

The Prehistoric Age refers to the period when humans had not yet invented writing. Information about this era is derived from physical evidence such as tools, cave paintings, skeletons, and other archaeological findings, rather than written records. This is the earliest period in human history, during which humans gradually developed their way of life.

**Periods of the Prehistoric Age**

1. **Stone Age**
   - ✓ In this period, humans used stone tools.
   - ✓ The Stone Age is divided into three sub-periods:
     - **Paleolithic Age**: Humans were hunters and gatherers.
     - **Mesolithic Age**: The beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.
     - **Neolithic Age**: Development of permanent settlements and agriculture.
2. **Copper Age**
   - ✓ Humans began to use copper during this period.
   - ✓ Copper tools and weapons were developed.
3. **Bronze Age**
   - ✓ The use of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, became widespread.
   - ✓ The Harappan Civilization is an example of this period.

**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.
- ➢ Important excavators of this period –
  - ✓ Virendranath Mishra
  - ✓ R.C. Agarwal
  - ✓ Dr. Vijay Kumar
  - ✓ Harishchandra Mishra
- ➢ The Paleolithic age is divided into 3 sub-eras-

### I.1 Lower Paleolithic Age (5,00,000 BC - 50,000 BC)

- ➢ Mainly concentrated in the east of the Aravalli.
- ➢ In 1870, C.A. Hackett discovered the first Paleolithic hand-axes made of stone at Jaipur and Indargarh.

- Setankar discovered Paleolithic tools from Jhalawar, and B. Alchin found early Paleolithic tools from Jalore.
- Lower Paleolithic sites of Rajasthan - Mandapia, Bingod, Deoli, Nathdwara, Bhainsrodgarh and Navghat.
- Mandapiya located on the bank of river Banas in Bhilwara was discovered by V.N. Mishra.

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

- Middle Palaeolithic sites in Rajasthan - Luni Valley east of Aravali, Pali and Jodhpur Mogra, Nagari, Baridhani, Samdari, Luni, Dhundara, Sri Krishnapura, Golio, Hundgaon, Bhavi, Pichak etc.
- Middle Paleolithic tools have been found in the Wagan and Kandamali river valleys of the Banas-Bedach river system in Chittorgarh district and the Chambal river valley in Kota.

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

- The earliest form of art by humans dates back to the Upper Paleolithic period in the form of rock paintings (Bhimbetka) .
- A large number of rock paintings have been discovered in regions such as Jaipur, Alwar, Kota, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, and Chittorgarh.
- The rock paintings in Viratnagar (Jaipur) are so abundant that archaeologists refer to it as an "ancient art gallery."
- Natural caves and rock shelters were found in Viratnagar, and in Bharatpur district, there are rock shelters at a place called 'Dar' where images of tigers, deer, and humans are painted, representing the earliest forms of Paleolithic human art.
- **Upper Palaeolithic sites in Rajasthan –** the tools and remains of the upper stone age have been found mainly from many places like Chambal, Bhainsrodgarh, Navaghat, Hamirgarh, Jahazpur, Deoli and Gilund on the banks of Banas ,and Pali, Samdari, Shikarpur, Sojat, Pipad, Khivsar on the banks of Luni river, Bharni in Tonk on the banks of Banas River etc..

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

**Bagore**

Mesolithic site, Situated on the banks of river Kothari near Bhilwara 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 needle with holes is important among the copper instruments obtained from Bagor and earliest evidence of animal husbandry also found from this site.It is one of the richest microlithic sites in India from the point of view of industry.

- Mesolithic sites have been specially discovered in 2 areas of Rajasthan -
  - ✓ South-East Rajasthan (Mewar)
  - ✓ Lower Luni Basin in Western Rajasthan

- **Major sites –**
  - ✓ Bagore , Tilwara, Nimbahera, Mandapida
- Apart from this, Mesolithic tools have been found from Bedach River of Chittor and Viratnagar.
- These small stone tools are called microliths.
  - ✓ Scraper
  - ✓ Point

**Neolithic Ages in Rajasthan**

Neolithic tools have been found from Ajmer, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Udaipur, Chittor, Jodhpur, among which Bagor in Bhilwara and Tilwara in Marwar are important.

- Remains in Rajasthan - Hammirgarh on the bank of river Banas, Jahazpur (Bhilwara), Samdari (Barmer) on the bank of river Luni and Bharani (Tonk).

**Artifacts found from Tilwada**:Five habitation sites, Slate and red-colored pottery made on a wheel, A fire pit (with human bone ashes and animal bones, indicating hunting activities).

**Chalcolithic cultures**

**copper age civilization**

## 1.5 Ahar Civilization (Udaipur)

- 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.It is also known as Banas Civilization because it is located in the Banas River region [Banas, Bedach, Gambhiri and Kothari] because many sites of Ahar Civilization are present in the flow area of this river like Gilund, Ojhiyana, Balathal, Pachhamta, Bhagwanpura, Rojdi etc.
- Period – Existed from 1900 BC to 1200 BC
- First excavation work - in 1953 under the chairmanship of Akshay Kirti Vyas.

Other Excavators – RC Agarwal (Ratanchandra Agrawal) in 1956 ,followed by H.D. (Hansmukh Dhirajlal) Sankalia in 1961-62, with participation from Shri P.L. Chakravarty on behalf of the Rajasthan administration. During 1961-62, Deccan College, Pune, and the University of Melbourne, Australia, also carried out excavations at Ahar.

- Ahar was a rural civilization, and its people were familiar with copper, iron, tin, and gold.

## 1.6 Features:

**Major Industries - Copper smelting and equipment manufacturing**

- ✓ Copper mines are located nearby.
- ✓ A furnace for smelting copper (metal) was also found.
- People of this civilization used sun-dried bricks and stones to build houses.

- the dead were buried with ornaments.
- Weights & measures discovered- Evidence of commerce
- Red and black pottery was used.
  - ✓ The pottery is made using the inverted tripod method.

**Gore and Koth** – large earthen vessels for storing grains found in Ahar civilization

- ✓ Main food grains – wheat, jowar and rice
- Found 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
- A similar dharma culture of Ahar has been received from Gilund in Rajsamand,which is called Banas culture.Difference-paved bricks were not used in Ahad, whereas they were used extensively in Gilund.

**Items received**

Use of stones in the foundations of houses, Wooden stamps for printing cloth(evidence of the advancement of the dyeing and printing business),Small hand pots of Iranian style,Bone knife head scratcher, 7 chulhas in a row in a house(Joint family system),2 female torso made of terracotta ,Lapis lazuli - material obtained from the excavation of Ahar which indicates external contacts (Iran). Two or three mouthed stoves and sandstone grinding stones have been found in the kitchen.

## 1.7 Important Places:

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| **Pachmata** | ➢ This civilization is located near Gilund in Rajsamand district.<br>➢ Pachmata is associated with the Ahar-Banas civilization of the Mewar region, which was contemporary to the Harappan civilization.<br>➢ Several artistic artifacts have been found here, including engraved jars, shell bangles, terracotta beads, conch shells, and semi-precious stones like lapis lazuli (which is found in Badakhshan, Afghanistan). |
| **Gilund civilization** | ➢ Rural culture, situated on the banks of river Banas in Rajsamand district.<br>➢ In 1957-58, Prof. BB Lal excavated 2 mounds (locally called Modia Magri) of the Gilund. Subsequently, between 1998 and 2003, excavations at the Gilund civilization were carried out under the direction of Prof. V.S. Shinde from Deccan College, Pune, and Prof. Gregory Possehl from the University of Pennsylvania, USA. |

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| | ➢ Remains of huge buildings of size 100×80,Remains of clay toys, stone tablets and ivory bangles have been found in the excavation.<br>➢ 5 types of pottery obtained: Plain black, polished, brown, red and black painted ware |
| **Balathal** | ➢ Located on River -Berach in Vallabhnagar tehsil of Udaipur.<br>➢ Discovered by VN Mishra in 1993.<br>➢ Remains of a huge 11-room building (Remains of fortification)<br>➢ A 4000-year-old skeleton has been found from here which is considered to be "the oldest evidence of leprosy in India".<br>➢ Unpolished pottery.<br>➢ Iron smelting furnaces were also found.<br>➢ Burials were done in Yogi Mudra.<br>➢ People were involved in agriculture, hunting and animal husbandry. |

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| **Ojhiyana civilization** | ➢ Chalcolithic site ,situated on the Kothari River near Badnore in Bhilwara.<br>➢ Clay figurines of white bull and cow found.<br>➢ Remains of red and black pottery found.<br>➢ Excavation - The first excavation was carried out by R.C. Agarwal in 1998. In 2000, B.R. Meena and Alok Tripathi conducted further excavations at Ojiyana under the guidance of the Archaeological Survey of India, with the assistance of B.R. Singh and S.C. Gupta.<br>➢ It is situated on a mound as poopsed to other civilizations discovered riverside. |

## 1.8 Ganeshwar (sikar)

- It is situated on the banks of river Kantali in sikar ,which is called"Pushkar of Archeology".
- A rich store of copper age culture discovered,That is why it is called the "mother of copper age civilizations".
- Excavation: Excavation work was first conducted in 1977 under the leadership of R.C. Agarwal, and later in 1978-79, under the direction of Vijay Kumar.

- Ganeshwar is the early site of the Copper Age civilization, dating back to 2800 BCE, and the civilization is named after the Ganeshwar mound.
- Evidence of massive stone dam, The houses were built of stones(no evidence of the use of bricks).
- A copper arrow and a fishing hook were found. The copper tools obtained from here contain 99% copper.
- Copper from Ganeshwar was exported to Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- Double-coiled spiral copper pins have also been found here. Similar pins have been discovered in Western Asia, suggesting that these pins may have been exported from Ganeshwar to that region.
- The materials found during the excavation of Ganeshwar are stored in the "Shri Rajkumar Hardayal State Museum" in Sikar.
- Archaeologists have referred to this civilization as the pre-Harappan Copper Age civilization. It is the oldest of the Copper Age cultures.
- The earthenware obtained from here is called "Kripashvarni Mridhapatra", these utensils are decorated with black and blue colour.

## 1.9 Lachura Civilization

- It is located in Asind Tehsil of Bhilwara District.
- Excavation - in 1998-1999 under the direction of BR Meena.
- Findings-
  - ✓ Human and animal figurines
  - ✓ Copper bangles
  - ✓ Clay seals (4 letters in Brahmi script).
  - ✓ Statue of a woman sitting leisurely

## 1.10 Jodhpura Civilization

- Situated on the banks of river Sabi(Krishnavati) in Kotputli tehsil of Jaipur.
- In Jodhpura civilization, signs of human habitation are found in the form of floors and brick walls.
- Iron Age (Period-III) ancient civilization site
  - ✓ Furnaces extracting iron metals were also discovered.
- Excavation- 1972-73 by RC Agarwal and Vijay Kumar
- Deposit of Kapishvarni pottery found
  - ✓ Major site of painted gray ware culture
- Use of tiles and thatch on the roofs of the house.
- The excavation here revealed remnants of reddish-colored drinking vessels, bowls, dishes, iron weapon parts like arrowheads, nails, pieces of shell bangles, figurines of cuboidal shapes, as well as clay and stone beads.
- A dish on a stand was also found from Jodhpur.

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## I.II Pre-Harappan, Developed and Post-Harappan Culture

### Kalibanga (Hanumangarh)

- In the region of present-day Ghaggar river on the left bank of the ancient Drishadvati and Saraswati river valley.
- Discovered by – Amalanand Ghosh(1952)
- Excavators - Between 1961 and 64 A.D. B. B. Lal, B. K. Thapar, Shri M. D. Khare, K. M. Srivastava, S. P. Srivastava, under guidance of Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.
- Excavator Stage – S
- Kalibangan was discovered by Luigi Pio Tessitori, an Italian Indologist.
- Kali Banga literally means black bangles.
- Location - South-west of Hanumangarh district headquarters of Rajasthan.
- Evidence of plowed fields was found and it is estimated that people used to grow two crops in the same field.
  - ✓ It is also called the "multi-prosperous field" in Sanskrit literature.
  - ✓ A "grid pattern" was also observed in the field.
  - ✓ Evidence of wheat, barley, gram, millet and mustard has also been found.
- By 2900 BC, there was a developed city here.
- Script - Indus script
- Archaeological materials found from Kalibanga
  - ✓ **Copper tools and sculptures**
    - Provides evidence that humans had entered the Copper Age from the Stone Age.
    - It was called Kalibanga only because of the black copper bangles.
  - ✓ **Cylindrical seals**
    - Most of the seals are made of clay and have the Indus script inscribed on them which was written from right to left.
- Humans had learned to use weighing weights made of stone.
- A cylindrical seal of Mesopotamia has been found.
  - ✓ **Utensils**
    - Various types of small and large earthen pots have also been found on which paintings have also been done.
    - 'Charu' started being used for making utensils.
- The Harappan pottery obtained from Kalibanga has been divided into 6 sub-groups on the basis of their shape, texture and mainly their colour. For decoration, geometric and bird-animal designs in black on a red base are found in abundance.

Toppersnotes Unleash the topper in you

- ✓ **Jewellery**
  - jewellery made from glass, oysters, conch shells, snail shells, etc., used by men and women.
  - Example - bracelets, bangles etc.
- ✓ **Two mounds of urban planning**
  - Eastern Mound (city mound) (ordinary settlement)
  - Western Mound (Fort Mound)
- ✓ **Security walls have been built around both the mounds.**
- ✓ **Kalibanga is said to be the third capital of the Harappan civilization.**
- ✓ **Agricultural Residues**
  - Remains of cotton cultivation received
  - Evidence of mixed farming (gram and mustard).

- Only wooden drain gates have been found.
- Platforms made of decorated clay figurines, kitchens
- Evidence of a child's skull with six holes found in it has been found at Kalibanga.
- Earliest example of surgical operation
- "Earliest symbol of earthquake" found in 2600 BC.
- Bones of bull and reindeer were also found.
  - ✓ **Toys**
    - Toys made of wood, metal and clay have also been found here like Mohenjodaro and Harappa, which show attraction towards children's entertainment.
    - Bullock cart toys were also discovered.
  - ✓ Seven Rectangular and oval fire altars and bones of bull, deer were found.
  - ✓ This gives evidence that humans animal sacrifices were also done in human sacrifices.
  - ✓ **Durg (Fort)**
    - Unlike other centers, the remains of a huge fort were also found.
    - There is evidence of protective measures adopted by humans.

**Rangmahal (Hanumangarh)**

- Stone Age and Metal Age Civilization, located near Saraswati river / Ghaggar river in Hanumangarh district.
- Excavations - In the year 1952-54 by a Swedish company under the direction of Dr. Hannarid.
- 105 copper coins of Kushana period and earlier were found.
- Evidence of mainly rice cultivation.
- The houses were built of bricks.
- From Rangmahal, spouted pots, small and large bowls, dishes, lids of vessels, oil lamps, incense holders, clay wheeled toy carts, bell-shaped pottery, and other items were discovered. The vessels found at Rangmahal feature depictions of human and animal figures.
- Coins of the Kushan rulers and clay seals were also found at Rangmahal, which is why it is considered to be associated with the Kushan period civilization.