

HARSHAVARDHAN AND HIS AGE



Kashmir, Punjab, Western-India → Under WHITE-HUNAS
North and Western India → Controlled by 6 Feudatories

Harshvardhan subjugated all 6 Feudatories and established his authority from Thanesar (Haryana)

BY RAJEEV YADAV SIR

At the height of Harsha's power, his Empire covered much of North and Northwestern India and South until Narmada River and ruled till 647 CE.

Kannauj (Political prominence from 2nd half of 6th century onwards)
→capital or the seat of Power

Harsha was defeated by the south Indian Emperor Pulakeshin II of the Chalukya dynasty in the Battle of Narmada when Harsha tried to expand his Empire into the southern peninsula of India.

WITH DECLINE IN TRADE → MONEY SCARCE → OFFICERS,
SOLDIERS PAID THROUGH LAND GRANTS → POWER SHIFTED TO
MILITARY CAMPS AND STRATEGIC LOCATIONS

Harsha → The last great Hindu Emperor of India

HARSHA was challenged:-

In Eastern India by→ Shashank of Gauda

In South, at Narmada River→ by PULKESHIN (Chalukya king)

ADMINISTRATION: MORE FEUDAL AND DECENTRALISED

Land Grants continued

BY RAJEEV YADAV SIR

Harsha granted land to the officers by issuing charters.

Law and Order was not well maintained in Harsha's Empire. (Huen Tsang robbed)

Harsha → Supporter of Buddhism

A/c , Huen Tsang-

Shudras= Agriculturist

Buddhism → divided into 18 sects

Most famous centre → Nalanda(10,000 monks)

Harsha → followed Tolerant Religious Policy

He convened an Assembly at Kannauj to PUBLICIZE MAHAYANA DOCTRINE.

BANABHATTA Wrote HARSHACHARITA.

Harsha → Authorship of PRIYADARSHIKA, RATNAVALI, NAGANANDA (Perhaps composed by Dhavaka)

PRAISING THE PATRON Practice (started with Harisena) → common under Harsha.

BY RAJEEV YADAV SIR