

# Ancient Societies and Culture in Haryana

## (An Archaeological Study)

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**Abstract:** *The present day Haryana has historical remained a rendezvous ground for various races, creeds, culture and faith. The Early farming community and villages agriculturalist to states and civilization water accessibility and management played an important role in sustenance and social life throughout the ancient world This paper described the earliest societies in Haryana and how that time culture development with successive advancement in socio economic change in their life. In introduced some archaeological heritage of ancient Haryana.*

**Keywords:** Paleolithic, Harappan, Pottery, Settlement Pattern, Archaeological Survey of India

### **Stone age culture:**

The early evidence of man found the area around the foothills of Shivaliks and Aravallis at present included in Haryana a million years ago early stage artifacts including Stone Age tools and variety of other antiquities in the area of Pinjor and Kalka.<sup>1</sup> When the environment is different. This man of that appears here in 1 lakhs year in consonance with recent research.

Neolithic culture in the sub mountains Shivalik around this area were still practicing primitive with the aid other stone tools type. In this time man started with combined family and developed their social culture. This phenomenal of cultural anachronism has already been noticed in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and North Eastern India and in the far south. Economically they started food production and animal husbandry in this period.

### **Early farming culture :**

Early farming communities is remains found in the land of Haryana about 4200 B.C. ago period when man starting farming in this area. Later on the Bronze Age culture developed with successive advancement in socio-economic life. Since them Haryana confined to act as window for culture across the world and through the ages to enter and merge into Indian culture. These people were familiar with organized social life regular farming cattle rearing trade and commerce.

The vast and highly fertile alluvial plains of Indus Sarawati basin frequently attracted numerous early nomadic tribes to migrate from North West to settle in and around the present day Haryana. They grew peacefully to get transformed as one of the most efficient contemporary farming society. The relics regarding early farming communities have been unearthed at Kunal (Fatehabad)<sup>2</sup> Birranra (Fatahabad)<sup>3</sup>, Farmana (Rohtak)<sup>4</sup>, Rakhigarhi (Hisar)<sup>5</sup>, Mithathal (Bhiwani)<sup>6</sup> and Balu (Kaithal)<sup>7</sup> in Haryana.

### **Copper Bronze Age Culture:**

Early farming communities or we can say Pre-harappan lead to the one of the earliest known and most advanced amongst the contemporary civilization known as Indus Valley or Harappan civilization a lot of archaeological sites found in Haryana.

Rakhigarhi one of the most bigger and broad site of the harppan culture like that Harappa and Mohenjodaro (Pakistan).<sup>8</sup> This site may be the city center and biggest site of harappan culture in India. Rakhigarhi under protected the Archaeological Survey of India. Archaeological survey of India would plan for this site to develop as world heritage site. State Archaeological and Museum Department of Haryana also plan for a site museum at this site. For contained its antiquities and artifacts. The evidence how here the people living life with full of luxuries and high culture. Some terracotta bricks home found there.

### **Iron Age culture:**

The Vedic Aryan who followed is known to have kindled the sacred fire on the banks of the sacred Sarasvati and Drisdvati River in Haryana. It shown no wonder if Haryana is considered to be the real epicenter of all the brisk activities of these fire eating barbarians interestingly most of the site in Haryana associated with the epic heroes and referred to in Mahabharata origin the folk tales have yielded the typical Painted Grey Ware. The only artifacts that remained of their presence are typical pottery known as painted grey ware dated t 1000 B.C. among in impression site like Bagwanpura( Kurukshestra)<sup>9</sup>, Madina(Rohtak)<sup>10</sup>, Pehowa, Kaithal, Jind and Sonapat.

### **Historical culture:**

This period show the emergence of sixteen great state of which Haryana formed the greater part of the Kuru Mahajanpad. The Ashoka pillar of Topra ( Near Jagadhari, Yamuna Nagar) is believed to have been taken to Delhi by Ferozge Shaw Tuglak.

In the second century B.C. the tribal races Yaudehes, Agresyas, Kunindas, Malwas, Mavellas and other their pockets for tow hundred fifty years before the arrival of Kushanas, Numerous sculpture terracotta's, coins motifs and legends thereon, found at Khokhrakot mound (Rohtak), Sugh( Yamuna Nagar), Agroha( Hisar),

Narangabad,(Bhiwani).<sup>11</sup> In 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Haryana came under the rule of powerful Gupta Kings. A lot of collection of archaeological antiquities had been store and displayed in Jhajjar Gurukul Museum.

### Discussion:

Thus the Haryana has contained a very rich and imperial culture from the past. The remains of ancient's societies have been destroying due to the urbanization and cultivation. Only few medieval monuments have remains. These monuments have great historical archaeological importance and architectural beauty. We should need a forward step to aware our people about our ancient cultural and archaeological heritage.

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