

MAY

MCAR 2024 - CULTURE

## Why in the News?

Recently on National Textile Day, tribute was paid to Indian weavers.

### Weaving in India

- The history of Indian textiles and weavers in India dates back to ancient times. The origins of textiles in India can be traced back to 3000 BC, during the Indus Valley Civilization.

Ancient India	Medieval India	Modern India & European Influence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Indus Valley Civilization (3300 – 1300 BCE):</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Evidence of cotton cultivation and textile production has been found in IVC. Also, terracotta figurines of IVC are usually draped in woven garments.</li><li>Excavations at site of Mohenjo-Daro (C.2500 to 1500 BCE) revealed presence of dye with woven cotton fragments wrapped round a silver pot.</li></ul></li><li><b>Vedic Period:</b> Rigveda (1500 – 500 BCE) also contains references to weaving having religious and cultural significance.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A weaver in the Rigveda is described as <b>vasovaya</b>.</li><li>The male weaver was called <b>vaya</b> whereas a female weaver was called <b>vayitri</b>.</li></ul></li><li><b>Post Vedic period:</b> Epics like Mahabharat and Ramayana mention silk fabric and woolen clothing.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Buddhist literature refers to different types of textile fabrics like <b>linen (Khoman)</b>, <b>cotton (kappasikam)</b>, <b>silk (kosseyam)</b>, etc.</li><li>Other related words found in the text are <b>weavers (tantuvaya)</b>, <b>place of weaving (tantavitatatthanam)</b>, <b>weaving appliances (tantabhabda)</b> and <b>loom (tantaka)</b>.</li><li>The Arthashastra refers to the <b>superintendent of yarns (sutradhyaksa)</b> responsible for regulating yarn spinning.</li><li>In later periods, <b>Achaemenid Empire</b> in north-western India introduced Persian motifs and weaving techniques in India.</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Mughal Empire (1526- 1857):</b> Mughal emperors as patron of arts help opened <b>Karkhanas or workshops</b> where textile production was carried out.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In that era development of luxurious textiles like brocades, muslin, <b>Malmal Khas</b> (A muslin worn by Mughals) velvets happened.</li></ul></li><li><b>In western India,</b> silk was mostly mixed with cotton.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>One example of this was <b>alacha fabric</b> which was made in Cambay, Gujarat.</li></ul></li><li><b>Tarikh-i-Rashidi</b>, a medieval text by <b>Mirza Dughlat Baig</b> mentions practice of sericulture in Kashmir.</li><li><b>Textile Industry</b> grew substantially during medieval period and became largest industry under Mughals with a huge European market.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Emergence of Industrial Revolution in England</b> made it difficult for Indian textiles to compete with the machine made products.</li><li><b>When English clothes entered India</b>, condition of merchants of Indian textiles and weavers in India became worse because British cloth were cheaper.</li><li>India lost its rich textile market and became only a <b>supplier of raw cotton for England</b>. This period is represented by drain of wealth from India to England.</li></ul>

- In 1922, **Mahatma Gandhi** requested the Indian National Congress (INC) to start a khadi department.
- In 1924, due to a large amount of work, a semi-independent body **All India Khadi Board (AIKB)** was formed which liaised with the INC's khadi department at the provincial and district levels. In 1925, the **All India Spinner Association (AISA)** was formed comprising the khadi department and AIKB. Mahatma Gandhi was the founder of AISA.

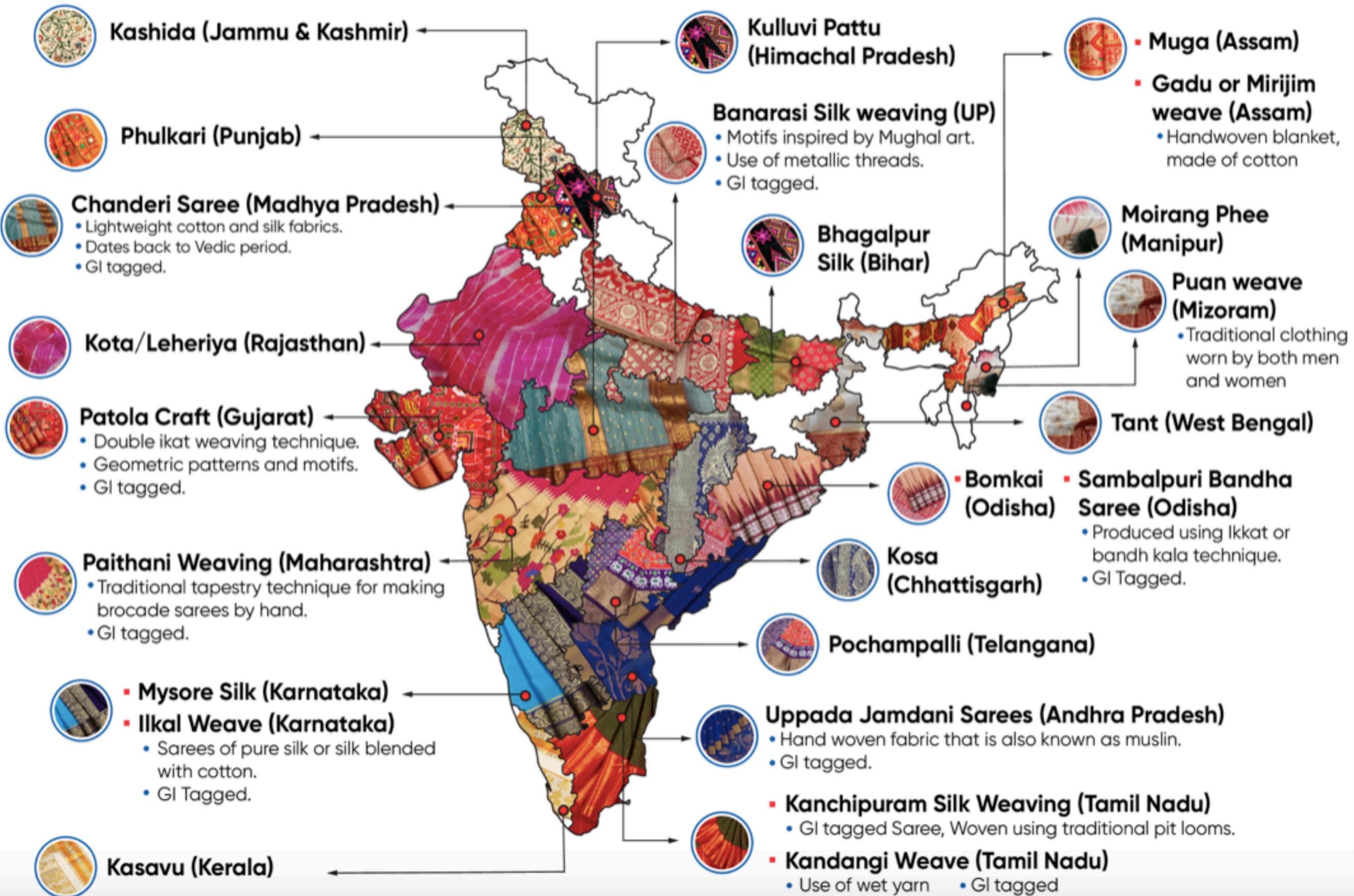
- **Founded in 1925 for spinners and weavers, the All-India Spinners' Association, or Charkha Sangh, was an independent organisation set up in Patna to promote khadi and hand-spinning.**
- Two of Bihar's eminent leaders, **Rajendra Prasad and Shri Lakshmi Narayan** closely supervised this effort and helped make significant improvements in the production, quality, and sale of khaddar cloth.

# Post Independence

- The **All India Khadi & Village Industries Board** (AIKVIB) was set up in January 1953 by the Government of India. In 1955 it was decided that a statutory body, the **Khadi and Village Industries Commission** (KVIC), should replace the Board and the KVIC Act was passed in 1956, which brought the KVIC into existence as a statutory organisation the following year.

### **Steps taken to Improve Condition of Weavers/Handloom sector:**

- **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):** This scheme by Ministry of Textile is being implemented from financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26.
  - It follows **need-based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms** and welfare of handloom weavers.
  - Main Components of scheme are as follows: **Cluster Development Programme, Handloom Marketing Assistance, Weavers' Welfare and Mega Handloom Cluster.**
- **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS):** For development of Mega Handloom Clusters in clearly identifiable geographical locations covering atleast 15000 handlooms.
- **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS):** It is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).
- **Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS):** This scheme by Ministry of Textile is being implemented throughout country to make available all types of yarn to Handloom weavers.
- **The Handloom Mark Scheme:** to provide assurance to the consumers about authenticity of handloom products.



# UPSC 2016 Prelims

**Q. Consider the following towns of India:**

- 1.** Bhadrachalam
- 2.** Chanderi
- 3.** Kancheepuram
- 4.** Karnal

Which of the above are famous for the production of **traditional sarees/fabric?**

- a** 1 and 2 only
- b** 2 and 3 only
- c** 1, 2 and 3
- d** 1, 3 and 4

## i. Chanderi, Ashok nagar District, Madhya Pradesh (24. 4312° N, 78. 748° E)

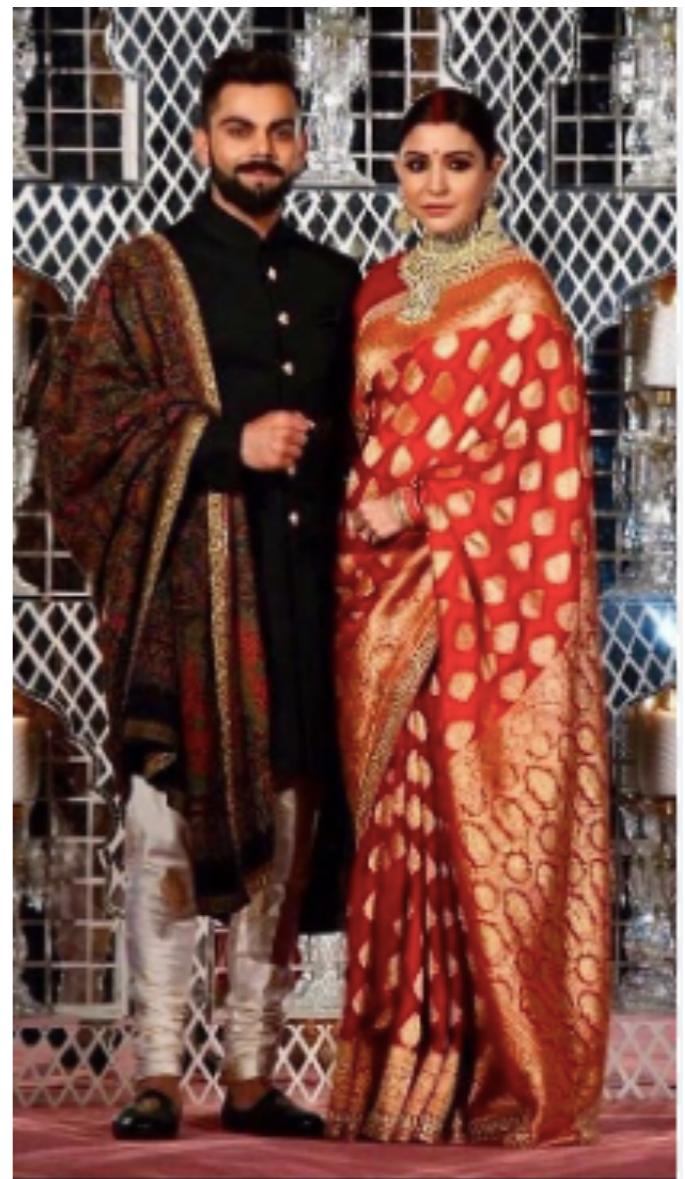
Known to have been a major urban centre since the 11th century AD, the town of Chanderi has a rich history that was shared between Pratihara kings, Delhi sultans, Mandu sultans, Bundela kings and Scindias of Gwalior. Located on the borders of the cultural regions of Malwa and Bundelkhand, Chanderi was on an important arterial route to the ancient ports of Gujarat as well as to Malwa, Mewar, Central India and Deccan. Chanderi's setting made it into a natural bastion. The living tradition of weaving has been prevalent since the past six hundred years and continues to sustain almost half of the population of Chanderi.



## ii. Banaras, Uttar Pradesh (25.2820° N, 82.9563° E)

### iii. Feeder town Mubarakpur, Uttar Pradesh (26.0900° N, 83.2900° E)

Cotton weaving started in Mubarakpur during 14th century. During Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlak's era there were 4000 silk saree weavers in Mubarakpur. Mubarakpur is known for making pure silk Banarsi sarees with zari work. Ninety percent of the working population is stated to be engaged in the task of weaving sarees of pure silk and zari, working on handlooms. Presently there are about 20,000 families of weavers in Mubarakpur. Thus, this village is known as weavers' village.



#### iv. Paithan, Maharashtra (19.4800° N, 75.3800° E)

Paithanis comprise pure gold threads and yarns of silk spun in the 2000-year old traditional method. This form of weaving was developed in Paithan (Aurangabad district), historically called Pratishthana. The city was the capital of the Satavahanas of ancient India that ruled from 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD. Paithan, at one time, was visited by Greek traders, between 400 and 200 BC, during the Satavahana era, for the Paithani weaves. In the distant past, Romans imported this Golden Woven Fabric in exchange for gold of equal weight. The weaver's houses have the largest room dedicated for weaving. In this the weavers work side by side to produce a saree. The open spaces also witness some spill over of the weaving practices.

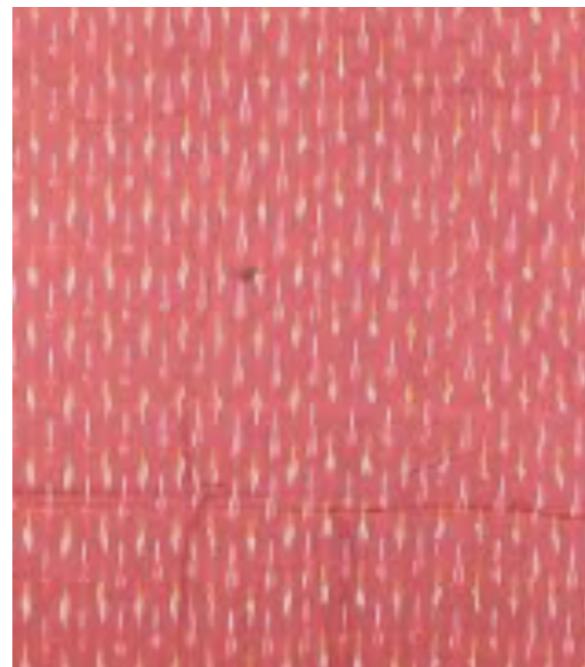


## v. Yeola, Maharashtra (20.0420° N, 74.4890° E)

This art form soon spread to the other places in Maharashtra namely Yeola, Pune, Malegaon and Nashik. One can even see motifs from Ajanta cave paintings. The art of Paithani survived under changing rulers. In fact it flourished under Aurangzeb. After decline of Mughal influence, the Peshwas' of Pune once again took Paithani under their wings by settling weavers in Yeola, a small town near Shirdi in Nasik district, now with approximately 1200 weavers.



vi. Koyyalagudem, Andhra Pradesh (17.1167°N 81.3000°E)



vii. Pochampalli, Andhra Pradesh (17.3861° N, 78.6433° E)



## viii. Sualkuchi, Assam (26.1700° N, 91.5700° E)

Sualkuchi has a glorious history in production of muga and mulberry silk since at least fourth century BC and finds a mention in Kautilya's Arthashastra (referred to as Suvarnakunda of ancient Kamrupa). Of a naturally rich, golden colour, muga is the finest of India's wild silks. The loom is a prized possession in every Assamese home. Weaving has been a way of life in the state since time immemorial.

Assam tribal weaver clusters: The Karbi, Mishing, Rabha, Singpho and Tai-phake tribes have a strong textile tradition. The Mech tribe is silk-weavers in profession. The Dimasa tribes are renowned for their expertise in silk-culture and weaving-prowess and are the producers of Endi. Weaving among the tribal societies of Assam is a home craft using the back-strap loom or loin loom, which is simple and portable.



# UPSC 2023 Prelims Question

Consider the following statements:

Statement- I: 7th August is declared as National Handloom Day.

Statement-II It was in 1905 that the Swadeshi Movement was launched on the same day.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement- II is the correct explanation for Statement- I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement- II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

## 8.2. APARTHEID SYSTEM

### Why in the News?

South Africa recently celebrated 30 years of end of Apartheid, a system of racial discrimination.

### About Apartheid System

- **About:** It was a **legal system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa** which was imposed by White Europeans on **Non-whites (Black Africans, Coloured and Indians)** by treating them as Inferior.
- Apartheid was institutionalized in 1948, but previous governments had passed many pass laws (precursors of apartheid) during 19th and first half of 20th century.
  - Pass laws **restricted movements of blacks** into areas **occupied by whites and colored**.
- **Statutory Basis of Apartheid System:**
  - **Population Registration Act of 1950** provided basic framework for apartheid by classifying all South Africans by race, including Bantu (Black Africans), Colored (mixed race), white and Asian (meaning Indian and Pakistani).
  - Through **Group Areas Act of 1950**, each race was allotted its own area, which was used in later years as a basis of forced removal.
  - Other apartheid laws include **Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act 1949, Bantu Education Act 1953 (segregation of education)** etc.

## **Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM)**

- It was first successful transnational social movement in 20th century.
- Objectives of AAM included internal campaign to destabilize racist apartheid regime in South Africa, and external campaign for political, economic, and cultural sanctions on Apartheid Regime.
- AAM consisted of three phases
  - First Phase: It included use of nonviolent direct-action tactics under leadership of organizations such as African National Congress (ANC), South African Communist Party (SACP) etc.
  - Second Phase (After 1960s): It was characterized by the internationalization of struggle, with support from African Union, United Nations and Including India.
    - ✓ UN: Adopted International Convention on Suppression and Punishment of Crime of Apartheid.
  - Third Phase: Massive resistance (After 1980s): Making country ungovernable through strikes, boycotts, demonstrations, and acts of sabotage.
- Impact of Anti-Apartheid Movement: By 1990, government lifted ban on political parties and repealed 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, Population Registration Act, and Separate Amenities Act.
  - Nelson Mandela was released in 1991, from prison. Four years later, on May 10, 1994, Mandela became President of South Africa.

## **Contribution of India in South African Anti- Apartheid Struggle**

- **Mahatma Gandhi:**
  - **Seeds of AAM in South Africa** were sown by **Mahatma Gandhi** upon witnessing humiliation and contempt shown to Asians by White Europeans.
  - He established first **anticolonial and anti-racial discrimination movement** there and founded **Natal Indian Congress (1894)** and newspaper **Indian Opinion (1903)**.
  - In 1906 thousands of Satyagrahis under Gandhi's leadership **boycotted 1906 legislation** requiring **Indians to carry registration certificates with their fingerprints all times**.
  - When Gandhi left South Africa in 1915, he had left behind his legacy of **Phoenix Settlement** (Ashram-like settlement established, near Durban).

### **Natal Indian Congress (NIC)**

- It was dominant **political organization among Indians in South Africa** throughout 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- In 1894, **NIC formed an alliance with African National Congress (ANC)**, breaking mould of racially exclusive mobilizations.
- In 1945, **Dr G M Naicker** was elected to organization's leadership and led NIC in **1946 Indian Passive Resistance Campaign in Durban**.
- Several NIC leaders were imprisoned by 1950s and 1960s **due to militant approach**.
- NIC in 1980s launched the most visible campaign i.e. **anti-South African Indian Council campaign of 1981**.

- **Yusuf Mohamed Dadoo:**
  - He was prominent from Indian community in South African struggle.
  - He was a founder and leader of Non-European United Front and of Communist Party when it was revived as a secret organisation.
  - And since going into exile in 1960, he played a key role in promoting underground and armed struggle in South Africa and a world-wide anti-apartheid movement.
- **Role of Indian Government:**
  - India was the first country to sever trade relations with apartheid Government (1946) and subsequently imposed a complete embargo on South Africa.
  - India was first country to bring issue of South African apartheid to United Nations in 1946 which helped internationalize issue of racism.
  - ANC maintained a representative office in New Delhi from 1960s onwards. India actively worked for AFRICA Fund to sustain AAM.
- Yusuf Mohamed Dadoo was a South African Communist and an anti-apartheid activist. During his life, he was **chair of both the South African Indian Congress and the South African Communist Party**, as well as being a major proponent of co-operation between those organisations and the African National Congress.

### **Role of UN in South African Anti-Apartheid Struggle:**

- Request to UN came after South Africa passed **Asiatic Landownership Act in 1946**, which **restricted Indian land ownership and segregated Indians**.
  - **Some of the key actions taken by the UN include:**
    - **Condemnation and sanctions:** UN imposed diplomatic and economic sanctions on South Africa. In 1971 resolution apartheid was declared as a “crime against humanity”.
      - ✓ **In 1977**, the UN Security Council made arms embargo mandatory, and in General Assembly also imposed a voluntary oil embargo.
    - **Legitimizing resistance:**
      - ✓ UN established **Special Committee against Apartheid in 1963** and **Centre against Apartheid in 1976**.
      - ✓ In 1973, **International Convention on Suppression and Punishment of Crime of Apartheid** was approved by UN General Assembly.
    - **Suspension from the UN:** UN General Assembly **suspended South Africa in 1974** and only readmitted it in 1994 after the democratic transition.
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## **Nelson Mandela (1918 -2013)**

- **Early Life:**
  - Born in 1918 in **Eastern Cape of South Africa**.
  - He was **son of a Thembu Chief (traditional leader)**.
- **Political Career & Struggle:**
  - Mandela was a **symbol of AAM** and South Africa's first democratically elected President in 1994.
  - He joined ANC in 1944 and helped form ANC Youth League. Mandela **led ANC's nonviolent protest against the apartheid legislation**.
  - He **was sentenced to life imprisonment** in 1964 (Rivonia Trial) and was released in 1990 after 27 years.
- **Philosophy of Mandela:**
  - Also known as '**Gandhi of South Africa**', He was a **strong follower of Gandhi's teachings**. He believed in Peace, compassion and Social Justice.
  - Both Mandela and Gandhi are remembered for their strong belief in truth and fairness.
- **Awards & Legacy:**
  - He was **awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993**.
  - In fact, after his release from prison, India conferred him with Bharat Ratna and subsequently with **International Gandhi Peace Price in 2001** for his peacemaking efforts.
  - UN celebrates **Nelson Mandela International Day on 18 July** every year.

## Deda Method

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Muria tribes practice the deda, traditional method of preserving seeds.

### About Deda Method

- Seeds are wrapped in leaves, packed tightly to look like boulders, and woven with Siali leaves.
- **Benefits:** Protection of seed from pests and worms, which can be stored and used upto 5 years.

### About Murias

- Sub-group of Gond tribe, belonging to Chhattisgarh.
- Associated with **Muria Rebellion of Bastar (1876)** against Gopinath Kapardas, diwan of Bastar.
- **Customs:** **Dead pillars (Gudi)**, where dead are buried with a stone placed 6 to 7 feet high and **Ghotul** where young boys and girls chose their own life partner.



**Muria tribes' own  
eco-friendly, foolproof  
seed preservation  
method**



**Gudi**

Memory Pillars of Bastar Tribe

- Deda Method offers several significant benefits:
- **Pest Protection:** By tightly packing and wrapping the seeds, the method protects them from pests and worms, which are common threats to stored seeds.
- **Long-term Storage:** Seeds preserved using the Deda Method can remain viable for up to five years, providing a reliable seed bank for future planting seasons.
- **Natural and Sustainable:** The method uses locally available materials, making it sustainable and environmentally friendly. It also avoids the use of chemical preservatives, aligning with organic farming principles.

## Lushai Tribe

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A rare hemi-parasitic terrestrial plant (*Phtheirospermum lushaiorum*) has been found in Phawngpui National Park of Mizoram.

- **Lushaiorum** is named after “**Lushai**” tribe of Mizoram.

### About Lushai tribe

- Tribe under **Kuki-Chin group of tribes**.
- Commonly known as **Mizos** and racially they are known to be under **Mongoloid origin**.
- Main occupations are **Jhum and orange Cultivation**.
- Lusai are known as **Head Hunter community**.
- Popular Dance is **Bamboo Dance (Cheraw-dance)**.
- Basic unit of Lushai (Mizo) society is a **patrilocal joint family with patrilineal descent and inheritance rules**.
- Lushai (Mizo) society is **patrilocal joint family with patrilineal descent and inheritance rules**.

- This plant **lacks a fully developed root system** and taps into the sap of host plants through specialized structures known as **haustoria**.
- Despite its parasitic nature, it **contains chlorophyll** and can produce its food, showing some independence from its host.
- The plant grows near **Phawngpui National Park also known as Blue Mountain National Park**. Close to the border with **Burma (Myanmar)**. The park overlooks the **Chhimtuipui River**, which flows toward Burma.



# UPSC 2026

Recently, our scientists have discovered a new and distinct species of banana plant which attains a height of about 11 meters and has orange-coloured fruit pulp. In which part of India has it been discovered?

- (a) Andaman Islands
- (b) Anaimalai Forests
- (c) Maikala Hills
- (d) Tropical rain forests of Northeast

# Cheraw dance



# Puan - traditional attire



- **The Tibeto-Burman Languages**
- The Tibeto-Burman family is a **part of Sino-Tibetan languages, spread over a large area** - from Tibet in the north to Burma in the south, and from the Ladakh, the state of Jammu & Kashmir in the west to the Chinese provinces of Sze-chuen and Yunnan in the east.
- **Lepcha, Sikkimese, Garo, Bodo, Manipuri, and Naga are some of the better-known Tibeto-Burman languages.** Besides a few that are close to Tibetan, the South Himalayan languages spoken from Lahul in the west (Himachal Pradesh) to Bhutan in the east are quite distinct.
- **Bodo and Tipra sub-groups are now well-known, and so are the Naga languages.**
- **The Kuki-Chin languages as well as Lushai and Manipuri fall somewhere in between these extreme sub-families.**

### **8.2.1. UNESCO'S MOW ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL REGISTER**

- UNESCO's MOW Asia-Pacific Regional Register includes Indian literary Works
- Manuscript of three Indian literary works namely **Ramcharitmanas**, **Panchatantra** and **Sahṛdayāloka-Locana** have been included in **Memory of the World (MOW) Asia-Pacific Regional Register** along with 17 other works from region.
  - The decision was taken at the 10th meeting of the **Memory of the World Committee for Asia and the Pacific (MOWCAP)**, held at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

- **About Literary Works**
  - **Ramcharitmanas**
    - ✓ Written in the **16th Century** by **Goswami Tulsidas**.
    - ✓ An epic poem written in **Awadhi language** and consists of **Seven Kāndas**.
    - ✓ **Poetic retelling** of the events of **Ramayana**.
  - **Panchatantra**
    - ✓ Written by Pt. Vishnu Sharma in Sanskrit.
    - ✓ One of the **oldest collection of surviving Indian Fables**
    - ✓ **Consists of five parts** and its most distinguishing feature is the '**Story within story**' structure.
  - **Sahṛdayāloka-Locana**
    - ✓ Written by **Acharya Anandvardhan** in Sanskrit and is a text of Indian Poetics.
    - ✓ Philosopher **Abinava Gupta** has **written a commentary** on it.

## About MoW Programme



Launched in 1992 by UNESCO.



It consists of **three Registers** namely, **International, Regional and National Register**. International Register consists of several Indian entries namely Tamil Medical Manuscript Collection, Saiva manuscripts Rig Veda etc.



**It aims to preserve world's documentary heritage,** enable universal access to documentary heritage and **enhance public awareness** about documentary heritages.

## 8.2.2. SAHITYA AKADEMI

- Ruskin Bond was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Fellowship.
- Fellowship is the highest honour conferred by Akademi on a writer.
- It is reserved for 'the immortals of literature'.
- Major literary of Ruskin Bond: Vagrants in the Valley, Once Upon a Monsoon Time, Angry River, Strangers in the Night, All Roads Lead to Ganga, etc.



The screenshot shows the 'About Sahitya Akademi' page. At the top left is a red logo of a stylized lamp or flame. To its right, the text 'About Sahitya Akademi' is written in bold black font. To the right of that is a small blue icon of a building labeled 'HQ New Delhi'. Below this section, there are four bullet points, each preceded by a small blue icon:

- Genesis:** Formally inaugurated in 1954 and Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- Ministry:** An autonomous body under Ministry of Culture.
- Role:** Undertakes literary activities in 24 languages (22 scheduled languages and English and Rajasthani).
- Its major awards:** Sahitya Akademi Award, Bhasha Samman.

- Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the first writer elected to the Fellowship; Mulk Raj Anand was the first Indian English writer to be inducted in 1989 and R. K. Narayan in 1994, the second.

- The fellowship was established in 1968 and is limited to twenty-one individuals at any given time.
- In addition to twenty-one fellowships to Indian nationals, the Sahitya Akademi has also instituted three fellowships to international writers and scholars.

## 8.2.5. AVARS

- DNA analysis of ancient graves has revealed insights on the social life of Avars
- **About Avars**
  - They are **nomadic people** who survived in eastern **central Asia** between 6th-9th century.
  - **Considered as successors of the Huns** by their way of life and warfare.
  - They followed strict **patrilineal descent** (father's line)
  - They were **hired by the Byzantine Empire** to subdue other tribes
  - They **avoided inbreeding** and **practised limited intermarriage** with non-Avar neighbours.
  - They are renowned among archaeologists for their **distinctive belt garnitures**.





# Huna Invasion in India

- These were tribes who lived in the neighbourhood of China were the **Hephthalites**.
- Hunas extended their kingdom from the border of **Persia** to Khotan in Central Asia.
- There were **two branches** of Hunas that advanced towards the west.
- One branch of the Hunas moved towards the Roman Empire and the other towards India. This **branch of the Hunas, which came to India**, was referred to as the **White Hunas**.
- **There were two major invasions of the Hunas in the subcontinent - 458 AD and 470 AD.**
- After the death of the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta in 375 AD, there was less control of the Guptas in Western India. During this time, the Hunas armed forces attacked the Gupta dynasty and they were able to **win Jammu, Kashmir, Himachal, Rajasthan, Punjab, and parts of Malwa**. This way, the Hunas established their kingdom in some parts of India and Tormana was the white Hun leader.

- After defeating the Kushanas, the Hunas entered the subcontinent from the Kabul valley. They entered Punjab and the Gupta Empire failed to protect the northeast frontier of the empire and this made easier for the Huns to enter an unguarded entrance in the Gangetic valley, just into the heart of the Gupta Empire. This was in 458 AD. They kept on invading India until the Gupta ruler Skandagupta repulsed them. The Hunas, under the leadership of Toramana, suffered a crushing defeat by the Gupta emperor Skandagupta.

- The Hunas waited till **470 AD**, till the death of the Gupta ruler Skandagupta to invade India again in a proper manner. During this time, the Guptas had been ruling over a greater part of India. This time Hunas were under the **leadership of Mihirkula** (also known, as Mihirgula or the “Indian Attila”). He was the **successor and son of Toramana, and known as a very tyrant ruler and a destroyer**. This time, the **Hunas were successful in their invasion of India**. They **temporarily overthrew the Gupta Empire**.
- **Mihirkula ruled from his capital at Sakal, which is today the modern Sialkot.**
- The Huna power in India collapsed **after the defeat of Mihirkula**. **Mihirkula was defeated successively by two Indian rulers, Yasodharman of Malwa and Narasimhagupta Baladitya of the later Gupta dynasty.**

**Thanks !**