



Be the Best-Be The Change

Academy of Civil Services

Indian History



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History of Ancient India

Foundations of Indian Culture and Tradition

Paleolithic Age: (340000 BC- 38000 BC)

- Used stone tools made of **Quartz**
- Also known as **Quartzite Culture**
- The earliest stone hand axes of Paleolithic age are found at **Attirampakkam near Chennai**

Mesolithic Age (20000 BC- 10000BC)

- **Microliths** (small stone tools) were made in this period
- Practice of **covering the body with animal skins, burials and practice of hunting started**

Neolithic Age (10000 BC- 4500BC)

- Cultivation of **Wheat and Barley** entered India from Nile valley
- **Pottery** Started
- **Settled village life** started

Metal Ages

a. Chalcolithic Age (6000 BC- 2500BC)

- First metal used by man was **Copper**
- Indus Valley Civilization started

b. Bronze Age (2500 BC- 750 BC)

- **Indus Valley Civilization** reached the highest stage of development and declined in the same period

c. Iron Age (1000 BC onwards)

- Iron was the last metal to be discovered.

Indus Valley Civilization

Charles Masson, the British engineer was the first person to notice the remains of Indus Valley Civilization at Mohenjo-Daro

Alexander Cunningham, the first Director General of Archeological Survey of India, is called as the father of Indian Archeology

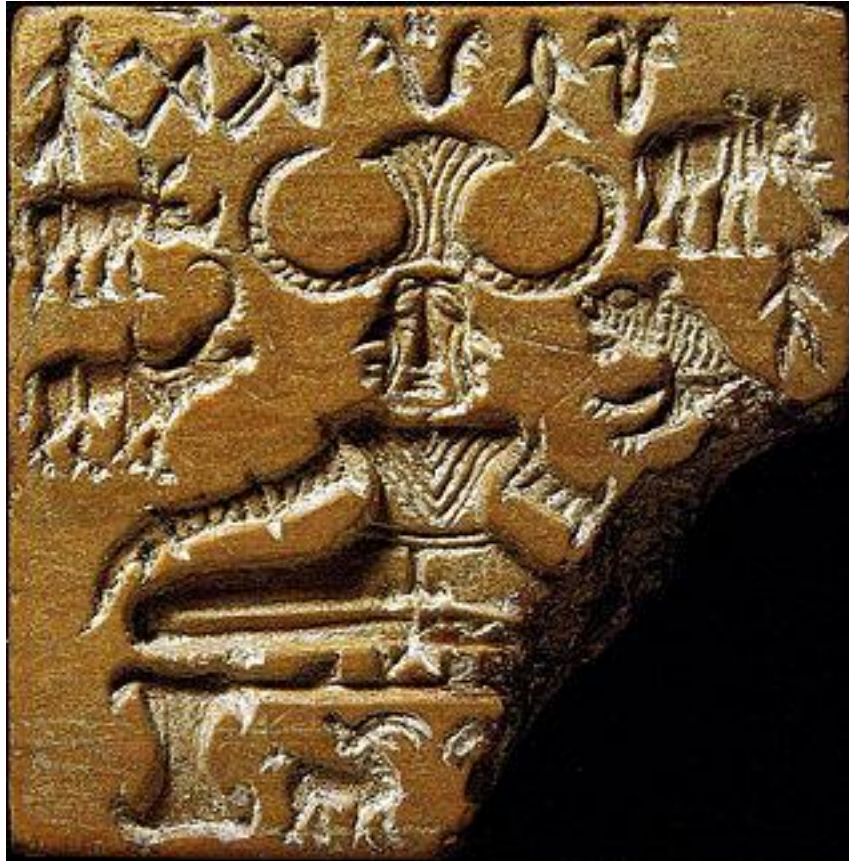
Indus Valley Sites

1. HARAPPA

- Located on the bank of river **Ravi** in the West Punjab
- The site was excavated by **Daya Ram Sahni** in 1921
- The city was called **Hariyupiya** by Aryans in Rigveda
- There are 12 granaries and it is also known as the **City of Granaries**
- It was the **first site to be excavated** and the civilization is also known as Harappan Civilization

2. MOHENJO-DARO (Mount of Dead)

- Located on the bank of river **Indus**
- it was excavated by **RD Banerjee**
- It is called the model city
- **Great Bath**, a temple like construction, the **great granary** and **assembly hall** are the important constructions here.
- Buildings are constructed on **mud-brick platforms**
- Citadel and the lower town were **separated by a wall**
- It seems that **settlement was first planned and then implemented accordingly** (Planned City)
- **A total number of 700 wells** are found in Mohenjo-Daro. It shows that all **houses in the city had a well**
- Most of the houses had **staircases**
- **Seal of Pashupati/ Proto Shiva seal** is found here
- Animals found on the Pashupati seal are buffalo, tiger, rhino, deer and elephant



- Bronze image of dancing girl is also found here.
- A **piece of cloth** and a **scale for measuring the distance** are other objects found here

3. CHANHU DARO

- Located on the bank of river **Indus**
- Excavated by Nani Gopal (NG) Majumdar
- it is the only site **without citadel** (Fort like construction)
- **Ink-Pot** for storing writing materials is found here
- Stone image of a male dancer looking like **Siva** is also found
- The city was flooded three times

4. KALIBANGAN

- On the banks of river **Ghaghar** in Rajasthan
- The city was excavated by DR. GHOSH
- It is the only site **without the traces of mother Goddess and bathrooms**
- Largest ploughing field in the pre-historic era is found here

- Camel skeleton is also found here
- Evidences of a ploughed field was found here

5. LOTHAL

- On the shores of **Cambay** in **Gujarat**
- It was excavated by **SR Rao**
- It was a major center of **export and import** trading
- An artificially built naval dockyard is found here
- The people of Lothal were **first to cultivate rice** around 1800 BC
- A **big jar** was found here with a painting depicting the story of cunning fox as mentioned by Vishnu Sharma in his **Panchatantra** stories
- The **seals of Persia** are found here suggesting the Indo Persian Trade

6. SURKOTADA

- On the bank of river **Bhoguva** in Gujarath
- It was excavated by **Jagapath Joshi**
- **Horse** skeletons found here suggest that the people of Surkotada were using horse

7. BANAWALI

- On the banks of **Saraswati** in Hariyana
- It was excavated by **RS Bisht**
- They cultivated **Barley** extensively
- **Terracotta model of plough** found here indicates their agriculture practice

8. DHOLAVIRA

- It located in **Rann of Katch** in Gujarath
- Excavated by **Rvindra Singh Bisht**
- Excavated by Jagapath Joshi and Bist
- **It was excavated in 1990**
- It is the **biggest site in the present India**
- It is the only city developed in **circular** form
- **Oldest stadium** in the pre-historic world is found here
- **A water reservoir** was also found here

Rakhigarhi Site of Indus Valley Civilization

- After finishing excavation of **Rakhigarhi in 2014**, ASI has declared it as the **largest site of Indus Valley Civilization (350 hectares)**
- Now, **Mohenjodaro comes second** (300 hectares)
- The site is located in the **Ghaggar-Hakra river plain in present day Haryana**
- It is the **industrial centre of Indus valley civilisation.**
- **A seal and a potsherd**, both inscribed with the **Harappan script** have been found here
- Previously, Archaeologists believed that **Early Harappan civilization phase begin from 3500 BC**
- But new sites from Haryana are as old as 5000 BC
- Now Experts think that Harappan civilization originated **from Ghaggar basin in Hesar district of Haryana and then spread towards Indus Valley civilization** in Western India and Pakistan.
- **Rakhigarhi is best example for the expert to prove above concept**
- **Clay toys, mud pots and a beautifully made granary are the major artefacts found here**

General Facts on Indus Valley Civilization

- Grains found in Indus Valley sites include **wheat, barely, lentil, chickpea and sesame**
- **Millets** are found from sites in **Gujarat**
- **Rice was found**, but it was used **rarely by the people**
- Animals bones of **cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo and pig** were found from **Indus Valley sites**
- It is believed that they **domesticated all these animals**
- Bones of wild species **like boar, deer and gharial** are also found here
- Bones of **fish and fowl** are also found

- It is believed that oxen were used for ploughing **in agriculture**
- **Jewellery and pottery** are found in burials of both men and women
- **Some items like querns pottery, needles, body scrubbers** are found in all the settlements
- **Gold was also found from different sites**, but it was not a popular item used by the people
- Metals like copper, bronze and gold were found here
- Gold was exported to Indus Valley area **from South India, especially Kolar in Karnataka**
- **Copper was transported from Khetri region of Rajasthan and Oman in the West Asia**
- **Script** of Indus Valley was written from **Right to Left**
- By 1800 BC, Indus Valley Civilization started coming to an end
- Different opinions are there among archeologists on the reasons of the decay of Indus Valley
- They are climate change, deforestation, excessive floods, shifting or drying of rivers and overuse of landscape.

Vedic And Later Vedic Age

- The word **Veda** means **sacred and spiritual knowledge**
- **Vedas** were considered **infallible**
- Period of **Rig Veda** is known as the **early Vedic era** and the period of other Vedic literatures like **Brahmans, Aranyakas and Upanishads** are known as **later Vedic era**

Society in Rig Vedic Age

- Society was **patriarchal** (male dominant)
- However, **women were treated with honor**
- **Family (*Kula*)** was the basic unit of society
- Large number of families forms a **village (*Grama*)**
- A group of **villages formed a tribe or *Jana*** which was ruled by a chief called ***Rajan***
- Main functions of ***Rajan*** was to protect the tribe against external attack and maintain law and order

- The post **Rajan** was hereditary, but he can be removed by the people if he is found weak
- He was assisted by two councils called **Sabha and Samiti**
- **Purohita** was the person in charge of religious functions and **Senani** was the chief of military
- **Four-fold Varana System was absent**
- But **three-fold varna system** developed without much discrimination

In the first stage of development there were two varnas ie, the white skinned Aryans (**Sweta Varna**) and the black skinned non-Aryans (**Krishna varna**)

Later it got identified with occupation dividing the society into 3 varnas; **Brahmina, Kshatriya and Vaishya**

Sudras were Aryans without varna status

Dasas were the Non-Aryan slaves

- **No system of Sati**
- **Polygamy** was allowed but **monogamy** was preferred
- There were **no social evils like child marriages, dowry or untouchability**

Later Vedic Age

- **Four-fold division of society** with Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras started
- **Initially, it was based on the professions, but later became hereditary and rigid**
- **Religious teachers** were called as **Brahmins**, the **ruling class** were called **Kshatriyas**, farmers, **merchants and bankers** were called **Vaishyas** and **artisans, craftsmen and labourers** were called as **Sudras**
- **Shifting from one occupation to other became completely impossible**
- **The concept of Dwija (twice born)** appeared for first time for 3 upper castes
- **Anuloma (upper caste man and lower caste women) and Paratiloma (Upper caste woman and lower caste man)** marriages were witnessed
- **Bratya** were children born in Anuloma marriage and were **considered as half polluted**
- **Chandelas** were children born under **Pratiloma marriage** and were considered as **full polluted**

- The custom of Niyoga (Cohabitation of a wife with husband's brother until she becomes mother) started for first time in India
- *Chaturashrama* or dividing the life-span into four categories was another social institution in this time
- They were **Brahmacharya** (Period of celibacy, education and disciplined life in Guru's Ashram)
- **Grihastha** (Period of Family Life)
- **Vanaprastha** (a stage of gradual detachment)
- **Sanyasa** (a life dedicated to spiritual pursuit away from worldly life)
- These stages were **not applicable to women and or to the people of lower varnas**
- Women were often free to choose their partner through **swayamvara**
- **Sati was there, but it was not prevalent**
- Small tribal states **called Janas** earlier was replaced by territorial states called as **Janapathas**
- Office of **King** became **divine and absolute**

Religion in Rig Vedic Age

- Primitive **Animism** was followed which is worship of natural forces like wind, rain etc.
- **Indra** was the most popular God
- **Rig Veda contains 250 hymns in praise of Indra**
- He was the God of celestial sphere, war and victory
- **Varun** was the God of Aerial sphere, ethics, values and prosperity
- **Agni** is the second most important God
- He is the messenger between God of heavens and people of earth
- Rig Veda has 200 hymns praising Agni
- It was called as Havya Vahana (God with smoke as vehicle)
- **Surya Mitra or Savitri** and Pushau are the Gods of cosmic energy (Solar Energy)
- **The most sacted mantra Gayatri is addressed to Savitri**
- **Soma** (moon God) is the God of nourishment
- **9th mandala (Chapter) of Rigveda is dedicated to Soma**

- **Ashwins** is the God of herbs and medicines
- **Saraswati, Usha, Aditi and Prithvi** were some of the Goddesses

Later Vedic Age

- **Indra, Agni, Varun and Saraswati** lost importance
- **Trinity (Brahma, Vishnu and Siva)** became popular
- **Pushan**: God of agriculture, cattle population and marriages
- **Kuber**: God of richness and prosperity appeared first time
- The religion became extremely ritualistic
- **Sanskrit Mantras** became essential **part of all religious functions**
- This made **Brahmins very powerful and yajnas very expensive**
- **Kings performed Ashvamedha, Rajasuya and Vajpeya sacrifices to establish their position**
- The religious unrest and rigid caste system led to the emergence of **Buddhism and Jainism**.

Economic Conditions in Rig Vedic Period

- Economy was mainly **pastoral**
- They domesticated animals like cows, horses, sheep, goats and dogs
- They were eating simple food consisting of cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, milk and various milk products
- Cattle was the chief measure of wealth and **Gomat** was the title given to a rich man
- They cultivated wheat, barely and rice
- Exchange was barter system
- Gold and silver were used by the people
- Games of chess and chariot racing were their modes of entertainment
- There was **no money transaction or taxes**

- **Bali or voluntary donation** was prevalent

Later Vedic Age

- **Iron resulted to** clearing lands by cutting trees and extensive agriculture
- **Agriculture** became main occupation
- **Iron plough, manure and individual properties** came into usage
- **Iron tools resulted in varied crafts and technology**
- Use of **iron weapons and horses** enabled them to fight **wars** and defend themselves
- High Quality earthenware called as **Pained Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware** have been found in these areas
- Trade was carried out through over land and waterways
- **Urbanization** was also well developed

Vedic Literature

- The Vedic literature is broadly divided into two categories viz. **Shruti and Smriti**.
- **Shruti** is “that which has been heard” and is canonical, consisting of revelation and unquestionable truth, and is considered eternal. **Shruti describes the sacred texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism viz. Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, & Upanishads.**
- **Smiriti** literally means “that which is remembered, supplementary and may change over time”. It is authoritative only to the extent that it conforms to the bedrock of Shruti and it is entire body of the post Vedic Classical Sanskrit literature. **It comprises Vedanga, Shad darsana, Puranas, Itihasa, Upveda, Tantras, Agamas, Upangas.**

Shruti Literature

Four Vedas

Rig Veda

- **It is the first literature in Indo European language**
- It is full of prayers addressed to different Gods

- It is recited by a priest called **Hotri**

Samavada

- It is the basis of **Indian Sangeeta shastra**
- It is recited by a priest called **Udgatar**

Yajur Veda

- It is the earliest source on the discovery of **iron**
- It deals with **ceremonies and rituals**
- It is divided into two parts
- **Sukla Yajur Veda** with rituals of Aryans
- **Krishna Yajurveda** with rituals of non-Aryans

Atharva Veda

- Deals with **magic, witchcraft and evil spirits**
- It is the only Veda without priest
- **Ganita Shastra, Ayurveda and Rekha Ganita** were parts of Atharva Veda

Brahmanas:

- Explanations of the **hymns of Vedas**. Way of salvation is **Karma Marga**
- Examples are Aitreya Brajmana of **Rig Veda**, **Taitriya Brahmana of Yajur Veda**, **Jaiminiya Brahmana of Sam Veda** and **Gopath Brahmana of Atharva Veda**

Aranyakas:

- It is also called forest book and discusses the **forests for hermits**. It bridges between **Karma Marga and Gyana Maraga**

Upanishads

- Specify **philosophical knowledge** and spiritual learning. Way of salvation is **Gyana Marga**
- They are called as **Vedanta**
- The **Natioanal Slogan of India Styameva Jayate** is taken from **Mundagopanishads**
- **Svetasvatara Upanishad** describes **Siva** for first time

Smriti Literature

Six Vedangas

- They are six auxiliary disciplines associated with Vedas
 1. **Shiksha** is study of **Phonetics** or **pronunciation**
 2. **Chhandas** is **prosody** or **rhythmic structure** of a verse
 3. **Vyakarana** is the study of **grammar**
 4. **Nrukta** is the **etymology** or **explanations** of words
 5. **Kalpa** is **ritual instructions**
 6. **Jyotisha** is the **astrology**

Epics (Ithihasa)

Ramayana

- Created by **Maharishi Valmiki**.
- Consists of 24,000 verses in **seven books (Kandas)** and **500 sargas** and tells the story of **Rama**.
- Valmiki is also regarded as India's First Poet.

Mahabhartta

- The **Mahabhartta** is attributed to **Maharishi Vyas** and the tale known as **Bharta** is a shorter version of 24,000 verses, while the **Mahabhartta** contains **1 Lakh verses and 1.8 million words** which makes it **10 times longer** than "**Iliad and Odyssey combined**" and **4 times of Ramayana**
- It is the story of **Kauravs and Pandavs**

Puranas

- They are late descriptions of ancient legends and consist of history of the universe from creation to destruction, genealogies of kings, heroes, sages, and demigods, and descriptions of Hindu cosmology, philosophy, and geography.

- They are colored with superstitions and also represent a corrupt form of Hindu Philosophy. There are 18 major Puranas.

Four Upavedas

1. **Danurveda** is the science of warfare or archery
 2. **Gandharvaveda** is the study of music, dance, poetry and sculpture
 3. **Ayurveda** is the science of health and life
 4. **Arthashastra** deals with public administration, economy and polity
- Some schools have the opinion that **Sthapathyaveda** (Study of engineering and architecture) is the 4th Upaveda instead of Arthashastra

Religious Reform Movements

Buddhism

- Founder: **Gautama or Sidhartha Buddha.**
- Born in 623BC in **Lumbini to Suddodana and Maya**
- Buddha was born in a small tribe called as **Sakya Jana** and was a **Kshatriya**
- Principle: **Dharma**
- **Sangha** was the association of those who left home to follow Buddhism
- **Rules and regulations** to be followed by the members of Sangha were written in a book called as **Vinaya Pitaka**
- Members of Sangha were called as **Bhikkhus** because they lived by begging for food
- Left home at the age of **29** after being disturbed by the sight of an **old man, a sick man, a dead body and an ascetic.**
- He meditated under a **peepal tree at Bodhi Gaya in Bihar**

- **At the age of 35**, on Vaishakha Purnima day, he attained Enlightenment and came to be called **Buddha**.
- Buddha delivered his maximum number of sermons at **Sravati**
- His first sermon was on the topic **Dharma chakra parivarthana** delivered at **Saranath near Varanasi**
- **Budha** taught in the language of ordinary people that is **Prakrit** so that everybody can understand his lectures
- **Budha** lived as a traveler by going on foot from one place to another teaching people and finally passed away at **Kusinara or Kusinagar** in present day Uttar Pradesh

Buddhist Philosophy

- Buddha teaches the **Middle Path** renouncing extreme step like indulgence and strict abstinence.
- The **four noble truths (Arya Satya) in Buddhism** are:
 1. **The world is full of sorrow.**
 2. **Desire is the root cause of all sorrow.**
 3. **Sorrow can be conquered by conquering desire.**
 4. **Desire can be conquered by following the eight-fold paths (Ashtangika Marga).**

Eight-Fold Path of Gautama Budha

- He believed that **desire is the reason of sorrow in this world**
- Desire can be conquered by following **8-fold path or Ashtangika Marga**
- The eight-fold path comprises the following
 1. **Right Understanding**
 2. **Right Thought**
 3. **Right Speech**
 4. **Right Action**
 5. **Right Livelihood**
 6. **Right Effort**
 7. **Right Mindfulness**

8. Right Concentration

- Buddhism also teaches about the **Tri Ratnas**.
- They are: **Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha**
 - **Buddha: highest spiritual potential in everyone.**
 - **Dhamma: the teachings of Buddha**
 - **Sangha: Order of monks who follow Buddhism.**
- Buddha did not believe in God or soul.
- Stressed on **Karma and Ahimsa**.
- He was **against the varna system**.
- Buddha taught in Pali.

Five Symbols attached with Buddha's life

Birth	-	Lotus
Great Renunciation	-	Horse
Nirvana	-	Bodhi Tree
First Session	-	Wheel
Death	-	Stupa

Buddhist Councils

First Buddhist council (400 BC)

- Held soon after the death of the Buddha
- Held at **Sattapanni caves Rajgriha (now Rajgir)** in Nalanda district of Bihar (it was the capital of **Magadha kingdom**)
- Under the **patronage of the king Ajatashatru (He was a King of Magadha Dynsty)**
- **Monk Mahakasyapa** was **presiding over the session**
- Its objective was to **preserve the Buddha's sayings (suttas)** and the **monastic discipline or rules (Vinaya)**
- **The Suttas** were recited by **Ananda**, and the **Vinaya** was recited by **Upali**

- Then two literatures of Buddhism, **Sutta Pitaka** and **Vinaya Pitaka** developed

Second Buddhist council(383BC)

- It was held at **Vaishali** under the patronage of **King Kalasoka** of **Shaishunaga dyanasty**
- President of the Council was monk **Sabakami**.
- This council **was to settle a dispute on Vinaya Pitaka, the code of discipline**
- The dispute was on **10 Points** such as **storing salt in horn, eating after midday, eating once and going to villages for alms, eating sour milk after one's meal**
- It was not settled, and **Buddhism sects appeared for the first time**

Third Buddhist Council: 250 BC

- Third Buddhist council was held in **250 BC** at **Pataliputra** under the patronage of **King Asoka**
- President of the Council was **Moggaliputta Tissa**.
- The teachings of Buddha were now classified in **3 baskets** as **Abhidhamma Pitaka** was established in this council
- They were known as **“Tripitaka”**. It also tried to settle all the disputes of **Vinaya Pitaka**.

Fourth Buddhist Council: 72AD

- The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at **Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD**
- It was held under the **patronage of Kushan king Kanishka** of **Kushan Dynasty**
- The president of this council was **Vasumitra**, with **Aśvaghosa** as his deputy.
- This council distinctly divided the Buddhism into **2 sects Mahayan & Hinayan**.
- Another Fourth Buddhist Council was held at **Tambapanni** (one name of Sri Lanka) under the patronage of **Vattagamani-Abaya**.
- However, most scholars agree that this was not eligible to be called a Council as it was not under a king but a local chieftain.

Fifth Buddhist Council: 1871

- Fifth Buddhist Council took place in **1871** under the patronage of **King Mindon** in **Mandalay, Burma**.
- It was presided by **Jagarabhivamsa, Narindabhidhaja, and Sumangalasami**.
- The idea was to recite all the teachings of the Buddha and examine them systematically **if any of them was dropped or altered**.

Sixth Buddhist Council: 1954

- The Sixth Buddhist Council was held in 1954 in Burma at **Kaba Aye**, in **Yangon** under the patronage of Burmese Government led by **Prime Minister U Nu**.
- Construction of **Maha Passana Guha**, which is very much similar to India's **Sattapanni Cave** where the first Buddhist Council had been held, was authorized by the government.
- It held under the presidency of **Mahasi Sayadaw and Bhadanta Vicittasarabhivamsa**.
- **500 Buddhist scholars from 8 countries** participated in this council.

Split of Buddhism

In the fourth Buddhist council which was held in **Srinagar** Buddhism was split into two:

Mahayanism:

- It believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and Idol worship of Buddhas
- Mahayana believed in universal liberation from suffering for all beings
- Ultimate aim of Mahayana is "spiritual upliftment"
- **Acharya Nagarjuna** was the founder of Mahayanism
- For them, Buddha was a **God**, would be born again to liberate the mankind.
- They preferred **Sanskrit over Pali**

Hineyanism

- It believes in the original teaching of Buddha or Doctrine of Elders.
- Does not believe in Idol worship and tries to attain individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation.
- Ultimate aim of Hinayana is thus Nirvana
- Ashoka patronized Hinayana Buddhism
- For them Budha was a **philosopher** and he would not born again
- **Pali** should remain the official medium of instructions

Expansion of Buddhism

- **Kumarajeeva** was the first to introduce Buddhism in China
- **Acharya Nagarjuna** founded first Buddhist university at **Sripurvata** (Vijayapuri) near Nagarjuna Konda
- **Kumaragupta** founded Nalanda university
- **Harshavardhana**, the last great king of ancient India was a follower of Buddhism

Buddhist Architecture

Stupas

- A Stupa is a **dome-shaped sacred burial mound of brick** which was used to house **Buddha's relics or to commemorate significant facts and events related to Buddhism.**
- The oldest Stupa is **Pipriwaha** at **Lumbini** in Nepal
- In India, **Sanchi, Sarnath, Amaravati and Bharhut** are among the oldest known stupas.

Chaityas

- A chaitya is a **Buddhist shrine or prayer hall** with a stupa at one end for congregational worship by the monks.

- At the centre of the Chitya's central hall, there would be a **rock stupa or a large figure of Buddha, sitting or standing**
- The later Buddhist temples at **Buddhagaya (Bodhgaya), Nalanda, Ellora, Ajanta** are examples of Chitya

The Viharas

- They are the **resting places of Buddhist monks**
- These **monastic buildings carved out of rocks or built of bricks** were self-contained units and had a **Chaitya hall attached to it with a stupa - the chief object of worship.**
- Some of the important **Buddhist viharas are those at Ajanta, Ellora, Nasik, Karle, Kanheri, Bagh and Badami**
- Twenty-five of the rock-cut caves of Ajanta is the finest of monasteries.

Stambhas (Pillars)

- A large number of stone pillars were erected during the Mauryan empire with inscriptions engraved on them.
- **The Mauryan pillar capital found at Sarnath** popularly known as the **Lion Capital** is the finest example of Mauryan sculptural tradition.
- It is also our **national emblem.**
- This pillar capital **symbolizes Dhammachakrapravartana (the first sermon by the Buddha)** and it has become a standard symbol of this great historical event in the life of the Buddha.

Nalanda University

- The monastic university of **Nalanda is a complex of several monasteries of various sizes.**
- Till date, only a small portion of this ancient learning centre has been excavated as most of it lies buried under contemporary civilization, making further excavations almost impossible.
- Most of the information about Nalanda is based on the records of **Xuan Zang** which states that the foundation of a monastery was laid by **Kumargupta I in the fifth century CE.**

Jainism

- **Sthanakas** are the order of Jainism
- **Rishabhdev** was the first among 24 theerthankars (Guide to salvation)
- **Parswanatha** was the 23rd and he founded the 4 principles; **Satya, Ahimsa, Asteya (Non-stealing) and Aparigraha (Non- Property)**
- **Barhamacharya** (Celibacy) was added to these principles by Mahavira
- **Chandra Gupta Maurya** was a follower of Jainism

Vardhamana Mahavira

- He is the 24th theerthankar born at **Kunda** village in **Vaisali** district, Bihar
- At the age of **30**, he renounced the world
- At the age of **43**, on the 10th day of Vaisakha masa (15th April to 15th May) he got enlightenment
- He was also a Kshatriya prince
- For him enlightenment was **Kaivalya** (Supreme Knowledge)
- He declared himself **Jain** (Conqueror)

Teachings of Mahavira

- He was a champion of **Ahimsa**
- He also used **prakrit language**
- Mahavira rejected **Vedic principles and authority of Vedas**
- He agreed the **Existence of God**, but there is **no creator Deity**
- According to him, the **universe is a product of the natural phenomenon of cause and effect.**
- Believed in **dualistic philosophy** and held the matter and soul are the ever-existing elements
- He believed in **Karma and transmigration of the soul.** The body dies but the soul does not.
- One will be **punished or rewarded as per one's karma.**
- Advocated a life **of austerity and non-violence.**

- Stressed on **equality but did not reject the caste system**, unlike Buddhism.
- But he also said that **man may be 'good' or 'bad' as per his actions and not birth.**
- **Asceticism** was taken to a great length.
- **Starvation, nudity and self-mortification** were expounded.
- Two elements of the world: **Jiva (conscious) and Atma (unconscious).**

Triratnas of Jainism

1. **Right faith**
2. **Right knowledge**
3. **Right conduct (observance of five vows)**
 1. **Ahimsa (non-violence)**
 2. **Satya (truth)**
 3. **Asteya (no stealing)**
 4. **Parigraha (no acquiring property)**
 5. **Brahmacharya (abstinence)**
- **Parswanatha** was the 23rd Theertanka founded the 4 principles; **Satya, Ahimsa, Asteya (Non- stealing) and Aparigraha (Non- Property)**
- **Barhamacharya** (Celibacy) was added to these principles by **Mahavira**

Split in Jainism

- In the course of time, Jainism was divided into two
 1. **Shvetambaras (White Clothed)**: they followed **12 Angas**, the original text of Jainism
 2. **Digambaras (Naked)**: they followed **Kalpasutras** composed by Badrabhahu

Differences between Buddha and Mahavira

- For Buddha, Salvation was **freedom from desire** and followed **karma marga** for that
- For Mahavir, Salvation was **acquiring supreme knowledge** and he followed **Gyana marga**
- For Budha, Non- violence was a virtue and violence inevitable

- For Mahavira, Violence was not to be compromised with
- On the existence of God, Buddha remained silent; Whereas Mahavira emphatically declared that God exists. However, creation evolved on its own

Bagvathism

- It was founded by **Vasudeva krishana**
- Centred around the worship of **Krishna cult**
- Three Principles of Bagvathism are:
 1. **Bakthi (devotion)**
 2. **Prapatti (Total surrender)**
 3. **Nishkama Karma (Selfless act)**

Mauryan Dynasty

Sources of Mauryan History

- **Arthasasthra of Kaudilya or Chanakya** who was a minister of Chandra Gupta is the most important source on Mauryan state crown
- Archeological findings, **especially sculptures** are another important source of history
- **The dynasty existed in iron age**
- **Account of Meganstanese, a Greek** ambassador to the court of Chandra Gupta Maurya is another source
- **Ashoka inscriptions** are also best source for Mauryan history
- **Ashoka** was the first ruler who inscribed his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces including pillars
- He used inscriptions to **write down whatever he believed as Dhamma**

- It includes **respect of elders, generosity towards Brahmins and those who renounced the world, treating slaves and servants kindly and respect for religion and traditions of others**

Foundation of the Empire

- The Maurya Empire was founded by **Chandragupta Maurya, with help from Chanakya, at Takshashila.**
- **Chanakya encouraged Chandragupta Maurya** and his army to take over the throne of **Magadha.**
- Chandragupta gathered many young men from across **Magadha and other provinces who were upset over the corrupt and oppressive rule of king Dhana Nanda**
- Before invading Pataliputra, Maurya announced a **battle with Magadha army at a distant place and the whole army was drawn** from the city to a distant battlefield
- He **also managed to create an atmosphere of civil war in the kingdom**
- Ultimately **Nanda resigned, handing power to Chandragupta,** and went into exile and was never heard of again.
- **Chanakya contacted the prime minister, Rakshasa** and insisted him to continue in office.
- **Rakshasa accepted Chanakya's reasoning,** and Chandragupta Maurya was legitimately installed as the new King of Magadha.
- **Rakshasa became Chandragupta's chief advisor,** and Chanakya assumed the position of an elder statesman.

Chandra Gupta Maurya

- He was the **founder of the dynasty**
- He raised an army with the help of **Chanakya** and **overthrew Nanda Empire**
- He rapidly expanded his power **westwards across central and western India,** taking advantage of the **disruptions caused by the withdrawal of Alexander the Great's armies.**
- Chandragupta then defeated the invasion led by **Seleucus I, a Macedonian general from Alexander's army,** gaining additional territory west of the Indus River

- The treaty between Chandra Gupta and **Seleucus I**, (in 305 BC) was the **first treaty between a native king and a foreigner**.
- Diplomatic relations were established and several Greeks historians **Megasthenes, Deimakos and Dionysius** resided at the Mauryan court.
- Chandragupta established a **strong centralized state with an administration at Pataliputra**
- According to **Megasthenes**, the city was **surrounded by a wooden wall pierced by 64 gates and 570 towers**
- The architecture of the city seems to **have had many similarities with Persian cities of the period**

Bindusara

- He was the **son of Chandra Gupta**
- **Bindusara extended the rule of the Mauryan empire towards southern India.**
- He sent a **delegation to the king of Syria** asking him to send wine, figs (a kind of tobacco) and a philosopher
- The original name of Bindusara was **Simhasena**.
- He was just **22 years old when inherited the large empire**
- He is said to have conquered the '**land between the two seas**' – the peninsular region between the **Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea**
- Bindusara believed in **the Ajivika sect**.
- Bindusara **died in 272 BC** and was succeeded by his son **Ashoka**

Ashoka

- He **killed all his brothers except Tisya** and came to power with the support of his minister **Radhagupta (Chanda Ashoka)**
- Ashok was Converted to Buddhism By **Upa Gupt Or Magaliputra Tissa**
- He conquered **Kalinga (Odisha)** and it was his most important achievement
- In the Kalinga war, an estimated **100,000 soldiers and civilians were killed in the furious warfare, including over 10,000 of Ashoka's own men.**

- When **Ashoka personally witnessed the devastation**, Ashoka began feeling remorse. and embraced the teachings of **Buddhism and renounced war and violence**
- He sent out missionaries to travel around Asia and spread Buddhism to other countries
- Ashoka implemented principles of **ahimsa by banning hunting and violent sports activity** and **ending indentured and forced labour**
- The **Edicts of Ashoka**, set in stone, are found throughout the Subcontinent.

Brihadrad was the last of Mauryas and was killed by the chief of commander

Characteristics of Mauryan Dynasty

Geographic Extension of the Empire

- The empire was the largest to have ever existed in the Indian subcontinent, spanning over **5 million square kilometres** (1.9 million square miles) at its zenith **under Ashoka**.
- The Mauryan Empire was one of **the largest empires of the world in its time**.
- At its greatest extent, the empire stretched **to the north along the natural boundaries of the Himalayas, to the east into Assam, to the west into Balochistan and the Hindu Kush mountains of present Afghanistan**.
- The Empire was expanded into **India's central and southern regions by the emperors Chandragupta and Bindusara**.
- It expanded into **Kalinga (Present Odisha) under Ashoka**
- The population of the empire has been estimated to be about **50–60 million**, making the Mauryan Empire **one of the most populous empires of antiquity**.

Administration of the Empire

- There were **five major political centres**
- **Pataliputra (Modern Patna)** was the capital
- **Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri** are the four provinces
- The empire was vast extending between **North West Frontier Provinces and Andhra Pradesh and Odisha in the present-day India**
- The head of the provincial administration was the **Kumara (royal prince)**, who governed the provinces as king's representative.

- A **sophisticated civil service** governed everything from municipal hygiene to international trade.

Economy and Trade under Mauryan

- Under Chandragupta Maurya and his successors, **internal and external trade, agriculture, and economic activities all thrived and expanded** across India thanks to the creation of a single and **efficient system of finance, administration, and security**
- **One nationally administered and strict-but-fair system of taxation** was implemented as advised by the principles in the **Arthashastra**.
- Farmers were **freed of tax and crop collection burdens from regional kings**
- Chandragupta Maurya established a single currency across India
- They were first to introduce the **punch- marked coins**. **Pana** was the silver coin, **Tola** was the gold coin and **Krash pana** was the mixed metal coin
- Most of the coins were imageless and only 3 images are found on coins. They are **Peacock** (Buddhas), **Crescent** (Ajvikas) and the **hill** (Jains)
- Ashoka also sponsored the construction of **thousands of roads, waterways, canals, hospitals, rest-houses and other public works**.

Social Harmony and Peace

- After the Kalinga War, **the Empire experienced nearly half a century of peace and security under Ashoka**.
- Mauryan India also enjoyed an era of **social harmony, religious transformation, and expansion of the sciences and of knowledge**.

Architecture

- During the Ashokan period, **stonework was of a highly diversified order and comprised lofty free-standing pillars, railings of stupas, lion thrones and other alarge figures**.
- Ashoka was responsible for the construction of several **stupas, which were large domes and bearing symbols of Buddha**.

- The most important ones are located at **Sanchi, Bharhut, Amaravati, Bodhgaya and Nagarjunakonda.**
- The most widespread examples of Mauryan architecture are the **Ashoka pillars and carved edicts of Ashoka**, often exquisitely decorated, with **more than 40** spread throughout the Indian subcontinent.
- The **peacock** was a dynastic symbol of Mauryans, as depicted by Ashoka's pillars at Nandangarh and Sanchi Stupa

Religion

Hinduism

- Hinduism was the **major religion at the time of inception of the empire**
- **Hindu priests and ministers such as Chanakya** used to be an important part of the emperor's court.
- **There were devotees of Narayana (Vishnu) and Shiva**
- Even after embracing Buddhism, **Ashoka retained the membership of Hindu Brahmana priests and ministers in his court.**
- Caste system was discouraged after Mauryan embraced Buddhism

Buddhism

- **The stupa**, which contained the relics of Buddha, at the centre of **the Sanchi complex** was built by the Maurya Empire
- **The Dharmarajika stupa in Taxila**, modern Pakistan, is also thought to have been established by Emperor Asoka.
- Ashoka sent a mission led by his son **Mahinda and daughter Sanghamitta to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism**
- He is believed to have built as many as **84,000 stupas across India**, such as Sanchi and Mahabodhi Temple

- He increased the popularity of Buddhism in Afghanistan, Thailand and North Asia including Siberia.
- Ashoka helped convene the **Third Buddhist Council**

Jainism

- **Chandragupta Maurya embraced Jainism** after retiring, when he renounced his throne and material possessions to join a wandering group of Jain monks.
- Chandragupta was a disciple of the Jain monk **Bhadrabahu**.
- It is said that in his last days, he observed the rigorous but self-purifying Jain ritual of **santhara (fast unto death)**, at Shravana Belgola in Karnataka
- **Samprati, the grandson of Ashoka**, also embraced Jainism.
- It is also said that just like Ashoka, **Samprati sent messengers and preachers to Greece, Persia and the Middle East for the spread of Jainism**

Decline of the Mauryan Empire

- Ashoka was followed **for 50 years by a succession of weaker kings**.
- Brihadratha, **the last ruler** of the Mauryan dynasty, held territories that had shrunk considerably from the time of emperor Ashoka.
- Brihadratha was assassinated in 185 BC during a military parade by the Brahmin general Pushyamitra Shunga, commander-in-chief of his guard, who then took over the throne and established the Shunga dynasty.
- **It led to religious persecution for Buddhists and a resurgence of Hinduism.**

Major Reasons of Decline

The religious policy of Ashoka

- **The religious policy of Ashoka antagonized the Brahmins of his empire.**

- Since **Ashoka banned animal sacrifice** it stopped the income of Brahmins who received **gifts in form of various kinds of sacrifices made to them.**
- The capture of power by **Pushyamitra Sunga** shows the triumph of Brahmins.

Huge Expenditure on army and bureaucracy

- During **Mauryan age** a huge expenditure was done on maintaining army and **bureaucracy.**
- Moreover, Ashoka during his reign **made large grants to the Buddhist monks** which made the royal treasury empty.
- The Mauryan kings **who succeeded Ashoka** faced the financial crunch.

Oppressive rule in provinces

- The provincial rulers in **Magadhan Empire** were often corrupt and oppressive.
- This led to **frequent rebellions against the empire.**
- During the reign of Bindusara, the **citizens of Taxila complained** against the misrule of wicked bureaucrats.
- Although Bindusara and **Ashoka** took measures to control the bureaucrats, this failed to check the oppression in provinces.

Neglect of North-West frontier

- Ashoka was so **busy in carrying out religious activities** that he seldom paid attention to north-west frontier of Mauryan Empire.
- The **Greeks** took advantage of this and set up a kingdom in north Afghanistan which was known as **Bactria.**
- This was followed by a series of **foreign invasion which weakened the empire.**

Gupta Dynasty

General Features

- Founded by **Sri Gupta**.
- The empire existed at its zenith from **approximately 315 to 551 AD** and covered much of the **Indian subcontinent**
- This period is called the **Golden Age of India**
- Guptas are believed to be originated from **Jat tribe**
- **Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, and Chandragupta II** were the most notable rulers of the Gupta dynasty.
- **All literary sources, such as Mahabharata and Ramayana**, were developed during this period
- The Gupta period produced scholars such as **Kalidasa, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Vishnu Sharma and Vatsyayana** who made great advancements in many academic fields.
- The empire gradually **declined because of many factors such as substantial loss of territory** and imperial authority caused by their own erstwhile feudatories, as well as the **invasion by the Huns peoples from Central Asia**
- After the collapse of the Gupta Empire in the 6th century, **India was again ruled by numerous regional kingdoms**.
- **A minor line of the Gupta clan continued to rule Magadha** after the disintegration of the empire.
- These Guptas were ultimately ousted by the **Vardhana ruler Harsha**, who established his empire **in the first half of the 7th century**

Emperors

Srigupta and Ghatotkacha

- He can be considered the **first person of Gupta dynasty**, but not the founder of the empire.
- His son and successor **Ghatotkacha ruled** after him
- He challenged **other feudal lords and conquered their lands**.

Chandragupta I

- **Chandra Gupta I** was the real founder and he **founded the Gupta era**
- Chandragupta set about expanding his power, **conquering much of Magadha, Prayaga (Allahabad), and Saketa (Ayodhya)**
- He established a realm stretching from the **Ganges River to Prayaga (modern-day Allahabad)**
- He assumed the imperial title **of Maharajadhiraja**.
- He expanded **his empire through marriage alliances**

Samudragupta

- **Samudra Gupta** was the first great king
- He **incorporated over twenty kingdoms into Gupta dynasty** and his rule extended from the **Himalayas to the river Narmada and from the Brahmaputra to the Yamuna**.
- He gave himself the titles **King of Kings and World Monarch**.
- He has also described him as the **"Indian Napoleon"**
- He performed **Ashwamedha Yajna** in which a horse with an army is sent to all the nearby territories of friends and foes.
- These **territorial kings on arrival either accept the king's alliance, who is performing this Yajna, or fight if they do not**.
- The **stone replica of the horse, then prepared, is in the Lucknow Museum**.
- **Samudragupta was also a great patron of art and literature**.
- He conquered what is now **Kashmir and Afghanistan, enlarging the empire**.
- He was **a poet and musician himself**.
- He was a **firm believer in Hinduism** and is known to have worshipped **Lord Vishnu**

Ramagupta

- He is also mentioned as the **Maharajadhiraja**
- He was **dethroned because of being considered unfit to rule**, and his younger brother **Chandragupta II took over**.

Chandragupta II "Vikramaditya"

- **Chandragupta Vikramaditya II**, son of Samudra Gupta was the greatest
- Chandragupta II expanded his realm westwards conquering **Malwa, Gujarat and Saurashtra**
- Despite the creation of the empire through war, the reign is remembered for its very influential style of **Hindu art, literature, culture and science**
- Some excellent works of Hindu art such as the **Dashavatara Temple in Deogarh (In UP)** serve to illustrate the magnificence of Gupta art.
- The court of Chandragupta was made more illustrious by **Navaratna (Nine Jewels)**, a group of nine who excelled in the literary arts.
- **Kalidasa was one amongst them**
- Kalidasa was mainly known for his **shringara (romantic) element in his verse.**
- **Faxian (or Fa Hsien), a Chinese Buddhist**, visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II

Kumaragupta

- Towards the end of his reign a tribe in the Narmada valley, the **Pushyamitras, rose in power to threaten the empire.**
- He was the founder of **Nalanda University which is a UNESCO world heritage site.**

Skandagupta

- **Skandagupta**, is generally **considered to be the last of the great Gupta rulers.**
- He defeated the **Pushyamitra threat**, but then was faced with invading **Kidarites** (described as the "White Huns or Sweta Huna) from the Central Asia.
- **The wars drained the empire's resources and contributed to its decline.**

Vishnu Gupta was the real last of the dynasty

Religion

- The **Guptas orthodox Hindus**, but did not force their beliefs on the rest of the population, as **Buddhism and Jainism also were encouraged**
- **Sanchi remained an important centre of Buddhism**
- **Kumaragupta I founded Nalanda University.**

Gupta Golden Age

Literature

- In literature Kavyas reached perfection with **Kalidas** who wrote **Kumara Sambhavam, Meghadutam, Meghasandesham, Abhigana Shakuntalam and Riti Samharam**
- Short stories started with **Panchatantra of Vishnu Sharma**
- **Vimala**, a Jain monk wrote Jain Ramayana in which Sita was the sister of Rama

Art and Architecture

- In Architecture, Guptas were **first to construct temples** in north India
- 3 types of temple architecture evolved
 1. **Nagaram**; Gopura model of North India
 2. **Sikhara**: Dravidian model of south
 3. **Vesara**: In Deccan Region
- The **Ajanta, Ellora** paintings and **Bagh cave paintings** in MP were developed by Guptas
- The **best copper** ever manufactured in Indian history belongs to Gupta age. The standing **Buddha statue of Sultana Ganga** is the example of high-quality copper
- The best **iron** ever manufactured is used in **Mehrauli pillar**

Science and Rational Thinking

Medical Science

- In medicine, **Palakpya wrote Hastya Ayurveda**, a text on veterinary sciences
- Navaneetaka wrote **Navaneethakam**, a text on Ayurveda
- **The Sushruta Samhita**, which is a Sanskrit text on all of the major concepts of ayurvedic medicine with innovative chapters on **surgery, dates to the Gupta period**
- **Doctors also invented several medical instruments**, and even performed operations

- The **Indian numerals** which were the first positional base 10 numeral systems in the world originated from Gupta India
- The ancient Gupta text **Kama Sutra** by the Indian scholar **Vatsyayana** is widely considered to be the standard work on human sexual behaviour in Sanskrit literature

Astronomy and Mathematics

- **Aryabhat**, the greatest mathematician of his time lived in this era
- He was first to measure the **radius of the earth** and to explain the formation of **solar and lunar eclipses**. He wrote the famous **Aryabhatiyam** and **Surya Sidhandha**
- He postulated the theory that **the Earth moves round the Sun**, and studied **solar and lunar eclipses**.
- He also discovered that the **Moon and planets shine by reflected sunlight**
- **The use of zero** was discovered by an unknown Indian in this era (There are opinions that Aryabhata discovered zero)
- **Brahmagupta** was first to form theory of **gravitation**, even before Newton.

History of Medieval India

Regional Kingdoms of Medieval India

1. Rashtrakudas -**Ellichippuram (Ellora)** in preset day Maharashtra
2. Solankis- Gujarath
3. Guhadwalas- Kanoj in Uttar Pradesh

4. Chauhans- Ajmer
5. Tomars- Hariyana
6. Pratihars- Madhya Pradesh
7. Senas- Bihar and Parts of Bengal
8. Palas- Bengal
9. Chendelas- Buddelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
10. The Eastern Gangs- Orissa
11. Paramars- Malwa
12. **The Cholas** – South India
 - **Raja Raja Chola**, the greatest of Chola kings constructed **Brihadeeshwara** temple (otherwise called **Raja Rajeshwara Temple**) at Tanjoor
 - It is the biggest temple complex in India
 - The image of **Marcopolo**, an Italian traveler has been found inside the temple
 - Raja Raja was first to introduce **social auditing** in India
 - **Rajendra Chola**, He defeated Palas of Bangal and got the title “**Gangai Konda Chola**”
 - Again, he destroyed the capital city of Indonesia (Kadaram). Hence, he got the title **Kodaram Konda Chola**.
 - He was also known as **Pandita Chola**
 - The Cholas commanded the **most powerful navy** in the Indian history
 - The main purpose behind the naval expedition was to establish monopoly in the silk trade route with China.
 - **Maldives** was the main center for their ship building industry
 - They were first to start decentralized village administration in India. (Earlier form of Panchayats)
 - They were **first to install the images of the Kings in the temple**
 - The Custom of **Veeragal** also started (Veeras were the royal body guards who killed themselves when the king dies)
 - **Sanskritisation** started during this time (Lower caste people imitating upper caste in their culture with the aim of changing the caste status)

- **Devadasi system** started for first time (Temple dancing girl which was later converted to temple prostitution)

Earlier Muslim Invasions in India

- **Muhammed bin Qasim** was the first Muslim to invade India in AD 712 at Sindh
- He was 17 years old at that time
- In AD 1014, **Mahmud Ghazni** (ruler of Ghazna in Present Afghanistan) attacked India and burnt the temple at Mathura
- He sacked **Kanauj** (In UP now), **Gwalior** and **destroyed Somanath Temple**
- **Alberuni** was the court historian of Mahmud Gazni and he wrote the famous book “**Kitab ul Hind**” along with **Firdousi** (Author of the epic poem on Persian empire Shahnama)
- **Muhammed Ghori** earlier made attempts to attack India, but he was defeated by **Raja of Gujarath Mulraja II**
- Later he came again at **Bhatinda** and faced **Prithviraj Chauhan** and Ghori was defeated in **First Battle of Terain (1191AD)**
- In the second battle of **Terain Rajaput** army of Pritihviraj was defeated by Ghori in 1192 AD
- **Qutubudheen Aibak** was the slave of Ghori who was instrumental in conquering different parts of India
- After the assassination of Ghori in Afghanistan, he founded **slave dynasty** in India

Delhi Sultanate

There were five dynasties under Delhi Sultanate

1. The Slave Dynasty (1206-1290) – It had **maximum number of Sultans: 10**
2. Khilgis (1290-1320)- Ruled for the **shortest Period**

3. Tuglaks (1320- 1414)- Ruled for the **longest period**
4. Sayyids (1414- 1451)
5. The Lodis (1451-1526)- It had **least number of Sultans: 3**
 - The first three were **Turks**. Sayyids were **Perisians** and the Lodis were **Afghans**

Slave Dynasty/ Mamluk Dynasty

- Founded by **Kutubudheen Aibak**
- He laid the foundation of **Qutub Minar**
- **Iltutmish**, son in law of Aibak was the real founder
- He introduced silver coins (**Tankas**) and copper coins (**Jittas**)
- He completed the construction of **Qutub Minar**
- **Rasiya** Sultana, daughter of Iltutmish was the only woman ruler in the history of Delhi
- She came to throne after killing her brother **Rhukh ud Dheen**

Gayasudheen Balban

- He was the greatest of Slave dynasty
- He introduced **divine origin theory of Kingship**. Declared himself **Zille Ilahi** (Shadow of God)
- He called himself **Amir ul Muamineen**
- Founded separate department **Diwan-i-Araz** for military administration and to control the attack of Mangols
- The celebration of Persian new year, **Naoroz** started
- He showed special favour to Urdu poet **Amir Khusru**
- Recognized **Iqta** System (Land grants to Surdars)

Khilgi Dynasty

Jalaludheen Khilgi

- He was the **most democratic** of all Delhi Sultans and first to rule according to the public opinion
- **Mangols attacked India** under the leadership of **Ulugh** and he defeated them and converted into Islam

Alaudheen Khilgi

- He took the title **Sikander-i-Sani** (2nd Alexander)
- **Malik Kafur** was his most trusted commander who led expeditions in South India
- He appointed **Munhis** (Royal censor officers as spies on court nobles)
- **Barids** were the news reporters of Alaudheen Khilji
- **Banned consumption of liquor in public**
- **Matrimonial alliance among** the families of nobles were brought under the supervision of the state
- He was first Sultan to go for **permanent standing army**
- He started to pay **salaries in cash (Iltaq system)**
- **Controlling the market prices** was Alauddin's most important reforms known as one of the wonders in the history
- Land revenue was fixed at **1/5th of the production in the initial period and increased gradually**
- The **land tax collected was 50%**, the highest ever by any Indian ruler. (the highest, however, was 55% under the East Indian Company in the Ryotwari System)
- **Ghari (house tax) and Charai (Grazing Tax)** were levied
- He was **first to collect tax in cash**
- For revenue collection, the new department of **Diwan-i-Mustakhraj** was created
- Religion was separated from the state. He was the first Sultan to **oppose the overlordship of Khalifa**
- He constructed **Alai Darwaza**, an entrance to the Qutub Minar
- **Dagh** was the system of branding military horses and **Chehra** was the system of division of labour for soldiers

Tuglak Dynasty

Ghiyasudheen Tuglak

- He was the founder of the dynasty
- The city **Tuglacaabad** was constructed
- He was first to start Irrigation system in India

Muhammed bn Tuglak

- Great scholar in **Persian, Arabic, mathematics, natural sciences and theology**
- He made some controversial acts as follows:
- **Increased land tax by 40%** in the Ganga- Yanuna
- **Shifted the capital city from Delhi to Daulatabad** (Devagiri) in present day Maharashtra to punish the people of Delhi
- **Other motives for shifting the capital were:**
 1. To get access to **ports in South and West**
 2. To protect the capital from **attacks of Mangos in North West Region**
 3. Establish **control over Deccan region**
- He issued **token currency of bronze coins** to fill the gap in gold and silver reserves
- He was first to conduct **census in Delhi**
- **First Sulthan to visit Hindu temples and celebrate Diwali**
- **Banned custom of Sati** and was known for his justice
- **Ibn Batoota**, a traveler from Morocco visited his court and was made Khazi (Judge)
- Introduced **postal system between Delhi and Daulatabad**

Foroz Shah Tuglak

- **Collected taxes as prescribed by Qur'an**
- Collected **Jizya** from Non-Muslims and **Zakat** from Muslims
- He destroyed **Jagannath Temple at Puri, Jwlamukhi temple** at Nagarcott (In Himachal Pradesh) and **Lingaraja temple** Bhuwaneswar
- Founded a separate department for the welfare of slaves called **Bandagan**

- Founded public hospitals (**Darul Shafas**) in Delhi
- Established **Diwn-i-Kairat** for the welfare of the poor
- Delhi was beautiful with **1200 gardens**
- Constructed **four canals between Sutluj and Yamuna** and collected irrigation tax
- He wrote the book "**Futuhat -i-Firoz Shahi (Conquests of Firoz)**"

Muhammed Shah Tuglak

- The last of the dynasty

Lodi Dynasty

- **Bahlul Lodhi** was the first of the dynasty
- **Sekinder Lodi**, the greatest founded the city **Agra**
- **Ibrahim Lodi** was the last whom Babar defeated in first battle of **Panipat** him and established Mughal Dynasty

Mughal Empire

- It was founded in 1526

Babur

- Actual name was **Zahirudheen Muhammed Babur**
- In 1526, defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of **Panipat I** and established the empire
- **Tuzuk- i- Babari** or **Babrnama** is his autobiography

Humayun

- **The Sur Empire (1540–1555)** from **Afghanistan**, founded by **Sher Shah Suri** (reigned 1540–1545), briefly interrupted Mughal rule
- **She shah Suri** extended **Grand Trunk Road** from **Chittagong** to **Kabul**

- **Humayun was in asylum for this 15 years period**
- He died falling from the top of his library
- His tomb was built by his widow, **Haji Beegum**, a **proto- type of Tajmahal**
- It was first structure constructed in India in **pure Persian style**

Akbar

- He abolished **pilgrim taxes and Jizya**
- Constructed the **Ibadat Khana** (Hall of worship) and later converted Ibadat Khana into parliament of religions where religious discussions were held.
- He enunciated the order known as '**Din -i- Iahi** with the aim of universal harmony
- He synchronized native Hindu, Buddhist, Rajput and Islamic styles of architecture
- He completed **Red fort in Agra**
- He founded the city **Fatehpur Sikhri**
- **Buland Darwaza**, constructed by Akbar is biggest entry point in India
- In his Mahal constructions, he was influenced by **Buddhist Stupas**

Jahanghir

- Actual name **Salim**
- He executed the 5th Sikh Guru **Arjun Singh** for supporting his son **Khusrau** who revolted against father
- The **British landed in Machlipattanam** during his time
- He constructed his own tomb in **Lahore**
- He also constructed **Shalimar Bagh** in Srinagar
- He supported **painting** a lot and he could tell the name of individual artist in a composite piece of painting
- **Ustad Mansur** was the greatest painter of his time and was called Refel of East.
- He was expert in painting birds and animals

Shahjahan

- His actual name was **Khurram**

- Became **ruler after killing all possible contenders** to the throne
- He constructed **Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Moti Masjid in Agra Fort, Rang Mahal in Red Fort** and **Delhi Jama Masjid**
- **Ustad Isa** was the chief architect of Taj Mahal

Aurangazib

- He issued ordinances to **restore the Muslim law** of conduct based on the teachings of Qur'an.
- **Discontinued inscribing Kalima** on the coins
- **Abolish Nauroz** celebrations
- **Jeziah** was re- imposed
- Astronomers and astrologers were dismissed
- He arrested his father Shajahan and imprisoned him for wasting public money

Indo Islamic Culture

Bakti Movement

- Started with **Adi Shankara** in Kerala. He founded the philosophy **Advaita**
- **Kabir** was the most popular of all Bakti saints
- He was the first to preach **Hindu Muslim Unity**
- His sayings are popular as **Dohas**
- **Guru Nanak**, the founder of Sikhism was influenced by Kabir and preached Nirgunabhakti
- **Birbal** also preached Nirguna bhakti and founded a sect called Satnamis

Sufism

- **Chishti Order**: Introduced in India by **Khwaja Mueenuddeen Chisti** of Ajmer
- **Qutubuddeen Bhaktiyar Ka'ki** was his chief disciple and **Qutub Minar** was dedicated by Iltutmish for his memory
- **Shaikh Nizamudhdeen** was the most famous Sufi saint of this order

- **Amir Khusru** was the poet of Nizamudheen and followed Chisti order
- Akbar respected sheikh **Saleem Chisti** and constructed his Dargah at Fatehpur Sikhri
- Aurangazib followed Naqshabandhi order

History of Modern India

The Beginning of European Settlement and British Conquest of India

The Europeans who came to India in the chronological order were:

1. The Portuguese
2. The Dutch
3. The English
4. The Danes
5. The French

The Portuguese

- **Vasco da Gama** discovered the sea trade route to India
- He was received by the **Zamorin (Manu Vikrama Varman)** of Calicut on May, 18, 1498.
- Gama died and buried at Cochin
- **Francisco de Almeda** became first Portuguese Governor and introduced **Blue Water Policy (Control over Sea instead of making fortes on land)**
- He Established their headquarters at **Cochin**
- During the time of Almeda, there were several wars between Zamorin and Portuguese
- Second governor **Alphonso de Albuquerque** founded **Portuguese Empire** in India
- He **conquered Goa from Sultan of Bijapur** in 1510AD
- He encouraged **conversions and forced marriages** in India
- **Third Portuguese Governor Nuno de Cunha** shifted capital city from Cochin to Goa
- During his time, famous Christian missionary leader, **Francis Xavier visited Goa**
- **Portuguese** traded maximum in **spices**
- **Portuguese** were first to issue naval trade licenses called '**Cartazes**'

- The "cartazes" licensing system was **created in 1502** to control and enforce the **Portuguese trade monopoly over a wide area in the Indian Ocean**

Centers of Portuguese Trade and their Decline

- **Surat:** In 1612, **Captain Best** of English defeated Portuguese in the **Battle of Swally/ Battle of Suvali** and they **lost Surat**.
- **Ormuz (in Present Iran) and Cochin:** Portuguese lost **Hormuz and Cochin to Dutch** in 1622 and 1663 respectively
- **Bombay:** It was given as dowry to Prince Charles II of England when he got married with a princess of Portugal.
- **Salasetti (In Maharashtra) and Bessein (Vasai in Maharastra):** In 1739, **Peshwa Baj Rao I** occupied Salasetti and Bessain
- Portuguese were left with Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu
- **Dadra and Nagar Haveli:** **National Movement Liberation Organisation (NMLO), and the Azad Gomantak Dal** conquered the territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli from Portuguese India in 1954
- Goa, Daman and Diu were occupied by Government of India through **Operation Vijay in 1961**

The Dutch

- Dutch East India Company was **established in 1602 in Netherlands**
- It was the **most powerful of all the European companies**
- The only company authorized to **declare war and conclude peace and mint the coins**
- Founded their first factory at **Masulipattanam in 1605**
- Other centers were: **Pulicat, Nagapattinam, (Both in Tamil Nadu) Dhaka (Banglaadesh), Cossimbazar, Hooghly, Chinsurah (All 3 in West Bengal) and Patna in the East coast and Cochin (Kerala), Cambay (Gujrath), Ormuz, Surat and Broach (Present name Bharuch in Gujrat) on the west coast and Agra in the North**
- The Dutch traded maximum **in indigo and textiles**

- Dutch trade was called **Intra-Asian and Euro-Asian trade** (From Indian to Indonesia and from there to Europe)
- Bettavia in Indonesia was a main center of Dutch trade. Hence, it was also known as **Bettavian trade**.
- 1622: **Amboyna massacre** happened (23 English officers were killed by Dutch army at **Amboyna** in Indonesia). It is the Present-day Maluku island in Indonesia
- Dutch were defeated by English in the **Battle of Biderra/ Battle of Chinsurah/Battle of Hoogly** when Mir Jafar was the Nawab of Bengal in 1759
- The **Dutch vacated India for English and English vacated Indonesia for Dutch**

The English

- **John Mindan Hall** was the first English to visit India in 1599 in the court of **Akbar in Agra**
- The English East India Company was established on 31st December 1600
- The Charter of the company was granted by **Queen Elizabeth I**
- **John Watts** and **George White** are two founders of the company
- **Masulipattanam** became the first settlement of British
- **Fort St. George** was constructed in Madras in 1644
- In 1684, Madras was once again elevated to the status of a Presidency and **William Gyfford** appointed as the first President.
- **The city of Madras** was the winter capital of the Presidency and **Ootacamund or Ooty, the summer capital**.
- **Hariharpur** was the first English settlement in Bengal
- **Shuja** (2nd Son of Shajahan and Governor of Bengal) was treated by **Dr. George Boughton** when he had fallen sick
- In return, he granted permission for English to settle anywhere in Bengal
- **Dhaka, Kasim Bazar, Chinsura Murshidabad** became British settlements
- **Job Charnock** fortified 3 villages **Satanauti, Kalikkatta and Govindpur** and city Calcutta was formed
- In 1700, **Fort Willian** was constructed in Kolkata.

- Bengal Presidency was formed with **Charles Eyre** as first official president
- The English traded maximum in **printed textiles (Calicoes)**

Anglo-Mughal Relations

- **Captain Hockings, Captain Edward and Thomas Roe** were the Ambassadors to the court of **Jahanghir**
- Jahangir granted **Farman to settle at Surat**
- 1690 **Aurangzeb declared war** upon the English
- **Immediate Reason:** Governor of Bombay **Jessa and Jotia Child (Child Brothers)** were teasing the Muslim pilgrims to Mecca
- Another Reason: **English sacked Hugli** and declared war on Mughal.
- Aurangzeb defeated English and driven them out of Bengal and besieged fort at Bombay
- He stopped war only after British submitted a humble petition to forgive their crimes
- Aurangzeb **charged 1.5 lakh rupees** as war compensation and then permitted them to continue trade
- He has given pardon due to following reasons
 1. He believed that foreign trade carried by the company would benefit Indian artisans and draw a lot of revenue to the treasury
 2. English, through their strong naval presence, were capable of ruining Indian trade and shipping
- Mughal king **Farukh Siyar** granted **Golden Farman** exempting English from customs duties in Gujarat and Deccan
- It was after **Dr. William Hamilton** treated him when he had fallen sick.

The Danes

- Danish East India Company was founded in 1616

- First settlement was in **Tranquer** near Chennai
- Among all Europeans, they were more committed for **promoting Christianity**
- They **disposed of their settlements to English**

The French

- French East India Company was founded in 1664 by **Jean Colbert** (Financial Wizard of France)
- First settlement of French East India Company was in **Surat**
- Other settlements were **Masulipattanam, Yanam, Karaikal, Pondichery and Mahe**
- In Bengal, they fortified at **Chandranagore**

Anglo-French War/ Carnatic War

First Anglo-French War (1744–1748)

- Started with **Austrian Succession War** in Europe between England and France
- **Dupleix**, the French Governor, defeated the English and **captured Fort St. George**
- British took shelter in the court of **Anwarudheen**, Nawab of Carnatic
- The **Battle of Saint Thome** between French Army and **Anwarudheen** (nawab of Carnatic) was the first battle between native and European armies.
- Dupleix defeated the large troop of Anwarudheen
- The war ended with **Aix-La-Chapelle treaty** (Paris Treaty)
- **Madras was given back to the British** in exchange for the **French fortress of Louisbourg in North America, which the British had captured**

Second Anglo-French War (1749–1754)

- Started with civil war in Hyderabad after the death of **Asaf Jha Nizamul Mulk**
- **English** supported **Nasir Jung** (Son of Nizamul Mulk)

- **French** supported **Muzaffar Jung** (Grandson of Nizamul Mulk)
- In Carnatic, Nawab **Anwarudeheen** was challenged by his son-in-law **Chanda Sahib** who was supported by the French
- In the **Battle of Amber**, Dupleix defeated the allied forces of English and Anwarudheen
- **Nasir Jung** (British Candidate) was killed in the war
- **Muzaffar Jung** was appointed as Nawab
- However, Muzaffar Jung died in an accident while marching to the palace after victory
- Then French declared **Salabat Jung** as the Nawab
- As a gift, Salabat gave four districts of **Northern Sarkars** to French Company (Mustafa Nagar, Rajmundary, Eluru and Srikakulan)
- Anwarudheen was killed in a **battle at Ambur** and Chanda Sahib was made Nawab in Carnatic
- In 1751 **Robert Clive** captured **Arcot** (Capital of Carnatic) and besieged it for 49 days with 51 soldiers
- French was badly defeated
- **Dupleix was suspended** as a part of **Pondichery treaty** between English and French

Third Anglo-French War (1756–1763)

- Started with 7 years' war in Europe between English and French
- **Bussi**, French Governor in Hyderabad was defeated by **Col.Ford** of English in the Battle of **Chandurthi**
- French lost Hyderabad
- **1760**: Most decisive battle was fought at **Wadavish (Vandavasi)**
- Entire French Navy was defeated
- **Paris treaty was signed**
- It ended the fortunes of France in India

Conquest of India by British Imperialism

Bengal

- Bengal was the richest Suba under the Mughals founded by **Murshid Quli Khan**
- He granted **Taccavi** loans to the cultivators and **renovated Port Calcutta**
- **Nullified goldern faraman** of Faruukh Siyar and forced English to pay tax
- He added **Orissa** to Bengal
- His son **Shujaudheen** added **Bihar** to Bengal
- **Sarfaraas Khan** (Son of Shujaudheen) was killed by **Alivardhi Khan** (deputy governor / Deputy Subahdar of Bihar)
- Alivardi renovated Port Kolkata and encouraged the settlement of **Baniyas and Lucknow Muslims** and hence population of Calcutta increased

Siraj-ud- Dawla

- He is the **grandson of Alivardi Khan**
- He declared war on English in 1756 when they refused to pay tax as done during the time of Murshid Kuli Khan
- He asked them to stop fortification in Calcutta and the English refused
- He defeated English and made **Manik Chand** governor of Kolkata
- Siraj seized English factories at **Kasim Bazar** and occupied **Fort Williams**
- Then, the alleged Blackhole incident happened
- British officer Holwell has written that large number of British soldiers who were imprisoned by Siraj in Fort Williams died of suffocation
- **Alinagar treaty** was signed between Siraj and defeated English
- Defeated English took shelter in **Fulta island**

Battle of Plassey

- **Admiral Watson and Robert Clive** were sent by Madras government to capture Bengal
- Clive conspired with court nobles of Siraj like **Mir Jafar**, **Manik Chand** (governor of Calcutta), **Rai Durlab** (Zamindar of Burdwan), **Jagat Seths** (the richest bankers) **Kadim Khan** (Commander of troop) and **Omichund** (richest Sindhi merchant).
- In Battle of Plassey a small contingent of French army supported Siraj against British
- Battle of Plessey took place in 1757 on the banks river **Bhagirathi**

- Siraj was killed by Myran son of Mir Jafar
- The battle was called **first Revolution** for its consequences
- **Mir Jafar** was appointed as Nawab
- During his time, Dutch were defeated by English in the **battle of Bedara**
- In 1760, British deposed Mir Jafar and appointed **Mir Qasim** as the Nawab

Battle of Buxar

- **Misuse of Dastak**, the passes for doing trade in Bengal for English Company, was the main cause of conflict between Mir Qasim and the Company
- **Mir Qasim** joined with Mughal Emporer **Shah Alam** and Nawab of Awadh (Ayodhya) **Shuja ud Dawla** against British
- The allied forces were defeated at **Buxar, Kara and Allahabad**
- Battle of Buxar is called **second revolution**
- **Allahabad treaty** was signed
- Mir Qasim was deposed and Mir Jafar was brought back
- **Shujaudawla** paid **40 lakh rupees** and surrendered **Allahabad and Kara** districts to English
- The same districts were transferred to Mughal Emporer Sha Alam
- In return, Mughal Emporer granted **Diwani (Tax collection) rights to English in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa**
- Robert Clive introduced **Dual Government** in Bengal with **Nawab Nazam ud Dawla** (second son of Mir Jafar)
- **Diwani** was for English and **Nazamat** (Administration) was for the Nawab
- **Warren Hastings nullified Dual Government** and annexed Bengal

Mysore

- **Hyder** was an ordinary sepoy in the army of Mysore ruled by **Vodayars**
- Later he was made **Faujdar of Dindigal**
- Defended Dindigal against Marathas and was given the title **Fath Jung Haider**
- At Dindigal, he established the **first modern arms factory in India**

- Hyder introduced Mughal administrative and revenue system in Mysore

1st Anglo Mysore War 1767–69

- General Warren Hastings made an **alliance of Marathas and Nizam against Mysore**
- Hyder defeated English and the war ended with **Madras treaty**
- Hyder had distinction of the treaty getting **ratified by Queen**

Second Anglo Mysore War 1780–84

- **Causes:** Against the spirit of Madras treaty, the English did not support Hyder when Marathas attacked him
- English **attacked Mahe**, the French port used by Hyder for importing war technology
- Hyder defeated the English several times and many British soldiers surrendered in front of him
- However, most decisive battle was fought at **Portonovo** and Hyder was defeated
- During this Hyder died of cancer and his son **Tipu** continued the war and was defeated by British.
- The war ended with **Mangalore Treaty** and Tipu and the English exchanged the territories captured during the war
- Warren Hastings was the Governor General of Bengal during this time

3rd Anglo Mysore War 1790–92

- Immediate cause was **Tipu's attack on Travancore** (friendly state of English)
- Tipu was defeated once again and the war ended with **Srirangapattanam treaty**
- According to the treaty, **Tipu ceded half of the territory to the British**
- Tipu also paid a war compensation of 1 crore rupees to the company
- Till he paid this amount, two of his sons were imprisoned by the company
- **Cornwallis** was the Governor General of Bengal

4th Anglo Mysore War 1799

- Cause was that **Tipu refused to sign Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley**

- Tipu was shoot at Srirangapattanam and he died
- Mysore was given back to **Vodayars**
- **William Bentick** suspended the administration of Vodayars and annexed Mysore

Tipu Sulthan

- Tipu had a **best personal library** among all Indian Kings
- He was first to identify the importance of **merchant navy and banking system**
- He organized his army on European lines
- He was influenced by **French Revolution** and went to Paris and became member of **radical Jacobean club**
- He planted a **tree of liberty** at Sreeranga Pattanam. It was later removed by Cornwallis
- He was first to use **missile technology** in modern India
- First Indian to send **delegation to Muslim countries**
- Invited **Nepolean** to fight against British
- He made liberal land grant tools to **Ragannatha temple** and held **Jagatguru of Sungeri mat** at high respect

Maratha

- Marathas were in Five Confederacies
 1. **Peshwa** : Poona
 2. **Gaekwad** : Baroda
 3. **Sindhia** : Gwalior
 4. **Holkar** : Indore
 5. **Bhonsle** : Nagpur
- There was strong internal fight among them
- Wellesley offered Subsidiary Alliance to **Peshwa and Sindhia**
- But far-sighted **Nana Phandis** refused to fall in trap
- In between, **Holkar defeated** combined armies of Peshwa and Sindhia
- Terrified **Peshwa Baji Rao II** rushed to the British for help and signed **Subsidiary Alliance**

- In Different wars, all other confederacies were defeated, and Maratha region was annexed
- A small state of **Satara** was formed and given to heirs of Sivaji to protect the Maratha prestige

Punjab

- **Guru Nanak** founded Sikhism
- **Guru Angad** introduced Gurumukhi Script and wrote **Janam Sakhi** on the life and teachings of Nanak
- **Guru Granth Sahib is the holy text of Sikhism**

Raja Ranjit Singh

- Most powerful ruler of Punjab
- He maintained good relationship with **Zaman Shah of Persia**
- With Persian support, he maintained the mighty Punjab province extending up to **Peshawar and Sindh**.

Anglo-Sikh Relations

- British sent **Yusuf Ali mission** seeking friendship with Ranjith Singh
- Reasons for friendship:
 1. He was a good **friend of Persia**
 2. He commanded one of the best armies in Asia called Fauj **Khas** trained by **German, Italian and French** war experts
 3. He had the most sophisticated canon (**Jamjama**)
- **Charles Metcalfe was also sent to Lahore for negotiating with Ranjith Singh**
- British sent **Dr. Murray** to attend Ranjith Sing
- 1809 **Amritsar treaty** was signed between Ranjith Singh and the English recognizing Sutlej as the border
- In 1832, Governor General Willian Betick and Ranjith Singh helped **Shuja** to come to power in Persia
- Shah Shuja Durrani of Afghanistan gifted **Kohinoor diamond** to Ranjith Sing

First Anglo Sikh War 1845–46

- After Ranjith Singh, his minor son **Dalip Singh** came to power
- He was the youngest son of Maharaja Ranjith Singh and the only son in his wife Jind Kaur or Rani Jindan
- **The immediate reason was that Sikh army crossed Sutlej in 1845**
- British declared Amritsar treaty null and void
- Sikhs were defeated, and the war ended with **Lahore Treaty**
- **A war compensation of 1 crore was charged from Punjab by British East India company**
- As Sikhs were unable to pay the amount, they surrendered **Kashmir** and it was sold over by the English to **Raja Gulab Sing of Dogra Dynasty** for 75 lakh rupees
- **As per the treaty, a British resident was established in Lahore under Henry Lawrance**
- **Later, Rani Jindan was removed as regent by another treaty, Treaty of Bhairawal in 1846**
- **She was sent to Benares as pensioner**

Second Anglo-Sikh War 1848–49

- Mulraj, the Sikh governor of Multan was removed by the British
- As a revenge, 2 British officers were killed by **Mulraj**
- **Dalhousie** declared war and Mulraj was defeated
- **Three decisive battles were fought during second Anglo Sikh ware**
- **They are battle of Ramnagar, Battle of Chillhanwala and battle of Gujarat (It is small town on the bank of river Jhelum)**
- **Duleep Singh** left for London and followed **Christianity**
- **Sir John Lawrence** was made the Commissioner of Punjab
- Under his ablest administration Punjab became the richest province in British India

The Impact of Colonialism on Indian Economy

The Impact of European Trade on Indian Economy

- **Ship Building** was the first industry destroyed by the Europeans (the English)
- **Baniyas** of Gujarat and **Vohras** of Konkan coast were experts in constructing large ships called **Dhows and Zankars**
- Dutch introduced **Bills of Exchange or Hundi System**
- English introduced **advances** to the Indian merchants for procuring certain commodities
- It was called **Dadni System**
- In Indigo, it was called **Tinkathia system**
- Commercialization of agriculture started

Indigo : Dutch

Tobacco : Portuguese

Cotton, Oil seeds, Tea and Opium : English

- **Imperial Preference** was given for importing British products
- It means special tariff protection to British Imports to India

British Economic Policies and their Impact on Indian Economy

Three types of revenue system

1. Zamindari system/ Permenant settlement

Drafted by **Sir John Shore Committee** appointed by Court of Directors of the Company

Introduced in **Bengal, Varanasi and North Cauvery Delta by Cornwallis**

Zamindars who have auctioned the authority to collect taxes were given the power to collect taxes as much they wish

Out of the total revenue collected, **10/11** was the share of the company

1/11 was the commission of the Zamindar

Zamindars were given **magisterial powers**

Zamindars were made **owners of the land**

The ownership of the land was made hereditary and transferable

Land was made **saleable, mortgageable and alienable**

Cultivator was left to the status of tenant at the mercy of zamindars or government

Tenant's land can be taken away if he fails to pay tax

Zamindari system was not extended to other areas due to increasing price of agricultural commodities

Then policy makers found it more comfortable to **deal directly with the peasants as found in Ryotwari system**

Economic theories of British Political economist **David Ricardo** also opposed Zamindari System

2. Ryotwari System

Introduced by **Thomas Munro and Col. Reed**

Introduced in **Madras** and later extended to **Bombay and Assam**

Peasant was recognized as the owner of the soil and given the title **“Deed”** called **“Patta”**

It established a direct relationship between the peasants and the government

The highest rate of tax in Indian history (**55%**) was under this system

Rate of tax was periodically revised

In this system government directly collected the tax without any mediator

The peasants were gradually impoverished due to high rate of tax

3. Mahalwari system

Introduced by **Col. Bird** in **Gujarath, Agra, Central Provinces, Punjab, Ganga Valley and North-Western Provinces**

In this system, the responsibility of collecting taxes was with the village or Mahal.

Rate of tax was periodically revised

Drain of Wealth

- It was a theory put forward by **Dadabai Naoroji** while addressing the parliament on **what British owe to India.**
- It is the migration of the resources of one country to the other.
- Before 1857 revolt, it was **military expenditure**

- After 1857, it was **home charges** (salaries of Governor General and his staff in India and that of Secretary of state and his staff in London).
- He used the word drain for first time in his book **Poverty and un-British rule in India**
- **MG Ranade** was another supporter of this theory
- **RC Dutt** made drain as the major theme of his book **The Economic History of India**
- **Sachidanand Sinha** called British Colonialism as **White man's Burden**
- **Mahadev Govind Ranade** has written **Essay on Indian Economics**
- **Prithwis Chandra Ray** is the author of **The Poverty Problem in India**
- **Vasudeo Balwant Phadke, GV Joshi, G Subrahmanya Iyer and GK Gokhale** were other scholars influenced by Theory of Drain of Wealth
- They realized that the aim of colonialism is to convert India into a source of raw materials and market for finished metropolitan goods of different European factories

Development of Communication System under British Rule

- **Grand Trunk Road** between Kolkata and Delhi started in 1839
- **Steam Engine** was introduced in 1852
- **Railways** by 1853. First Railway from **Bombay to Thana**.
- **Posts and Telegraph** by 1853. First telegraph line was from **Calcutta to Agra**
- **Dalhousie** introduced the **postal stamp** in India.
- He made uniform rates of **half an anna** for a letter all over India.
- **Underground cable network** between **Kolkata and Delhi** in 1857

Administrative Organizations of the British in India

- **Civil Services** was introduced by **Cornwallis**. He is known as the father of Indian Civil Services
- **Wellesley** established **College of Fort Williams** at Calcutta for training young civil servants
- **Indian Police** was also established by **Cornwallis** even before the police system came into existence in England

- **Warren Hastings** started civil and criminal **courts** in India
- However, **Cornwallis** established it by setting up a **Diwani Adalat in each district**
- British made a **law commission** headed by **Macaulay** to codify Indian laws
- He formed the **Indian Penal Code**
- **William Bentick** banned **Sati** at the instance of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1829
- **William Bentick** and **Harding** banned the custom of **female infanticide** among some **Rajaput** clans
- 1856 **Hindu Widow Remarriage Act** was passed after the demand from **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
- 1781: **Warren Hastings** set up **Calcutta Madrasa** for study of Muslim laws
- 1791: **Jonathan Duncan** started **Sanskrit College** at Varanasi for study of Hindu law and philosophy
- **Macaulay** introduced **English Education** in India

19th Century Indian Renaissance

Hindu Reform Movements

Atmiya Sabha

- Founded by **Rajaram Mohan Roy in 1815**
- It was the **first** reform movement in India
- Main theme was to promote studies on Indian **Philosophy (Upanishads)**
- The association intended to promote free and collective thinking

Young Bengal Movement by Henry Vivian Derozio

- First to start writing **Pamphlets**
- He inspired **Ishwar Chandra Vidya sagar and Kesab Chandra Sen**
- Advocated for the rights of women and their education
- **They did not take up the issues of peasants.**

- They demanded revision of company's charter, freedom of press and better treatment for Indian labour in British colonies abroad
- They were inspired by the French Revolution
- Derozio is known as the first nationalist poet of modern India

Brahmo Samaj

- Founded by **Rajaram Mohan Roy** in Kolkata in 1828
- Main theme was **Nirgunosapna (Formless worship)** and opposed idol worship
- Samaj propagated worshipping a single God without the mediation of priest

Social Programmes of Sabha:

- Eradication of social evils like sati
- Emancipation of women
- Progressive education
- Generate awareness on socio economic issues
- To reform the prevailing Brahminism in Bengal
- It was at the instance of Rajaram Mohan Roy, **Sati was abolished in 1829.**
- **Macaulay** introduced English education at his instance
- **1866:** Brahmo Samaj Split into two:
 1. **All India Brahmo Samaj** under **Kesab Chandra Sen, Anand Mohan Bose** and **Shivanarayan Shastri**
 2. **Adi Brahmo Samaj** under **Devendranath Tagore**
- **In 1878, Second Split** happened in Brahmo Samaj
- **Suharmo Brahma Samaj** was founded by **Anand Mohan Bose** and **Sivanarayan Shastri**
- Revolted against **Kesab Chandra Sen** for promoting **hero worship** and performing **child marriage** for his daughter
- **Raja Radhakant Deo** founded **Dharmo Sabha** to oppose Brahmo Samaj

Tatwabodini Sabha 1839

- It was by **Debendranath Tagore** for promoting **Indian Philosophy**

- It was formed as a **splinter group of the Brahmo Samaj**
- The movement helped to spread **national outlook among the intellectuals**
- **Tatwabodini Patrika**, the official journal of the organization promoted a **systematic study on India's past** in the Bengali Language

Prarthana Samaj

- Established by **Atmaranag Pandurang** in Bombay with the help of **Keshab Chandra Sen**
- **MG Ranede** is known as the **architect** of the movement
- **Veerasalingam** was responsible for spreading the movement in Tamil Nadu
- The programmes of the movement include **education to women and downtrodden, Widow remarriage and development of lower caste people.**
- Major aim of the movement was to make people believe in one God and worship one God

Arya Samaj

- Founded by Swami **Dayananda Sarswati**

Works Done:

- Promoted Studies on **Vedas**
- Opposed domination of priestly classes
- Opposed Child marriage and suggested minimum age of 25 for boys and 16 for girls for marriage
- Promoted **widow remarriages**
- Founded schools, hospitals and colleges
- **Sudhi Movement** of reconverting people to Hinduism
- **Cow Protection** movement against cow slaughtering (**Gaurakshini Sabha**)
- Dayananda emphasized Brhmacharya for priests
- Main centre was Punjab. Spread to UP, Rajasthan and Gujrat also

Split in the movement after Dayananda Saraswati

1. **Swami Shradhananda** founded **Gurukula section** at Haridwar and supported **Sanskrit** as a medium of lecture
2. **Lala Hansraj and Lala Lajapat Rai** established **Oriental College at Lahore** and supported **English** medium
 - Another Major reason for split was the difference between Meat Eating and Vegetarianism
 - This difference happened mainly among the members of Samaj from Punjab
 - The group which refrained from eating meat were called **Mahatma**
 - The other group was called **Cultured Party**

Theosophical Society

- Established in New York by Madam **HP Blavatsky and Col. Olcott**
- Later shifted from **New York to Adayar** in Chennai
- Madam **Annie Besant** was the promoter of this in India
- It advocated for **universal brotherhood**
- It tried to revive ancient religions in different parts of the world
- Its philosophy agreed the transmigration of the soul of human beings

Servants of India Society by Gopala Krishna Gokhale

- **Founded by Gopala Krishna Gokhale**
- Other leaders of the movement are **Natesh Appaji Dravid, Gopal Krishna Deodhar and Anant Patwardhan**
- **The Society fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination**

Ramakrishna Mat

Run by **Swami Vivekananda at Belur**

Promoted **Universal religion**

1897 he founded **Ramakrishna Mission**

Islamic Reform Movements

Aligarh Movement

- founded by **Sir Syed Ahamad Khan**
- He established the Anglo- Mohammadan School which was later upgraded to AMU

Ahrar Movement

- Founded by **Muhammed Ali and Hakim Ajmal Khan**
- Worked **against Sir Syed's** loyalty towards British

Sikh Reform Movement

Akali Movement

- The movement worked against the misuse of Gurudwaras by priestly class called Mohants.
- In 1920, Sikh leader Karthar Singh Jhabbar started this movement demanding lower caste Sikh's entry into Golden Temple
- He formed a movement named as Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee
- The movement ended with Sikh **Gurudwara Act, 1925**

Parsi Reform Movements

Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabah

- established by **Dadabai naoroji, Naoroji Furonji and SS Bengali**
- Worked for **male- female equality**
- Madam **BR Cama**, the Mother of Indian Revolution, was a product of this movement

Lower Caste Movements

Self-Respect Movement

- By **EV Rama Swami Naikar** known as Periyar
- It was first to start the practice of **burning Manusmriti**
- Founded the journal Kudiarasu

Satya Shodak Sabah

- Founded by **Mahatma Jyotibha Phule**
- Jyotibha championed the cause of untouchable **Mali** community
- Wrote the books “**Gulamgiri**” and **Sarvajanik sathyadharmadha Pustak**
- Jyotibha established a girls’ school in Pune

DR. BR Ambedkar

- Submitted his thesis on **Indian Rupee**
- Founded the Journals: **Mukhanyak (Dump Man)**, **Bahishkrtha Bharath (Ex-communicated India)**
- Founded **All Indian Depressed Class Association** and Organized **Mahat satyagraha**
- Participated in all 3 round table conferences
- According to his demand for separate communal electorate for Depressed classes, Ramsay Mac Donald announced **Communal Award (1932)**
- **Poona Pact** was signed between caste Hindus and Depressed classes

Thinkers of Modern India

Rajaram Mohan Roy

- Known as **Father of Modern Indian renaissance**
- First to conduct **political agitation** in India
- First to plead for **English Education** in India
- **He translated Vedas and Upanishads to Bengali language**
- **He was a good scholar in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages**
- **Father of modern Indian journalism**
- His journals: **Bengal Gazatte, Bangaduta, Sambandha Kaumudi** (1st journal to discuss politics) **Miratul Akbar** (first journal in Persian Language)
- **He demanded Indianization of civil services and separation of judiciary and executive**

- He wrote two pamphlets
 - Some Princeps of Jesus Christ**
 - Tuhfatul Muwahhideen (gift of monotheists)**
- Given the tile **Raja** by **Mugahal Emporer Akbar II** and sent to Landon to plead his pension case

Devendranath Tagore

- Journal: **Tatwa Bodini Patrika**
- Head of **Adi Brahmo Samaj** after the first split

Kesab Chandra Sen

- Founded **Indian Reforms Association** in 1870
- Responsible for Indian **native marriage Act** (Age of Consent Act) against child marriages
- Many orthodox leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak Opposed it

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- Father of **Modern Bengali Prose**
- Founded **18 schools** for promoting women education
- Responsible **Widow Remarriage Act 1856**
- Started **Bethune schools** for the education of girls

Ramakrishna Paramahansa

- Actual name is **Gadadar Chatopadya**
- Popular as **saint of Dakshineswar**
- He was the spiritual leader of Kali temple in Dakshineswar near Calcutta

Swami Vivekananda

- Actual name is **Narendara Dutta**

- Title **Vivekananda** was given by **Maharaja of Khetri** (In Rajasthan)
- Popular as **spiritual ambassador of India**
- Participated in the world **parliament on Religion in Chicago** and the **Congress on the History of World Religions in Paris**

Swami Dayananda Saraswati

- Actual name **Mul Shankar**
- Book: **Sathyartha Prakash**
- Journals: **Veda Bhashya** and **Veda Bhashya Bhumika**
- Arya Samaj has given the slogan **Swaraj** for first time

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- Founding father of Aligarh Muslim University
- Journal: **Taj-ul-Akhlaq**

Civil Rebellions of 19th Century India

Tribal Rebellions

Chuar Rebellion of Bengal 1799

- **First tribe to revolt** against British land revenue policy and famine
- **Durjan Singh** was the leader of the movement
- He established his **rule over 30 villages** and attacked the East India Company establishments
- Around **200 people were executed by the British**
- Chuar is a derogatory word which means **pig**
- Hence, some historians call it as the **Freedom struggle of Jangal Mahal**

Khasis of Assam and Meghalaya 1833

- Revolted under the leadership of **Tirot Singh** and **Darmanik**
- **Against the presence of army** in their area and the **land revenue policy**

Ahom Revolt 1828

- British had pledged to **withdraw from Assam after first Burmese War** (1824-26)
- On Contrary, they tried to annex Assam to British India
- **Gomadhar Konwar** led a revolt against British
- British handed over Upper Assam **Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra**
- Parts of the Ahom Kingdom was given back to the dynasty

Singhpohs Rebellion 1830

- **Nirang Phidu** was the leader of the revolt
- He attacked British Garrison and killed several British soldiers
- Another leader **Khasma Singhpohs** attacked British village in Assam and was captured

Khonds Uprising of Orissa 1846 and 1855

- Revolted under **Chakra Besai** against stopping the **Mariah System (Traditional Human Sacrifice practiced by the Khonds)**, by **Hardinge I**
- Another reason of the revolt were **British revenue system and Zamindari system**
- The Khonds in Orissa played a vital role **in preparing the revolt of 1857**

Kachanaga of Cachar district in Assam 1882

- Revolted under **Sambu Dan** against the British land revenue policy

Koya of Godavari area in Andhra Pradesh 1879-80

- Under the leadership **Alluri Seetharama Raju**
- Raju is known as "**Manyam Veerudu**" ("**Hero of the Jungles**")
- Against **British revenue policy** and exploitation of the tribal people by the tribal chiefs
- Another reasons were British opposition to Podu Cultivation (Shifting cultivation)
- He attacked **Chintapalli police station** and killed notorious officer **Bastian**
- Raju was eventually trapped by the British in the forests of Chintapalli, then tied to a tree and **was executed by gunfire in Kayyuru village**

Munda Uprising 1899-1900

- **Birsa Munda** was the leader
- Revolted against **Christian missionary activities**
- Started **sons of soil movement** called **Ulgulan**
- **Singbonga** was the chief god, as well as the creator of the Mundas

Oraons of Chota Nagpur 1914-19

- Leaders were **Jatra Bhagat** and **Turia Bhagat**
- Formed a movement **Tanabhat Movement** and preached monotheism
- **Fought against British for freedom**
- They staged Satyagraha even before Gandhi

Santhal Rebellion at Rajmahal Hills in Bihar (1855-56)

- The Rebellion is also known as **Santhal Hool**
- Revolted against British **land revenue policy**
- The rebellion was led by the four Murmu Brothers – **Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav**
- They stood against **leasing out the tribal lands to outsiders**
- **Defeated British armies under General Borrough** and declared the formation of **first Independent Kingdom in modern India** between **Bahagapur and Patna** or **Rajmahal**
- Large number of Zamindars, money lenders and their operatives were put to death

- The uprising aimed to remove the outsiders and the British from the Santhal areas
- The revolt had direct impact on the **1857 revolt**
- Dikus were the term used for outsiders which included money lenders, British officials and not tribal
- As a result of the revolt, Santhal inhabited areas were constituted into separate administrative units called **Santhal parganas**.

Naga Uprising

- Led by **Rani Gaidinliu** and her cousin **Zodanang**
- **Heraka religious movement** was the name of the movement organized by Rani Gidilinu against the British
- **At the age of 16, she was arrested** by the British and was sentenced to life imprisonment by the then British India Government
- In 1937, **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had met her at Shillong Jail** and promised to pursue her release. During this time, Nehru gave her title of Rani (Queen)
- Imprisoned Rani Gidilinu was released in 1947 and called **Daughter of Indian Independence by PM Nehru**
- **Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched commemorative coin of 100 rupees and circulation coin of 5 rupees of Rani Gaidinliu in 2015 to mark her birth centenary celebrations**

Zamindari Revolt

Sambalpur Uprising (1827-1840)

- **Maharaj Sai**, the king of Sambalpur **died without an heir**
- **British** interfered and declared his queen **Mahan Kumari as the ruler** of Sambalpur
- The revolt was led by **Surendra Sai**, the illegitimate son of Maharaj Sai
- He was **deported to Burma** as political prisoner

Ramosi Rebellion 1825-26

- The peasant tribe around **Poona** lost their land holdings during **Anglo-Maratha** wars
- They revolted under **Chittor Singh and Umaji**
- British agreed to give them **job in the British Army** and the revolt ended

Satara Outbreak 1840

- **Pratab Singh**, the King of Satara was **deposed by the British**
- In his support, **Dhar Rao, Narsing and Powar** organized the revolt
- **The state was restored.** However, later, it became the **first state to be annexed under doctrine of lapse of Dalhousie**

Civil Rebellions

Sanyasi/Fakir Rebellion

- It was the **first civil rebellion** in modern India by **Sanyasis of Naga and Giri order**
- Founded by **Adi Shankara** when Warren Hastings barred the movement of Sanyasis in naked form
- Displaced peasants, and demobilized soldiers in Bengal participated in the rebellion
- Dispossessed Zamindars also joined
- It was made famous by the novel **Anand Mat** written by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**

Wahabi Movement 1830-1857

- Founded by **Abdul Wahab** in West Punjab
- **Syed Ahmed Bareilly** of UP was a prominent leader
- **Opposed Sikhs in Punjab** and **English in the rest of India**
- Preached **Hindu- Muslim unity** against the British
- Played a commendable role in **1857 revolt**

Namdhari and Kuka Movement 1872

- First started by **Bhagat Jawhar Mal** and **Baba Balak Singh** as a social reform movement among the Sikhs
- **Opposed consumption of liquor** and demanded **male-female equality**
- **Under Ram Singh**, it became **Kuka Movement**
- They agreed only 10th Sikh Guru **Guru Gobind** as real Sikh Guru
- Opposed the presence of Muslims in the Punjab
- **Rams Singh captured Amritsar** and declared the **formation of Kuka government**
- 49 supporters of him were blown up by a canon and killed
- Ram Singh was **deported to Burma** and the movement came to an end

Peasant Uprisings

Indigo Revolution 1859

- Against **Tikatiya System**
- Native peasants of Champaran (Bihar) were forced to cultivate **3 kathaa Indigo out of every 20 kathaa of land.**
- Indigo cultivators of **Bengal and Bihar** revolted under **Biswas brothers**
- **Bishnucharan Biswas and Digambar Biswas**
- Bengali intellectual **Din Bandhu Mitra** wrote the popular play **Nildarpan** on the plight of Indigo cultivators
- **Nildarpan** was translated to English by **Micheal Madusudan Dutta**
- Rioters attacked many factories and police officers when they tried to arrest the rioters
- They adopted the method of non-payment of increased rent
- Used legal machinery to enforce their rights
- Movement ended with the appointment of **First Indigo Inquiry Commission**
- It was **first Satyagraha movement in Modern India**
- **Govindpur** was the first place of revolt

Pabna Uprising

- Against **revenue policy and collecting tax in cash** when the price of agricultural products was going down
- **Agrarian League was formed** to resist the exploitation by Zamindars
- Organized **Rent Strike** (Not Paying enhanced rent)
- Ended with government assurance on the property rights of the peasants under **Bengal Tenancy Act**

Deccan Riots of 1875

- Riots happened in Ahmad Nagar and Pune due to famine
- Peasants in Deccan region rioted against the British due to their indebtedness
- **Vasudeo Bulwant Phadke** was the major leader who inspired the people to demand freedom from British who are responsible for famine in Deccan Region
- **He also tried to revive Hindu Community**
- Government of Bombay constituted Deccan riots commission to study the reasons of the riot

Revolt of 1857

Background Reasons for the Revolt

Economic Causes of the Revolt

- **British Revenue System**
- **Zamindari System and Ryotwari system** impoverished the peasantry
- Impoverished Zamindars and unemployed youth participated in large numbers
- Peasants became unable to return the debt dues to moneylenders
- **12 major famines** happened in British India between 1770 and 1857
- British annexation resulted in **loss of patronage for Indian artisans** and they also lost their source of livelihood
- British promoted British goods and discouraged goods of Indian artisans
- Zamindars who lost their land also joined the revolt to revenge the British East India Company

- Quo Warranto writs were issued by the company to remove Zamindars

Political Causes of the Revolt

- **British Policy of Expansion**

Warren Hastings: **Ring Fencing Policy**

Wellesley: **Subsidiary Alliance**

Dalhousie: **Doctrine of Lapse**

- The **annexation of Awadh** by Dalhousie had a direct impact on the revolt
More than **75000 of the sepoys were from Awadh** region
Nana Sahib, Rani Laxmi of Jhansi and Bahadursha became the staunch enemies of British because of the annexation policy
Nana Sahib was the adopted son of last Peshwa Bajirao II
Rani Laxmi also wanted her adopted son Manohar Rao to inherit her husband Gangadhar Rao
Dalhousie announced that **after Bahadur Shah**, Mughals must surrender **Red Fort** to the British
Canning removed the title of **Zille Ilahi (Shadow of God)** from Mughal Emperors
- Dalhousie abolished the titles of the native kings and **refused the pension to Nana Sahib** (Adopted Son of last Peshwa Bajirao II)

Socio Religious Causes of the Revolt

- **Progressive legislation** of the British made suspicion among Hindus and Muslims that the English are going to convert India, gradually, into Christianity
- Wellesley abolished **female infanticide among Rajaputs**
- **William Bentick** abolished **Sati**
- **Dalhousie** passed **Widow Remarriage Act**
- In 1856, British passed **Religious Disabilities Act (Indian inheritance Act)** which retained property right for those converted against the spirit of Dharma Shastra
- It is also known as **Lex Loci Act** and was passed in 1856

- Company has given grants and aid to the Christian missionaries for promoting Christianity in India
- Company historian **William Grant** declared that it is the divinely ordained duty to transform Indian into Christianity
- Imposed **taxes on temples and mosques**

Grievances of Sepoys

- Sepoys were originally from agricultural families. They were disturbed with the sufferings of their families. They were **peasants in uniform**
- British maintained **Christian chaplains in the army camp** to preach Christianity
- No Indian sepoy was promoted beyond **Subedar**
- **Additional Allowance (Batta)** for foreign travel was not granted to Indian sepoy
- **Service Enlistment Act, 1856** passed by Canning prohibited sepoy from performing religious rituals in the military camps
- New recruits in the Bengal army were forced to sign an agreement that they would wage war even going abroad by **crossing the sea**. It was prohibited for upper caste
- Sepoys refused to use a new **Enfield Gun** on the suspicion that cartridge was made of cow and pig fat

Other Causes of the Revolt

- **Wide spread corruption** among British officers motivated Indians to start a mutiny
- Influence of outside events like **defeat of British in Afghanistan** motivated Indian sepoy

Beginning of the Revolt

- Reports about mixing bone dust in *atta* (flour) and introduction of Royal Enfield Gun enhanced dissatisfaction of Sepoys
- On March 29, 1857, **Mangal Pandey** and his cousin **Iswar Pandey** of **Barackpore** regiment started the revolt. They were immediately hanged by the British officers
- The communication for organizing the revolt was made by distributing chappatis and lotuses and by disguised sanyasis and faqirs
- On May 10, **Captain Bhakt Khan** of **Meerut** regiment organized the revolt
- They released imprisoned soldiers in Meerut and killed British officers
- Many soldiers in Meerut were imprisoned for refusing to use Enfield Rifle
- The sepoys **entered Delhi** and occupied it. Declared **Bahadur Shah as the Emperor** of India and head of the revolt
- Bhadur Shah wrote letters to all chiefs and rulers of India urging them to for an Indian confederacy and replace British administration
- **Civilians also participated** in the revolt in large numbers. It is estimated that out of the total 1.5 lakh people who lost the life in Awadh, more than 1 lakh were civilians

Major Regions of the Revolt

Arrah in Bihar

- led by **Kunwar Sing and his brother Amar Singh** (Zamindars of Jagadishpur)

Bareilly in UP

- **Khan Bhadur Khan (the head of Rohillas)** led the revolt
- He organized an **army of 40000 members** and revolted against the British

Delhi

- **Bahadurshah** was the titular head of the revolt. **Captain Bakt Khan** was the real head

Faisabad

- **Maulavi Ahmadullah** (head of **Wahabi** Sect) led the revolt in support of **Begam Hazrath Mahal** (Wife of deposed Nawab Wajid Ali)

He was basically from **Madras**

It was a brilliant example of **communal harmony** and united resistance of Muslims and Hindus

The Muslims handed over the disputed territories to Hindus

Jhansi

- **Laxmi Bhai**, the widow of **Gangadhar Rao**, revolted for her adopted son **Manohar Rao**
- **Tantia Tope** also assisted her in revolting against the British

Kanpur

- **Nana Sahib** (adopted son of last Peshwa **Baji Rao II**)
- **Nana Sahib expelled British from Kanpur** and Perpetuated atrocities on all Europeans in Kanpur
- **Sir Hugh Wheeler**, British station commander, **surrendered in front of Nana Sahib**
- **Anna Sahib, Azimullah, Tantia Tope**, were other leaders of the revolt in Kanpur

Lucknow

- **Begum Hazrath Mahal** led the revolt for her son **Birjis Qadir**
- **Princely states, the Indian intelligentsia and Sikhs supported British during the revolt**

Assam

- **Maniram** planned the revolt in Assam
- British intelligence got the information before the revolt starts
- Maniram was **hanged in 1858 in Jorhat**
- It brought **national consciousness among the people in Assam**

Suppression of the Revolt

- **Canning** was the **Governor General**
- **Collin Campbell** was the **Chief Commander of Operations**
- **Sir John Nicholson** got back **Delhi**, but he died during the fight
- **Bahadur Shah** was imprisoned and sent to **Mandalay jail in Myanmar**
- His two sons were killed by shooting by British army officer **Hudson**
- **Willian Tylor and Vincent Eyre** defeated **Kunwar Singh in Arrah**
- **Collin Campbell** recaptured **Kanpur**
- **Nana Sahib** escaped to **Nepal** and there is no information on him after that
- **Lucknow** was also regained by **Collin Campbell** with the help of **Gorkha army**
- **Sir Hug Rose** defeated **Rani Lakshmi Bhai of Jhansi** after a severe fight
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** took asylum in **Nepal**
- **Mauvalavi Ahmadullah** was killed by the **Raja of Puwain**, a Hindu fanatic
- **Tantia Tope** offered severe **Guarilla warfare** and captured by the British through cheating and was **executed**
- By 1859, British authority was completely reestablished over India

Results of the Revolt

- Canning read out the **Queen's Proclamation** in Allahabad Durbar
- It promised to **stop the conquest of India**
- Declared no further interference in the internal affairs of Indians
- **Indians would be promoted in decision making**
- Passed **Indian Councils Act, Indian Judiciary Act and Indian Executive Act in 1861**
- **Administration of the Company** ended and Court of Directors and Board of Control were abolished with **Government of India Act, 1858.**
- **Governor General** also became **viceroy** (Governor general when administers British India and Viceroy when administers Princely States)
- **Indian Council (15 memebrs)** was established in London under **Secretary of State** to monitor administration in India

- **Stanley** was the **first Secretary of State for India**
- British started **divide and rule policy** to destroy the Hindu Muslim unity in India
- They **divided Indian Army on regional, racial and communal grounds**
- **Income tax was levied** to cover up the losses of revolt

Opinions on the Revolt

- **Sir John Seely** (British Historian) called it **Sepoy Mutiny**
- **Canning** called it a **Revolution**
- **VD Savarkar** introduced it as **Planned War of India Independence** in his book **First War of Indian Independence**
- For **Dr. K Datta**, it was the **last attempt of the medieval order to regain the lost power, prestige and privileges**
- For **Dr. SN Sen**, revolt has begun as a **fight for religion but ended as a war of Independence**
- He explained it in his book **“Eighteen Fifty-Seven”**
- The Mutiny was **not Indian** because it only covered North India
- **Sikhs, Gorkhas, intellectuals and princely states supported British**

Freedom Struggle of India

Unique Features of Freedom Struggle

- **Largest mass based struggle** in the history of man-kind
- Only struggle with **satyagraha and non-violence** as method
- Indian Nationalism grew partly as a result of colonial policies and partly as a reaction to colonial policies

Background Reasons

- Following are the major background reasons for the growth of the concept of Indian Nationalism

1. Worldwide upsurge of the growth of nationalism and right of self-determination started by French Revolution
 2. 19th Century Indian renaissance and reform movements
 3. Modernization initiated by the British in India
 4. Strong reaction to British imperialist policies in India
 5. Rediscovery of India's past by the British anthropologists and archeologists had given psychological pride for Indians
 6. Rise of Middle class intelligentsia
 7. Impact of contemporary movements in different parts of world like the ruins of Spanish and Portuguese empires in South America
- People of India started realizing that British colonialism is the major reason behind the economic backwardness of India
 - **Political Unification of India by the British**
 British policies helped to bring political unification among different regions and communities in India
 A professional All India Civil Service, unified judiciary and codified civil and criminal laws throughout the length and breadth of the country brought a national feeling among Indians
 Development of new communication systems like railway, roads, post and telegram also played a key role in unifying India against the British
 - **Western Thought and Education**
 The western education among the Indian class brought the ideas of democracy freedom into their thought
 English language helped Indian leaders from different linguistic background to communicate each other
 - **Repressive and reactionary policies of Lytton (1876-1880)**
 He held grand **Imperial Durbar** in Delhi (1877) wasting public money when Deccan was under severe famine to **declare queen Victoria** as the empress of India (**first time queen has been declared as the empress of India**)

Introduced **Vernacular Press Act, 1878** and **Arms Act, 1878** curbing the freedom of Indian journalism and the people to carry arms without license respectively

Reduced the **upper age limit for statutory civil services from 21 to 19**

Introduced **Statutory Civil Services** reserving **1/6** of the seats for the Indian princely families and landed aristocracy

- **Progressive Policies of Ripon (1880-1884)**

Indian Factory Act was passed regulating the **working hours for women and children**

Statutory Civil Services was abolished

Introduced **Indian Famine Code (1883)** and appointed **first Indian Famine Commission** under **Richard Starchy**

He formed **Indian Education Commission** also known as **Hunter Commission**

Ripon introduced **Illbert Bill** giving effect to **Equality before Law and Rule of Law**

Illbert Bill is also called as **White Mutiny 1883** because of its impact on white Europeans

Under this Bill, **Indian members in the judiciary were given freedom to trial a European citizen** also

The bill was severely opposed by the European community and Ripon had to modify that

Role of Journals and Newspapers in Spreading the Idea of Freedom Struggle

In the second half of 19th Century, large number of English and vernacular journals started being published by Indians

In 1877, there were about 169 Newspapers published in vernacular languages in India

Press also played a key role in spreading the idea of freedom among the common people in India

- **Bengal Gazette** published by **James Augustus Hickey** was the first journal in modern India

Started publishing in **1780** from **Kolkata** and stopped 1782

- **Bengal Gazette** established by **Harish Chandra Roy** was the first journal by an Indian publisher

- **Rast Goftar (The truth teller)** was the first journal in **Anglo Gujrati Language**
Established by **Dadabai Naoroji**
- **Amrit Bazar Patrika (1868)** was published by **Sisir Kumar Gosh** (It is still being published from Bangladesh)
- **Hindoo Patriot** was founded by **Madhusudahn Ray** and **Gisrish Chandra Gosh**
- **Bangadarshan** was published by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**
- **Kesari in Marathi language and Maratha** (In English) were founded by **Bal Gangadar Tilak**
Both were edited by **Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar**
- **The Hindu** was established by **GS Ayer** and **Veeraraghavachari**
- **Swedeshi Mitran** was also published by **GS Ayer**
- Journals published by **Mahatma Gandhi**: **Young India**, **Satyagrahi**, **Navjivan** and **Harijan**
- **Nation** was the journal published by **Gopala Krishna Gokhale**
- **Prabudha Bharat** and **Udbodana** were published by **Swami Vivekananda**
- **Punjabi** was the journal of **Lala Lajpat Rai**
- **Al Hilal** and **Al Balagh** were the journals published by **Abul Kalam Azad**
- **New India** and **Common Weal** were the journals of **Anne Besant**
- **Motilal Nehru** published a journal named **Independent**
- **The Leader** is the journal published **Madan Mohan Malaviya**
- **Hindustan Times** was founded by **KM Panikkar**
- **National Herald** was the journal of **Jawahrlal Nehru**

Pre- Congress Political Organizations

- **The Bengal Land Holders' Society**
Founded by **Dwaraknath Tagore** (Grandfather of Rabindara Nath Tagore)
First Political party in Modern India
It is also known as **The Zamindari Association**
- **Madras Native Association**
First political party in the Madras Presidency

Founded by **Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty**

- **Bombay Native Association**

Founded by **Jagannath Shankar Seth**

First political party in **Bombay Presidency**

- **The Indian League**

It was started by Sisir Kumar Ghosh to stimulate the feeling of nationalism among Indian people

- **East India Association in London**

Founded by **Dadabai Naoroji**

First Indian political organization **outside India**

- **National Indian Association in London**

Established by **Mary Carpenter (Biographer of Rajaram Mohan Roy)**

- **Poona Sarvajaik Sabha**

Founded by **MG Ranade, and GV Joshi**

Bal Gangadar Tilak was a prominent leader of the movement

- **Indian Society**

Formed by **Anand Mohan Bose in Kolkata**

Under the leadership of **Surendranath Banerji**, the name was changed into **Indian Association**

It was the **most dynamic political party** before the India National Congress

Other leaders were Anand Mohan Bose and Dwaraknath Ganguly

- **Madras Mahajanasabha**

Founded by **GS Iyer, Veeraraghachari and P Anandacharyalu**

- **Bombay Presidency Association**

Founded by **Pheroz Shah Mehta, Badrudheen Tayyibji and KT Talang**

Formation of Congress

- In December 1885, **AO Hume (A retired British civil servant)** met **72 delegates** from different political parties at **Sir Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay**
- **This meeting was presided over by the first Womesh Chandra Bannerjee (the First President of Indian National Congress)**

- After this Congress Party met every year in December
- The **name Indian National Congress** for the new party was suggested by **Dadabai Naoroji**
- **AO Hume** was the first **General Secretary** and he is known as the founder father of INC
- **Safety Valve Theory** is a criticism against Hume
- It argued that Congress was formed as a safe outlet to satisfy the educated Indian who started expressing their opposition to the British government
- It means that Congress was formed as a safety valve for releasing the growing discontent among Indians
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** and **Lala Hansraj** were the critics of Hume
- AO Hume has written two pamphlets
 - A Rising Star in the East**
 - Old Man's Dream**
- **In 1890, Kadambini Ganguly**, the first woman graduate of Calcutta University addressed the Congress Session
- **In 1899**, Indian National Congress was established in London

Indian National Movement

Age of Moderates (1885-1905)

- Congress dominated by **educated middle class, the landed aristocracy and the capitalist classes**

Ideology of Moderates

- **British colonialism and Indian nationalism are not contradictory** rather complimentary
- **Development of the England is also the development of India**
- **A political cooperation with the English** could better secure India's interests
- They wanted to persuade British to introduce reforms in India
- Indians would remain loyal to the English because the **English would set up parliamentary democratic institutions in India**

- Moderates believed in creating common public opinion on political issues and educating and uniting the public

The Moderate Method of Struggle

- **Constitutional means of Struggle** was the method of struggle
- **Anything except popular means of agitation and sedition** can be adopted for struggle
- **Petition, Prayer and Protest** are the three methods of struggle

Political Demands of the Moderates

- **Expansion of Legislative Councils**
- **Meaningful representation for Indian members**
- **Separation of judiciary and executive**
- **Increasing the upper age limit for Indian Civil Service aspirants**
- **50 percent reduction in rent, export duties and military expenditure**
- **Dufferin**, the Governor General and **Gross** the secretary of the State welcomed the formation of INC

Moderate Politics

- Relationship between Congress and the English was strained first time When the President of **Madras session of INC Badrudheen Tayyibji** (First Muslim President of INC) **demand self-governance.**
- **Duffrine** criticized INC as a **microscopic minority**
- In 1888, INC was presided over (**Allahabad Session**) by **George Yule**, the first Englishman to be the president of INC

Achievements of the Moderates

- Duffrin appointed **Aitchison Committee** to recommend on the reforms needed in **Indian Civil Service** on the demand of the moderates
- Based on the recommendations of the committee, **upper age limit** for appearing in civil services examination was increased to **22**

- **Indian Councils Act was passed in 1892** expanding the legislative council including **more number of Indian Non-official members**
- **Calcutta University Act and Calcutta Municipal Act, 1904** were revoked by Curzon on the request of moderates
- Both these acts were criticized by Indians for **curbing the autonomy of local bodies**
- Most important achievement of the moderates were the formation of the **theory of drain of wealth by the moderate leader Dadabai Naoraoji**

Failure of Moderates

- Restricted the social base of the congress **only for elites**
- Failed to understand the clash of interest between colonialism and nationalism
- They **failed in stopping the partition of Bengal**

Age of Extremists (1905-1915)

- British did not address most of the demands of moderate leaders
- British administration created different types of difficulties for Indians
- Severe **famines killed about 90 lakh people between 1896 and 1900**
- **Viceroy Curzon** tried to humiliate Indian nationalists and intelligentsia in different occasions by describing their activities as **“letting off of gas”**
- He enacted **Indian University Act and Calcutta Corporation Act** and many other derogatory acts in India
- All these created extremists thought among some political leaders in India who are dissatisfied with moderate leaders
- Following persons were the extremist leaders in different parts of India
Bengal: Raj Narain Bose, Ashwin Kumar Dutta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal
Maharashtra: Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar
Punjab: Lala Lajpat Rai

- **Aurobindo Ghosh** is known as the founder **father of extremist thought in the Indian politics**
- His pamphlet **New Lamps for Old** is considered as the **bible of extremist thought** in India
- He wrote series of articles in **Bangadarshan (Journal of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee)** criticizing the moderate method of struggle
- He portrayed **India as Mother** and appealed to the emotional aspects of Indian nationalism
- **Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar** wrote **Nibandhamala**, a collection of poems with extremist thought
- **Lokmanya Balgangadar Tilak** was the most important extremist inside congress
- He was called as the **Father of Indian unrest** by Valentine Chirole (British historian)
- Organized **Ganesh festival in 1893**
- Organized **no tax campaigns in famine affected Bombay** presidency in 1894
- Organised **Shivaji festival 1895**
- He was **sentenced for 18 months' imprisonment** for **supporting the Chapeakar Brothers** who killed British officers Iryst and Rand
- He authored a book **Gita Rahasya** with extremist ideas
- **Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab Kesari)** wrote the book **Unhappy India**
- **Bipin Chandra Pal** editor of **Bengali Opinion** and founder of the journal **New India** was another important extremist leader
- The extremist leaders were influenced by **Swami Dayananda Saraswati and Swami Vivekananda**
- Extremist idea of **swaraj** was **first presented by Arya Samaj**

Vande Mataram Movement/ Swadeshi and Boycott Movement

- The Government's decision to partition Bengal was made public in **December 1903**
- Then Congress started a protest **under the moderate leadership from 1903 to 1905**
- Early leaders of anti-Bengal partition movement under the congress was led by Surendra Nath Banerjee, Prithwish Chandra Ray and KK Mitra from 1903 to 1905
- They made public meetings, petitions, and propaganda through newspapers and pamphlets to oppose partition of Bengal

- Ignoring the public opinion, **Lord Curzon** announced officially the partition of Bengal on July 4, 1905
- **On August 7, 1905 a resolution to boycott British was declared** in a massive meeting held in Calcutta townhall and it was the official beginning of the movement
- Partition came into existence on **October 16, 1905.**
- On this day, **people made a holy protest fasting, taking bath in Ganga and walking barefoot singing Vande Matram**
- **The movement highlighted Swaraj as a national demand**
- During this movement, **British authorities banned singing Vande Matram in public**
- Official explanation for the partition was the **administrative convenience** and the real motive was to **divide Hindus and Muslims and Moderates and Extremists inside INC**
- **Bipin Chandra Pal** started the movement with **Kali Puja**
- He became the **first leader to tour India** before Gandhi
- **Ravindra Nath Tagore, Rajnikant Sen, Dwijendralal Ray, Mukunda Das, Syed Abu Mohammed and Nabakrishna Chakravarty** composed patriotic songs
- **Tagore's Amar Sonar Bangla** written in this occasion later inspired liberation struggle of Bangladesh and was adopted as the **national anthem of Bangladesh**
- Slogan of the movement was **Swadeshi and Swaraj**
- **Boycott of foreign goods including English schools** was a part of the movement
- **Labour strikes** were used for mobilization of the workers to the movement
- **Corps of volunteers (or samitis as they were called)** were another major form of mass mobilization widely used by the Swadeshi Movement.
- The **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti** set up by **Ashwini Kumar Dutt**, a school teacher, in Barisal was the most well-known volunteer organization of them all.
- Under the idea of Swadeshi, **Ravindranath Tagore** founded **Shanti Niketan** and **Satish Mukharjee** founded **Dawn Society** for imparting native education
- **Bengal National College** was established with **Aurobindo Ghosh as principal**
- Tagore gave call for **Rakhi Bandhan** as a token of Hindu - Muslim unity
- He wrote articles under the title **Atma Shakti**
- Suddenly the movement spread into other parts of the country

- **In Poona and Bombay**, the movement was led by **Tilak**
- **Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh** organized the movement in **Punjab**
- **Syed Haidar Raza** was the leader of Swadeshi movement in **Delhi**
- **In Madras, Chidambaram Pillai** has given the leadership for the movement
- **In 1906 Calcutta session of INC**, differences started between extremists and moderates on the issues of the area of the movement.
- **Extremists** wanted to make it a **National Movement** while moderates wanted to confine it only in **Bengal**
- Extremists wanted **Tilak to be the president of INC**
- However, **Dadabai Naoroji** became president as a compromise candidate
- **Calcutta Session of 1906** was a victory for extremists because of 3 reasons
 1. Extremist ideas of **Swadeshi and Swaraj** were accepted by INC for first time
 2. Congress condemned the decision of partition
 3. Tilak became the **chairman of reception committee**
 4. **Swaraj for India** was declared as the goal of Indian National Congress
- In 1906, **All India Muslim League** was formed by **Salimullah, the Nawab of Dakha** and **Aga Khan**
- **IN 1907 Surat session of INC, the first split happened**
- Extremist candidate **Tilak was defeated** by moderate candidate **Rash Bihari Gosh**
- Moderates expelled Extremists from INC
- Extremists founded **Liberal Party** and called themselves **Neo- Nationalists**
- Tilak was charged on **disturbing public order** and was sent to **Mandalay Jail** in Rangoon for **six years**
- **Bipin Chandra Pal** withdrew from active politics
- **Lala Lajapat Rai** was also sentenced for imprisonment
- By this extremist movement got a setback.
- The Vande madaram movement ended with **Minto- Morely Reforms of 1909.**
- In 1911, **Lord Hardinge, annulled partition of Bengal**
- In 1911, Imperial Capital City was shifted **from Calcutta to Delhi**

- In 1914, **World War I started** and **Turkey** (the centre of Islamic world) **supported Germany against England**
- In 1915, **Gandhi returned to India** from South Africa on the invitation of his guru Gokhale
- **Tilak returned from Mandalay Jail**
- **Madam Anne Besant declared her entry to the Indian politics**

Differences between Moderates and Extremists

- **Moderates** believed in **cooperation** and **Extremists** believed in **confrontation**
- For **Moderates** **colonialism** and **Indian nationalism** were **complementary** and for extremists they were **contradictory** and the **clash between them is mandatory**
- Moderates were **videshi** in their views and outlook and extremists were **swadeshi**
- Moderates believed in **gradual course of change** while extremists wanted **revolutionary changes**
- Moderates followed **constitutional means of agitation** (Petition, prayer and protest) while extremists followed **popular means** (Strike and disobedience)
- For Moderates, the solution for the problems of the people lies within the **framework of the constitution** and extremists wanted to **do away with constitution**

Morley- Minto Reforms

- **Minto was Viceroy and Morley was Secretary of State for India**
- **Increased the size** of Central and Provincial Legislative Councils (Central from 16 to 60 and provincial was not uniform in number)
- **Official members** were majority in **Central LA**
- **Non-Official members** were majority in **Provincial LA**
- **Power to ask supplementary questions** were given to the members
- For first time, Indians were allowed to be in the executive council of the viceroy
Satyendra Prasad Sinha was the first person included as law minister
- **Separate communal electorate was given to Muslims**
Hence, **Minto** is called as the **father of communal electorate in India**

Home Rule Movement (1916-1917)

- **Madam Anne Besant** suggested the idea “**Home Rule**” for first time in **1915 Bombay Session** presided over by **SP Sinha**
- However, **Tilak** was first to form **Home Rule League** in **April 1916**
- **Anne Besant** started her Home Rule League in **Madras** in **September 1916**
- During this movement, Tilak has given the statement “**Swaraj is my birth right**”
- Anne Besant was supported by **George Arundale, Indulal Yagnik and BP Wadia**
- Anne Besant started 2 journals named “**New India and Common Weal**” for promoting the ideas of Home Rule Movement
- Home Rule movement focused on **intellectual development** of the followers and did not resort to any violence like picketing, strike and Boycott.
- They spread the idea of Home Rule through **group discussions and pamphlets**
- The movement demanded **self-governance and native education**
- Anne Besant encouraged to found **national colleges and schools** especially at **Madanappalli in Andhra**
- She was instrumental in establishing **Varanasi Sanskrit Vidyapith** in association with **Madan Mohan Malawya**
- The movement attracted **Jinnah and Motilal Nehru**
- **Sindhi community** entered politics with Home Rule Movement
- The movement ended with **August declaration of 1917** which promised self-governance after World War I (Chelmsford made the declaration)

Lucknow Pact- 1916

- Extremists came back to Congress
- The session was presided over by **AC Muzumdar**.
- At the insistence of **Anne Besant**, Lucknow pact was signed between **Muslim League and the Congress**
- INC was represented by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad and League by Jinnah**
- In 1917, **Anne Besant** became the first woman President of INC in the **Calcutta session**

Gandhian Era (1915 Onwards)

- Gandhi left for South Africa to plead for **Abdullah and Company**
- Fought against the racial discrimination against Indian labourers
- Gandhi was influenced by some books:
Leo Tolstoy's The Kingdom of God is within you
John Ruskin's unto this Last
Edwin Arnold's Song Celestial (Commentary on Bhagavat Gita)
 French philosopher **Thoreau's Civil Disobedience**
- Near Durban, Gandhi founded **Phoenix Ashram (Tolstoy Ashram)**
- Founded the journals **Indian opinion and Hind Swaraj**
- In India he founded **Sabarmati Ashram** near Ahmedabad
- Gandhi was called as **Bapu, Mahatma and Father of Nation by Subhash Chandra Bose**
- C Rajagoplachari is known as the conscience keeper of Mahatma Gandhi
- First Satyagraha by Gandhi was in **Champaran** for the cause of Indigo cultivators
- He was requested by **Raj Kumar Sukla** to consider the problems of indigo cultivators in Champaran
- He was accompanied by **Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar ul Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, and JB Kripalani.**
- **British planters** in Champaran forced the farmers to cultivate indigo for long time against their wishes.
- It resulted in long standing conflict between the planters and Indian farmers
- 2nd Satyagraha was **Kheda** Satyagraha in Gujarat against hike in land revenue
- 3rd was **Ahmedabad mill workers' strike in 1918**
- Gandhi used the method of **Hunger Strike for first time** for Ahmedabad Mill Workers
- Gandhi ended the strike only when mill owners agreed to increase the salary of **workers by 35 percent**
- With these 3 movements, he emerged as the messiah of the working classes

Montague Chelmsford Reforms

- **Separate list of Central and Provincial Functions were introduced**

- Provincial functions were further divided into 2
 - Transferred Subjects:** Administered by Governor with the aid of ministers responsible to legislative council
 - Reserved Subjects:** Administered by Governor General without being responsible to legislative council
 - The system is known as **diarchy**
- **Bicameralism started in India**
 - Upper House: Council of States
 - Lower House: Legislative Assembly
- **3 out of 6 executive members in Viceroy's council should be Indians**
- **Separate Communal electorate for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians and Europeans** were introduced
- **Granted Franchise to certain classes based on property, tax and education**
- New office of **High Commission of India** was started in London
- **Established Central Public Service Commission** which was set up in 1926
- **Separated between Central budget and Provincial budget**
- There would be a statutory commission to inquire into the implementation of this act after 10 years

Non- Cooperation Movement

- Gandhi supported British in WW I and was given the title **Kaiser- I- Hind** (Tiger of India) and nicknamed **recruiting Sergeant**

Background Reasons

Black Act

- In 1917, Sedition committee was set up under Justice Rowlatt (**Rowlatt Committee**) to find out the ways to deal with terrorism. They recommended **4 Black Act** which curbed many civil liberties
- It was opposed by all Indian members in the central legislative council
- This act authorized the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction

- **Justice Shankaran Nair**, the Indian member in the committee and the member of Viceroy's executive council resigned in protest the act
- Gandhi gave a call for national protest day on April 6, 1919

Jalianwala Bagh incident

- IN 1919, **Jalianwala Bagh** incident happened on Baisakhi festival day. **General Dyer** ordered indiscriminate firing.
- The people gathered to protest the arrest of their leaders Saifuddhin Kitchlew and Satyapal
- About 1000 people died and several people were injured
- Rabindranath Tagore surrendered his **Knighthood** as a protest

Montague - Chelmsford reforms

- 1919, **Montague - Chelmsford reforms** didn't give self-governance. Instead of that **Diarchy** was given.

Khilafat Issue

- After World War I, in the **Paris peace conference**, England threatened to **abolish the office of Turkish Caliph**.
- In protest, **Maulana Muhammed Ali and Maulana Shoukat Ali** founded **All India Kkilafat Committee**
- It held the **first session in Lucknow in 1919** and **Seth Chotani of Bombay** as its president
- The **1920 Delhi session** of Khilafat committee was addressed by **Shankarajarya of Puri** **extending the support of Hindus**
- **Gandhi** was made president of Khilafat Committee in this session
- 3 demands of NCM was **meaningful constitutional reforms, to punish the guilty of Punjab and protecting Khilafat**
- Gandhi's proposal for the movement was accepted by the Congress working committee met under **Lala Lajapat Rai in Calcutta**

- The Nagpur session in 1920 presided over by Veeraraghavachari accepted the resolution for the movement and made Gandhi the sole leader of the movement

Course of the Movement

- Slogans: **Swadeshi, Satyagraha and Total Boycott**
- **No tax campaign** was a method of passive resistance used in this movement
- **Charkas** became the symbol of the movement
- Under the idea of Swadeshi, **Jamia Millia Islamia** was founded in Delhi by Ali brothers
- British announced a **goodwill mission of Prince of Wales** to discourage the movement
- **Anti- Non-Cooperation movement** was started by **Thakur Singh** with the support of the British
- On February 5, **Chauri Chaura incident** happened. In Gorakhpur, 22 police constables were burnt alive by protesters and Gandhi called off the movement.

Results of the Movement

- The movement failed to achieve the objectives
- The **Hunter committee appointed to inquire Jalianwalabagh Exonerated Dyer**
- The **Khilafat was abolished** by the people of Turkey under Mustafa Kamal Pasha
- No constitutional reform was introduced
- In Congress two groups were formed:
- **CR Das** (President of Gaya Session 1922) criticized Gandhian method of struggle and **suggested contesting in 1923 election under Montague Chelmsford reforms**
- Followers of him were called **pro Changers** because they demanded council entry
- **Pro- Changers**; CR Das, Motilal Nehru and Vittal Bhai Pattel and Subash Chandra Bose
- Those who opposed council entry were known as **No-Changers**
- **No- Changers**: Gandhi, J. Nehru and Vallabhbhai Pattel and Rajendra Prasad.
- **Pro-Changers** formed the **Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party under CR Das** and contested the election
- **Swaraj Party** emerged as the largest party in the central legislative assembly
- **Motilal Nehru** became the first Indian opposition leader

- **Vittalbhai Pattel** became the first Indian elected speaker
- **CR Das became** the first elected chairman of Calcutta Municipal Cooperation
- With the sudden death of CR Das, Swaraj Party completely merged with INC

Other Political Developments during this time

- In 1924, **Alexander Muddymann Committee** was appointed to **review diarchy** implemented in 1919
- In 1924, **Gandhi presided over the Belgaum session of INC** (Only one session Gandhi presided over)
- He reduced the membership fee of INC into **4 annas or 25 paise**
- In 1925, **All Indian Hindu Maha Sabha** officially declared its formation (Actually formed by MM Malavya and Manooji in 1915)
- In 1925, Kanpur Session of the **INC was presided over by Sarojini Naidu, the first Indian woman president of the INC**
- In the same year, **CPI** officially declared its formation in the Kanpur session. (Actually formed by MN Roy in 1920 in Tashkent)
- In 1926, the Congress session **was held in Guwahati**. It was presided over by **Srinivasa Ayenger**
- In 1927, **Harcourt Butler Committee** was formed by the British to study the ways to improve the relationship between British government and princely states in India
- In 1927, British government announced **Simon Commission** to study about the developments of 1919 reforms.
- All parties except **Justice Party and Depressed Class Federation of Ambedkar** opposed Simon Commission.
- **Lala Lajapat Rai** was lath-charged during the movement and died of that injury

Motilal Nehru Committee 1928

- Secretary of State **Birkenhead** challenged all political parties in India to draft a constitution
- Then an all-party meeting appointed **Motilal Nehru** to draft the constitution
- Recommendations:

1. Abolish **Diarchy**
 2. **Federal Government at center with British India and Princely states**
 3. **Elected govt. in provinces with complete autonomy**
 4. **Civil Liberties**
 5. **It denied communal electorate for Muslims.** Instead, it provided a reservation of 1/3 of the seats for the Muslims in the general electorate
- **Jinnah rejected** this report and brought his **14-point formula** for the development of minorities.
 - Congress fixed **December 1929** as a deadline for implementation of the constitution
 - **Deepwani declaration** was made by Governor General Irwin inviting all political parties to participate in round table conference for considering **the recommendations of Simon Commission**
 - In 1929, Lahore session, INC demanded **“Poorna Swaraj”** (Jawaharlal Nehru Presided over this session)
 - The session also decided to celebrate **January 26 every year as Independence Day**
 - **Tri-Clour flag** designed by **P. Venkaiah** was hoisted for first time in this session
 - In 1930, **Gandhi met Irwin with his 11 demands** which included right to make **salt**, 50% reduction in taxes, military expenditure and **better exchange rate** between Sterling and Rupee. The demands were rejected.

Civil Disobedience Movement

- On March 12, 1930, Gandhi started his Dandi March **from Sabarmati Ashram** followed by **78** people.
- Covered **240 miles** in **25** days
- **Sarojini Naidu** was the leader of women’s wing. She is also known as the **dictator of salt satyagraha**
- **Gandhi** broke the salt law at Dandi **at 6.30am on 6th April 1930**
- **The movement was widely covered by American and European press**
- In **Madras presidency**, **Rajaji** organized the salt marches from **Trichy to Tindivanam**
- **B. Gopal Reddy** organized famous **Mypadu salt satyagraha**

- **Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan** (Known as **Frontier Gandhi** and **Badshah Khan**) organized the movement with his followers called as **Red Shirts**
- He published first journal in **Pushtoo language** named as **Pukhtoon**
- He founded an organization called as **Khudai Khidmatgars** (Servants of the God Society)
- **Gandhi was imprisoned** in Agha Khan Palace in Pune and about 90000 civilians were also imprisoned during the movement

Round Table Conferences

- It was organized to discuss the suggestions proposed by **Simon Commission**
- All the three round table conferences were held **in London**
- First Round Table Conference was between **1st November 1930 and January 1931**
- Second was held from **2nd September 1931 to December 1931**
- Third was between **November and December 1932.**
- All were presided over by British PM Ramsey **Macdonald**
- **Muslim League** was represented by **Muhammed Ali, Muhammed Shafi and Jinnah**
- **Jinnah participated in all 3 Round Table Conferences**
- The Depressed classes were represented by **Dr. Ambedkar and MC Raja**
- First round table conference failed in the absence of INC
- **Taj Bahadur Sapru and MR Jayekar** mediated **between Gandhi and Irwin**
- In 1931, **Gandhi Irwin pact** was signed

Gandhi-Irwin Pact/Delhi Pact (5th March 1931)

- Gandhi and Irwin had eight meetings to finalize the pact after Gandhi wrote a letter seeking interview with Viceroy Irwin
- Irwin agreed to **release all political prisoners except those found guilty of violence (Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev)** and restore property of the prisoners to them
- **Salt law was revoked**
- **Withdrew all ordinances** issued by the British Government imposing restrictions on the activities of INC
- **Permitted Peaceful Picketing** of liquor shops and British cloth shops

- **Restored confiscated properties of Satyagrahis**
- Gandhi agreed to discontinue Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in 2nd Round Table Conference
- He left for London as the sole representative of INC in the British ship **SS Rajputana** assisted by **Sarojini Naidu**
- In the 2nd Round Table Conference, communal parties criticized congress and could not reach in any agreement on the form of the government
- Dejected Gandhi blamed Ramsay Mac Donald for the failure and returned India
- He threatened to revive the movement and was imprisoned
- In **1931 Karachi** session of the INC, **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was the president (the only session Patel presided over)
- In this session, **Karachi Resolution on Fundamental rights and economic policy** was **presented**.
- The resolution was drafted by **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- In August 1932, PM Ramsay Mac Donald announced **communal award** providing separate communal electorate for the depressed classes
- **Gandhi protested with fast unto death**
- In September 1932, **Poona pact** was signed between caste Hindus and depressed classes
- In 1933, British parliament published **White Paper** disclosing the discussions taken place in all the three round table conferences
- It was the **basis of Government of India Act, 1935**

Congress Socialist Party

- It was formed in the **1934 Bombay Session of INC**
- Founded by **Rambriksh Benipuri, Ram Manohar Lohia, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jai Prakash Narayan, Achuta Patwardhan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Minoo Masani**
- Congress Socialist Party continued to **remain within congress**
- The purpose of CSP was **to transform Indian National Congress gradually into socialism**

Election of 1937

- The Government of India Act came into effect from April 1937
- **All parties including congress contested the 1937 election**
- Election result is as follows
- Congress got absolute majority in 5 Provinces. They are United Provinces, Bihar, Madras, Central Provinces and Orissa and formed the government
- Congress became single largest party in 4 provinces. They are Bengal, North West Frontier Provinces, Assam and Bombay.
- Out of these provinces, Congress formed governments North West Frontier Provinces and Bombay with the support of regional parties
- In Assam Leader of the **Assam Valley Muslim Party Muhammed Sadullah** formed the government with Congress support
- **The league participated in governments in Punjab and Bengal**
- In Punjab **Unionist Party** leader **Sikandar Hayat Khan** formed government along with Muslim League
- **In Bengal Krishak Party of Fazlul Haque** formed the government with Muslim League
- **In Sindh, two regional leaders Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Allah Baksh formed governments between 1937-1947**

Difference between Subhash Chandra Bose and Gandhi inside INC

- Following were the **issues on which difference started between Gandhi and Bose**
- **Implementation of Land reforms.** Gandhi wanted that to be implemented based on trusteeship and voluntarily from the land owners
- Bose was elected as the president of **1938 Haripura session of INC** and decided to contest for second time in the **1939 Tripuri session**
- Bose defeated Gandhi's candidate **Pattabi Sitaramiah (The author of the book The History of Congress)**
- Third matter of difference was on the strategy of the Congress in the wake of World War II
- Bose wanted **to start a mass movement at this time**

- Gandhi objected it on the basis of ethics. According to him, enemy could not be attacked when he is weak
- There was difference of opinion in the **constitution of Congress Working Committee**
- Bose resigned from the Congress and founded **Forward Block Party in 1940**

Communal Politics

- A Cambridge University law graduate, **Chaudari Rahmat Ali** was the first to draw the **map of Pakistan in 1933**
- The league's proposal for a **coalition government in UP** was rejected by Congress in the 1937 election
- League appointed **Raja of Pirpur committee** to inquire into the atrocities perpetuated on minorities under Congress governments
- In **1930 Allhahbad session** of Muslim League, **Muhammed Iqbal (the author of Sare Jahan se Acha)** proposed the idea of Pakistan
- In 1939 when the congress governments resigned as a protest against involving India in the **World War II**, Muslim league celebrated it as **Day of Deliverance or Thanks giving Day on December 22, 1939**
- In the **Lahore session** of Muslim League in 1940 **Jinnah** came out with the **Two Nation Theory** providing ideological basis for the demand of Pakistan
- The **resolution on Pakistan was passed on March 21, 1940**
- It is called as Lahore Resolution

August Offer 1940

- Viceroy **Linlithgow** made some offers if Indians support in WWII
- Offers were:
- War Cabinet with all portfolios under the Indians except defense
- **Dominion Status after war**
- **Constituent Assembly after war**
- INC rejected the offer as the proposals were not time bound
- Gave call for **individual Satyagraha**

- **Vinobha Bhave** was first to perform individual Satyagraha on behalf of INC.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** was the second and **brahma Dutt** was third individual satyagrahees
- **They were followed by a total number of 25000 individual satyagrahees**

Cripps Mission Plan

- In 1942, British Prime Minister **Winston Churchill** announced the **Cripps Mission Plan**
- In March 1942, Cripps came to India and made the proposals just the **same as August Offer**
- Cripps offered the **right for self determination**
- **Cripps came to India** and proposed same offers of August Offer
- **Jawaharlal Nehru and Moulana Abul Klam Azad** were the representatives of the Congress to Cripps Mission
- Gandhi called it **post-dated check on a crumbling ban**

Quit India Movement

- In the Congress Working Committee met in Bombay in August 1942, Gandhi drafted Quit India Resolution
- In Quit India Speech delivered by Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay, the slogan of Quit India movement **DO OR DIE** was declared
- The struggle in the movement was leaderless one.
- The peasant communities founded parallel governments called Praja Sarkars under different leaders in different **cities and villages** and committed wide spread attacks on government establishments.

- Leaders of Congress Socialist Party like Jayaprakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali have given underground leadership to the movement and conducted strikes in urban areas
- The Communist Party of India (CPI) played a controversial role by supporting the British during this movement
- Hindu nationalist parties like the Hindu Mahasabha openly opposed the call for the Quit India Movement and boycotted it officially
- Congress Radio was a underground radio station which was running for 3 months during this movement
- It was run by Usha Mehta from Bombay (She passed away in 2000)
- Gandhi was imprisoned in **Yarwada Jail**.
- Under the charges of sedition, **Gandhi observed fast unto death**.
- While he was in prison, his wife Kasturba passed away
- In 1944, Gandhi was released on health grounds
- In Karnataka, the method of Quit Indian Movement was unique. Students and Labourers went on a strike for about two weeks.
- Jayaprakash Narayan praised this as Karnataka Pattern of Struggle

Indian National Army

- INA was actually founded by **Capt. Mohan Singh** consisting about **40000** Indian war prisoners **captured by Japan**
- Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from house imprisonment, first he went to Russia and asked Russian leaders for help against the British in India
- When in June 1941 the Soviet Union joined the war as a member of Allies, **Bose went to Germany**
- In February 1943, he reached **Japan and met** the Japan Prime Minister **Hideki Tojo**
- After Bose has taken over the charge of INA, he changed the name into **Azad Hind Fauj**
- He divided it to four regiments: **Mahatma, Azad, Jawahar and Netaji**
- He gave the slogans like **Unto Delhi and Jai Hind**
- Chief commanders of INA were **Captain Shahnawaz Khan, Prem Seghal, Captain Dhillon and Captain Laxmi**

- He came to Singapore in July 1943 where he was assisted by **Rashbehari Bose and others**
- In October 1943, INA founded **first Provisional government of free India at Singapore with headquarters at Rangoon**
- The government was named as **Azad Hind Government**
- During this time, he has given the famous quote **“Give me blood, I will give you freedom”**
- **This provisional government was recognized by Axis Powers**
- In the provisional government, **HC Chatterjee was Finance Minister, MA Aiyar was Broadcasting Minister and Captain Lakshmi Seghal was the Women’s Minister**
- **INA Battalion under Shahnawaz Khan** made the notorious **Imphal campaign** with the support of Japanese Army but failed due to sudden retreat of Japan
- **INA commanders were imprisoned in the Red Fort**
- **INA trials were held in the Red Fort**
- **Congress constituted a defense council under Bhulabhai Desai, Asaf Ali, Jawaharlal Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Kailash Nath Katju**

Subhash Chandra Bose

- In 1920, Bose **qualified Indian Civil Services** Examination with 4th Rank
- In 1921, **he resigned from ICS** and joined the Congress under the influence of **Mahatma Gandhi and CR Das**
- In 1927, he formed an organization named as **Independence League**
- In 1938, **President of INC Haripura Session**
- In 1939, **President of INC Tripuri Session defeating Gandhi’s Candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya**
- In 1939, **founded Forward Bloc**
- In 1944, **Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi as father of Nation** (First person to call Mahatma Gandhi as father of Nation) from **Azad Hind Radio in Singapore**
- There is no information about him after August 18, 1945
- **He is suspected to be died mysteriously in an air crash at Taipei (Taiwan)**

- He was awarded **Posthumous Bharat Ratna Award in 1992**
- But, due to **Supreme Court judgment, his Bharat Ratna was cancelled in 1997**

Partition of India

CR Formula or Rajagopalajari Formula (1944)

- It was prepared by C. R jagopalachari or **Rajaji to realize League- Congress cooperation**
- The formula was supported by Mahatma Gandhi
- It was an attempt to avoid the partition of India
- It demanded Muslim League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre till the end of second World War
- After the end of the war, a **plebiscite** in Muslim majority provinces of India would be conducted for deciding the issue of Pakistan
- If plebiscite favors Pakistan, Pakistan would be granted
- If Pakistan becomes reality, there will be joint control of India and Pakistan on **commerce, communication and Defense**
- Jinnah rejected that as he was not confident of the support from majority Muslims
- Jinnah wanted **only Muslims of North East and North West to vote in the plebiscite and not entire Muslims**
- In September 1944, Gandhi Jinnah talks were held but it failed as Jinnah insisted that he should be recognized as the sole leader of Muslims
- Hindu leaders led by Vir Savarkar condemned CR Formula

Desai-Liaqat Pact

- **Bulabhai Desai, leader of Congress in central legislative assembly met Liaqat Ali Khan, the leader of Muslim League in the central assembly** to sort out the deadlock in forming the government
- They came up with following proposal for forming interim government

1. Equal number of members to be nominated by Congress and League in the central assembly
 2. 20 percent reserved seats for minorities
- **No settlement was finalized** between Congress and League on this pact

Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference

- In June 1945 (after the end of war in Europe), **Wavell, Governor General organized a conference in Shimla as per the suggestion of British Government under Churchill**
- **As the election was going to be held in England in this year**, Churchill wanted to solve the freedom of India

Proposals

- **All members in the central executive council except Governor General and Commander in Chief would be Indians**
- Governor general can exercise his veto power only on the advice of ministers
- The new council has to function as per the provisions of **Government of India Act, 1935**
- Proposed a tentative arrangement at centre with league and Congress sharing the power on the basis of Principle of **parity**
- It means that **representatives of different political parties have to submit a joint list to the Viceroy for nomination to the executive council**
- Caste Hindus and Muslims will have equal representation
- In the Shimla conference Congress was represented by Nehru and League was represented by Jinnah
- Jinnah initially agreed to share the power with Congress
- Jinnah agreed initially, but the conference failed when he **insisted congress not to nominate any Muslim member without his consent**
- League also demanded a **veto power in the council** with decisions opposed to Muslims needing a **2/3 majority for the approval**

Other Developments during this Time

- In 1945, Elections were held in Britain after World War II
- **Conservative party under Churchill lost the election**
- **Labour party under Clement Attlee came to power**
- **Pethick Lawrance was the Secretary of State**
- In India, Congress was victorious in the elections
- **Congress formed government in 8 provinces and League in Sindh and Bengal**
- In Punjab A Unionist-Congress-Aklai coalition assumed power **under Khizer Hayat Khan**
- **Congress secured 59 out of 102 seats in Central Legislative Assembly**
- **Muslim League got 30 seats**
- **Atlee declared that an all-party delegation would come to India to decide the nature of the transfer of power**
- In February 1945, the **All-party delegation visited India and favoured the transfer of power**
- In February 1945, the Indian navy officers in **Bombay, Cochin, Karachi and kandla** and **HMIS Talwar in Colaba (Bombay)**, revolted at a time against the racial discrimination by the British
- **HMIS Talwar in Colaba is the shore establishment of Royal Indian Navy**
- It is known as **Bombay Naval Ratings or Royal Indian Naval Mutiny**
- Naval officers observed **Hunger Strike as a part of this movement**
- It was the last act of protest in the freedom struggle of India
- In March, PM Atlee declared that a **cabinet mission** would visit India to decide the mode of transfer of Power

Cabinet Mission Plan

- PM Atlee sent a mission to solve the problems in India
- **AV Alaxander, Pethik Lawrance and Sir Stafford Crips** were the members of the mission.

- **British wanted a united India as it will bring an active partner in commonwealth defense**
- It conducted prolonged discussion with Indian leaders on **interim government and new constitution of India**
- Suggestions:
 - Union Government of India to be constituted
 - It rejected the idea of Pakistan as a separate State for Muslims
 - Centre with limited subjects of power: **Defense, currency and communication**
 - **Provinces with Complete Autonomy**
 - Made all the states into **3 Groups**
 - Group A: Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa (Hindu Majority Regions)**
 - Group B: Punjab, Sindh and NWFP (Muslim Majority)**
 - Group C: Bengal and Assam (Muslim Majority Provinces)**
 - **Three tier executive and legislature** at provincial and Union levels
 - **A Constituent Assembly to be elected** by provincial assemblies by proportional representation (Voting in three groups: General, Muslims and Sikhs). This constituent assembly had 389 members
 - In the constituent assembly, members from groups A, B and C were to sit separately to **decide constitution for provinces**
 - They will sit together to discuss **Union Constitution**
 - A common **centre would control defence, communication and external affairs**
 - **Communal questions** in the central legislature **were to be decided by a simple majority of both communities present and voting**
 - **Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers**
 - After the first general elections, **a province was to be free to come out of a group and after 10 years a province was to be free to call for reconsideration of the group or union constitution**
- Both Congress and Muslim League accepted these recommendations initially
- Congress was against making groups compulsory and League was in favour of that

- In July 1946, elections were held to constituent assembly (Congress; 205 and League: 73) as per the guidelines of the cabinet mission plan
- On July 29, 1946, Muslim League rejected the cabinet mission plan
- August 16, 1946 was observed as Direct-Action Day for Pakistan by ML
- Communal riots started in Kolkata and spread to different parts and more than 5000 people lost their life
- **Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy**, the chief minister of Bengal directly supported direct action day
- In September 1946 Governor General, **Wavell formed interim government with himself as president, and Nehru as vice President and Patel was home minister.**
- When League joined ministry in October 1946, Liaqat **Ali** was given finance ministry.
- Later, Liaqat Ali started creating troubles for other ministries
- In December 9, 1946 constituent assembly met for first time under the chairmanship of **Dr. Sachidanad Sinha,**
- **Elected Rajendra Prasad as president of CA and Ambdekar as the chairman of drafting committee.**
- **Muslim League boycotted this meeting**
- **The Prime Minister of Britain Clement Atlee declared on February 20, 1947 in the House of Commons that the British would quit India after transferring power into the responsible hand not later than June 1948.**
- Lord Wavell advocated for withdrawal from India before 31st March 1948.
- In March 1947, **Mount Baton** came to India. In April, he drafted plan for partition
- It is called as **Balkan Plan, Dickie Bird Plan.**
- The plan offered that Punjab and Bengal legislative assemblies would meet and in two groups (Hindus and Muslims) to vote for partition.
- **If a simple majority of either groups voted in favour of partition,** the states would be divided between India and Pakistan
- In case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created
- Plebiscite was held in the Muslim majority provinces in NWFP in the West and Sylhet district in Assam on the question of joining India or Pakistan (Sylhet went to Pakistan)

- **Boundary Commission** was headed **Radcliffe**. Hence, the boundary between India and Pakistan is known as **Radcliffe line**
- In July, British parliament passed **Indian independence Act, 1947** fixing the deadline for transfer of power as August 15.
- Indian Independence Act was approved by the British parliament on July 18.
- It also provided 2 governor generals for India and Pakistan
- **Mountbatton continued as the Governor General of free India till March 1948**
- **Rajaji** was first Indian governor general of free India and **Jinnah** became that of Pakistan
- **Liaquat Ali** became first PM of Pakistan
- **The Man Who Divided India** is a book written by Congress leader **Rafiq Zakaria** on Jinnah

Revolutionary Activities

Bombay Presidency

- **First revolutionary activity in India** was assassination of 2 British officers **Ayerst** and **WC Rand** (The British plague commissioner) by **Chapekar Brothers** (**Balakrishna Hari Chapekar, Damodar Hari Chapekar and Vasudeo Hari Chapekar**)
- The reason was their indifference during the **Cholera** operations
- During Cholera operations in Pune, British officers **forcefully entered homes and made examinations by stripping dress of even women**
- Both were assassinated **on June 22, 1897** while returning from the **diamond jubilee (60th Anniversary)** celebrations of the coronation of **Queen Victoria**
- In 1899, **Savarkar Brothers** (**Vinayak and Ganesh Savarkar**) founded **Abhinav Bharat society** (1st Revolutionary Organization in India)
- Original name was **Mitra Mela** and the name was changed in 1904
- **A. M. T. Jackson**, the district **magistrate of Nasik**, was assassinated in India by **Anant Laxman Kanhare** in 1909 in the historic "**Nasik Conspiracy Case**"

- **Vinayak Savarkar** was charged in the Jackson murder
- **Savarkar's revolutionary propaganda led to the assassination of Lt. Col. William Curzon-Wyllie**, the aide-de-camp at the India House in London
- Savarkar also made large protest **against Minto-Morley Reforms 1909**
- In March 1910, **British police arrested Savarkar for anti-British activities at London's Victoria railway station** as soon as his train reached there from **Paris**.
- They sent him back to **India by ship to prosecute**
- Savarkar **escaped by jumping to sea and swam ashore, but he was re-arrested**
- He was sentenced to "**transportation**" for life. Savarkar was **imprisoned in the Cellular Jail in the Andaman Islands in 1910**
- **Savarkar submitted 4 mercy petitions** to the British Government for and **apologized for his mistakes with British Government**
- In 1920, the Indian National Congress and leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Vithalbhai Patel and Bal Gangadhar Tilak demanded his unconditional release
- He was finally released on 6 January 1924 under stringent restrictions on movement outside Ratnagiri District and was to refrain from political activities for the next five years

Bengal Presidency

- **Anushilan Samiti** was the first revolutionary organization in Bengal
- Leaders were **Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta, Prafulla Chaki, Kudiram Bose and Pramotarak Mitra**
- **Aurobindo Gosh** was the prominent leader of the Samiti
- The member of Samiti **Prafulla Chaki and Kudiram Bose** attempted on the life of **Kingsford** (District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur)
- They bombed a carriage they mistook for Kingsford's, killing two Englishwomen. In the aftermath of the bombing, **Bose was arrested while attempting to flee and Chaki committed suicide**
- **All members except Aurobindo were deported for life in this case**
- **Aurobindo settled at Pondichery and founded Krishna Ashram**

- He led a **spiritual life after that**

United Provinces

- Roorkee Engineering College was the main center of the activities
- In 1912, **Rashbehari Bose attempted on the life of Viceroy Hardinge II** when he was entering the new capital city Delhi
- **It is called Delhi or Lahore Conspiracy case**
- In 1924, **Sachindra Nath Sanyal and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Narendra Mohan Sen and Pratul Ganguly** founded **Hindustan People's republican Association** (First revolutionary organization at all India level)
- The idea attracted the young champions; some immediately joined the organization were **Bhagat Singh, ChandraShekhar Azad, Sukhdev, Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri** and many others
- Bhagat Singh changed the name of it to **Socialist Party**
- On 9th August 1925, **Ram Prasad Bismal and Ashwaqullah Khan** of the party conducted **Kakori Train Robbery (In the train from Saharanpur to Lucknow)**
- In 1927, **Bhagat Singh and Rajguru killed Saunders (Who lathi charged Lala Lajpat Rai to death)**
- However, their original target was **not Saunders** but **superintendent of police James Scott** who **ordered to lathi-charge Lala Lajpat Rai.**
- In 1929, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Bathukeshwar Dutt and Vijay Kumar hurled Bombs at Central Legislative Assembly in protest against **Public Safety Bill and Indian Trade Disputes Bill**
- **Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed on 23rd March 1931 in in the Lahore jail** and the jail authorities cremated them secretly and the ashes **were thrown to river Sutlej**

Terrorism Abroad

- **BR Cama** (Mother of Indian Revolution) started Vande Mataram movement **in Paris**
- She also founded the **journal Vande Mataram**

- She was first to hoist tricolor outside India (In Germany)
- In 1940 Uddam Singh killed Micheal O' Dwyer in London to revenge Jalianwalabagh Massacre

Gadhar Party

- In 1913, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah, Rashbehari Bose and Gulab Kaur, and Lala Hansraj, founded Gahdhar party at San Francisco in the US
- However, **Lal Hardy** was the main 'brain' behind the organisation
- The party also published the weekly paper *The Ghadar*
- The first issue of *The Ghadar*, was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913
- Rashbehari Bose of Gadhar party founded Indian Independence League in Tokyo and mobilized resources for INA
- Famous Komagatamaru incident was associated Gadhar Party

Sessions of The Indian National Congress

Year	Name of The President	Important Events
1 st 1885 Bombay	W.C Banerjee	72 delegates from different political parties gathered together for the formation of Congress under AO Hume to from a civil and political dialogue of educated Indian with the British raj
2 nd Session 1886 Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	First Parsi President

3 rd Session 1887 Madras	Badruddin Tayyibji	First Muslim President Lord Dufferin, the viceroy criticized INC as microscopic entity
1888 Allahabad	George Yule	First English President
1889 Bombay	Sir William Wedderburn	
1890 Calcutta	Sir Feroze Mehta	
1895 Patna	S.N. Banarjee	
1896 Calcutta	Rahimtulla M. Sayani	
1905 Banaras	G.K. Gokhale The Vande Matram Movement Also Started Under Bipin Chandra Pal (First Person to Tour India Before Gandhi.	Partition of Bengal for administrative efficiency but the real motive was to divide the Hindus and Muslims and extremists and moderates inside the INC. As a result, Muslim League came into existence at Dhaka under nawab of Dhaka Aga Khan in 1906.
1907. Surat	Rasbehari Ghosh	The INC split into two, one consisting of moderates led by Gokhale and the other the extremists led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (The father of Indian unrest). The imminent split in congress had their

		seeds in Vande Matram movement in which the moderates wanted to restrict the movement to Bengal only but the extremists wanted it to engulf the whole nation.
1909 Lahore	Madan Mohan Malviya Vande Matram Movement Ended	Morley Minto Act, 1909 Communal electorate for Muslims was introduced
1911 Calcutta	Pandit Bishan Narayan Das	The National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' was sung for the first time. Partition of Bengal was annulled by Harding II Imperial City Was Shifted from Calcutta To Delhi.
1915 Bombay	SP Sinha	Annie Besant gave the concept of 'Home Rule Movement.
1916 Lucknow	A.C. Mujumdar	Joint session with Muslim League in which the historic Lucknow pact was signed at the insistence of Annie Besant INC was represented by Rajendra Prasad and League was represented by Jinnah

		<p>Tilak started the Home Rule Movement in April.</p> <p>Annie Besant started the Home Rule Movement in October from Madras.</p> <p>Re-Union of The Congress between extremists and moderates.</p> <p>Tilak gave his famous statement “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”</p>
1917 Calcutta	Annie Besant	First woman president of INC
1919 Amritsar	Motilal Nehru (Prominent Lawyer) Provincial Status for Assam	<p>Montagu Chelmsford Reforms.</p> <p>Jalian Wala Bagh Massacre</p> <p>Khilafat Issue</p> <p>Non- Cooperation Movement started.</p>
1920. Nagpur Special Session Calcutta	Veerarghavacharya Lala Lajpat Rai.	<p>Made Gandhi the sole leader of Non- Cooperation Movement</p>

1921 Ahmedabad	Cr. Das	Gandhi visited Assam Assam Association merged into INC
1922 Gaya Special Session Delhi	Cr. Das Abul Kalam Azad.	Non-Cooperation Movement ended with Chauri Chaura incident. Khilafat Movement was abolished Congress split into two groups: 1. Pro-Changers: They demanded to participate in the election of 1923 (CR Das, Motilal Nehru and Vittalbhai Patel) 2. No Changers: Those who opposed the empty into council. (Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel) Split happened in Congress with Pro-Changers forming the Swaraj Party.
1924 Belgaum	Mk Gandhi, Only Session He Presided Over.	Alexander Muddyman Committee was appointed to review diarchy INC became a common man's party with reduction in membership fee 4 annas which is equal to 25 paisa

1925 Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu The First Indian Woman to Preside Over an INC Session.	CPI declared its formation All Indian Hindu Mahasabha officially declared its formation.
1926 Guwahati	Srinivas Ayengar	First INC Session in Assam. It was an eye opener for the people of Assam as it served as a medium for helping the voice of freedom reach every nook and corner of Assam.
1928 Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	First All Indian Youth National Congress was formed
1929 Lahore Session	Jawaharlal Nehru Civil Disobedience Movement Was Beginning to Take Shape	Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence was demanded for the first time. The National Flag was hoisted for the first time. January 26 was decided to be celebrated as 'Independence Day'.
1931 Karachi Session	Sardar Vallabh Bahai Patel	Resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme were launched. Socialism was declared as the highest goals of the Indian National Congress. Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed

		As A Result of it, Gandhi agreed to participate in 2 nd Round Table Conference in London.
1932 Delhi (Session Banned)	M.M. Malviya Was Elected as President	British PM Ramsay Mc Donald announced the communal awards for the depressed class. Gandhi protested by fast unto death. Poona Pact was signed between Congress (Rajendra Prasad) and depressed class (Ambedkar)
1933. Calcutta (Session Banned)	M.M. Malviya Was Elected as President	British Parliament published 'White Paper 'disclosing the discussions of the Three Round Table Conferences.
1934 Bombay	Dr Rajendra Prasad	Congress Socialist Partly was formed within the Congress
1937 Faizpur (First Session to Be Held In A Village)	Jawaharlal Nehru	Elections were held under Government of India Act, 1937 Congress formed government in 8 Provinces

1938 Haripura Session	S.C. Bose	A National Planning Committee was set up under Jawaharlal Nehru Clash between Gandhi and Bose started.
1939 Tripuri Session	S.C. Bose And Rajendra Prasad Lahore Session of Muslims League Proposed the Idea of Pakistan	S.C. Bose was re-elected after defecting Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayah (Candidate of Gandhi) However, owing to differences with Gandhi, S.C. Bose resigned and formed a new party named Forward Block In 1940.
1940 Ramagarh Session	Abul Kalam Azad	August Offer was declared by Viceroy Linlithgow Congress called for individual satyagraha against August Offer.
1946 Meerut Session	JB Kripalani	Last pre-independence session of INC
1948 Jaipur	Dr Pattabi Sitaramaya	First session of Congress after independence.

Governor Generals of Bengal

	Name	Period	Happenings
1.	Warren Hastings He was dismissed for allegation of corruption	20 th October 1773- 1 st February, 1785	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regulating act of 1773 ➤ Supreme court at Calcutta ➤ Asiatic society in Bengal in 1784 ➤ English translation of Bhagwat Gita
2	Cornwallis	12 th September, 1786 to 28 th October 1793	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish lower courts and appellate courts ➤ Sanskrit college established by Jonathan Duncan ➤ Permanent settlement in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 ➤ Introduction of Cornwallis code ➤ Introduction of civil service in India.
3.	John Shore	28 th October 1793 to 18 th March 1798	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Policy of non-intervention ➤ Charter act of 1793
4.	Wellesley	18 th March 1798 to 30 th July 1805	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction of subsidiary alliance ➤ Fourth Anglo Mysore war (1799) ➤ Fort William college at Calcutta

			➤ Formation of madras presidency 1801.
5.	Minto I	31 st July 1807 to 4 th October 1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Charter act, 1813 ➤ Treaty of Amritsar with maharaja Ranjit Singh (1809)
6.	Hasting	4 th October 1813 to 9 th January 1823	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ended the policy of non-intervention ➤ Third Anglo Maratha war (1816-1818) ➤ Creation of Bombay presidency in 1818 ➤ Establishment of ryotwari system in madras
7.	William Bentinck	4 th July 1828 to 1833	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prohibition of sati (1829) ➤ Charter act, 1833.

Governor Generals of India (1833-1858)

1	William Bentick	1833 to 20 th March 1835	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Suppressed female infanticide ➤ On Macaulay's recommendations English was made the medium of higher education
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2	Charles Metcalfe	20 th March 1835 to 4 th March 1836	➤ Liberalized press in India
3	Henry Hardinge	23 rd July 1844 to 12 th January 1848	➤ Treaty of Lahore (1846)
4	Dalhousie	12 th January 1848 to 28 th February 1856	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Doctrine of lapse and annexation of satara, Jaipur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur and Awadh ➤ 1st railway line between Bombay and Thane (1853) ➤ Telegraph line between Calcutta and Agra ➤ Introduction postal stamp ➤ Widow Remarriage Act 1856 ➤ Charter Act 1853 selection of Indians to civil service ➤ Started engineering college at Roorkee ➤ Established public work department.
5.	Canning	28 th February 1856 to 1 st November 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ University of Bombay Calcutta and Madras were set up in 1857 ➤ The revolt of 1857

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government of India Act 1858 ➤ Withdrew doctrine of lapse
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Governor General and Viceroys of India (1858-1947)

1	Canning	1 st November 1858 to 21 st March 1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indian Penal Code 1859 was passed ➤ Indian Council Act 1861 was passed
2	Elgin I	21 st March 1862 to 20 th November 1863	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wahhabi movement was started
3	John Lawrence	12 th January 1864 to 12 th January 1869	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Telegraph communication was opened with Europe ➤ High courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865 ➤ Created the Indian forest department
4	Mayo	12 th January 1869 to 8 th February 1872	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Started the process of financial decentralization in India ➤ For the first time in Indian history census was held in 1871. ➤ Organised the statistical survey of India ➤ Was the only viceroy to be murdered office by a Pathan convict named as

			Sher Ali Afridi in the Andamans in 1872
5	Lytton	12 th April, 1876 to 8 th June 1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Known as viceroy of reverse character ➤ Royal titles act of 1876 and the assumption of the title of 'empress of India' ➤ The Delhi durbar in January 1877 ➤ Vernacular press act and the arms act of 1878
6	Ripon	8 th June 1880 to 13 th December 1884	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Liberal person who sympathized with Indians ➤ Repealed the vernacular press act 1882 ➤ Passed the local self-government act, 1882 ➤ Took steps to improve primary and secondary education (on William Hunter commission recommendations) ➤ First factory act was passed 1881 ➤ Passed Ilbert Bill (1883) which enabled Indian district magistrate to trial European criminals but, this was withdrawn later
7.	Dufferin	13 th December 1884 to 10 th December 1888	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Third Burmese war (1885-86) ➤ Establishment of the Indian National Congress

8.	Lansdowne	10 th December 1888 to 11 th October 1894	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Factory Act 1891 granted weekly holiday and stipulated working hours for women and children ➤ Civil service was divided into imperial provincial and subordinate service ➤ Indians council act, 1892 ➤ Appointment of Durand commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan
9	Elgin II	11 th October 1894 to 6 th January 1899	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Great famine of (1896-1897) and commission on famine was constituted
10	Curzon	6 th January 1899 to 18 th Nov 1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Passed the Indian universities act 1904 in which official control over the universities was increased ➤ Partition of Bengal (oct 16 ,1905) ➤ The rising of north west frontier tribes in 1897-98 led him to create the North-West Frontier Provinces (NWFP) ➤ Passed the Indian coinage and paper currency act 1899 and put Indian currency on a gold standard

11	Minto II	18 th November 1905 to 23 rd November 1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Swadeshi movement (1905-1908) ➤ Foundation of Muslims league (1906) ➤ Surat session and split in the congress (1907) ➤ Extremists like Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajith Singh (in May 1907) and Bal Gangadhar Tilak (in July 1908) were sent to Mandalay jail in Burma ➤ Morley Minto reforms 1909
12	Harding	23 rd November 1910 to 4 th April 1916	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partition of Bengal was cancelled in 1911 ➤ Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi ➤ A bomb was thrown at him but he escaped unhurt (1912) ➤ Gandhi came back to India from South Africa (1915) ➤ Annie Besant announced the home rule movement
13	Chelmsford	4 th April 1916 to 2 nd April 1921	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ August declaration 1917 whereby control over the Indian government would be gradually transferred to the Indian people ➤ Gandhi founded Sabarmati ashram (1916) ➤ The Government of India Act 1919 ➤ Rowlett Act (March 1919) ➤ Jallianwala Bagh massacre (13th April 1919) ➤ Non-cooperation movement

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ A women's university was founded at Poona in 1916
14	Reading	2 nd April 1921 to 3 rd April 1926	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Repeal of the Rowlett act➤ Suppressed non-cooperation movement➤ Formation of swaraj party➤ Moplah rebellion (1921) took place in Kerala➤ Kakori train robbery in 1925➤ Prince of wales visited India in November 1921➤ Communists party was formed in 1921 by MN Roy➤ Communal riots of 1923-25 in Multan, Amritsar Delhi etc➤ Swami Shraddhanad, a great nationalist and a leader of the Arya Samaj was murdered

15	Irwin	3 rd April 1926 to 18 th April 1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Simon commission visited India in 1927 ➤ Congress passed the Indian resolution in 1929 ➤ Lahore session of congress and Poorna Swaraj declaration (1929) ➤ Dandi march (March 12, 1930) ➤ Civil disobedience movement (1930) ➤ First round table conference held in England in 1930. ➤ Gandhi Irwin pact (March 5 ,1931) was signed and civil disobedience movement was withdrawn
16.	Willingdon	18 th April ,1931 to 18 th April 1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second round table conference in London in 1931 and third in 1932 ➤ Communal award (august 16, 1932) assigned seats to the lower caste people Gandhi went on fast unto death in protest to this division ➤ Poona pact was signed ➤ Government of India act 1935

17	Linlithgow	18 th April 1936 to 1 st October 1943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government of India act enforced in the provinces ➤ Congress ministries formed in 8 out of 11 provinces, they remained in power for about 2 years till October 1939 when they gave up offices on the issue of India having been dragged into the world war ii ➤ The ml observed the days as “deliverance day” ➤ Cripps mission in 1942 ➤ Quit India movement (August 8, 1942)
18	Wavell	1 st October, 1943 to 21 st February, 1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arranged the Shimla conference on June 25, 1945 with Indian national congress and Muslim League failed. ➤ Cabinet mission plan (May 16, 1946) ➤ Election to the constituent assembly were held and interim government was appointed under Nehru. ➤ First meeting of the constituent assembly was held on December 9, 1946.

19	Mountbatten	21 st February 1947 to 15 th August 1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Last viceroy of British India and the first governor of free India ➤ Partition of India decided by the June plan ➤ Indian independence act passed by British parliament on July 4, 1947 by which India became independent on August 15, 1947.
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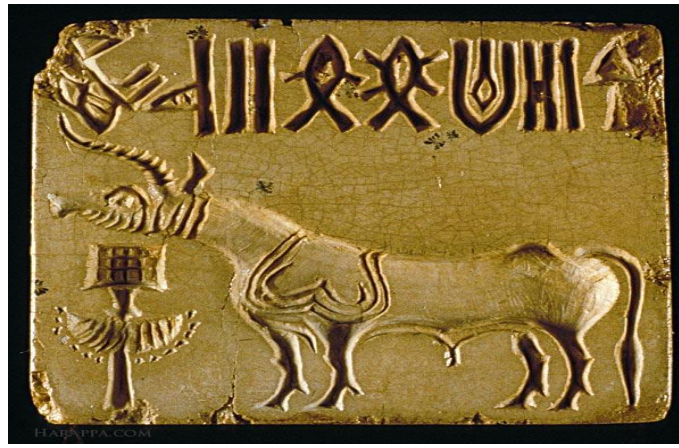
Governor General of The Dominion Of India (1947-1950)

1	Mountbatten	15 th August 1947 to 21 st June, 1948	Retired in June 1948 and was succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari (the first and the last Indian governor general of free India)
2	C. Rajagopalachari	21 st June 1948 to 26 th January, 1950	

INDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

INDUS VALLEY ARCHITECTURE

- **Pashupati Seal-** A steatite seal discovered at Mohenjodaro depicts a human figure or a deity seating cross-legged. An elephant and a **tiger** are there on the right side of the figure while a **rhinoceros** and a **buffalo** are seen on the left side.
- **Unicorn Seal-** The unicorn is the most common motif on **Indus seals** and appears to represent a mythical animal that **Greek** and **Roman** sources trace back to the Indian subcontinent. The seal was found in **Mohenjo-Daro**

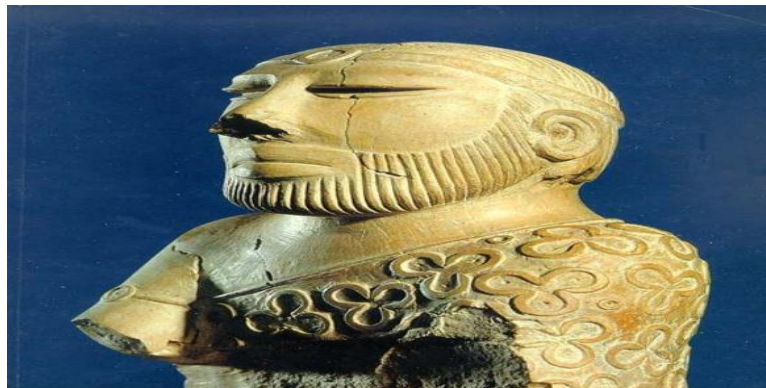


Pottery

- Two types of pottery are found at the excavation sites: **Plain Pottery** and **Painted Pottery**.
- The Painted Pottery is also known as **Red and Black Pottery**.
- The potteries were used for three main purposes: -
 - 1) Plain pottery was used for **household purposes**.
 - 2) Miniature vessels, generally less than half an inch in size, were used for **decorative purposes**.
 - 3) Some of the potteries were **perforated** and might have been **used for straining liquor**.

Ornaments

- **Bearded Priest**- It is the figure of a bearded man, draped in a shawl with trefoil patterns. The figure has an armlet on the right hand and a **plain woven fillet** across the head.
- **It was also found in Mohenjo-Daro**



- **Male Torso**- The Male torso is a **red sandstone figure**, which has socket holes in the neck and shoulders for the attachment of head and arms.
- **It was found in Harappa**



MAURYAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Pillars: -

- **Ashokan Pillars**

- The pillars were usually made of **chunar sandstone** and comprised of **four parts**.
- A **long shaft** formed the base and was made of **single piece of stone or monolith**.
- On top lay the **capital**, which was either **lotus shaped, or bell shaped**.
- The bell-shaped capitals were **influenced by the Iranian Pillars**.
- Above the capital there was a **circular or rectangular base** known as **abacus** on which the **animal figure** was placed.
- E.g- **Lauria Nandangarh pillar in Champaran, Sarnath pillar in Varanasi**.
- The **Allahabad pillar** is an **Ashoka Stambha**, is particularly notable for containing later inscriptions attributed to the [Gupta](#) emperor [Samudragupta](#) (4th century CE). Also engraved on the stone are inscriptions by the [Mughal](#) emperor [Jahangir](#), from the 17th century.



Stupas

- They were prevalent in India from the **Vedic period**.
- During Ashoka's period, almost **84000 stupas** were erected.
- After the death of Buddha, immediately **9 stupas** were erected.
- **Sanchi Stupa** in **Madhya Pradesh** is the most famous Ashokan stupa.
- **Piprawah Stupa** in Uttar Pradesh is the **oldest** one.

Cave Architecture:-

- **Viharas:-** They are living quarters by the **Jain and Buddhist monks**. E.g **Barabar and Nagarjuni** caves in **Bihar** were formed during the time of **Dasharath**, son of Ashoka.

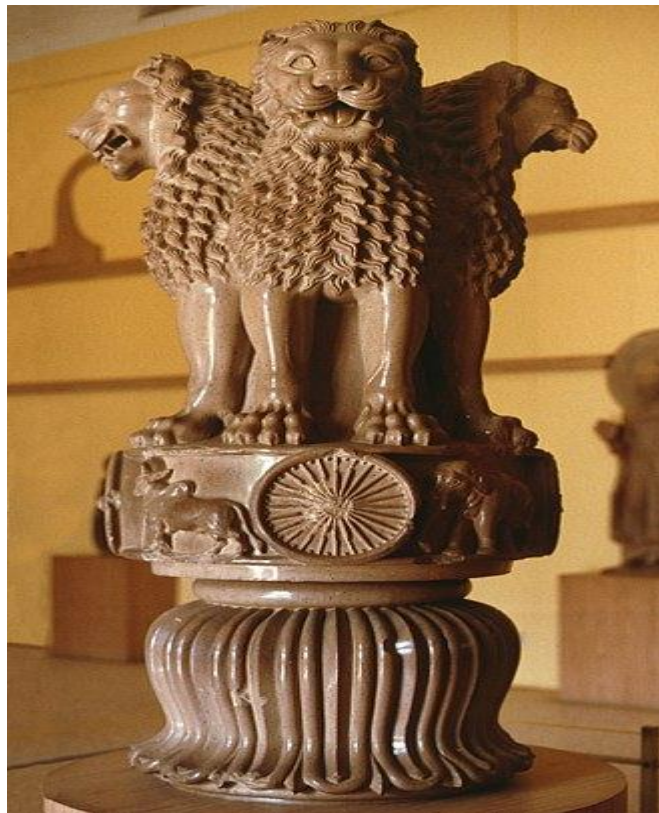
Sculptures:-

- They were used for the decoration of stupas, in the **torana** and **medhi**.
- Two famous sculptures are- **Yaksh** and **Yakshini**.
- The **Yaksha image from Parkam** in the UP and **Yakshini Image from Besnagar** in Madhya Pradesh are examples of popular art.
- **Yakshini** can be found in **Silappatikaram**, a tamil text.



Lion Capital

- Lion Capital at Sarnath The Mauryan pillar capital found at Sarnath popularly known as the Lion Capital, which is now our national symbol, is considered to be the finest example of **Mauryan sculptural tradition**.
- The capital originally consisted of five component parts:
- **The shaft, which is broken in many parts now**
- **A lotus bell base**
- **A drum on the bell base with four animals proceeding clockwise**
- **The figures of four majestic lions**
- The crowning element, Dhammachakra, a large wheel, was also a part of this pillar. However, **this wheel is lying in a broken condition and is displayed in the site museum at Sarnath. Chakras were also made on the circular drum under the feet of the lions**



POST MAURYAN ART

Sculpture

- Three prominent schools of sculpture are:
 - **Gandhara school**- Also known as **Greco-Indian School of Art**. It flourished in two stages during **50 B.C to 500 A.D**. The former school was known for its **bluish-grey sandstone** and the later used **mud and stucco (Fine Plaster)**
 - **Mathura school**- It flourished in the **banks of river Yamuna** in **1st and 3rd centuries B.C**. They were influenced by all the three religions **Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism**. Images were modelled on the earlier **Yaksha images** of Mauryan period. It also showed a striking use of **symbolism** in the images. E.g **Shiva** is shown through **Linga and Mukhalinga**.
 - **Amaravati school**- It develop on the **banks of river Krishna** under the **patronage of Satvahana rulers**. The other two schools focused on the use of single images while **Amaravati school emphasized on the use of dynamic images or narrative art**. Sculpture that is mainly used is **Tribhanga posture** (tri-bent standing posture).

GUPTA AGE

Gupta Empire in **4th century A.D** is often known as “**Golden period of Indian Architecture**”.

Caves

- **Mural paintings** are the main feature of the caves during Gupta Age.
- Some of the examples of mural paintings are **Ajanta and Ellora**.

Ajanta Caves

- Found near **Aurangabad in Maharashtra**.
- Total **29 caves** of which **25** were used as **Viharas** while **4 caves** were used as **Chaitya or prayer halls**.
- Caves were developed between **200 B.C to 650 A.D**.
- Caves were **inscribed by the Buddhist monks** under the **patronage of Vataka kings- Harishena**.
- **Fresco painting** (painting on dry plaster) were used

- Colours were obtained from **local vegetation and minerals**.
- Outlines of the painting were done in **red colour**.
- Striking feature is **absence of blue colour** in the paintings.
- Paintings were themed around **Buddhism**.
- Out of **29 caves**, **5 were developed during Hinayana phase** and **24 were developed during Mahayana phase** of Buddhism.
- Reference can be found in the travel accounts of Chinese Buddhist travelers **Fa Hien and Hieun Tsang**.

Ellora Caves

- Located near **Aurangabad in Maharashtra**.
- Developed during **5th and 11th centuries A.D** by various guilds from **Vidarbha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu**.
- It is a **group of 34 caves- 17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist and 5 Jain**.

Bagh Caves:

- Located on the **bank of the Bagh river in Madhya Pradesh**.
- **These are also Buddhist caves with a number of Viharas and Chaityas**
- **Junagadh Caves:**
- Located in **Gujarat. It is also related to Buddhism**
- **Nasik Caves:**
- It is a **group of 23 Buddhist caves in Maharashtra**, also known as **“Pandav Leni”**.
- Belonged to **Hinayana period**.
- **Mandapeshwar Caves:**
- Located near **Mount Poinsur in Borivali**, a suburb of Mumbai in Maharashtra.
- **They were originally Buddhist Viharas**

Sultanganj Buddha-

- The **Sultanganj Buddha** is a Gupta-Pala transitional period sculpture, the largest substantially complete copper Buddha figure known from the time. It was found in the **North Indian town of Sultanganj, Bhagalpur district, Bihar**.
- **It is now held by Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery in England**

DELHI SULTANATE ARCHITECTURE

- **Slave dynasty**
 - **Qutub Minar** is the prime example. Initiated by **Qutub-ud-din Aibak** but completed by **Iltutmish**.
- **Khilji dynasty: -**
 - Established **Seljuk style of Architecture** and made use of **red sandstone**. E.g **Alai Darwaja** by **Ala-ud-din Khilji** and **Siri fort** in **New Delhi**, was built during the rule of **Alauddin Khilji**.
- **Tughlaq dynasty:-**
 - Made use of **grey sandstone**. E.g. Cities of **Tughlaqabad, Jahaanpanah(Delhi)** and **Ferozabad**.
- **Lodi dynasty:-**
 - Only **tombs** were built during this period. E.g **Lodi gardens, the city of Agra** was established by **Sikandar Lodi**.

MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

- **Humayun- Persian style** became prominent in his period.
- Led the **foundation of the city Dinpanah in Uttar Pradesh**.
- **Humayun Tomb** constructed by his widow **Haji Beegum** was the **first pure Persian style architecture in India**
- **Sher Shah- Constructed Grand Trunk Road** and his tomb at **Sarsaram in Bihar**
- **Akbar**
 - **Agra Fort** was built during his reign. Some of the prominent buildings here are:-
 - ❖ **Moti Masjid** by **Shah Jahan**.
 - ❖ **Diwan-i-aam** by **Shan Jahan**.
 - ❖ **Diwan-i-khas** by **Shah Jahan**.
 - ❖ **Jahangiri Mahal** by **Akbar**.
 - ❖ **Sheesh Mahal** by **Shah Jahan**.
 - The gardens are built using the **Charbagh style**.
 - **Fatehpur Sikhri** by **Akbar** is a new capital city.

- Buildings represent a unique blend of **Hindu and Persian styles**.
- Important architecture inside the city are:-
 - ❖ **Buland Darwaza**
 - ❖ **Panch Mahal**
 - ❖ **Jodha Bai's palace**
 - ❖ **Salim Chisti's tomb.**
 - ❖ **Ibadat Khana.**
- Akbar also built a temple of **Govind Dev in Vrindavan**.
- **Jahangir:-**
 - He focused more on paintings.
 - Notable monuments are-
 - ❖ **Akbar's tomb in Sikandar in UP**
 - ❖ **Own tomb at Lahore**
 - ❖ **Shalimar Bagh in Kashmir**
 - ❖ **Moti Masjid at Lahore**
 - His wife Noor Jahan also undertook some constructions like the tomb of **Itmad-ud-daulah in Agra**
 - **It is known as Baby Taj**
 - **HE was Jahangir's Wazir or minister**
 - **Noorjahan was his daughter**
- **Shah Jahan**
 - His major constructions were:-
 - ❖ **Taj Mahal**
 - ❖ **Red Fort in Delhi**
 - ❖ **Jama Masjid in Delhi**
 - ❖ **Shalimar Bagh in Lahore**
 - ❖ **City of Shahjahanabad or old Delhi**
- **Muhammad Azam Shah:**
 - He built **Biwi-ka-Maqbara** in memory of his mother **Begum Rabia Durani** in **Aurangabad**.

SIKH STYLE

- Influenced by **Mughal style of architecture**.
- E.g **Harminder Sahib or Golden Temple**. Initiated by **Guru Ram Das** and completed by **Arjun Dev**

MODERN ARCHITECTURE

➤ PORTUGUESE INFLUENCE: -

- The Portuguese brought with them the **Iberian style of architecture**.
- They also introduced the concept of 'patio houses' and 'Baroque churches'.
- E.g. **St. Cathedral in Goa and Castella de Aguanda in Mumbai**.

➤ BRITISH INFLUENCE: -

- The British brought with them the **Gothic style of architecture**.
- A new style, **Neo-Roman architecture** emerged.
- E.g **Victoria Memorial in Kolkata , Gateway of India in Mumbai**.

Differences between Iberian architecture and Gothic architecture: -

- 1) **Iberian Architecture**: **Brick was the main material used by the Portuguese**. The Portuguese **continued with their western traditions**.
- 2) **Gothic Architecture**: **Red sandstone and coarse limestone were primarily used**. The British adopted **Indian motifs and styles**.

➤ NEO-ROMAN STYLE:-

- Architecture of **New Delhi** were done by **Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker**.
- Concept of upturned dome can be seen in the top of **Supreme Court and Rashtrapati Bhavan**.

PAINTINGS

EARLY MUGHAL PAINTERS

➤ Akbar-

- ❖ Established an entire **department devoted to paintings**.
- ❖ Also established **Karkhanas or workshops**.
- ❖ Indian **influence started in Mughal paintings**.
- ❖ The artists **encouraged the use of calligraphy**.

❖ Famous painters are **Daswant, Basawan and Kesu.**

➤ **Jahangir-**

- ❖ He was a **naturalist by nature and preferred the paintings of flora and fauna.**
- ❖ **Emphasized on bringing naturalism to portrait painting.**
- ❖ Use of **decorated margins around the paintings.**
- ❖ The **Zebra, the Turkey and the Cock** are the famous naturalistic paintings.
- ❖ **Ustad Mansur was the most famous artist of his period.**

➤ **Shah Jahan**

- ❖ Created **artificial elements in the paintings.**
 - ❖ Inspired by **European influence in his court.**
 - ❖ He made the use of **charcoal to draw and emphasized the artists to draw and sketch using a pencil.**
- He also used **gold and silver in his paintings.**

FOLK PAINTINGS IN INDIA

• **Madhubani paintings-**

- ❖ Also called **Mithila paintings** and are found in the **Madhubani town of Bihar.**
- ❖ Paintings are symbolic for e.g. **fish depicts good luck and fertility.**
- ❖ **There is ritual content for particular occasions like birth, marriage and festivals like Holi, Kali Puja and Durga Puja**
- ❖ **Originally, the painting was created by women of different communities in Madhubani**
- ❖ **Jagadamba Devi was the first artist from Mithila to receive national award for painting in Madhubani art**
- ❖ **Sita Devi is another famous artist who got the Bihar state award in 1969**

• **Pattachitra-**

- ❖ Traditional painting from **Odisha and West Bengal .**
- ❖ **It is a cloth based painting**
- ❖ **The paintings in Odisha are based on Hindu Mythology and specially inspired by Jagannath and Vaishnava Sects**

• **Patua art- Art from West Bengal.**

❖ Patuas are mostly converts from Hinduism to Islam.

❖ Hence, their paintings are mis of both Hindus and Muslims of Bengal

- **Kalighat painting-** The paintings were done by the **rural migrants** who settled around the **Kalighat temple** in the then **British capital (Calcutta)**.

As British supported this painting, it emerged to be a unique blend of oriental and occidental painting

- **Paitkar painting-** Practiced by the tribal people of **Jharkhand**. The common theme is “What happens to human life post death”.
- **Kalamkari painting-** Main centres for this art are **Srikalahasti** and **Machilipatam** in **Andhra Pradesh**. Inspiration comes from **Hindu mythology**.
- **Warli paintings-** They are tribal people who occupy mainly the **Gujarat-Maharashtra border**.
- **Thangka painting-** Belong to **Sikkim**. Also evoked the highest ideals of **Buddhism**. The painting is in the style of Chinese scroll painting with a silk or cotton cover in the front
- **Manjusha painting-** Belongs to **Bhagalpur region of Bihar**. Also known as **Angika art** or **Snake painting**.
- The painting is done on temple shaped boxes comprising eight pillars
- These boxes are used in **Bishahari Puja**, a festival dedicated to Snake God

INDIAN MUSIC

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

- It is the traditional music of the northern regions of India
- Its main instruments are **Sitar** and **Sarod**
- In medieval times, the melodic systems were fused with ideas from **Persian music**, particularly through the influence of **Sufi composers like Amir Khusro**, and later in the **Mughal** courts.
- Noted composers such as **Tansen** flourished, along with religious groups like the **Vaishnavites**.

- There are **ten styles** of singing in Hindustani music. They are: **Dhrupad, Dhamar, Hori, Khayal, Tappa, Chaturang, Ragasagar, Tarana, Sargam nad Thumri.**
- **Dhrupad**
 - It is a **classical form of music in the 13th century.**
 - It reached its zenith in the **court of emperor Akbar.**
 - Famous musical masters of this form are **Gopal Das, Swami Haridas and Tansen.**
 - **Baiju bawra** sang in the court of Akbar.
- **Khayal**
 - The word 'Khayal' means **"idea or imagination".**
 - Origin of this style was attributed to **Amir Khusrau.**
- **Thumri**
 - It is based on **mixed ragas and is semi-classical Indian music.**
 - Compositions are either **romantic or devotional.**
 - Inspired by **Bhakti movement.**
 - Language of the composition is usually **Hindi or Awadhi dialect or the Braj Bhasha dialect.**
 - The compositions are usually sung in **a female voice.**
 - The main **Gharanas (group of musicians) of Thumri are based in Banaras and Lucknow.**
 - One of the timeless voices to singing **Thumri is Begum Akhtar.**
- **Ghazal**
 - It is a poetic form that consists of **rhyming couplets.**
 - **Amir khusrau, Galib and Mir Taqi Mir** were the prominent experts in GazaL

CARNATIC MUSIC

- It is a system of music commonly associated with [southern India](#), including the modern Indian states of [Andhra Pradesh](#), [Telangana](#), [Karnataka](#), [Kerala](#), and [Tamil Nadu](#), as well as [Sri Lanka](#)
- The music is **Kriti or Kirtanam** based and focuses more on the **sahitya or the lyric quality of the musical piece.** Parts of Carnatic style are

1) Pallavi

- 2) **Anu Pallavi**
- 3) **Varnam**
- 4) **Ragamalika**

Differences between Hindustani and Carnatic music

- 1) Hindustani music- **Arab, Persian and Afghan.**
Carnatic music- **Indigenous.**
- 2) Hindustani- **Scope for artists to improvise.**
Carnatic- **No freedom to improvise.**
- 3) Hindustani- **6 major ragas**
Carnatic- **72 ragas**
- 4) Hindustani- **Tabla, Sarangi, Sitar and Santoor.**
Carnatic- **Veena, Mrindangum and Mandolin.**
- 5) Hindustani- **Flute and Violin**
Carnatic- **Flute and Violin**

FOLK MUSICS OF INDIA

- **Baul- It is a Bengali form of music.**
Bauls are a very heterogeneous group, with many sects, but their **membership mainly consists of [Vaishnava Hindus](#) and [Sufi Muslims](#).**
- **Wanawan-** Music from Kashmir
Usually performed by women on certain important occasions like marriage and other functions and also in cultural activities
- **Pandwani- It is Songs and Stories of the Pandavas)** is a folk singing style involving narration of tales from the ancient **Indian epic [Mahabharata](#).**
- **Alha-** Music from Madhya Pradesh
- **Paani Hari-** Music from Rajasthan.
- **Ovi-** Music from Maharashtra
- **Lavani-** Dance from Maharashtra
- **Maand-** Dance from Rajasthan
- **Dandiya- Dance** from Gujarat
- **Powada-** Music from Maharashtra
- **Khongjom Parva-** Music from Manipur

- **Bhagawati-** Music from Karnataka and Maharashtra

FUSION OF CLASSICAL AND FOLK

- **Sugam Sangeet-** This is the genre of **devotional music**, which brings classical and folk together.
- **BHAJAN-** It owes its origin to **Bhakti movement**.
It is found in the various traditions of [Hinduism](#) but particularly in [Vaishnavism](#).
It is also found in [Jainism](#)
- **SHABAD-** Songs were **sung in the Gurudwara**.
It is taken from Guru Granth Sahib, the official text of Sikhism
- **QAWWALI-** The lyrics are in the praise of **prophet Muhammad**.
- **Amir Khusrau** has its origin in qawwali.
- **Rabindra Sangeet-** This is one of the most famous forms of compromising music in Bengal. It recreates the music produced by the **Nobel Laureate Rabindranth Tagore**.
- **Gana Sangeet-** These are **sung in chorus or groups**. Most common form of **Gana Sangeet** is to sing about the **patriotic feelings**. They also include songs of protest.
- **Haveli Sangeet-** This genre of music developed in **Rajasthan and Gujarat**.

INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCE FORMS

- **Bharatnatyam-** The solo dance performance of temple dancers or 'devadasis' in **Tamil Nadu**.
- **Kuchipudi-** Dance form of **Andhra Pradesh**.
- **Kathakali-** Dance form of **Kerala**.
- **Mohiniattam-** Solo dance form of **Kerala**
- **Odissi-** Practiced by '**maharis**' and patronized by Jain king Kheravela.
- **Manipuri-** Dance form of **Manipur**. Gained prominence with the advent of **Vaishnavism**. In the modern times it was **revived by Rabindranath Tagore**.
- **Kathak-** Dance form of **Uttar Pradesh**. Influenced by **Persian costumes**. Revived by **Lady Leela Sokhey** in **20th century**.
- **Sattriya-** Introduced by **Vaishnava saint Shankardeva**.

UNESCO's CULTURAL HERITAGE

- **Koodiyattam**
 - Included in **2008**.
 - Conducted by the **Chakkiyars (a sub-caste among Hindus)**.
 - Theatre from **Kerela**.
- **Ramlila**
 - Included in **2008**
 - Enactment of Ramayana using songs, dances and dialogues mainly during the period of Dusshera.
 - Popular folk theatre of **Uttar Pradesh**
- **Tradition in Vedic Chanting**
 - Included in **2008**
- **Ramman**
 - **Ramman** is a [religious festival](#) and ritual theatre of the [Garhwal region in India](#).
It is a festival of the **Hindu community in the in [Uttarakhand](#), India**.
 - Included in **2009**
- **Navroz**
 - Included in **2009**
 - Marks the beginning of the **New Year of the Parsis**
- **Mudiyettu**
 - Included in **2010**
 - A traditional ritual theatre, **Mudiyettu is a folk dance and drama performed in the state of Kerela**.
- **Kalbelia**
 - Included in **2010**
 - Dance form of **Rajasthan**
 - The dance movements **resemble that of a serpent**.
- **Chhau**
 - Included in **2010**
 - Tribal martial art dance of **Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal**

- **Buddhist chanting of Ladakh**
 - Included in **2012**
 - Recitation of sacred Buddhist texts from **Jammu & Kashmir**
- **Sankirtana**
 - Included in **2013**
 - Dancing art form of **Manipur**

INDIAN LITERATURE

Explain the Snrithi and Shruti Classification of Vedic Literature

- The Vedic literature is broadly divided into two categories viz. **Shruti and Smriti**.
- **Shruti** is “that which has been heard” and is canonical, consisting of revelation and unquestionable truth, and is considered eternal. **Shruti describes the sacred texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism viz. Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, & Upanishads.**
- **Smiriti** literally means “that which is remembered, supplementary and may change over time”. It is authoritative only to the extent that it conforms to the bedrock of Shruti and it is entire body of the post Vedic Classical Sanskrit literature. **It comprises Vedanga, Shad darsana, Puranas, Itihasa, Upveda, Tantras, Agamas, Upangas.**

Shruti Literature

Four Vedas

Rig Veda

- **It is the first literature in Indo European language**
- It is full of prayers addressed to different Gods
- It is recited by a priest called **Hotri**

Samavada

- **It is the basis of Indian Sangeeta shastra**
- **It is recited by a priest called Udgatar**

Yajur Veda

- It is the earliest source on the discovery of **iron**
- It deals with **ceremonies and rituals**
- It is divided into two parts
- **Sukla Yajur Veda** with rituals of Aryans
- **Krishna Yajurveda** with rituals of non-Aryans

Atharva Veda

- Deals with **magic, witchcraft and evil spirits**
- **It is the only Veda without priest**
- **Ganita Shastra, Ayurveda and Rekha Ganita** were parts of Atharva Veda

Brahmanas:

- Explanations of the **hymns of Vedas**. Way of salvation is **Karma Marga**
- Examples are Aitreya Brajmana of **Rig Veda**, **Taitriya Brahmana of Yajur Veda**, **Jaiminiya Brahmana of Sam Veda** and **Gopath Brahmana of Atharva Veda**

Aranyakas:

- It is also called forest book and discusses the **forests for hermits**. It bridges between **Karma Marga and Gyana Maraga**

Upanishads

- Specify **philosophical knowledge** and spiritual learning. Way of salvation is **Gyana Marga**
- They are called as **Vedanta**
- **The Natioanal Slogan of India Styameva Jayate** is taken from **Mundagopanishads**
- **Svetasvatara Upanishad** describes **Siva for first time**

Smriti Literature

Six Vedangas

- They are six auxiliary disciplines associated with Vedas
 7. Shiksha is study of Phonetics or pronunciation
 8. Chhandas is prosody or rhythmic structure of a verse
 9. Vyakarana is the study of grammar
 10. Nrukta is the etymology or explanations of words
 11. Kalpa is ritual instructions
 12. Jyotisha is the astrology

Epics (Ithihasa)

These two great epics Ramayana and Mahabharata are also called **Mahakavya**.

Ramayana

- The most famous recension of Ramayana is by the **sage Valmiki**, also called as **Adikav**
- It was first compiled around **1500 B.C.**
- Consists of **24,000 verses in seven books (Kandas) and 500 Sargas** and tells the story of Rama.
- Valmiki is also regarded as **India's First Poet**.

Mahabharata

- **Mahabharata**
 - The most popular version was penned by **Ved Vyas**.
 - It was written in **Sanskrit** and had **8800 verses**.
 - This version was called '**Jaya**' or the story of '**victory**'.
 - The number of verses increased to **24000** and it was renamed as '**Bharata**'.
 - The current form consists of **1,00,000 verses** and is divided into **10 Parvas** which are called **Itihas Purana**.
 - The story is based on the conflict between the **Kauravas and the Pandavas over the throne of Hastinapur**.
 - The **sutradhar** of the story is **Lord Krishna**.
 - Mahabharata also consists of a didactical text of Hindus i.e the **Bhagwata Gita**.

Puranas

- They are late descriptions of ancient legends and consist of history of the universe from creation to destruction, genealogies of kings, heroes, sages, and demigods, and descriptions of Hindu cosmology, philosophy, and geography.
- They are colored with superstitions and also represent a corrupt form of Hindu Philosophy. There are 18 major Puranas.

Four Upavedas

5. **Danurveda is the science of warfare or archery**
 6. **Gandharvaveda is the study of music, dance, poetry and sculpture**
 7. **Ayurveda is the science of health and life**
 8. **Arthashastra deals with public administration, economy and polity**
- **Some schools have the opinion that Sthapathyaveda (Study of engineering and architecture is the 4th Upaveda instead of Arthashastra**

THE MAHABHARATA AND RAMAYANA



LITERATURE IN PALI AND SANSKRIT

- These languages gained prominence when religious **literature of the Buddhists and Jains** were composed in this language.
- **Lord Buddha** used the **Pali language** to give his sermons.
- The Buddhist literature can be divided into **Canonical and Non-canonical works**.
- The Canonical literature consists of '**Tripitakas**'. The three Tripitakas are:-
 - 1) **Vinaya Pitaka**
 - 2) **Sutta Pitaka**
 - 3) **Abhidhamma Pitaka**
- The **Jatakas** are the example of **Buddhist non-canonical literature**.
- These are the **compilation of the stories from the previous births of Buddha**.
- The story of **Bodhi-Sattva** or the future would-be Buddha are also discussed in these Jatakas.

- The great epic **Buddhacharita** by **Aswaghosha(78 A.D.)** is another example of Buddhist literature in Sanskrit.
- Another major religion, **Jainism produced texts in Prakrit.**
- They form the **basis of Jain canonical literature.**
- The most important Jain texts written in Prakrit are **Angas, the Upangas**
- **Upamitibhava Prapancha Katha** by **Siddharasi(906 A.D.)** was a Jain text written in Sanskrit.
- **Chhedab Sutra** and the **Malasutra** are also considered to be sacred by the Jains.
- Secular Jain writer **Hemachandra** wrote a treatise on lexicography (dictionary science) and grammar.
- **Haribhadra Suri**, another Jain writer wrote in the **8th century.**

MEDIEVAL LITERATURE

- **Persian**
 - Persian language came to India with the **coming of Turks and Mongols in the 12th century.**
 - One of the finest Persian poets is **Amir Khusrau Dehlawi.**
 - Apart from his **Diwan (collection of poetry in Persian)**, he also wrote **Nuh Siphir** and the **Masnavi Duwal Rani Khizr Khan.**
 - **Zia-ud din Barani** is amongst the top historians of that period and he wrote **Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi.**
 - **Ibn Batuta** wrote several travel accounts that explain the **socio-political scenario of the period.**
 - Mughal emperor **Babar** wrote **Tuzuk-i-Babari in Turkish.**
 - One of the greatest sources about the period of Jahangir was his autobiography **Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.** It was written in Persian
 - Another important work is **Humayun-nama**, written by half-sister of Humayun, **Gulbadan begum.**
 - **Abul Fazl**, the court historian of Akbar wrote **Ain-e-Akbari and Akbarnama**
 - He ordered several **translations of Sanskrit texts like Ramayana, Bhagwata Gita and several Upanishads into Persian.**

- **Mahabharata** when translated into Persian was called **Razmnama**.
- One of the highly illustrated works of this period is called **Hamzanama**, which depicts the story of the mythical Persian hero, **Amir Hamza**.
- **Malik Muhammad Jayasi**, famous **Sufi saint**, composed his epic poem **Padmavat** in this period.
- **Badauni**, another major writer of this period wrote on **ethics of political rule**.
- **Faizi** was considered a **master of Persian poetry**.
- **Shah Jahan-Nama** of **Abdul Hameed Lahori** was produced during the period of Shah Jahan.
- **Mir Jafar Zatalli** wrote their **Kulliyat (collection of verses)** during Aurangzeb's period.
- **Tabqat-i-Alamgiri** gives us a good idea about the period of the **18th century**.
- **Urdu**
 - One of the greatest **Urdu poets** is **Mirza Ghalib** who composed **Diwan (collection of poetry)** in Urdu.
 - In the **20th century** a major figure in **Urdu literary writing** was **Iqbal** who wrote **Bang-i-Dara**. He is famous for writing 'Saare Jahan se Achcha'.
- **Hindi and its Dialects**
 - Hindi evolved between **7th and 14th century** from **Apabhramsa**, which was evolved from **Prakrit**.
 - The language got its **biggest boost with the Bhakti movement**.
 - **Prithviraj Raso** was the first **Hindi book** and it documents the life and challenges faced by **Prithviraj Chauhan**.
 - **Kabir** is famous for his '**dohas**' that are used by common people of India even today.
 - **Tulsidas** produced couplets or verses in **Braj** and was peppered by **Persian**.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MATHEMATICS

Aryabhatta

- He wrote **Aryabhattiya** in 499 A.D.
- Astronomy was also called '**khagol shastra**' in those days.
- The **aims of studying astronomy** were
 - ❖ To get the **accuracy of Calendars**.
 - ❖ To know about the **climate and rainfall patterns**.
 - ❖ **Navigation**
 - ❖ To look at the **horoscope**
 - ❖ To have the **knowledge about the tides and stars**.
- **Aryabhatta** in his book stated that the **earth is round and rotates in its own axis**.
- The **Jyotisa part of Aryabhattiya** also deals with astronomical definitions, method of determining the true position of planets, movement of the sun and the moon and the calculation of the eclipses.
- Arabs called mathematics "**Hindisat**" or the **Indian Art**.

Brahmagupta

- He in his book **Brahmasputa Siddhantika** mentioned **Zero for the first time as a number**.
- In his book he **introduced negative numbers**.
- In the **9th century A.D.** **Mahaviracharya** wrote **Ganit Sara Sangraha** which is the first textbook on arithmetic.
- In his book he **introduced lowest common multiple**.
- He talked about the gravitation

Bhaskaracharya

- He is **one of the leading mathematicians** in the **12th century A.D.**
- His book **Siddhanta Shiromani** is divided into 4 sections

- a) **Lilavati** (book on arithmetic)
 - b) **Beejganita** (dealing with algebra)
 - c) **Goladhyaya** (about spheres)
 - d) **Grahaganita** (mathematics of planets)
- A **chakrawat method or the cyclic method** to solve algebraic equations was introduced by him in his book **Lilavati**.
 - In the 19th century **James Taylor** translated **Lilavati** and made it popular across the globe.
 - **Lilavati** was translated into Persian by **Faizi**.
 - **Akbar** ordered to make mathematics a part of education system in those times.

Other Astronomy Developments

- In the field of astronomy, **Feroz shah Tughlaq** established an observatory in **Delhi** and **Feroz Shah Bahamani** at **Daulatabad**.
- **Sawai Jai Singh** set up 5 astronomical observatories at **Delhi, Jaipur, Varanasi, Ujjain and Mathura**.

MEDICINE

- During the Vedic times, **Ashwini Kumars** were the practitioners of medicine and were given the divine status.
- **Dhanvantari** was the God of medicine.
- **Atharva Veda** was the first book where we find the mention about the diseases, its cure and medicines.
- The two important treatises during this time were
 - 1) **Charak Samhita** (deals with Ayurveda) by **Charak**.
 - 2) **Sushruta Samhita** (deals with Surgery) by **Sushruta**.
- **Charka Samhita**
 - ❖ It mainly deals with the use of plants and herbs for medicinal purposes.
 - ❖ In **Charak Samhita**, extensive note on digestion, metabolism and immune system is written.

❖ Charak emphasises that the functioning of a human body depends on **three Doshas**:

- a) **Bile**
- b) **Phlegm**
- c) **Wind**

➤ **Sushruta Samhita**

- ❖ It deals with practical problems of **Surgery and Obstetrics** or **cesarean**
- ❖ **Sushruta Samhita studied anatomy with the aid of a human dead body**. His expertise was mainly: -
 - a) **Rhinoplasty** (plastic surgery)
 - b) **Ophthalmology** (Eye Treatment)

FESTIVALS OF INDIA

FESTIVALS OF NORTH-EAST INDIA

- **Losar Festival**- It is celebrated across **Arunachal Pradesh** and it marks the **Tibetan New Year**.
- **Saga Dawa**- It is celebrated in the **Buddhist communities** living in the **state of Sikkim**.
- **Loosong Festival**- It is celebrated in the honour of the **Sikkimese New Year**.
- **Hornbill festival**- It is one of the major agricultural festivals celebrated in **Nagaland**. It is also called the '**Festival of Festivals**'.
- **Kharchi Puja**- It is celebrated in **Tripura**.
- **Cheiraoba Festival**- It is celebrated in **Manipur** as it marks the **New Year of the Manipuri tribes**.
- **Wangala Festival**- It is celebrated in **Meghalaya** by the **Garo tribe** and it **indicates the beginning of winter**.
- **Kang Chingba**- It is celebrated in **Manipur**.
- **Ambubachi Mela**- It is held in the premises of **Kamakhya temple in Guwahati in Assam**. It is known as the **“Mahakumbh of the East”**.
- **Sekrenyi festival**- It is celebrated by the **Angami tribe of Nagaland**.

- **Majuli festival-** It is celebrated in the state of **Assam**.
- **Lui-NGai-Ni festival-** It is **celebrated in Nagaland by the Naga tribes** and it celebrates the **end of the harvest season**.
- **Dree Festival-** It is celebrated in **Arunachal Pradesh by the Apatami tribe**.

MARTIAL ARTS IN INDIA

- **Kalaripayattu-** Kerala
- **Silambam-** Tamil Nadu
- **Thang-ta and Sarit Sarak-** Manipur
- **Cheibi-** Manipur
- **Pari-khanda-** Bihar, created by Rajputs.
- **Thoda-** Himachal Pradesh
- **Gatka-** Sikhs of Punjab
- **Mardani Khel-** Maharashtra
- **Lathi-** Punjab and Bengal
- **Inbuan Wrestling-** Mizoram
- **Musti Yuddha-** Varanasi