

HISTORY OF INDIA (UPTO 1200 CE) — LONG ANSWER NOTES

1. PREHISTORIC CULTURES OF INDIA Bharat ki Purvaitihāsik Sanskritiyan teen charanon me vibhajit hoti hain — Paleolithic, Mesolithic aur Neolithic. Paleolithic yug me manav shikar aur sankalan par nirbhar tha. Unke auzar bade, kothor aur pathhar ke hote the. Mesolithic yug me microliths ka upyog, kutto ka palan aur arthik sthirata shuru hui. Neolithic yug me kheti ka avishkar, pashupalan, pakki bastiyan aur mitti ke bartan banaye gaye. Yeh sabhi badlav bhavishya ke sabhyata-ke-vikas ki neev .

2. HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION – TOWN PLANNING & ECONOMY Harappan sabhyata apne behtareen nagar-nirman ke liye vishv-prasiddh hai. Mohenjo-daro aur Harappa jaise shahron me grid pattern sadke, underground drainage, granaries aur standardized milti hain. Unki arthvyavastha krishi (gehun, jau), vyapar (Mesopotamia tak sambandh), aur shilp-kala (moher, beads, bronze) par aadhaarit thi. Yeh Bharat ki pehli shahri sabhyata thi jismein majboot prashasan aur ekroopta dikhai deti hai.

3. VEDIC SOCIETY – EARLY & LATER VEDIC AGE Early Vedic yug me samaj pashupalak aur sthalon ko badalta hua tha. Striyon ki sthiti uchch thi, aur prakriti devataon ki puja hoti thi. Later Vedic yug me lohe ke upkaran, krishi ka vikas, rajnitik vistaar, varna vyavastha ka kothor hona aur yajnaon ka prachar badh gaya. Is yug me Brahman, Aranyak aur Upanishad jaisi granthon ka nirmaan hua.

4. RISE OF JAINISM & BUDDHISM – REASONS & IMPACT 6th century BCE me samajik asamantao, varna vyavastha ki kathorta aur mahange yajnaon ke karan naye dharmon ka uday hua. Mahavira aur Buddha ne ahimsa, satya, madhyam marga aur samta ka sandesh diya. In dharmon ne samaj me shanti, saralta, lok-bhasha ko badhava, stupas, vihar aur kala ka vikas kiya. Bharatiya samaj me inka gambhir prabhav pada.

5. MAURYAN EMPIRE – ASHOKA 'S ADMINISTRATION Maurya samrajya Bharat ka sabse sangathit aur vyaapak rajya tha. Ashoka ka prashasan pradesh, jile aur gram tak pahunch rakhta tha. Kalinga yudh ke baad Ashoka ne dhamma niti apna kar lok kalyan, dayabhav, dharm-sahanushilta aur nyaay par zor diya. Unke shilalekh Bharat ka pratham likhit rajneetik dastavez maane jaate hain.

6. GUPTA AGE – GOLDEN AGE Gupta kaal ko Golden Age isliye kaha jata hai kyunki is yug me vigyan, ganit, sahitya aur kala ka atyadhik vikas hua. Aryabhata ne shunya ka siddhant diya, Kalidasa ne mahaan Sanskrit sahitya rachna ki. Ajanta chitra, moortikala, sone-chandi ke sikke aur vyapar ka vikas is yug ki khasiyat thi. Rajnitik sthirta aur samriddhi ne iss yug ko sone ka yug bana diya.

7. CHOLA ADMINISTRATION & CULTURE Chola rajya dakshin Bharat ka sabse shaktishaali samrajya tha. Inhone village sabhas ko shakti di jo sthaniya prashasan sambhalti thi. Cholon ki navy shakti bahut majboot thi aur South-East Asia tak prabhav phaila. Brihadeeswara temple, Nataraja bronze vighrah aur Tamil sahitya unki kala ko darshate hain.

8. DELHI SULTANATE – SLAVE TO TUGHLAQ DYNASTIES Delhi Sultanate ki shuruaat Qutb-ud-din Aibak se hoti hai. Iltutmish ne iqta pranali, razia ka sashan, Balban ki majboot sultanate niti aur Alauddin ke market reforms madhyakalin Bharat ke pramukh vikas the. Tughlaq shasakon, khaaskar Muhammad bin Tughlaq, ne kuch radical par asafal prashasnik prayog kiye. Is samay Indo-Islamic kala, takniki, aur sthaptiya shaili ka vikas hua.

Ye sare long answers aapke exam ke 20 mark ke questions ke liye perfect hain aur asani se yaad bhi kiye ja sakte hain.