



Latest Understanding On Indus-Saraswati Tigrana Archaeological Exploration And Conservation - 2023

Independent Researcher

Ankit (Post Graduate History Department) Dhanana, Bhiwani (Haryana).



Tigrana Archaeological Site

Abstract-

We include Indus-Saraswati civilization in the best system because their way of living and ability to work gives them a distinct identity; In which they can create themselves. We found one such place in Tigrana village of Bhiwani district in the state of Haryana. From where we have found remains of Pre-Siswal and Pre-Harappan civilization. Which give a different identity to this place. Remains of the advanced and post-Harappan civilization have also been found here. The main feature of this place is the abundance of beads along with green carnelian bangles obtained from here. A seal of the Harappan civilization and the art of seal making have also been recovered from here. Presently this place is being destroyed. Due to which its information should be made public so that it can be known.

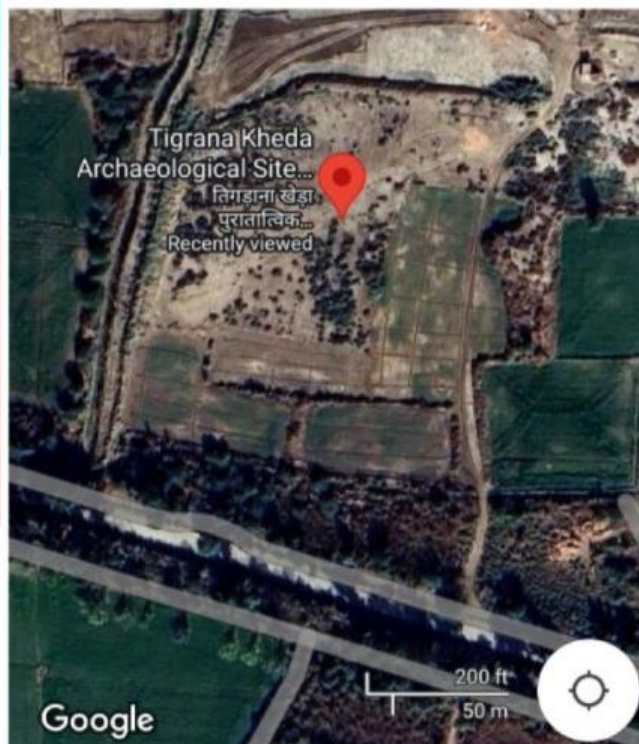
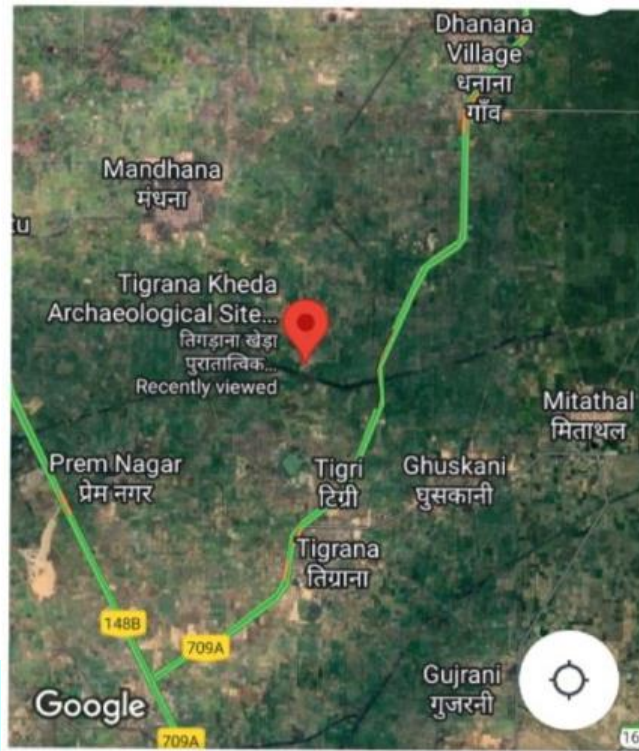
Keywords-

Ancient, geometric, decoration, chert stone, ornamented, holes, exploration.

Introduction-

Remains of 4500 year old Harappan civilization were found during exploration in Bhiwani district of Haryana. The remains were found at Kheda in village Tigrana, 10 kilometers away from Bhiwani city on the Bhiwani-Jind main road. This place is located in Lat. 28°53' 25.9'N and Long. 76°08'08.8 E is towards Tigrana village. This mound is situated near Sunder Canal on Bhiwani-Jind road, at a distance of 3 kilometers from the village. This canal divides the villages Dhanana and Tigrana into two boundaries. There is Paramhansa temple in Tigrana village. Which explains the historicity of this village in Bhiwani district. In which a cave has been made. The soil here is best for yellow and black crops.

Haryana State Map



Map of Tigrana Site

Excavation and Culture of Tigrana Harappan Site -

First of all we should know that before any site is excavated, there is a story behind it. Who discovered it first, when it was explored and by whom the excavation work was done. The Harappan site was discovered near the canal outside Tigrana village. It was first discovered by Dr. Surajbhan in 1968-1975 AD. Who described it as Pre-Siswal and Pre-Harappan site. After this, in 1999 AD, Dr. Surendra during his studies (M.Phil M. DU Rohtak) explored this site and declared it as 2nd developed Harappa along with Proto-Harappa. In 2008 AD, research work on this was first done by Dr. Narendra Parmar. In 2016, the team of Haryana Central University along with Dr. Narendra Parmar started the excavation work. During the excavation here, earthen pots, precious stones and copper objects, green bangles made of paste material

were discovered. Have received. Dr. Narendra Parmar, Director of Archeology Department, Haryana Central University Told that in May 2016, it was spread over an area of about 25 acres.

Tigrana once again At the Harappa site, the excavation work on an area of 10 acres and 2.5m height was started again by Dr. Narendra Parmar. The other part of it was used by the farmers here. On which crops have been grown. Excavation work started again in February 2020. During the excavation, three levels of Harappan civilization were found here. The remains of Tigrana are found in Siswal. From the excavation we have found pottery, faience bangles, terracotta bangles, faience beads, terracotta beads, cakes, satellite beads, carnelian beads and stone balls with copper, animal figurines, bull's head, furnace etc. in abundance. From this site, terracotta is found in large quantities in the ancient level and faience in the developed and northern levels. Evidence of raw bricks has been visible since ancient times. From the excavation of Tigrana site, we are finding pottery from all three levels of Harappan civilization.

Presence of Pottery -

The pottery of Tigrana has special significance. These pottery were made both by hand and wheel. Fragments of pottery have been found and on which we have found different designs and paintings. From this we come to know about pottery along with the paintings of the Harappan civilization. In these designs, geometric, wavy, round etc. are depicted. Along with this, fingers of the hand have been used to decorate the pottery. We have found figures of Flora and Fauna on pottery. The pottery has been painted in black and red colors. In these paintings, wavy lines, pictures of different flowers and petals along with animal figures etc. are decorated. These show that the people here were tree worshipers and nature lovers. The pottery obtained from Tigrana is simple and beautiful. Apart from this we get both hand made and wheel made types. Apart from this, glimpses of Siswal can also be seen. In which impressions are made by rope. Two types of wheels were used to make pottery: 1. fast speed wheel and 2. slow speed wheel. We are also finding Perforated Jar in pottery. Which were used for storing grains or pouring beverages. We are getting pieces of jars with holes from here. At present, such utensils can be seen in kitchens also.

Terracotta and Faience Bangles -

Terracotta bangles – These were made from clay and then cooked on fire. because of which Their color becomes red. We are getting different types of bangles here, including small, thin and well decorated with double layer. These were used for makeup. These were mostly used by the lower class.

Faience Bangles -

This was a type of coating which was made from a mixture of different types of clay with copper. From here we are also getting the raw material of the faience. On the basis of which it is known which items would have been used to make it. During the excavation, most of the faience being obtained from this site is from Mature Harappan and Later Harappan. From which it is known that there must have been some trade route here. Even the smallest of these -Thick, thin and embellished are available.

Terracotta Cake And Wheel -

Cake- During the excavation itself, we are getting Terracotta Cake and wheel in all three levels. T.c. The experiment was done to give hits as per the information. From here both raw and cooked Cakes are being received. These were held by the finger and thumb and used by the middle part. Apart from this, wheels are also available from here. They are also used as toys Some decorated wheels were also found. The use of the cart became possible with the use of the wheel. through which Goods were imported and exported from.

Bead :-

Terracotta And Faience Beads

During the excavation, Terracotta Beads from Pre-Harappan Phase and mostly Faience Beads from Mature and Later Harappan Phase are being recovered. These are found in different sizes and shapes. They are well mapped around them. Some designing has also been done. It is known that Faience Bead was used only by a special class of people. Faience Beads are available here in three colors – Green, Red and white. Most of them are available in developed level only.

Steatite Bead

Steatite beads were made from selected stone. These were also used for makeup. Their main characteristic is that they were made with great precision. Their size is available in both very thin and thick types. Holes are also found inside them. Apart from this, after making them well, paintings were also done on them. These are available in different forms.

Semi-Prehistoric Stone Beads

During the excavation, beads of Lapis Lazuli, Agate and Carnelian are also being found. Most of these have been decorated with paintings. Due to which they were used only in some religious programs. These were used as garlands. Which was the main part of makeup.

Stone Ball

During excavation we are also getting stone balls from here. Along with this, 2 big stones of different sizes are also found. Which were imported and exported from outside. Stone Ball is available in both small and big sizes. More use of chert stone is visible. Terracotta balls are also found along with it in 2 excavations. Apart from this, we are also getting chert stones from here.

Furnace-

During excavation, remains of a furnace are being found from Trench A. From here we are getting burnt ashes, baked soil, baked pottery along with approximately 2 items. It is built at the end in the SE part of the site. It must have been used for some main purpose. We are also getting Faience Bangle from here.

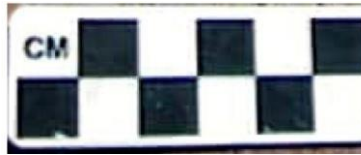
Dump- Pit- -

Dump means the waste material of the house had to be collected at one place in the form of a high pile. Pit was also used by digging a pit in the ground and putting waste material inside it. The use of both was similar but the method of their use was different.

Raw Brick Wall And Floor -

During the excavation, in most of the trenches, along with the raw brick wall, the shape of 2 bricks is also being found well. Whose size is 9x18x36 cm. Apart from this, brick floors are also being found during excavation. Bricks were also laid vertically. This shows that city planning was done well. Along with long walls, short walls are also being obtained.





Pottery found from Tigrana site



Bangles and beads obtained from Tigrana site



Furnace during Tigrana site excavation



Tigrana site Dump and Pit



Archaeologist Narendra Parmar providing information to school children during Tigrana excavation.

Harappan Seals -

In the ancient Indus Valley civilization, small objects called seals were carved from stone and fired to make them more durable. These seals were used for commercial purposes such as sealing the mouths of jars by pressing the seals against soft clay, making clay tags for sacks that transported goods to various sites, and trading activities. Most of these seals are made of sellite, a relatively soft stone found in river beds. In addition, copper, terracotta, chert, faience and agate were used to make those seals. Archaeologists have also discovered gold and ivory seals from Harappan sites in recent years. Some seals of Harappan civilization have been found on the dead bodies. These seals have a threaded hole, which means they were used as amulets or necklaces. Most of the seals have symbols or pictographic scripts on one side, known as Indus Valley Civilization scripts.

It is believed. Most of these scripts were written from right to left. However, some seals also where the scripts are written in a bidirectional style (i.e. from right to left in one line and left to right in the next line) from left to right).



Harappan seal found from Tigrana site

Site Nearing Completion During Latest Exploration -

8 June 2023 Tractors and JCBs are used by farmers for daily agricultural activities at Tigrana Harappa site. Being destroyed by. To which no one is paying attention. Considering the importance of this site, there is a need to preserve it so that new researchers and new children can get information about history including facts. Due to the excavation work done twice, the usefulness of this site has been revealed along with important facts for further information. Even now this site has the potential to reveal many facts, hence it is necessary to protect it to protect it from farmers. Otherwise this place is on the verge of extinction in the near future. The purpose of this research is to conserve this site so that information about it reaches the general public and the visitors also become familiar with our history.



During recent exploration, the agricultural Tigrana site is being destroyed by farmers

Conclusion-

On the basis of the remains obtained from Tigrana Harappan site, we see all the levels from Pre-Harappan, Advanced Harappan and Late Harappan. The main feature of this site is the presence of Faience Bangles in large quantities from North Harappan level to Advanced Harappan level. Which we are getting in less quantity from the Mitathal Harappan site located at the same site, 7 km away. Apart from this, evidence of Kushans living here is also being found. Both Harappan seals and the art of seal making have been obtained from Tigrana.

Therefore, this site should be secured for the coming youth and researchers so that research work can be done easily in future. Due to continuous agricultural work this site is going towards extinction. This is the only option to connect us with our civilization in future.

The main objective of this research is to secure this site. Because this site is capable of revealing a lot of facts even at present. Therefore, it is requested that institutions and governments must focus on these.

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