Zucol: React Assignment

1: Setting up Instructions:

1. Create a new React Native project using React Native CLI.
2. Create a new React project using React Js.
3. Set up GitHub repositories for version control and share the repositories link with us.

2: PDF viewer component:

Create a document viewer component in React Native and React JS that allows users to view documents with advanced functionalities such as scrolling through multiple pages, zooming in and out, and adding bookmarks. This task requires a proficient understanding of React Native and React JS, PDF rendering, gesture handling, and state management. The goal is to build a feature-rich PDF viewer that provides a seamless reading experience, renders PDF pages on the screen simultaneously, and offers a robust solution for viewing documents dynamically.

3: Requirements:

1. PDF Rendering: Implement a mechanism to render PDF documents within the React Native application and React JS.
2. Multi-page Display: Enable the viewer to render and display multiple pages of the PDF document simultaneously on the screen, with the capability to dynamically fetch data through any API source.
3. Scrolling: Implement scrolling functionality to navigate through the pages smoothly. The page count should dynamically adjust based on the available space on the screen.
4. Zoom In/Out: Allow users to zoom in and out of the PDF pages for better readability. Implement pinch-to-zoom gestures for intuitive zooming.
5. Bookmarking: Provide the ability to add bookmarks to specific pages for quick access later. Users should be able to add, remove, and manage bookmarks easily.
6. UI/UX Design: Design an intuitive user interface that facilitates easy navigation, zooming, and bookmarking.
7. Performance Optimization: Optimize the performance of the PDF viewer component to ensure smooth rendering and interaction, even when displaying multiple pages simultaneously.
8. Error Handling: Implement error handling mechanisms to gracefully handle any unexpected errors or loading issues with PDF documents.
9. Use any api for fetching the document data.

Kakatiyas - Medieval India
B. A. History honours

Inscriptions and Regional Identity: Kakatiyas

Jobial Alex

The most notable feature of the age of inscriptions is, of course, the impulse to document religious gifts in a permanent form, for the great majority of stone inscriptions are records of substantial religious endowments. But this practise is in turn an index for a complex configuration of socioeconomic processes and cultural meanings. The rising popularity of the religious patronage of gods and Brahmins is testimony to the spread of a pan-Indic culture that valued the expression of piety in such forms. Because stone inscriptions from medieval South India typically record religious donations, a history constructed from their perspective assigns greatest weight to the documented activities of real individuals rather than to the normative details prevalent in much of the contemporary literature. Epigraphic texts describe the kinds of property given away and also provide other useful details: the date of the gift, the donor's name, his/her family background and personal accomplishments and praise of the monarch. As regional societies matured and became more self-confident in the early centuries of the 2nd millennium, regional languages took over many of the roles previously performed by Sanskrit. This displacement occurred not only through the composition of literary texts but also in the expanded use of regional language for inscriptional purposes as S. Pollock notes perceptively. The regional languages of the Deccan first appear in inscriptions centuries before any surviving literary texts. Telugu for instance, dates back as far as the 6th century in inscriptions whereas the earliest literary texts belong to the mid-11th century. But regional languages were typically used only to document the details of religious endowments, while the poetic or non-business portions of early medieval inscriptions were composed entirely in Sanskrit.

There is no question that linguistic identities were operative in medieval peninsular India, however no matter how restricted in their social circulation. At least at the level of elite cultural practise there was a clear consciousness of affiliation with 1 regional language rather than another and even a certain degree of pride. "Of all the regional languages, Telugu is the most excellent," so the Vijaynagara king Krishnadeva Raya was supposedly told by a god who calls himself the Telugu king and refers to Krishnadeva Raya as the kannada king (P.B Wagoner). Cynthia Talbot suggests that conception of a regional identity in Andhra Pradesh that merged linguistic and political affiliation were articulated during the era of the Kakatiyas(1175-1325 CE) when the territorial boundaries of the state were largely congruent with the Telugu speaking area, and they continued to persist even after the demise of Kakatiyas.

Andhra's age of inscriptions began slightly later than in the neighbouring regions of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, for the rise in the number of Andhra inscriptions does not begin until midway through the 11th century. High rates of inscriptional production were reached by the early 12th century in Andhra and were maintained, with some fluctuations, until the 17th century. The 2

centuries yielding the largest quantities of inscriptions are the 13th -16th, coincidentally also the eras when strong polities existed in Andhra- the Kakatiya, in the case of the former, Vijaynagara during the latter. Cynthia Talbot, in her work "Precolonial India in Practice", subdivides the age of inscriptions into 4 smaller subperiods corresponding roughly with changes in Andhra's political situation. The 1st comprises the years from 1ffifffi through 1174- in other words from the commencement of the age of inscriptions until the era of Kakatiya hegemony. The time span when the Kakatiya dynasty rose to paramount status within Andhra constitutes the second period, from 1175 through 1324. The 3rd period spans the years 1325-1499, and the 4th period encompasses the remainder of the age of inscriptions, from 15ffiffi through 1649, when the Vijaynagara was most closely involved with Andhra affairs. Whether we look only at the [...] analysi[...] [...] vemen[...] activity from the core region of coastal Andhra in period 1, to the northern interior in period 2, and subsequently to the southern interiors in periods 3 and 4. During the age of inscriptions, different sub regions of Andhra took turns as the locus of inscriptional production. Talbot points out that the geographic spread of inscriptions was influenced by shifts in the location of the

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