

Haryana GK





HARYANA



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Stage I: Preliminary Examination

HCS Prelims Exam Pattern

The HCS Prelims is a screening test used to shortlist candidates for the Mains. It includes two objective-type papers.

	Paper-I	Paper-II
Number of Questions	100	100
Total marks	100 marks	100
Duration	2 hours	2 hours
Subjects covered	General Studies (GS)	Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT)
Negative marking	0.25 marks will be deducted for every wrong answer	0.25 marks will be deducted for every wrong answer

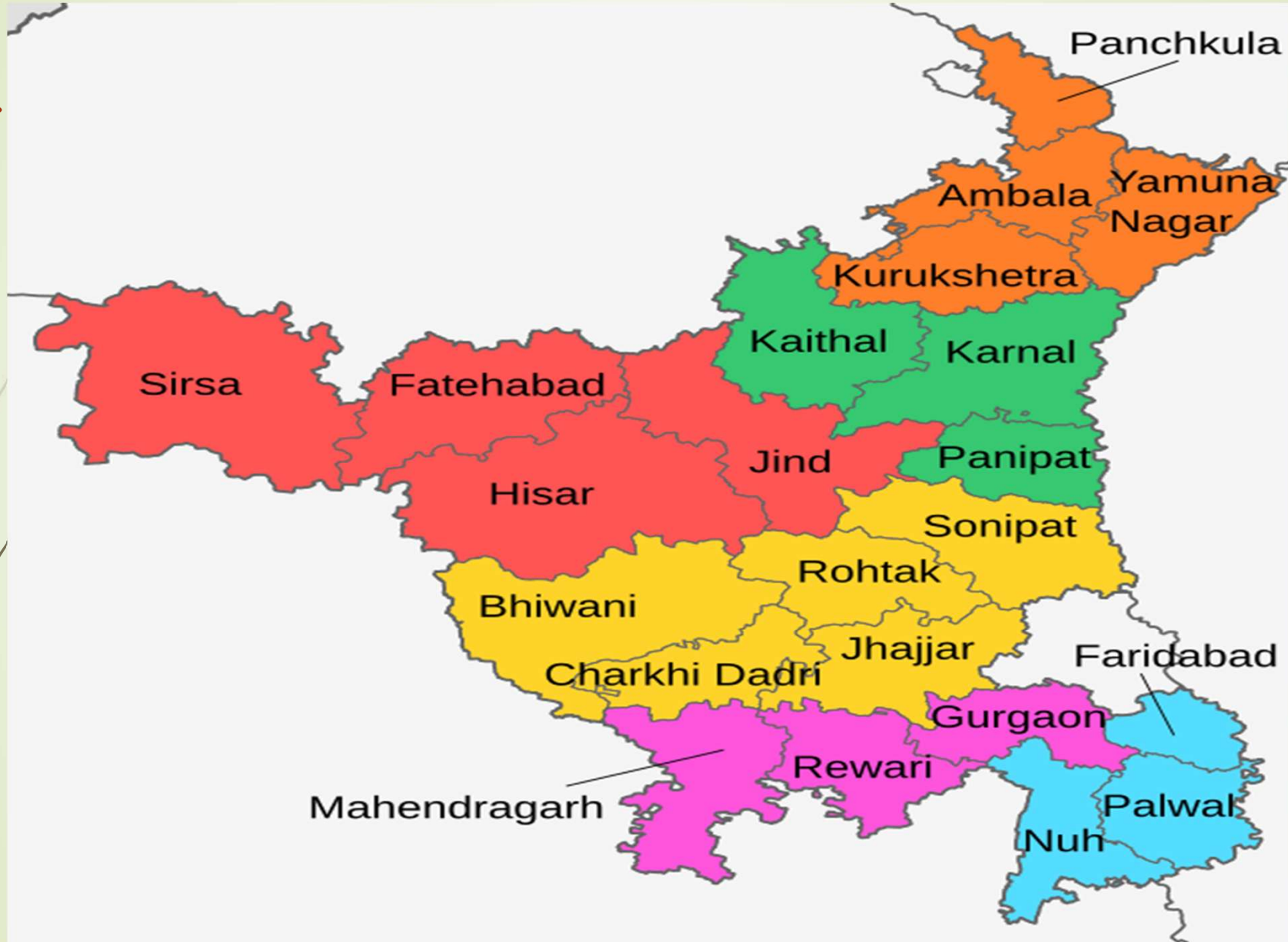
Paper-II (CSAT) is a qualifying paper (minimum 33% required to qualify).

Stage II: Mains Examination

HCS Mains exam pattern

- This stage of the recruitment process is crucial as marks obtained in the mains exam are considered for the final merit list.
- It includes four subjective papers -

Papers	Subject	Total marks	Duration
Paper I	English	100	3 hours
Paper II	Hindi	100	3 hours
Paper III	General Studies	200	3 hours
Paper IV	Optional subject	200	3 hours





History of Haryana

- The history of Haryana can be traced from various sources like mythological sources, archaeological sources, monetary sources etc.
- According to Manusmriti, the state got its origin by many deities, thus, it was earlier known as **Brahmavrat**. Haryana is also known as **Brahmrishi Pradesh** and **Uttarvedi of Brahma**.



Historical Sources of Haryana

- **Historical Sources of Haryana**
- ❖ Historical sources of Haryana can be divided into three parts such as
 - 1. Literary sources**
 - 2. Archaeological sources**
 - 3. Modern sources.**



Historical Sources of Haryana

1. Literary Sources

❖ These sources include

- a) Vedic literature,
- b) Buddhist literary sources,
- c) Mahabharata and later Sanskrit literature
- d) Foreign accounts.



Historical Sources of Haryana

A) Vedic Literature

- ❖ The ancient general life of Haryana has been described in **Jemini Brahamana** and the socio-economic life has been described in **Chandogya Upanishad**.



Historical Sources of Haryana

B) Buddhist Literary Sources

- ❖ According to Buddhist text **Papanchasudani**, Mahatma Buddha visited many places in Haryana.
- ❖ The Buddhist text **Divyavdan** provides information about the propagation of Buddhism in Haryana.



Historical Sources of Haryana

C) Mahabharata and Later Sanskrit Literature

- ❖ Many important sites of Haryana have been mentioned in the **Aranyaka Parva** of Mahabharata.
- ❖ **Nakula Digvijayam** of Mahabharata provides information about the ancient, political, economic, geographical conditions of Haryana. Rohtak has been mentioned in its title.



Historical Sources of Haryana

D) Foreign Accounts

- ❖ Travelogues of foreign travellers provide detailed account about Haryana. The prominent among them are Greek traveller **Arian** and Chinese travellers **Fa-hien** and **Hiuen-Tsang**.



Historical Sources of Haryana

2. Archaeological Sources

- ❖ **Sir Alexander Cunningham**, also called the **Father of Indian Archaeology** visited Haryana in 1862 AD. Probably he was the first person to explore this area. Then in 1888-89 AD, Rogers carried on Cunningham's work.
- ❖ The **first archaeological excavation** in Haryana was done by **DD Snooper** in 1921-22 on a mound near the fort of King Karna.
- ❖ Many important archaeological materials were found from the sites of Amin, Pehowa, Thanesar of Kurukshetra under the leadership of **Prof. BB Lal**

Historical Sources of Haryana

A) Records/Inscriptions

- ❖ A total of 37 record inscriptions of all the categories have been found in Haryana, of which the oldest record is the **Topra inscription**.
- ❖ Topra inscription belong to Mauryan ruler, **Asoka**. Seven inscriptions have been recorded on the Topra pillar which is located presently at Yamunanagar. The script of these inscriptions is Brahmi and the language is Sanskrit.

Historical Sources of Haryana

B) Coins

- ❖ Coins of Indo-Greek rulers of 3rd century have been found from **Khokhrakot** of Rohtak.
- ❖ Gold and Copper coins obtained from the **Mitathal** of Bhiwani belong to Kushana rulers. Coin minting dyes which belong to the period of Kushana rulers.
- ❖ Coins of Gupta ruler Samudragupta have been found from Mitathal of Bhiwani and an Indo- Sasanian silver coin is found from Kapal Mochan.



Historical Sources of Haryana

C) Monuments

- ❖ In Thanesar of Kurukshetra, the fort of King Karna and the remains of fort of Emperor Harshavardhana are located.
- ❖ **Ashoka ki Laat** is found in Topra, Hisar and Fatehabad.



Historical Sources of Haryana

3.Modern Sources

- ❖ Modern sources are basically concerned with literary texts. These sources include books written in modern times.
- ❖ Shri Ram Sharma Acharya has written a book called **History of Haryana** which gives a lot of information about the history of Haryana



Ancient History of Haryana

- Guy Ellcock pilgrim found a skull from Pinjore proved that about 15 million years ago, there were primitive humans beings in Haryana. The ancient history of Haryana has been divided into
 - 1) Pre-historic period,**
 - 2) Proto-historic period**
 - 3) Historical period**



Ancient History of Haryana

1) Pre-Historic Period

- The period which has no written evidences is known as 'pre-historic period'. The relics of the pre-historic period give information about Haryana state. This period is divided into three different periods i.e.
 - a) Palaeolithic Age
 - b) Mesolithic Age
 - c) Neolithic Age



Ancient History of Haryana

A) Palaeolithic Age

- ❖ Dilip Chakraborty, SR Phogat, Nayanjot Lahiri, MK Kumar, GC Mahapatra, etc. archaeologists have found stone tools from various sites in Haryana which were made from palaeolithic milky brown quartzite
- ❖ Palaeolithic tools obtained from Haryana are mainly of two types i.e. **core** and **flake**



Ancient History of Haryana

B) Mesolithic Age

- ❖ In this period, the size of tools was reduced which is called 'microlith
- ❖ .Under the supervision of Dr Dilip Chakraborty and Mayanjot Lahiri, many mesolithic stone tools have been discovered



Ancient History of Haryana

C) Neolithic Age

- ❖ Human started the practice of agriculture in this period. Evidence of agriculture have been found from Siswal.
- ❖ Neolithic evidences have been found at several places in the **Pinjore-Kalka** region in the lower ranges of Shivalik.



Ancient History of Haryana

2) Proto-historic Period

- It was the age before the historical period, when the script and letters were known to the people but they could not read it. It includes
 - a) **Siswal Culture**
 - b) **Indus Valley Civilisation**



Ancient History of Haryana

A) Siswal Culture

- The **first excavation in Haryana** was done at the place **Siswal of Hisar district**, due to which it has been named as 'Siswal Culture'.
- Archaeologists believe that around 2500 BC, some farmers from Rajasthan settled in Drishadvati river valley and started doing agricultural work there, due to which Siswal culture emerged in Haryana.
- This culture basically represent the development of farming community, thus, it is also known as **Farming Culture**.,
- The Siswal people first settled in the valley of the Drishadvati river. Siswal settlements have also been discovered in Mahendragarh in Haryana state.



Ancient History of Haryana

➤ **Important Sites of Siswal Culture :**

- ❖ Mitathal (Bhiwani),
- ❖ Banawali (Fatehabad),
- ❖ Rakhigarhi (Hisar),
- ❖ Balu (Kaithal),
- ❖ Farmana (Rohtak),
- ❖ Kunal (Fatehabad)



Ancient History of Haryana

➤ **Important Features of Siswal Culture**

- ❖ This culture was agrarian and was much more advanced than the later cultures.
- ❖ Animal husbandry was duly started at this time. Cows, bulls, goats, dogs, pigs, etc were the main domestic animals.
- ❖ Due to animal husbandry, the practice of dairying also started during this culture and people here became proficient in the art of making skins, wool and cotton cloth etc.



Ancient History of Haryana

B) Indus Valley Civilisation/ Harappan Civilisation

- 5000 years old Indus Valley Civilisation is presently found in the Hisar district of Haryana.
- This civilisation is also called **Bronze Civilisation**.
- The remains of the people of the Indus Valley Civilisation coming first in Haryana have been discovered from two places such as the Saraswati river valley and Drishadvati river valley.

Ancient History of Haryana

➤ Important Centres of Indus Valley Civilisation

❖ Banawali (Fatehabad)

❑ It was discovered by **RS Bisht**.

❖ Rakhigarhi

❑ It is the **largest Indus Valley Civilisation site** followed by Mohenjodaro

❖ Mitathal (Bhiwani)

❑ It is a significant site of Indus Civilisation. The sources of three cultures i.e. Early Harappan Culture, Mature Harappan Culture and Late Harappan Culture have been found from this site.



Ancient History of Haryana

- ❖ Madina (Rohtak)
- ❖ Bhagwanpura(Kurukshetra)
- ❖ Dulatpur (Kurukshetra)
- ❖ Farmana Khas (Rohtak)
- ❖ Kunal (Fatehabad)
- ❖ Balu (Kaithal)



Ancient History of Haryana

3) Historical Period

- The period when all the recorded history of that period can be read, is known as 'historical period'. The relics of this period give information about Haryana state.



Ancient History of Haryana

A) Vedic Period to Later Vedic Period

- After the Indus Valley Civilisation, the new civilisation developed in India is known as Vedic Civilisation. Information about this period is mainly received from the Vedas, in which the Rigveda is the oldest Veda.
- The word Haryana was used in the book Rigveda in the form of Raj Haryane. In Rigveda, Haryana is also described as 'Harna'.
- In the Vedic period, Haryana was a major part of the Aryavart. This part was irrigated by the water of Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers.
- The name of Haryana is Hariyali in Skanda Purana. Rohtak is mentioned in Nakul Digvijay.



Ancient History of Haryana

- Bhagavad Gita is the ancient epic of Haryana. The ancient name of Panipat district is Panprastha. Kurukshetra is mentioned as Harishetra in Skanda Purana.
- Settlements of Aryan People: On the basis of Vedic evidence of the Aryans, it can be said that Aryans were astonished by seeing the fertile land of Haryana. Hence, they developed Haryana as their first habitat place. This is the reason that the famous historian
- Dr HR Gupta and other historians consider the origin of the word of Haryana after the arrival of Aryans

Ancient History of Haryana

➤ Mahabharata War

- ❖ The war of Mahabharata (Kurukshetra war) (900 BCE) was fought between Kauravas and Pandavas in Kurukshetra of Haryana for the throne of Hastinapur. Kauravas as and Pandavas as were both descendants of the Kuru lineage. In this war, Pandavas got victory.
- ❖ In this glory, Arjun was given an important preaching on the land of Kurukshetra by Lord Krishna, which is known as the teachings of Gita
- ❖ Krishna gave the sermon of Bhagavada Gita to Arjun at the Jyotisar shrine



Ancient History of Haryana

➤ **The Origin of the Name of Haryana**

- ❖ The word Haryana is originally made of Haryanaa, which means Hari Ayan i.e. the Abode of God
- ❖ There are many opinions regarding the naming of Haryana like Haryana was from Hariyali or Haval and Haryana from Haryanakya or Aryana. According to some scholars, Haryana is the ultimate word of Ahirana.
- ❖ In the Mahabharata period, the term Bahudhanyakya was used for Haryana, which means a lot of grains.



Ancient History of Haryana

B) Mahajanapada Period

- In the later Vedic period, tribal states were replaced by territorial states and they were developed in the 6th century BCE. Thus, many big states came into existence.
- The Buddha text 'Anguttara Nikaya' has mention of **16 Mahajanapadas** and one of these is **Kuru** which had some areas of Haryana. Meerut, Delhi and Thanesar were a part of Kuru Mahajanapada and its capital was **Hastinapur** during Mahabharata Period.

Ancient History of Haryana

C) Mauryan Period:

- Chandragupta Maurya was a mighty king in the Mauryan period.
- In 324 BC, when Chandragupta Maurya became the king of Punjab and Haryana, he gradually increased his power and defeated Dhanananda, the ruler of the Nanda dynasty of Magadha. Chandragupta was succeeded by Bindusara and Bindusara was succeeded by his son Asoka.
- Asoka are inscribed at a place called Topra in Ambala district. Ashoka also built a Buddhist Stupa at Thanesar, Haryana.
- Thanesar is also called the **ancestral kingdom of Asoka**.

Ancient History of Haryana

D) Yaudheya Republic

- Yaudheyas came after Mauryans. It was the **largest republic of India**.
- The word Yaudheya dates back to around 5th century BC. This word is mentioned in Mahabharata, Purana, Mahabhashya, etc.
- Haryana was known as Bahudhanyaka during Yaudheya period.
- **Yaudheyana Bahudhanyak** belong to the period of decline of Mauryan Empire and the Mauryan script is inscribed on them.

Ancient History of Haryana

E) Agar (Agroha) Republic

- The second major republic of Haryana was the Agar Republic.
- On the basis of coins, it can be said that in ancient times the main centre of Agar clan was Agroha (Hisar).
- The ancient Agroha city was founded by Maharaja Agrasen, the primitive man of Agarwal community (Agar). This is the reason why presently the entire Agarwal community (Vaishya caste) of India considers Agroha as their place of origin.



Ancient History of Haryana

F) Gupta Period

- According to Prayag Prashasti , great Gupta ruler Samudragupta had merged Yaudheya Republic in Gupta Empire.
- In 5th century, after the death of Gupta ruler Skandagupta, Haryana (Neelkanth district) was captured by Pushyabhuti dynasty.

Ancient History of Haryana

G) Pushyabhuti (Vardhana) Dynasty

- The founder of Pushyabhuti dynasty or Vardhana dynasty was **Pushyabhuti**, whose capital was **Thaneshwar** (Thanesar), Kurukshetra.
- Pushyabhuti constructed the **Sthaneshwar** (Thaneshwar) temple and it was renovated by Maratha Sadashiv Rai. Thaneshwar is also known as the **Island of the Mughals**.

Harshavardhana

- After the death of Rajyavardhana II in 606 AD, Harshavardhana became the ruler of Vardhana dynasty.
- Coronation of Harsha was done in 612 AD. It was the time when he attained the throne of Kannauj by assuming the title of **Rajputra** and the nickname **Shiladitya**. Harsha's earliest capital was Thaneshwar.
- Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang came to India in 629 AD during the period of Harsha.



Ancient History of Haryana

H) Haryana and Gurjar-Pratihara Period

- From an inscription obtained from a place called Jodhaka in Sirsa district of Haryana, it is known that the Pratiharas had occupied Haryana.
- **Pehowa** was established as a trading center.



Ancient History of Haryana

I) Haryana and Tomar Dynasty

- Tomar is considered a descendant of Somvanshi Kshatriya and Pandavas.
- It was Anangpala who laid the foundation of the Tomar kingdom, whose capital was **Dhillika** (Delhi).
- After Sulakshanpala, Jaipala became his successor. At this time, Turks started to attack India. It is probably believed that Chauhan and Tomar rulers had been aligned to defeat the Turks.

Ancient History of Haryana

Relevant Places of Ancient Remains of Haryana

Remains	Location (from where received)
Mauryan Stupa and Relics	Hisar and Fatehabad
Ornaments and Relics of Pre-Harappan Civilisation	Kunal (Fatehabad),
Relics of Harappan Civilisation	Bhiwani
Gold and Copper Coins of Kushana Period	Mitathal (Bhiwani)
Indo-Greek Coins	Khokhrakot (Rohtak)
Gold and Copper Coins	Mitathal (Bhiwani)
Coins mint	Khokhrakot, Aurangabad
Mints of Yaudheyana Period	Khokhrakot (Rohtak)
Mints	Agroha, Barwala, Aurangabad
Coins of Kuninda Period	Karnal, Jagadhari, Budiya
Coins of Samudragupta Period	Mitathal
Currencies of Gupta Period	Rohtak
Tablet of Shunga Period	Sugh
Copper Currency of Harsha Period	Sonipat
Stamps of Yaudheyana Period	Naurangabad (Bhiwani)
Statues of Jain Period	Hansi and Ranila
Dwara Pillar of Kushana Style	Rohtak

Remains	Location (from where received)
Sculptures of Yaksha	Palwal
Tablet with Ramayan Verses	Nacharkheda (Bhiwani)
Clay Stamps	Daulatpur
Coins of Agreya Janapada	Agroha (Hisar)
Statue of Baliram	Asthal Bohar (Rohtak)
Inscriptions of Gurjara-Pratihara Period	Pehowa

Thank You !

