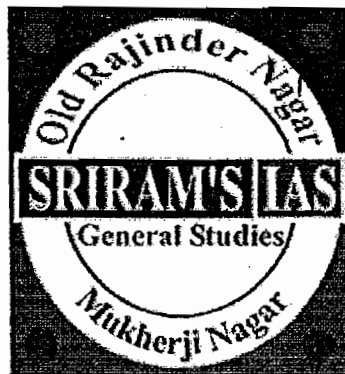


SRIRAM'S IAS



GENERAL STUDIES

INDIAN HISTORY

11A/22; 1st Floor; Old Rajender Nagar; New Delhi -60

Ph. 011-25825591; 42437002; 9811489560

73-75; 1st Floor; Ring Road ; Beside GTB Metro Station

Kingsway Camp; New Delhi.

Ph. 08447273027

ANCIENT HISTORY

Foundations of Indian Culture and Civilization

Culture is defined as '*a way of life*' whereas Civilization is defined as '*the highest stage of development of a culture*'. It means that even the uncivilized living patterns also can have certain cultural features or a unique culture. The parameter that is used for ascertaining the level of development is technology. With the kind of technology in use we can ascertain whether a culture is civilized or not. Technology includes almost all aspects of livelihood e.g. pottery, metallurgy, means of acquiring food, techniques used in town planning etc.

Origins of cultures:

Upto five lakh years of age from its inception, the Earth was permanently covered with ice sheets. There was no sign of life. It is called as *Pleistocene* or *1st Ice age*.

- 5,00,000 B.C – 10,000 BC (First Ice Age i.e. Pleistocene)
- 10,000 BC onwards – Second Ice Age called Holocene.

In the Holocene period, the ice sheets got melted due to change in climate. As the earth further absorbed heat from the Sun, various geographical and chemical changes in the environment led to the formation of water. It continuously rained for years. All this coupled with the changes in temperature helped in the formation of the atmosphere; following which optimum environment for the evolution of species was created. The earliest specimen of man emerging on Earth can be traced back to 2, 40, 000 years BC. The Homonid was born around 2, 40, 000 BC in Africa. The first and earliest homonid was named *Australopithecus*. *Australopithecus* started migrating to different places. Despite the theories stating continental drift as the reason behind the spread of hominids, there is no substantial proof for the same.

The earliest *Australopithecus* found in India was *Ramapithecus* at the Shiwalik Mountains.

In China and Indonesia, the Homonid was known as *Sinanthropus*. Amongst all the primitive tribes *Sinanthropus* were the most intelligent. They were the first to discover the use of fire. They were short in stature, were more dynamic in interacting with nature and their brain was well developed. Homonids were then leading a wandering life. They were mainly food gatherers, who led nomadic life in search of food.

- ❖ **Lower Palaeolithics Age or Old Stone Age**- It spread from 2, 40, 000 to 1, 38, 999 BC. During this age people used stones as tools. The word *lithic* denotes 'stone' which indicates that stones formed a significant element of the life of people in this age.
- ❖ **Middle Palaeolithic Age or Middle Stone Age**- It stretched from 1, 38, 000 BC to 38,000 BC. The Stone technology was same as that of Lower Palaeolithic but there were some refinement in the making of tools. Biological changes also took place during this phase. The spinal cord of *Homo Erectus* was more erect or straight than the Homonids which made bipedalism more convenient and useful. The forelimbs were now free to be used for other purposes.
- ❖ **Upper Palaeolithic Age or Upper Stone Age** – It lasted from 38,000 BC to 11,000 BC. Homonids (*Homo sapiens*) had Vertical Spinal cord. They were the closest ancestors of human beings. By this time, the stone technology had made much more advancement. Hominids used blades and burins apart from hand axes that enabled them to search for their preys easily and hunt them down.

• **Palaeolithic Sites:**

- i) Bhimbhetka Caves in Madhya Pradesh are known for its Palaeolithic Cave paintings.
- ii) Borra Caves in Andhra Pradesh are the oldest Palaeolithic site.

Palaeolithic Men used quartz for making tools and therefore were also called Quartzite people. They made rudimentary form of 'hand axes'. Evidence of the oldest hand axe belonging to Palaeolithic times was found in Attirambakam in Tamil Nadu. Palaeolithic culture is also found in Sohan Valley in West Punjab (now in Pakistan).

The Palaeolithic age was followed by 1000 years of transition phase before Neolithic Age started. This Age of Transition is called **Mesolithic Age** which spread from 11,000 to 10,000 B.C. It was marked by peculiar stone tools called *Microliths* (small stone tools) that were used for carving, grooving, cutting etc.

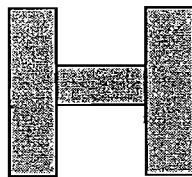
❖ **Neolithic Age (New Stone Age)** – It spread from 10,000 yrs BC to 4500 yrs BC.

- This age is also known as Neolithic Revolution because many discoveries were made during this period, so much so that the life style of the people was drastically altered.
- Cultivation or agriculture processes began during this age. It transformed food gathering society into food producing society following which a sedentary life was made possible.
- Women played a dominant role in the household. The period was characterized by a Matriarchal society.
- Sedentary lifestyle paved way for a settled village establishment.
- Pottery making developed during this period. Pottery from this phase is an important source for archeological studies. It is important for establishing the identity of a race and the level of development of culture etc.

➤ **Neolithic culture:** It was most prominently found in Burjhom in Kashmir.

Pit Dwelling were more common there as they were preferred over other forms of dwelling due to extreme climatic conditions. The use of metals had begun by the end of Neolithic phase.

Another feature of this period was the Double Burial System which was represented by H-type of cemetery. In this the man was buried together with his wife or servant/slave or with someone dear.



Other Neolithic Sites:

1. Kodiwaha in Rajasthan where extensive cultivation of almost all crops (food crops, cereals etc) is evident.
2. Chirand in Bihar-Tools made of bones were found here.
3. Dharmagiri in Karnataka
4. Koppagai in Karnataka
5. Takkalikota in Karnataka
6. Hosur in Karnataka

7. Utnoor in Andhra Pradesh

8. Payampalli in Tamil Nadu

*The common feature of Neolithic cultures in South was the **ash mounds**. This is suggestive of the fact that extensive cultivation was taken up by clearing forests time and again.

9. Mehargarh in Baluchistan (in present Pakistan). It survived for the longest period of all Neolithic sites (upto 3500 BC). It was also the first culture to establish contacts with Mesopotamian civilization (present day Iraq), which was responsible for the origin of Indus Valley Civilization.

❖ **Copper Age / Chalcolithic period:** It extended from 4500 to 2500 years BC.

In Copper Stone Age, both stone and metal technology existed. During this age great strides were made in metallurgy and therefore metal came to replace stone for the making of tools etc.

From 2500 BC to 1750 B.C., the period is known as the *Bronze Age*. From 1000 BC onwards, it is called *Iron Age*.

Extensive farming was taken up during this phase. This made possible the accumulation of enough surplus which further paved way for the generation of other secondary type of occupations. The fertile river tracts gave rise to the development of different cultures.

Indus Valley Civilization

It is hailed as one of the oldest civilizations of the world. Indus Valley or Harappan civilization is traced to Chalcolithic Age which reached its pinnacle in the Bronze Age.

* In terms of culture, it is the only surviving civilization in the world.

* It's discovery pushed back the antiquities of Indian history for another 2000 years.

* It was first discovered in 1921.

Charles Mason in 1829 came across mounds of terracotta arts while laying tracks for railways. Local people called it Mohenjodaro i.e. the Mounds of the dead. His findings were collected by Alexander Cunningham, who visited the site in 1878. Sir John Marshall (head of Department of Archeology which came into being in 1904) carried out extensive findings on this site.

Origins of Indus Valley Civilization

PRE-HARAPPAN
(4500 – 3500 BC)

PROTO-HARAPPAN
(3500-2500 BC)

HARAPPAN
(2500-1750 BC)

} Represents the chronology of development in the civilization.

PRE-HARAPPAN- It refers to the culture that pre-dated Harappan civilisation and was distinct from it e.g. Baluchi cultures (in Baluchistan).

Around 4500 yrs BC in Baluchistan, four village cultures were found. They were as follows:

| | |
|--------|---|
| Qulli | } Culture expanded towards East in 1 st stage till Aravalli Mountains. and expanded till Sind province (3500-2500 BC) in the 2 nd Stage. |
| Quetta | |
| Nul | |
| Zhob | |

PROTO – HARAPPAN- It refers to the culture that signaled the beginning of Harappan culture and was similar to it. Baluchi culture entered Sind and further expanded into Rajasthan and Haryana.

Important Sites:

- a) Kot-diji in Sind
- b) Amri in Sind
- c) Kalibangan in Rajasthan
- d) Banwali in Haryana.

Material culture Development and geographical expansion-

1. Village culture comprised of living in triangular huts.
2. Crude pottery was used.
3. (a) The urban centres represented town planning of an advanced level. This also meant that urbanism had begun.
(b) There were also found two-storeyed buildings made up of baked bricks.
(c) Well developed polished pottery was used for storing grains and cooking.

HARAPPAN: This culture expanded to UP in East, upto Kashmir in North and upto Maharashtra in South. This emerged as the biggest cultural formation in the pre-historic world with around 250 Sites. Each of these sites had a well developed drainage system and represented systematic town planning.

Extension and boundaries of Indus Valley Civilization : Suktazendor (Sind) in the west to Alamgirpur in UP in the East; from Manda in Kashmir in North to Dimabad in South.

Important Sites:

1. **Harappa** – it was situated on the right bank of river Ravi in Montgomery District in West Punjab (present day Pakistan) and was excavated by Devram Sahni. It is the first Indus Valley site that was discovered and thus the entire civilization is also named as Harappan civilization.
- It is also known as 'a city of granaries' as 12 granaries were found in two rows (each had six).
- Town planning was consisted of horizontal and vertical roads, and a centre bounded by fortified wall called 'citadel', outside which H type cemetery was found. It establishes the fact that Harappa must have been attacked by foreigners as H type cemetery was alien to Harappa. In Rigveda, Harappa has been written as 'Hariyupaya'.

2. **Mohen-jodaro (In Sind)** - it means 'mound of the dead'. It is situated on the left bank of river Indus. It was excavated by R. D. Banerjee in 1922 and is the third biggest site. It can be considered as a Model city for entire IVC (Indus Valley Civilization) in town planning. It was

also the most populated city. It had the biggest granary called 'The great granary'. It also had a big assembly, temple like structure and the great bath. The great bath was used for communal bathing, rituals, offering, and other ceremonies.

- Seals made of soft rocks called steatites were found here. The seal of Pashupati (Mahadev) with four animals (buffalo, rhino, elephant and a tiger) standing in four different directions with two deers at his feet was also found. Pashupati is shown with two horns and three faces and is found in the posture of deep meditation i.e. proto-shiva formation.
- Bronze Image of a dancing girl, a piece of cloth, scale for measuring distance, seal with a representation of horse were also found at Mohenjo-Daro.
- The cities on bank of river Indus were prone to floods. Mohenjo-Daro was flooded seven times and reconstructed seven times.

3. Chanhudaro:

- It was situated on the right bank of river Indus, south of Mohenjo-Daro. It was excavated by M. G. Majumdar. The city was flooded thrice in 1931.
- It is the only Indus Valley Site without a Citadel.
- It is also the site where only stones and no bricks were used.
- Image of male dancer resembling Lord Shiva was found here.

- ### 4. Kalibangan:
- It witnessed both stages of culture (Proto-Harappan & Harappan).
 - It was the important sites for bangles and beads manufacture.
 - It was situated on the banks of river Ghagar in Rajasthan and was excavated by Dr. A. Ghosh.

- Fire altars suggesting worship of Agni (Fire Cult/ Fire Worship) have been found here.
- No evidence of worship of Mother Goddess could be traced here.
- It had the biggest cultivated land in the entire Pre-historic world.
- List burial or the brick chambered burial has been the most prominent on this site.

| | |
|---|--|
| B | |
| O | |
| D | |
| Y | |

← Possessions

Kalibangan culture is also called Sothi (Afghanistan) culture.

- ### 5. Banawali:
- It is in Haryana, located on the bank of river Saraswati. It was excavated by Dr. Bist.
 - Both stages of Proto-Harappan & Harappan developed are witnessed here.
 - Extensive cultivation of Barley was evident for the first time.

- ### 6. Lothal:
- Located on the banks of Cambay in Gujarat (In India, maximum number of Indus Valley sites are located in Gujarat); it was excavated by S. R. Rau.

Lothal ⇒ mount of the dead

He discovered the 5th site Dwaraka

*and continued till Harappan stage
largest land in pre-historic period
only city w/o toilets.*

Kalibangan + Banawali

appeared in proto and Harappan stage

- 1st. and earliest naval dockyard was found in Lothal
- It is the first known / earliest sea port in Indian history with an artificially built naval dockyard.
- It was also the first to cultivate rice by 1800 B.C.
- It was a major centre of trade and commerce especially with Persia (Persian Gulf Seal was found at Lothal).
- Big Jar with beautiful painting depicting the story of a cunning jackal has been found here (inspired from Panchtantra written by Vishnu Sharma).
- Fire altars were found here representing fire cult.
- An evidence of ploughed field signifies cultivation of developed level.
- It had buildings with side entrances. (Two-storied buildings).
- The only site of IVc with eastern entrances

7. **Surkotada:** located on the banks of river Bhagvata in Gujarat, it was excavated by Jagupath Joshi. It is also a port city. It played important role in trade & commerce during Harappan period.

- It gave definite evidence that Indus Valley people had knowledge of horse as horse skeletons were found here.

8. **Rangpur-** it is located in Gujarat and was excavated by Arul Stein.

- It was the second site where rice cultivation had taken place as rice husk was found here.

9. **Dholavira:** it is also located in Gujarat. it was excavated by Dr. Bist.

** Biggest Indus Valley site is Kuntasi (Pakistan).

* only IVc site developed in oval shape.

* earliest stadium in history is found here

* longest inscription with 10 pictograms in single sentence in Dholavira. (normally, 4 to 5 pictograms).

OTHER ASPECTS OF INDUS VALLEY (henceforth IV) CIVILISATION:

Social

- IV Society was predominantly matriarchial.
- Class formation - There was no caste division but society was divided on the basis of occupations. The prime classification was-
 - Merchants
 - Craftsmen
 - Peasantry
 - Working Class (Labourers)
- Urban Life:
 - All IV cities were uniform in town planning.
 - Uniformity in size of brick has been found. Bricks of almost the same size and shape were used throughout.
 - Cities were planned according to the grid system with horizontal and vertical lanes cutting each other perpendicularly.
 - Well developed drainage system was its unique aspect, not found in any other contemporary civilizations.
- Food Habits
 - Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian diets were followed.
 - Staple food was wheat & barley.

- **Decorative Habits**
 - Both men and women were highly fashionable.
 - They enjoyed putting up different hair styles and accessories.
 - They used imported lipsticks (from Greece) and perfumes.
 - Ornaments made up of all the metals except iron were used.
- Hobbies included dicing, bull fighting, fishing, dancing and boat racing.
- **Burial Practices:** Wheeler worked extensively on Indus Valley burials.
 - They disposed dead bodies in sitting postures, head facing North signaling Shiva worship (as Kailash is believed to be located in North).
 - Partial Burial - Burial of any organ of a person as found in Rangpur.
 - Urn Burials - Ashes kept in pot & buried e.g. at Kalibangan.
 - Coffin Burial as found at Harappa.

- **Economy**

Indus Valley people were the pioneers in agriculture. They had the knowledge of seasonal cultivation (Kharif and Rabi crops). They were also aware of all types of irrigation systems (Tanks, Canals etc.).

- They were the first to cultivate cotton in the entire pre-historic period. Greeks came to take cotton and called Indus Valley as 'Senden' i.e. the place for quality cotton.
- Ekka i.e. the Cart drawn by oxen was used for transporting agricultural commodities.

- **Trade and Commerce**

- They were the first people in Indian history to go for international trade.
- They traded with Mesopotamia, Sumeria, Greece, Egypt and Mongolia.
- They also imported several items from different places-
 - Mesopotamia - Gold
 - Perfumes - Greece
 - Sumeria - Silver
 - Egypt - Diamonds
 - Mongolia - Agate, Lapis lazuli, Sandstones.
- They also traded with South India and imported pearls and shells.
- The Khetri mines in Rajasthan provided copper.

Indus Valley seals were found in Mesopotamia at Tele-asmar which is symbolic of the established trade contacts.

In weights and measures, the numerical 16 and its multiples formed the basis of metric system.

- **Form of Governance**

- They were ruled by rich merchants.
- The form of Governance is called Oligarchy (the rule of the rich or an elite group).

Religion - No sacred text or place or organized system of worship has been found. So it is assumed that they only had a belief system comprising of the following features-

- Worshipping Mother Goddess and also deifying women.
- Worshipping only one male God i.e. Pashupati.
- Worship of animals, the most sacred being the 'Humpless Bull'.
- Worship of Gilgimish- represented by a body comprising half of man and half of lion. It was the mythological hero of Mesopotamia.

- Snake worship as found at Gumla.
- Worship of trees, stones and secret organs.

Art forms – comprised of Seals, pottery (especially BPW i.e. Black Polished Ware characterized by glossy, shiny appearance with pictures) and terracotta figurines.

1. Seals: they were the most beautiful of all Indus Valley art forms. Made on sandstone, soft rocks called steatite procured from Vindhya; seals were made in almost all shapes and in the size of Re.1 coin. About 2000 Indus Valley seals were found. The most common representation is of Humpless Bull. Seals especially the ones found in Mesopotamia are important for fixing the chronology of Indus Valley w.r.t. other civilizations.

2. Terracotta Figures

- They were the figures made of clay, mainly dolls for kids.
- Cult of Mother Goddess is clearly evident through these figurines.

3. Images

- Most beautiful of all the images found is that of a Bronze Dancing Girl.

4. Script

The Harappan people used a Pictographic (Language of pictures) script, written in a style called Bostrophedon (right to left, left to right, and again right to left and so on). More than 4000 pictographs have been used. The first pictograph was found in 1853. Pictography is claimed to be deciphered by I. Mahadevan but so far the script remains undeciphered.

Six races can be traced in the Indus Valley Zone:

- Proto-Australoid: this race is regarded as architect of IVC. This is because their ethnic features are found in majority of the skeletons.
- Australoid
- Mongoloids
- Nigroloids
- Alpinoids
- Mediterraneanans

There are different theories that try to explain the decline of Indus Valley Civilization. However, it must be kept in mind that the decline could very much have taken place due to a combination of the following factors.

1. Aryan invasion.
2. Destruction of sites due to floods.
3. Tectonic forces / earthquakes.
4. Ecological changes caused due to extensive deforestation, expansion of desert, salinisation of soil etc. It is also argued that land was not conducive for cultivation and therefore the civilization was not destroyed but vacated.

Advent of Aryans

The word 'Aryan' is not a racial term, but a linguistic term. They spoke Indo-European language and were an agglomeration of many races. Originally the home of Aryans was Central Asia or Eurasia, particularly the steppes. The migration of Aryans started around 1700 B.C possibly due to ecological reasons. They depended largely on pasture lands.

Max Muller was one of the major proponents of the theory of Aryan migration from Central Asia. He had studied Vedas and translated them into German language. He was a philologist (Philology is the Study of Comparative Language), Indologist (one who studies Indo-European Language) and said that Aryans in India developed Sanskrit & Aryans in Europe developed all other European languages. He laid his arguments on the many similarities between Sanskrit and European languages especially English. He proposed that when economy and ecology underwent changes, one branch moved towards west and settled in Europe, while the other moved towards east and settled in India.

Evidences of Aryan migration:

- Aryans migrating towards India were first witnessed in Iran. It is evident from 'Zend Avesta' – the Classical text of Iran which records the names of Aryan Gods namely Indra, Varuna and Agni.
- Kessite Inscription also records presence of Aryans in Iran.
- 2 Inscriptions: Bhagascoi and Mittani also refer to Aryans.
- Rigveda talks about river systems of Afghanistan – Krumu (R. Khuram) and Kuba (R. Kabul)

The Aryans travelled from Afghanistan to India through Khyber and Bolan passes. By 1500 B.C. Aryans were settled in 'Saptasindhu' region and their gradual course of migration was from W. Punjab to Haryana, which became their main region of settlement. Migration was a constant feature in their culture. Rigveda was also composed by Aryan saint (Rishi) families in India giving a description of the various river systems, Himalayas, Vindhya, Ganga, and Jamuna.

Names given by the Aryans to the different rivers:

| | | |
|-------------|----|--------------|
| Vitsata | -- | River Jhelum |
| Suvastu | -- | River Swath |
| Askini | -- | River Chenab |
| Purishini | -- | River Ravi |
| Suturdi | -- | River Sutlej |
| Vypas | -- | River Beas |
| Drishadvadi | -- | River Rakshi |

Mujawanth is the mountain peak in Himalayas that is mentioned in Rig Veda and was considered the source of 'Soma' (their favourite drink).

Rig Veda regarded India or Bharatvarsha to be located on Jambudwip.

SOCIO – ECONOMIC LIFE:

There were six prominent tribes during that period:

1. Bharathas (they were the most powerful tribe).
2. Anus

3. Purus
4. Thugvasas → Panchajana → tribes.
5. Yada

6. Druhyas

Wars took place amongst Aryans themselves and also between Aryans and Non-Aryans. As the nature of economy was pastoral, wars were largely fought for control over and sharing of cattle.

* **Most important War was the Dasaraja battle (Battle of 10 Kings)**- it was the outcome of ego clash between two great saints of the Rig Vedic time- Vashistha (Aryan) and Vishwamitra (Non-Aryan). Vishwamitra, due to his immense knowledge was the Brahmarshi of Bharathas but later Vashistha replaced him. So Vishwamitra waged war against them taking 10 kings (Aryans and 5 Non Aryans) in collaboration. The battle (Bharathas vs. 10 Kings) was led by Puruksha and fought on banks of river Purushi (Ravi). Bharathas were led by Sudas and Puruksha was led by the king of Thugvasas tribe.

TRIBAL – POLITICAL FORMATION:

Each tribe was organized under different administrative units:

- Grama (Village) was headed by Gramani.
- Group of Gramas i.e. Vis was headed by Vishyapati.
- Group of Vis's i.e. Gana / Jana (tribe) was headed by Ganapati (head of Gana).
- Rajan was the most qualified among all and also was the Gopa (protector).

The foremost duty of the King entailed the protection of people. He was assisted by Purohit (Priest), Senani (Chief Commander) and Yuvraj (Crown prince) in the administration of his kingdom. However, there was no permanent standing army.

Two taxes were collected:

- Bhaga – Compulsory Tax.
- Bali – Voluntarily given tax.

The King was also not autocratic. He had to abide by the decision of assemblies called Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata. Sabha and Samiti were legislative assemblies at tribal / territorial level; and Vidhata was at Vis level. Any decisions by Sabha and Samiti were binding on the king.

→ Sabha was the assembly of elders and heads of families.

→ Samiti was a General Assembly which was open for all including women. The Samiti was the ultimate authority and its decisions were final.

SOCIETY

→ The nature of society was Patriarchal i.e. the Father was the head of the family called Grihapati. The family's lineage was also carried out in father's name. he was also the Dampati i.e. the first among the Couples.

→ It was a rural society – It had no towns or urban centres and it mostly depended upon pastures for livelihood. It was largely a village society.

→ Varna system – It evolved for the first time amongst the Aryans. The society was divided into three Varnas at a later stage:

- Brahmins
- Kshatriyas
- Vaishyas

Shudras, the lowest section were without Varna status. Even lower were the 'Dasas' or Slaves who were mostly Non-Aryans. The independent Non-Aryans were known as Dasyus.

Varna classification was done on two parameters:

(a) On the basis of complexion. This was to perpetuate the domination of the fair-skinned Aryans.

1. Aryans – Shwetavarna
2. Non-Aryans – Krishnavarna

(b) On the basis of occupation, aptitude and temperament.

There were no restrictions on anyone as one could change Varna by changing occupations. The inter-Varna marriages and dining was permitted. There was no social taboo attached to inter-varna socializing.

Purushasukta in the 10th chapter / 10th Mandala of Rig Veda was the most important source of Varna system for the Aryans. It defined the four varnas as emerging out of the four body parts of Brahma.

Women had no restrictions in social life. There were no social evils like child marriage, dowry, sati etc. Everyone had the absolute freedom to study Vedas, to perform rituals and were given right to select partners (Swayamvar). There are evidences suggesting widow remarriage as well. Great woman Scholars of Rig Vedic Age- Gargi, Maitreyi, Viswawara and Lopamudra have been mentioned in contemporary records. Lifelong woman scholars were called Viswavandins.

Yagnavalkya: The greatest scholar of Rig Vedic times belonged to the Court of Janaka. He composed the famous Brihadaranyaka Upanishad that deals with the transmigration of souls (for the first time we find reference to life after death). It was translated into English by T. S. Eliot as 'Wasteland', which got him the Nobel Prize. However, Yagnavalkya was challenged by Gargi.

Economy

1. It was a pastoral economy that thrived on cattle population.
2. Cultivation of crops such as Vrihi- Rice, Godhuma- Wheat, Yava- Barley, was done.
3. Gold and silver were used as medium of transaction: Nishika – gold and Satamana – Silver.
4. By and large, trade was carried through the barter system.

RELIGION

Religion during the Rig Vedic period was Monotheistic i.e. belief that the supreme power is One, though it can be present in many forms.

⇒ Rig Veda divided the entire Universe into 3 spheres:

1. Celestial – Sky above skies.
2. Aerial – Above the surface of the Earth.
3. Terrestrial – Above and on the surface of the Earth.

Gods in the Rig Vedic times:

'Indra' was the most important God (Celestial) and was also called Purandhara i.e. 'one who destroys forts'. Maximum numbers of Slokas (250/1017) in the Rig Veda are addressed to Indra. He was also the God of war and victory.

Most important aerial God was Varuna- the God for morality, ethics and values. Varuna upholds the world's moral order called Vrita. Varuna has been called Arunamazda in Zend Avestha.

Agni was the terrestrial God (second most important God in Rig Veda: 220 hymns)

Terms associated with Agni worship: Agnihotri (Priest), Havyavahana (smoke as vehicle), Huthasena (purifier).

Other Gods: 1. Aswinis (Gods of herbs & medicines)
2. Soma (Moon, the God of nourishment)
3. Mitra (Sun God a.k.a. Savitri, Surya)

Most sacred mantra in Rig Vedic times was the Gayatri Mantra addressed to Savitri (Surya), the God of cosmic energy. It was composed by Vaishwantika and is part of the 3rd Chapter/ 3rd Mandala of Rig Veda. The only Goddess referred to in Rig Veda is Saraswati. Also the only Non-Aryan God accepted by Aryans was the Rudra (as form of Pashupati in Indus Valley Civilization).

Later Vedic Age: 1000 B. C. – 600 B. C.

Drastic changes took place in the society during this period. It was the time of socio-political upheaval. The entire later Vedic literature was composed during this period.

1. The main centre of Aryan settlement shifted from Sap̄tasindhu to Ganga Yamuna Doab (U.P., Bihar, and Bengal)
2. New Aryan tribes were formed.
 - a. Kuru
 - b. Pañchala
 - c. Videha
 - d. Anga
 - e. Magadha
 - f. Kasi

The battle of Mahabharat was fought around 956 BC in Kurukshetra (Land of Kūrus), whose capital was Hastinapur.

POLITICAL FEATURES:

1. The office of king became autocratic and divinely endorsed as Sabha and Samiti become defunct. Samiti disappeared as tribal states became territorial and spread far and wide. Thus distance became a hindrance and participation in the assembly also became time consuming.
2. Expansion of bureaucracy also happened simultaneously: Regular officers like Akshavepa (Superintendent of Gambling Houses), Bhagadugga (Chief Tax Collector), Balisadaka (Collected Voluntary offerings), Suta (Chariteer) and Royal Bards.

Mahabharata, Jaisamhitā, Satasaḥsra samhitā, Panchamveda (Fifth Veda) were recorded around this time. Sutas preserved these through oral compositions.

SOCIAL LIFE

1. **Varna system** got well established with four Varnas. The fourth varna was also acknowledged as society now depended on Shudras (agriculturalists) for cultivation. The system got deeply entrenched.
2. **Varna ashram Dharma was introduced:** Bharmacharyas, Grihasthya, Vanaprastha, and Sanyas were the four ashrams or stages of life through which each person had to go through. They were first mentioned in Jabala Upanishad.
 - All the four ashrams were compulsory for Brahmins.
 - 1st three were compulsory for Kshatriyas.
 - 1st two were made compulsory for Vaishyas.
 - Shudras were exempted from the system of ashramas.
3. **Dwija System:** the first three varnas were considered 'twice born'. The system was to provide qualification for performing Vedic rituals and ceremonies. It meant New birth with white sacred thread ceremony or Upanayana. Sudras did not belong to Dwija.
4. **Gotra System:** It literally means 'Cow shed'. Gotra referred to the name of the ancestor, in order to identify the antecedents of a family. The Gotra is usually the name of the sage/rishi from which the family has descended. It evolved to bar intracaste marriages and to maintain purity of blood. Same gotra marriages were also barred.
5. **Untouchability was of two types:** Untouchability by birth and untouchability by profession.

Four types of marriages:

 - a) Bramoh Marriage: Marriage arranged by elders according to Vedic rituals.
 - b) Prajaptya: Marriage arranged by elders but not according to Vedic rituals.
 - c) Anuloma: Marriage between upper caste man and lower caste woman.
 - d) Pratiloma: Marriage between upper caste woman and lower caste man.

Anuloma and Pratiloma both were unacceptable but still Anuloma was preferred over Pratiloma. Children born under Anuloma were Vretyas (half fallen) and children born under Pratiloma were Chandalas (fully fallen). Both Vretyas and Chandals were untouchables by birth.

Nishad were excommunicated and prohibited people of the tribe.

Kiratas were the uncivilized, forest tribe.

Antyaja were those who lived outside the village. They were untouchables as they cleansed the society and hence were not to stay within but outside the society.

Nishad, Kiratas and Antyaja- all the three were untouchables by profession.

ECONOMY (1000 -600 BC)

Introduction of Iron called Krishna ayas (Black Metal) Technology was instrumental in bringing out the changes in the economy. It has been hailed as a revolutionary discovery.

- It democratized the production process – Tools of production were brought within the reach of every section of society. Especially the lower sections were most benefited from its introduction.

→ More and more forests were cleared in order to avail more land for agriculture. As a result, extensive cultivation began with sickles, threshers etc. More land reclamation led to tremendous increase in agricultural economy and more production. For the first time surplus was generated which served as capital for exchange.

→ Urbanisation began- Towns were created in large numbers. Therefore this age is also called *Second Age of Urbanisation*.

→ Trade and commerce developed which led to Vaishyas leaving agriculture. Trade became more lucrative. Shudras took over agriculture and thus they relieved other sections of the society for production processes. This also improved the conditions of Shudras.

→ Guilds were formed – Association or guilds of merchants and craftsmen was called Sreni. The head of the merchant guild was called Sresti. The head of the Craftsmen guild was called Jestaka.

→ Proliferation of craft activity took place. Manufacture of a type of pottery called PGW (Painted Grey Ware) also began during this period.

RELIGION

Religious Literature – 3 Vedas, 6 Vedangas and 2 Upanishads were written within a short span.

→ Rig Veda Gods lost their importance. The trinity of Hindu Gods (Brahma / Prajapati, Vishnu and Maheshwar) appeared for the first time.

→ Pusan (God for cattle population) emerged as the God of the Shudras. He was named after a star 'Pushyani' which give direction to travelers at night.

→ The only Goddess, Saraswati disappeared. She lost her importance as river Saraswati became extinct.

→ Religion became too ceremonial with rituals and sacrifices. Towards the end of Vedic age, conflicts between Kshatriyas and Brahmins for supremacy reached its height. Amidst such conflict and confusion emerged Jainism and Buddhism.

VEDIC LITERATURE

(1) *Sruti* means 'the revealed ones' - All the four Vedas/ Samhitas were compiled by great sages. They all form part of the *Sruti* literature.

(2) *Smriti* – Commentaries (on the four Vedas). They include Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads, 6 Vedanges and 4 Upavedas.

1. **Rig Veda:** + it is the first text in the World literature and first text in Indo European language.

+ its main theme is the prayers addressed to different Gods.

+ It is the most important Veda as Gayatri mantra is a part of it.

+1017 hymns / verses are divided into 10 mandalas. II – IX Mandala belong to Rig Vedic period and I and X Mandala were compiled during later Vedic Age and added to Rig Veda.

+The priest who recites Rig Veda is called Hotri.

2. **Sama Veda –**

→ It is full of Ragas or tunes. It is the first text to deal with Indian music – Sangeeta Shastra.

→ Its main theme is metre or volume called Chchendus which deals with recitation of the verses.

→ The priest who recites Sama Veda is called Udgatri (Master of Voice).

3. Yajur Veda

- It deals with rituals and ceremonies.
- This text is composed in prose.
- The priest who recites Yajur Veda is known as Adhvaryu.

4. Atharva Veda (It was not considered as Veda for long time).

- + It was composed entirely by non-Aryans.
- + Its themes include witchcraft, sorcery and invoking evil spirits.
- + It is considered as Veda because it –
 1. deals with Ayurveda (Indian Medicine),
 2. deals with Ganithashastra (Science of Mathematics),
 3. deals with Rekhanigita (Geometry).
- + No Brahmin ever recites Atharva Veda.

Smritis –

1. Brahmanas- these are related to the conduct of various ceremonies.
2. Aranyakas are the texts relating to Forest Life (Vanprastha ashram).
3. Upanishads numbering 108 are also known as Vedantas (last chapter of Vedas). They (Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads) are parts of every Veda. They deal with Metaphysics. *Katho Upanishad* deals with the concept of death in the form of dialogues between Nachiketa, his father and the Lord of Death-Yama. *Eso Upanishad* deals with creation. *Jabala Upanishad* -Varnaashrama dharmas were mentioned in this. *Brihadaranyko Upanishad* refers to Yagnavalkya and talks about transmigration of souls. *Mundaka Upanishad* – Our national slogan 'Satyameva Jayate' is part of this which is also found on Ashokan pillar inscription at Sarnath. *Chandogya Upanishad* – It talks about the childhood of Lord Krishna for the first time. *Keno Upanishad* – It talks about Uma or Parvati. *Swetas swataro Upanishad* – It defines Shiva for the first time.

4. Six Vedangas – these were meant to explain the Vedas.

- a) Nirukta – etymology.
- b) Siksha – Phonetics (relating to pronunciation).
- c) Chendus – Metre (relating to recitation).
- d) Vyakarna – Grammar.
- e) Kalpa – Rituals. It is the most important because it was the basis of Indian law (Kalpashastra). *Kalpashastra* consists of the following:
 - Grihasutra or Dharmasutras – that deals with household ceremonies.
 - Satyasutras – that deals with Rekhanigita (Geometry).
 - Srutasutras – that deals with social ceremonies of all castes.
- f) Jyotish – Astronomy (study of the movement of planets). It helps in understanding events in our life.

5. Four Upavedas were written to make one's life happy, safe and secure. They are:

- i. Ayurveda: Medicines
- ii. Ghandhavra Veda: Music
- iii. Shilpashastra: Sculpture
- iv. Dhanurveda: Archery

Religious reform started happening towards the end of the later Vedic age. Religion by this time had become a monopoly of the priestly class and more complicated. It had become very costly and beyond the reach of common man. It denied salvation to the Shudras. 6th Century B.C. was marked by a string of intellectual currents all over the world. In India, a group of thinkers called the 'Sramanas' emerged in the Rig Vedic Age. They were the earliest critics of the Vedic literature.

Jainism –All Tirthankaras before Mahavira were Sramanas (23). The Sramana school of thought was first to criticise the role of Brahmins. By 6th Century B.C., 6 philosophical systems called 'Darshanas' were found in India-

- a) Sankhyashastra by Kapila
- b) Yoga by Patanjali
- c) Nyaya by Gautama
- d) Vysheshika by Kanada
- e) Poorvamimansa by Jaimini
- f) Uttaramimansa by Vyasadeva Badarayan

6th Century BC thus posed challenges and brought about new intellectual thought. Jainism was first to protest against Brahmanism. It began with 23 Tirthankars before Mahavira, but their protest was not emphatic and decisive against Brahmanism as much as Buddhism.

BUDDHISM-

→ Buddha called his religious order 'Sangha'.

→ The important sources for Buddhism in India are:

- (a) Ceylonese chronicles
 - Mahavamsam by Mahanama
 - Deepavamsam
 - Attakatha by Wattagamani
- (b) Chinese chronicles
- (c) Tibetan chronicles

According to the Ceylonese texts Buddha was called Siddharth, and his parents were Suddhodhana and Mayadevi, who belonged to the clan of Sakyas (also known as Sakyamuni). Gautama was his Gotra name. He was born in Lumbini in Nepal Tarai in 563 B.C. on full moon day of Visakha masa (Buddh purnima). Mayadevi died during delivery and Gautami became his step mother. Devadutt, son of Gautami and step brother of Siddharth, was a friend turned foe. Siddharth married Yasodhara, princess of Kailash. At the age of 29, Siddharth entered the city of

Kapilvastu with his favourite chariot driver, Chenna and his favourite horse, Kantaka. He came across 4 scenes:

- (a) A man suffering due to old age.
- (b) A man suffering due to disease.
- (c) A dead body.
- (d) A saint whose face was brimming with happiness.

He made up his mind to relieve mankind of misery. At the age of 29, on a full moon day, he along with Chenna & Kantaka secretly left the palace. This is known as *Mahabhinishkrama* (The Great Departure). He left his royal dress & shaved off his head. Kantaka died on the spot in grief. Siddharth first went to Urvila and became a disciple of two gurus- Alara Kama and Rudraka. They taught him Yoga & Sankhyashastra. But he was not happy as his questions remained unanswered. He left and reached Gaya at the age of 35, sat for rigorous mediation on the banks of stream, Niranjana in the land of Samaga. Sujata, daughter of Samaga offered him rice and milk. His meditation lasted for 48 days. On the 49th day (Vaishaka full moon day), he got enlightenment called Bodhi (knowledge above senses or intuitive knowledge). It is said that Indra sent a demon, Mura, to disturb Siddharth but he remained unperturbed. Prithvi (Goddess of Earth) was the witness to his enlightenment when he became Buddha.

His first disciple was Mahakasyapa who became his student at the age of five.

Siddhartha had 5 disciples to whom he delivered his first sermon at Sarnath in a deer park on Dharmchakra parivarthana (how the wheel of dharma moves).

The first men to be influenced by the teachings of Buddha were King Ajatasatru of Magadha and King Prasenjit of Kosala. Buddha converted a bandit, Angulimal, and Amrapali a.k.a. Ambapali (the seductress), the Court dancer of Ajatasatru to Buddhism. He converted Rahul to Sanyasa.

At the age of 80, Buddha reached Kusinara and became the guest of an untouchable, Chunda who offered pork. Buddha consumed it, had diarrhoea and died (Mahaparinirvana at Kusinara).

Teachings of Buddhas –

4 Noble Truths - 'Arya Satya'

- a. The world is full of misery.
- b. The cause of misery is zeal (Trishna agni) or desire.
- c. Zeal/ desire can be surmounted.
- d. To conquer zeal, one should follow Arya Astangamarya (Eightfold Path)

Eightfold Path comprises of the 8 Principles for a good life. He also prescribed Madhyama Marga (Middle Path) i.e. the Life between two extremes, a life of balance.

Other ideas of Buddha:

- 1. He believed in trans-migration of souls (Life after death).
- 2. He believed in Karma Siddhanta (For every action, there is an opposite reaction).
- 3. On the existence of God, Buddha remained agnostic.

Sanghas were the religious orders found by Buddha. Buddhist Sangha is considered to be the oldest Church in world history. Slaves, insolvents and diseased persons were not allowed to enter Sangha. However at the insistence of Ananda, Buddha allowed women into Sangha. The Sangha had a prescribed code of conduct –

- Every monk (Bhikshu) must have one pair of yellow robes, a needle, a piece of string, a begging bowl.
- Meals were to be had only once a day.
- Monks were to rest only in the rainy seasons.
- Monks were not to commit 64 types of crimes i.e. Pathimokshas.

Bhikshus were the lifetime members of the Buddhist Sangha. **Upasaka** were the followers of Buddhism.

After the death of Buddha, four Councils had met to resolve several issues regarding Buddhism, its teachings and regarding the code of conduct within the Sanghas.

First Buddhist Council took place in 483 B.C. at Rajagriha. It was presided by Mahakashyapa and patronised by Ajatsatru, the King of Magadh. Ananda recited Suttapitaka (a code of conduct, morals, and principles for Buddhist monks) and Upali recited Vinaypitaka (code of conduct for Sanghas).

2nd Buddhist Council was held in 383 B.C at Vaishali. It was presided by Sabbakani and patronized by Kalasoka, the greatest king of Sisunaga dynasty. Here Buddhism got divided into two sects: Mahasanghikas who favoured changes (Liberal) and Sthviravadins / Theravadins who advocated no changes and were believers/followers of elders (Conservative).

Third Buddhist Council was held in 250 B.C. at Pataliputra and was presided over by Moggaliputra Tissa, prince of Ceylon. It was patronised by Ashoka, the greatest of the Mauryan kings. Tissa composed Abhidharma Pitaka that dealt with Buddhist philosophy.

Fourth Buddhist Council was held in first Century A.D. at Kundalavana in Srinagar.

It was presided by Vasumitra and Aswaghosa and patronized by Kanishka, greatest ruler of the Kushans. During this Council Buddhism got divided into:

- Mahayana meaning Great Journey of Buddha's soul.
- Hinayana meaning Less/ Short Journey of Buddha's soul.

Mahayanis (founded by Acharya Nagarjuna) believed that they would be born again and again; while Hinayanis believed Buddha would not be born again. The gap of 250 years (between the 3rd and the 4th Council) was utilized maximum by Brahmans. They brought many changes in the religion. Brahmans introduced the incarnation system, made Buddha the 9th Avatar. Hinduism / Brahmanism brought about the concept of future lives of Buddha.

Difference between Mahayans and Hinayana:

Mahayanis

Believed that Buddha would be born again.

Followed Sanskrit.

Deified Buddha and worshipped him as God (idol Worship).

Hinayanis

Buddha would never be reborn.

Followed Pali.

Buddha was a great intellectual and not God; did not deify him.

Spread of Buddhism –

Vijaya Singhava was the first to preach Buddhism in Ceylon.

Kumarajeeva was the first to introduce Buddhism in China.

Kanishka made it popular in Central Asia.

Minandar – An Indo Greek was converted into Buddhism by Nagasena.

The dialogue between Minandar & Nagasena is recorded in Milindopanka (a text in Pali).

Kumargupta of Gupta dynasty founded Nalanda University (University of Buddhist studies).

Harsha Vardhana – the last great king of ancient India, was converted into Mahayana Buddhism by Huien Tsang. Harsha conducted Buddhist conferences called Sangeethies at Prayag.

The Palas were the last patrons of Buddhism. They founded three universities: Vikramshila (Attesha Deepankar was the first VC), Uddandapura and Jagaddala.

Palas patronized Vajrayana Buddhism (Buddhism with Mantra & Tantra and magical powers)

In the South, Acharya Nagarjuna founded Sree Parvatha University in Nagarjunikonda.

Causes of Decline of Buddhism in India-

1. The 'avatar' or the concept of incarnation made Buddhism loose its identity.
2. Advent of Islam with the emergence of the Slave Dynasty led to the decline of Buddhism. Bakhtiar Khilji destroyed Buddhist Stupas and Nalanda.
3. Lack of security made Buddhism move to Nepal.

Contributions of Buddhism

1. Architecture –

The different forms of Buddhist architecture include:

- Stupa – A place of worship which is constructed on relics.
- Chaitya – half domed structures encircling remains of Buddha or great Buddhist bhikshus. They are the prayer halls.
- Vihara – it is a representation of life being ephemeral, symbolized by half-dome. Vihars are the rest houses of Buddhist monks.
- Spiritual Umbrella – It symbolizes that whoever understands the Buddhist philosophy is a spiritual head and is divine.

⇒ Important Stupas in India

a) Pipriwaha Stupa in Lumbini is the oldest amongst all.

b) Sanchi, Sarnath, Soneri and Sasaram built during Mauryan times.

c) Baruhath Stupa in MP built during Sunga dynasty.

d) In South India, the most important Stupa is Amaravathi Stupa in Andhra Pradesh. It was built by Nagasoka and was the biggest Stupa in ancient times.

e) Biggest Stupa is Borobudar Stupa in Java, constructed by Poornavarnam II of Sailendra dynasty.

Famous Viharas in India are at Nagarjunikonda in A.P. It is the only place where the name of sculpturor is engraved on structure. Its Sculpturor was Badantacharya.

2. Art – Three different schools of art represent Buddhism to a large extent:

- a) Mathura School of Buddhist art- It was developed by Sunga dynasty. It comprises of images of Buddha in sitting postures, in deep meditation with Gyan Chakra (Wisdom Wheel) behind his head.
- b) Gandhara School of Art – It was developed by Kushans. It is representative of the influence of Greek and Roman traditions. Buddha is shown with thick curly hair, drapes, greek-like, masculine physique modeled on Apollo, always in standing posture and preaching like a teacher.
- c) Amaravati School – this was developed by Satvahana dynasty. It is the most decorative form. The art is depicted on white limestone slabs where the theme of Buddha's life is engraved in all kinds of postures.

⇒ Signs in Buddhist art-

- a) Elephant symbolises the birth of Buddha.
- b) Horse represents the Great Departure (stands for Kantaka).
- c) Tree signifies Bodhi or enlightenment.
- d) Wheel represents Dharmachakra signifying the first sermon delivered.

3. Literature

The Prakrit language that was used by Buddha was Pali. Upto first century A.D., Prakrit remained the official language of Buddhists; after that literature in Sanskrit became prominent due to the influence of Mahayana Buddhism during the 4th Buddhist Council.

* Most important Pali Texts are Milandopanha, Suttapitaka, Vinayapitaka, Abhidhammapitaka.

First Sanskrit scholar in Buddhism was Aswaghosa. He wrote 'Buddha Charitra'. It is the first Kavya in Sanskrit literature. All the nine Rasas are there in it.

Sundaranandana and Seriputrprakarana, found in Khotan in Central Asia, are the other prominent Buddhist texts.

Most important/Greatest Scholar of Buddhism was Acharya Nagarjuna (The Einstein of India).

He wrote the following treatises:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| → Madhyamika Siddhanta | } Buddhist Philosophy |
| → Madhyamika Sutralankara | |
| → Saddharma Pundareeka | |

→ Stuhul Lekha was a letter by him to his friend King Yagnasri Satakarni (of Satavahanas).

→ Rāsarānakara which deals with chemical properties.

Things to remember:

Philosophy called Sunyavada (Theory of Voidness).

Vasubandhu was the author of Abhidhammakosa (First dictionary on Buddhist philosophy).

Amarakosa – written by Amarasimha is the first dictionary in Sanskrit.

Dignaga was the first to introduce theory of logic (Tarkashastra) in India. He is also called 'Kant of India' and he wrote Pramanasamuchchaya.

Buddhaghosa – wrote Vasuddimaga (Contribution of Maga). He was the Commander of Chandragupta Vikramaditya II.

Jataka stories in Sanskrit language numbering around 500, deal with previous births of Buddha called *Bodhisatvas*. They were entirely written by Mahayanis.

JAINISM

Jainism also emerged during Rig Vedic times, started with Tirthankars. There were total of 24 Tirthankars, the last one being Mahavira. Their sacred literacy tradition is called Anusruti.

First Tirthankar was called Rishbha.

23rd Tirthankara was Parsvanabha (Prince of Kasi) or Parsvanath. He founded the four principles of Jainism:

1. Satya – Truth.
2. Ahimsa – Non-Violence.
3. Asteya – Non-possession.
4. Aparigriha – Not stealing other's property.

Vardhaman Mahavira

He was born in Kundagram (in Muzaffarpur district). His parents were Siddhartha and Trishila (Lichchavician) and he belonged to Gnatrika clan (a.k.a Gnataputra); he got married to Yashoda and his daughter Priyadarshani got married to Jamali. At the age of 30, he renounced the world. When his parents died, he tried to find the ultimate reality i.e. the meaning of life. Yasoda did not permit but Nandivardhana (his elder brother) gave him permission to become Sanyasi.

In the 6th year of his ascetic life, he met Makkali Ghosla (a.k.a Ghoshala Muskariputra), the founder of a sect called Ajivikas.

At the age of 43, Vardhaman attained Kaivalya (Ultimate/Supreme knowledge) at Jumbika on the banks of river Rizupalika on the 10th day of Vaishaka masa. He declared himself 'Jina' (conqueror of ultimate knowledge) and hereafter became the founder of Jainism.

Jains or Nirgranthas were the 'People liberated from bonds'. He died (or attained Nirvana) in Pavapuri at the age of 72.

Teachings of Mahavira –

1. He added the 5th Principle to Jainism called Brahmacharya (control over senses). The 5 principles were then called Pancha Anuvratas.
2. He gave the three Ratnas (Jewels) of Jainism- Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Conduct.
3. He pronounced the Jain philosophy called Sadvada or Anekantavada.
4. Sadvada means Theory of "May Be"; it teaches that no knowledge is perfect. It also states that both animate and inanimate things have life, including stones.

Differences between Jainism and Buddhism:

→ • Non violence is not to be compromised within Jainism.

• Violence is inevitable in Buddhism.

→ Idea of Salvation:

• Liberation from desires was taught in Buddhism; Buddh advocated 'Karma Marga'.

• Securing highest knowledge, Kaivalya is salvation; Jainism advocated 'Gnana Marga'.

→ Existence of God:

• Buddha remained silent and agnostic. He made no categorical statement regarding God.

- Mahavira declared that God exists but is not responsible for evolution of Universe. Universe according to him evolved on its own.

End of Jainism –

Vardhaman was survived by 13 disciples called Gadharas. Arya Sudharman (a.k.a Sambuttara Vijaya) became head of the Jain church after Mahavira.

→ The *First Jain Council* was held at Pataliputra and was presided by Sthulabahu or Sthulabhadra. The original teachings of Mahavira were compiled in the form of 14 Poorvas (old texts). In the first Council, the 14 Poorvas were reduced to 12 Chapters called Angas. After the first Council, Jainism got divided into Svetambar (composed of followers of Sthulabahu) and Digambars (comprising the followers of Bhadrabahu).

→ The *Second Jain Council* was held at Vallabhi in Gujarat. It was presided by Devavrata Kshamaramana. Here again the 12 Angas were reduced to 11 Upangas (Sub-Chapters).

Expansion of Jainism-

1. Chandragupta Maurya was converted to Jainism by Bhadrabahu and he performed Sallekhana Vrata (anhiliation of soul or starving oneself to death) at Chandragiri at Sravanabelagola.
2. Kharavela, the greatest ruler of Chedi dynasty that ruled Kalinga, convened a Jain Council at Kmaragiri in 161 B.C. for uniting Svetambars and Digambars but his attempt failed.
3. Siddiraja and Kmarapala – rulers of Gujarat patronized Svetambar Jains.
4. The Rashtrakutas were the last great patrons of Jainism. Amoghavarsha, the greatest of Rastrakutas wrote the famous 'Ratnamalika' and 'Kavirajamarga'. These two texts of Jainism are written in Canarasi (Kannada in Prakrit form).

Jainism soon lost patronage due to its adherence to non-violence and very soon it got assimilated by Brahmanism which dealt a final blow to its identity.

Contributions of Jainism-

1. Development of local languages (Prakrit)-

- a) Mahavira taught in Ardhamagahi (modern Bihari or Magadhi language).
- b) All Jain scriptures were written in Prakrit.
- c) Badrabahu wrote Kalpasutras for Digambars in Prakrit.
- d) Canarasi (Kannada) and Sauraseni (Marathi) were developed.

2. First to develop Cave temple architecture –

Cave temples were built at Kandagiri and Kumaragiri in Kalinga, Indragiri and Chandragiri at Sravanabelagola, and Badami in Karnataka.

3. Development of Temples (Jain temples are also called Basadi)-

- a) Dilwara Temple in Mt. Abu, Rajasthan were built by Bhima I of the Solanki dynasty. Jains were first to develop Indian sculpture.
- b) The statue of Bahubali a.k.a Gomateswar at Sravanbelagola is the tallest statue in India. It is monolithic and most perfect. It was installed by Chamudaraya, Minister of Kadamba dynasty (in South Karnataka).
- c) Ghatikas were the Jain Centres of Learning.

The reaction to the popularity of Buddhism and Jainism, Brahmanism emerged in the form of Bhagavatism. Not only did it assimilate the popular features of Buddhism and Jainism, it also evolved ideas of its own with which people could relate easily.

BHAGVATISM –

Vasudeva Krishna was the founder of Bhagavatism. Its philosophy comprised of the three basic principles:

- a) Bhakti i.e. Devotion
- b) Prapatti i.e. Total surrender to God.
- c) Nishkama Karma i.e. Selfless act.

⇒ Bhagvatism propounded that Gnanamarga of Jainism will make man arrogant and therefore is not a wise choice. Similarly it argued that the Karmamarga of Buddhism is very relative in terms of good and bad and therefore not a viable option. Hence, Bhaktimarga as propounded by Bhagvatism is the most simplified route to reach God.

Q. Where do you find Krishna as teacher for the first time?

Ans- Jaiminiya Brahmana.

Q. Which Indian God was called Hercules by Greeks?

Ans.- Krishna.

Bhagwad Gita, composed by Vedavyas, is the highest grade of Krishna's philosophy. Krishna's philosophy emerged around 1000 B.C. but Bhagvatism became popular only in 6th century B.C. because of Brahmanism's initial opposition to it (as Krishna's philosophy opposed Brahmin ritualism). However, later they appropriated it as a good defence against Jainism and Buddhism. Shudras were getting converted to the other religions and even other sections of the society were getting attracted to Buddhism and Jainism. This process had to be contained. So the priestly class diverted its attention to Bhagavatism (as Krishna belonged to Yadavs). After they were successful, they hailed Krishna as a Hindu avatar (an incarnation of Vishnu) and assimilated Bhagavatism into Brahmanism.

Krishna was the disciple of three great sages: Angerasa, Ghora and Sandeepani.

Bhagavatism gradually became popular, even among foreign races like Kushans and Parthians as it was indifferent to Caste and did not acknowledge caste system. Brahmanism on the other hand was conservative and was not willing to accept them. However as Buddhism and Jainism were too rigid, they identified most with Bhagavatism. Hilodorous followed Bhagavatism and installed Garuda pillar inscription at Basenagar in Vidisha in M. P. In course of time, ritualistic part also became associated with Bhagavatism called Pancharatra system which was introduced by sage Sandilya.

Pancharatra system meant worshipping Krishna and the four Yadava heroes of the Satwata family i.e. Sankarashana (Balaram), Aniruddha and Samba (sons of Krishna), Pradyumna (Grandson of Krishna).

During the age of Guptas, Bhagavatism was transformed into Vaishnavism (Krishna got identified as an incarnation of Vishnu). Thus Vaishnavism emerged as the extension of Bhagavatism.

VAISHNAVISM

Vaishnavism became a powerful movement in South India especially in Tamillakam under the Alvars (Tamil Vaishnava Saints). They composed devotional literature in Tamil on Vaishnavism called *Prabandas*. From there Vaishnavism transcended the boundaries of India into South East Asia. It was popularized in Suvarnadweep by Kaundinya who married a Javan princess Susa. He got settled there and promoted Vaishnavism.

The Acharyas were the Vaishnava philosophers. The first Vaishnava philosopher was Ramanuja Acharya. He introduced Visista-advaita Siddhanta. Other renowned Acharyas were Madhava and Vallabha Acharyas.

SHAIIVISM

Shaivism is oldest sect in India and a native faith of India. Aryans accepted Rudra, the non-Aryan God, who gradually evolved into Shiva. Shiva was worshipped in the form of Lingakara from 1st Century A.D. onwards. The oldest Shivalinga in India is found in Gudimellam near Ranigumpa in A.P, dated 56 A.D. The sacred mantra, Panchakshari (Om Namah Shivaye) was first mentioned in Tamil epic Silappadikaram (The Jewelled Anklet) written by Ilango Adigal.

The various Shiva sects are as follows-

1. Pashupata Sect – It was founded by Nakulisa or Nakulin and became quite popular in North India.
2. Kashmir Shaivism – It is found only in Kashmir and was founded by Vasugupta. It has no mantras but only mudras. This form of worship is called Trika.
3. Agamanthas, Mattamayura and Kalamukha are the popular forms in Central India.
Shaivism became a devotional movement in South India, first led by Tamil Shaiva saints called Nayannars. They were 63 of them. They composed devotional Tamil literature called *Thevaram*.
Thevaram is popular as *Dravida Veda*.
'Periyapuranam' written by Sekkilar deals with the lives and teachings of Nayannars.
4. South India: Siva advaita, founded by Srikanta in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
Karnataka – Veera Saiva, founded by Basaveswara.
Andhra Pradesh – Aradyasaiva founded by Mallikarjuna Panditha.

FORMATION OF STATE

Defined by Kautilya in his Saptanga theory, a State was characterized by seven principles. No state formation satisfied all these seven aspects till the end of 6th Century A.D. Magadha was the first State to fulfill the criteria laid down by Kautilya in Arthshastra.

Towards the end of 6th Century A.D, Magadha emerged as a full fledged State, most powerful of the 16 Mahajanapadas. All the other 15 republics could not emerge as stable States while Magadha emerged as a monarchy and had a stable political system.

Magadha also had the geographical advantage over other republics of its times. It was less prone to foreign attacks due to its interior location in the fertile Indo-Gangetic Plain. It also had rich mines which helped it to evolve as the 1st industrial State in India. It witnessed the rise of literacy which was not Brahmanical, and thus was not religiously bound. Shudras came to be empowered as it was ruled by a Shudra dynasty. There wasn't any influence of Brahmanism in the society. It had a flourishing economy based on trade and commerce.

MAGADHA

→ Magadha, which emerged by 6th century AD, was the first State in Indian History that satisfied all aspects of Saptanga (theory on State Formation) laid down by Kautilya.

→ Its first Capital City was Girivraja meaning strong fort.

→ The other capital cities were Rajagriha and Pataliputra.

→ It was ruled by four dynasties-

- **Haranyaka** – It was founded by Bimbisara a.k.a Srenika.

→ Jivaka – the first physician in Indian history and a student of Taxila University flourished in the court of Bimbisara.

→ Ajatasatru killed his father Bimbisara & came to power calling himself Khunika meaning the greatest of the dynasty. He expanded the state with his imperialistic policies and measures.

→ Assakara was his most powerful Chief Commander and was considered invincible.

- **Sisunaga** – the dynasty was named after its founder Sisunaga.

→ Kalasoka was the greatest ruler of the dynasty.

• **Nanda** – it was founded by Mahapadmananda. He conquered Saurashtra and extended his empire till there. Alexander's invasion took place during his time.

→ Dhanananda was the last of the dynasty who succeeded to the throne with the support of Chandragupta.

MAURYAS

Indian Sources:

a) Arthashastra, written by Kautilya – The main theme of the treatise was Statecraft. It was later discovered and translated into English by Shyama Sastri.

b) Mudrarakshasa, written by Visakadutta- It deals with the diplomacy of Rakshasa, the Prime Minister of Nandas.

c) Kautilya also wrote Chandragupta Katha.

Foreign Sources:

a) Indica, written by Megasthenes (City administrator of Pataliputra)- He stated that there were no drinking habits, no slavery etc. He also divided the Indian society into seven castes based on profession. It also stated that the city administration of Pataliputra was managed by a municipal board of thirty members.

b) Ptolemy wrote monographs on Geography.

c) Pliny, the Elder, wrote monographs on Natural History. He also lamented on the drain of wealth from Rome to India.

The works of both Ptolemy and Pliny, deals with trade, commerce and communication system under the Mauryas.

Numismatic Evidence:

→ Coin age started with the Mauryas as they were the first to issue punch-marked (minted) coins.

→ Signs on Mauryan coins: Peacock, Hiu (influence of Jainism) and Crescent (influence of Ajivikas) were found on Mauryan coins.

Peacock was representative of Mauryas as it derived from 'Muryas-tamers' i.e. who tamed peacocks.

- Important coins were Tola (Gold) and Pana (Silver). Each Pana was equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a Tola.
- Mauryas used to mint coins in Ashada masa (beginning of the financial year).

Mauryan Polity***Chandragupta Maurya:***

He was the founder of Maurya dynasty and the Greeks called him Sandrakottes. In 305 B.C. he defeated Seleucus Nikator, the representative of Alexander. A agreement was reached between the two in 305 B.C. and it was the 1st treaty in Indian history between a native king and a foreign ruler. He conquered Saurashtra and appointed Pushyagupta as the Governor. Pushyagupta constructed the famous Sudarshana Lake. It was attested by Rudradaman's (Greatest of the Sakas) Junagarh inscription. He was the first king to envisage the ideas of Welfare State and paternal kingship (treating his subjects as children). He also was the first to take the titles Devampriya (beloved of Gods) and Priyadarshi (one who loves to be admired).

Mauryans were the first to end the monopoly of Brahmins. They were also critical of Divine Kingship.

Chandragupta abdicated the throne for his son, Bindusara.

Bindusara: Bindusara was called Amitragatha (slayer of enemies).

- Megasthenes was replaced by Diamachus as the Greek ambassador to the court of Bindusara.
- He sent a delegation to the king of Syria, Antiochus I Theos Soter requesting him to send wine, figs and a philosopher.
- Susima, the eldest of 100 sons was the Governor of Taxila. He failed to suppress the revolt of the guilds in his region. Ashoka, the Governor of Ujjain suppressed the revolt.
- Bindusara was the follower of the sect called Ajivikas.

Ashoka, the Great

Son of Bindusara and Sudharma, he killed all his brothers except Tisya and came to power with the support of minister Radhagupta in 273 B.C. In his 10th regnal year, he attacked Kalinga. Dimouasi and Meghavahana were the 2 Kalingan kings that fought the war. The main cause for the battle of Kalinga was that the Naga tribes of Kalinga were looting Mauryan ships. Ashoka mentioned the details of Kalinga war at Dhauili in his famous XII Major Rock Edict. He was converted to Buddhism by Upagupta. He visited the Buddhist shrines and installed the Rumandei Pillar Inscription at Lumbini to mark the nativity of Buddha.

He introduced a social philosophy called Dhamma (Dharma) with principles like Satya, Samyama, Sankshema and Ahimsa. Nigrodha (a 5 year old child) was the Buddhist monk who was responsible for the change in Ashoka.

Later Mauryans:

- Samprapti also followed Jainism and was popular as Jainasok.
- Dhasaratha also followed Ajivika Sect.
- Brihadrata – the last of the Mauryas, was killed by his Chief Commander, Pushyamitra Sunga.

Decline of the Mauryan Empire -

Although there are many theories that attempt to describe the fall of the the Mauryan empire, the most reasonable one is that describes the collapse due to financial crisis. Due to wars and battles fought over many years, the Mauryan treasury was constantly diminishing. The empire had suffered huge losses in trade and commerce. Its means of communication were hindered. And finally, the absence of any strong ruler after Ashoka, led to its ultimate collapse.

MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION-

1. Mauryan State was the first welfare State in India.
2. It was the most centralized State in Indian history.
3. It was also the state with well expanded and structured bureaucracy.

Central Administration-

At the Central level, the king was assisted by Council of Ministers called Mantri Parishad.

- Mantris were the advisors, who received 12,000 panas per annum as salary.
- There were 27 departments with 26 Adhyakshyas. The only department without Adhyaksha was Fisheries.
- Important functionaries were called Teerthas-
 - a) Samaharta was the Chief Tax Collector.
 - b) Sannidata was the Chief Treasury Officer.

Provincial Administration-

→ Empire was divided into 4 provinces – South, East, West and Central.

- Ujjain was the capital of Central Province.
- Taxila was the capital of Western Province.
- Suvarnagiri was the capital of Southern Province whose Governor was stated to be successor of the Mauryan State.
- Tosali was the capital of Eastern Province.

→ Governors were called Kumara-amatyas. They were assisted by –

- Pradesika – Chief Revenue Officer.
- Rajuka – Revenue Settlement Officer.
- Yukta – Tax Collector.

Sthanika was the Head of the Local Administration.

The capital city, Pataliputra, was ruled by a Municipal Board of 30 members, divided into 6 committees.

Military Administration-

This also was managed by a Board of 30 members divided into 6 committees, each with 5 members.

Judicial administration-

The source of law for Mauryans was Sukraneeti written in post – Vedic age.

Dharmasteyas were Civil Courts of Law and Kantakasodhakas were Criminal Courts.

→ Emissariat (Spy system) or espionage formed a crucial part of Mauryan administration:

The Chief royal spy was called Pathivedaka (one who reports directly to the king) and the other spies were called Gudapurusha.

Revenue Administration-

Chief source of revenue was Land Tax or Bhaga.

However many additional taxes were also levied—

- Hulivakara – Tax on ploughshare.
- Dasamolibaga – Tax collected by the State for protecting the crops from 10 types of destructions.

There were two types of land tenures –

- Seetha or Sita – Land of State or the Crown lands which were administered by Seethadhyaksha.

→ Forced labour called Vetti/Visti was employed on these lands. The officer-in-charge who took care of such labour was called Vistivandaka.

→ The State controlled mining, wine manufacturing, salt and other essential commodities.

- Akaraadhyakshya was in charge of all mines except iron.
- Loha adhyakshya was in charge of Iron-ore mines.
- Panya adhyakshya was Quality Controller of essential commodities.
- Potwa adhyakshya was incharge of weights and measures.

MAURYAN ECONOMY**THE GUILD SYSTEM**

Srenis were the guilds of craftsmen and merchants. All trades were classified into different Srenis headed by a Srenin. Each of these guilds was guided by a set of regulations and norms.

Srenidharma was the Code of Conduct of the guilds.

*Except for the guilds of Pataliputra, other guilds issued private Currencies.

Important Guilds were :

- Sarthabahus – Guild of mobile merchants.
- Nigama – Settled merchant guilds of a town.
- Puga – Guilds of money lenders.
- Adyantrikas – Most popular guilds in Deccan. They manufactured hydraulic engines called Ghatyantras.

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Roopadarsaka was the officer to maintain the standard in gold currency.

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

- Royal Highways - • Most important highway was from Pataliputra to Taxila.
- Highway from Ujjain to Kanyakumari was called Dakshinavarta marga.
- Ujjain was the nodal point of all communication and transport system.

EXTERNAL TRADE

- Broach (also called Bharukacha or Berigaza) was the most important city in the West.
- Tamralipti was the most important port on the East coast.

MAURAYAN ART

Ashokan pillars are the most beautiful example of Mauryan art. They were made up of black spotted and red spotted sandstones procured from Chunar and Mathura. The most beautiful pillar is found at Lauria Nandangarh (H.P.). (Feroz Shah Tughlaq shifted Ashokan pillars from Meerut and Topra to Delhi.). These pillars also contain edicts of Ashoka which are an important source of information about the empire.

Cave Temple Architecture

Sudhama and Lomasa were the two Cave Temples built during Mauryan times at Barabar Hills (M.P.). Ashoka dedicated these caves to the Ajivikas.

Ashokan Inscriptions

They are the first written recorded evidences in Indian history. They were deciphered for the 1st time by James Princep in 1837. The inscriptions were written in Pali language (Prakrit), the exception being Kandahar inscription which is written in Greek and Aramaic (Armenian) languages and is hence bilingual. The script used in the inscriptions is Brahmi (left to right). The only inscriptions written in Kharosti script (right to left) were Manshera and Shahbazgiri inscriptions.

In the Maski and Girjara inscriptions, Asoka reveals his actual name.

In the Babru Edict, Ashoka expressed his faith in Buddhism.

In the Barabar cave inscriptions, Ashoka declared his secular policy.

In the Sarnath pillar inscription, he called himself Dharma-asoka.

In the Rumandei pillar inscription, Ashoka talks about land grants made to the monasteries and tax concessions given to them.

In the II and XI separate Rock Edicts, Ashoka elaborates on his Dharma.

POST MAURAYAN ERA – (2nd Century B.C – 3rd Century A.D.)

It is called a 'dark age' in Indian history. Due to the infiltration of foreign races and the consequent changes that took place in the socio-political system, there is a dearth of information regarding this period. Art and architecture, trade and commerce, all started declining and therefore not leaving much to interpret the history of that period directly. Hence the period is called 'dark age'.

Foreign Races-

1. Indo-Greeks – They were also called Bactrian Greeks.

Menander was the greatest of the dynasty. He was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena. The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in large numbers. They also started the practice of inscribing the names of the kings on the gold coins.

2. Sakas – They were also called Kshatrapas.

They were settled in Saurashtra. Rudradaman was the greatest ruler of the dynasty. The Junagarh inscription & the Girnar inscription talk about his greatness. He renovated the Sudarshana Lake. In the Girnar inscription, he claimed victory against the Satvahana dynasty. Rudrasimha, the last of the Sakas was defeated by Chandragupta Vikramaditya II of the Gupta dynasty.

3. Kushans – They belonged to the Yu-chi tribe of China. They also controlled the Silk Trade Route. They took the titles Devaputra, imitating the Chinese (Khad-Phesis). The dynasty was founded by Kujala Khad-phesis. Kanishka was the greatest king of the dynasty. He started the Saka era in 78 A.D. He also convened the 4th Buddhist Council. The Kushans were also responsible for Gandhara School of Architecture which was an admixture of Indian and Persian art. They issued large number of silver coins and their coinage tradition was followed by the Guptas.

4. Parthian – They were also called Plahlavas.

Gondophernes was the greatest king of the Parthians. It was during his time that the 1st Christian pilgrim father St. Thomas visited India in 56 A.D. He was buried at Mailapur in Chennai.

Native Dynasties

1. *Sunga* – It was founded by Pushyamitra Sunga. Videesa or Vidisha (in M.P) was their capital city. His son, Agnimitra defeated the Indo-Greeks and was the hero in Kalidasa's play 'Malavikagnimitram'. They developed the Mathura school of art.

2. *Kanva* – It lasted for 70 years. The dynasty was founded by Vasudeva. Pataliputra was their capital city. Susarma, the last of the dynasty was killed by Satakarni II.

3. *Satavahanas* – The only dynasty in India that ruled for the longest period, uninterrupted for 400 years by 33 Satavahana kings from 2nd Century B.C. to 2nd Century A.D.

Their first capital city was Paithan (also known as Pratisthanapura) in Maharashtra and second capital city was Dhanyakatak or Amaravathi.

Srimukha or Simuka was the first king of the sathvahanas. However, Satakarni I was the real founder of the dynasty. He was also the first king in South India to perform Aswamedha sacrifice. He was defeated by Kharavela of Kalinga. The Nanaghat inscription issued by his wife, Naganika talks about his greatness.

Hala was the scholarly king who wrote the famous Gadhasapta Sathi (700 stories) in Prakrit language. Gunadhya was the court poet of Hala who wrote the famous Brihatkatha-manjari in

Paisachi language. It narrates the story of Naravahanadatta (Kuber – the God with 'Nāra' as vehicle).

Gautamiputra Satakarni, the greatest ruler of the dynasty, founded the Salivahana era in 56 A.D. He took the titles-Ek Brahmin (The only Brahmin) and Trisamudradiswar (The Lord of Three Seas). His greatness is mentioned in Nasik inscription, issued by his mother Gautami Balasri. Pulamavi III was the last king of the dynasty.

4. Chedi Dynasty-

It ruled Kalinga. Kharavela, the greatest of the dynasty defeated Satakarni I and took the title Mahameghavahana. The Elephanta Cave inscription also called Hatigumpā inscription hails his greatness. In 161 B.C, he convened a Jain Council at Kumaragiri.

SANGAM AGE – (2nd Century B.C. – 3rd Century A.D.)

Upto 2nd Century B.C, the deep South remained under the Neolithic Age. The peculiar cultural formation in the South is called Megalithic Cultural formation (Big Stone Age Culture). Doleman, Serpent shaped and single stone alignment was found in burial grounds. The megalithic burial founds were technically called Cyrenes.

The word 'Sangam' means confluence of two rivers. In history, it stands for 'the assembly of poets or scholars'. It was first convened by St. Agasthya, the 1st Aryan who crossed Vindhya and entered the South. The literary assemblies called Sangams were held at Adurai, the capital city of Pandyas.

The 1st Sangam was presided over by Agasthya. However the present Sangam literature belongs to 2nd and 3rd Sangams. The dynasties which used to participate were Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.

Sangam Literature is divided into 5 Sections called:

1. Early Works
2. Eight Anthologies (called Ettutogai)
3. Ten Short poems (called Pattu Pathu)
4. Eighteen minor works (Paddunekki Kanakkalu)
5. Three Epics

The literary sources of that period are an important source of information to construct the history of that time. Important literary works are as follows-

- a) Tolkappiyam written by Tolkappiyar. It is the earliest text and deals with grammar.
- b) Madwaikkangi written by Magudi Marudan. It describes the city of Kaveripatnam and is the most important source on the trade and commerce in the deep South.
- c) Murugarupadai is a song addressed to Murugan (Son of Shiva), the most powerful God of South, written by Nakkirar.
- d) Palamoli – It deals with day to day rituals of Tamilians written by Mururai Ariyar.
- e) Thirukkural is written by the great saint Thiruvalluvar and is full of proverbs. Its theme is ethics and morals values of the said period. It is also called Bible of Sangam literature.

Three Epics-

a) Silappadikaram (The Jewelled Anklet) – It was written by Ilango Adigal, the grandson of Karikhal Chola. The hero of the epic, Kovelan was a merchant of Kaveripatnam. The heroine of the epic, Kannagi, was the wife of Kovelan. She became Goddess of Chastity and inspired a cult called Pattini cult (Worship of Kannagi).

b) Manimekhālai – It was written by Settasaisattana. It is the story of Manimekhala, the daughter of Kovelan and Madhavi, a beauty who excelled in fine arts. Udaikumar was the villain of the epic. Manimekhala becomes a Buddhist nun. It was the first text to talk about the development of fine arts and Buddhism in deep South.

c) Saivaga Chintamani – It was written by Tiruttakadevatar and is a story of a magnificent character called Saivaga who finally became a Jain monk. The epic also talks about popularity of Jainism in deep South.

Sangam Polity:

From 2nd Century B.C. to 3rd Century A.D., the three dynasties Chera, Chola and Pandyas characterized the polity of the Sangam age.

CHERAS- Ruled over the Malabar Coast (of present Kerala). King Sengattuvan was the most popular king of Cheras. He was the first to construct a temple for Kannagi and was the first to introduce the Pattini cult. Rechachara Karur and Vanji were the two capital cities.

CHOLAS- Ruled the South East Coast with the first capital city at Urayur and the second capital city at Kaveripatnam. King Elara was the first Indian to conquer Ceylon. Karikala Chola was the greatest of the Chola rulers. He constructed a dam on river Cauvery and also built the fort city 'Kaveripatnam' which was originally called Puhar.

PANDYAS- Ruled the Central part of Tamillakam with capital cities- Madurai and Kamatapura. King Neduzeliyan, the greatest of Pandyan kings, performed Aswamedha.

Sangam Age Economy

TRADE: There was tremendous growth of external trade between the deep South and Rome. By 1st Century A.D., Romans had occupied Egypt. The Romans exported large quantities of spices from the port city Muzris. Black pepper was called Yavanapriya meaning 'liked by Greeks'.

A temple of Roman king Augustus was also found at Muzris. Kaveripatnam on the South East Coast was frequented by Oman Ships. Arikamedu was known by Greeks as Puduki and a Roman factory was found here.

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

They were the Samantas or feudal subordinates of Kushans who hailed from Gaudadesha (Bengal).

Sources of Gupta History:

INSCRIPTIONS-

- a) Allahabad Prashasti (eulogy) which was composed by Harisena, the Chief Commander of Samudragupta, talks about his greatness as an administrator and as great conqueror who waged 100 battles.
- b) Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription – It talks about the greatness of Chandragupta Vikramaditya II and his victory against the Sakas.
- c) Eran Copper Plate Inscription, found in Allahabad was issued by Bhanugupta. It is the first written recorded evidence on the custom of Sati.

NUMISMATICS

The Guptas issued silver coins on the model of the Kushans. In the coins of Samudragupta, he is shown fighting with lions and playing harp (Veena-like musical instrument).

Chandragupta I, in his silver coins is found depicted along with his wife, Kumaradevi.

In the coins of Chandragupta Vikramaditya II, the signs depicting Aswamedha are found.

LITERATURE

Literature is an important source to construct the history of Guptas. *Kalidas* wrote the famous *Avignanashakuntalam*, *Meghasandeshan*, *Ritusamharam*, *Kumarasabhavam*, *Raghuvansam*, *Malavikaagnitram*. In his writings, the Gupta society is reflected. The various writings show the socio-cultural milieu of the empire.

Vajjika wrote *Kaumudimohotsavam*. It is a description about Chandragupta I coming to power.

Visakhadutta wrote *Devichandraguptam* which talks about Chandragupta II coming to throne after killing his brother Ramagupta and marrying his sister-in-law, Druvadevi.

Sudraka wrote *Mrichyakatikam* meaning 'Clay doll'.

Bhasa wrote *Vasavadatta*, a play on the urban life under the Guptas.

LEGAL TEXTS –

1. *Meetashara* written by *Vigneshwara*, deals with social law and customs of the time and is most important in the context of inheritance issues. It still forms the basis of many Indian Laws.
2. *Neetisara* written by *Kamandaka*, also deals with law and is popular as *The Arthashastra* of the Guptas.

Gupta Polity –

The Guptas hailed from Gaudadesha (Bengal). They were the subordinate feudal heads under the Kushans.

Srigupta was the 1st King of the dynasty. However, Chandragupta I is considered as the real founder of the dynasty. He introduced the Gupta era in 320 A.D and married Kumaradevi, the princess of the Lichchavis. He got Pataliputra as a gift in marriage.

Samudragupta was the first great king of the dynasty and is called 'Indian Napoleon' by Vincent Smith for his military expeditions that he carried on during his reign.

- He followed a policy called Sangraha (Total annexation), Vimochana (Liberation of some territories) and Anugraha (Restoral).
- He defeated four Aryavarta kings namely Chandravarna, Achyuta, Ganapainaga and Nagasena.
- He liberated the forest tribal kingdoms (Vimochana) near Vindh and defeated 12 South Indian Kings (Anugraha) and later restored them their thrones.
- He also conquered North Eastern States – Samatata, Davaka, Kamarupa and Nepala.
- He took the title of 'Kaviraja'.

Chandragupta Vikramaditya II :

He was the son of Samudragupta. He killed his brother Ramagupta and married his sister-in-law, Druvadevi and then came to power. It is considered a golden age in the Indian history as remarkable development was made in all spheres of art, architecture and literature during this time.

After he had killed the Saka rulers, Bhasana and Rudrasiha, he took the title of 'Sakari'.

The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, *Fa Hien* visited the Gupta court during his reign. The Navratnas (nine exponents in different disciplines) also belonged to his court. They were- Kalidasa, Varahamihira, Amarasimha, Vararuchi, Dhanwantary, Senku, Betarabattu, Gatakarpaka and Kshipanaka.

Senku, Betarabattu, Gatakarpaka, Kshipanaka, Amarasimha and Kalidasa, all belonged to Literature; Varahamihira was an Astrologer; Vararuchi an expert in Sunapashastra; and Dhanwantary belonged to Medicine.

Kumargupta

His governor of Saurashtra, Parnadatta renovated the famous Sudrashana Lake. The Huns attacked India for the first time during his reign. However, the attack was repulsed by the Crown Prince Skandagupta. The Huns attacked India for the second time under the leadership of Mihirakula and Taraman. Pushyamitra tribe also revolted around the same time. Skandagupta failed to deal with the situation and as a result the Gupta empire got disintegrated. Vishnugupta was the last king of the dynasty.

Gupta Administration-

The Samanta system was the unique aspect of Gupta administration. The Samantas were the civil servants simultaneously discharging civil, military and judicial functions on behalf of the king. They were given the lands called *Bhuktis* in lieu of salaries.

LAND GRANT SYSTEM-

This system was started under the Mauryas. Satvahanas were the first to introduce the system in Deccan. Guptas were the first to grant lands to the civil servants. Lands granted to the temples were called *Brahmadayas/ Devadayas*. Lands granted to the Brahmins were called *Agraharas*. The grantees were called Bhoktas and Bhugathas. According to many theories, the Gupta land grant system was responsible for the beginning of Indian feudalism. The Samantas who got lands from the Gupta king in course of time emerged as the Indian feudal class.

The Vakataka dynasty that ruled Deccan, gave maximum number of land grants in ancient Indian history. A land grant Charter was called Karasasana.

Gupta Economy –

Terms related to agriculture-

Devamatrukas were the most fertile tracts of the empire and mostly always under cultivation. Krushinala meant plough drivers or tillers of the soil and Anirvasita meant independent Shudra cultivators under the Guptas. Kulyavapa (conventional crop sharing), Dronavapa (Crop estimation) and Nivartana (revenue of plough) were the revenue assessment methods.

EXTERNAL TRADE

On the west coast side, Rome was the major trade partner and on the east coast side was China. Babaricum in Sind was the major port city on the West Coast and Tamralipti on the East Coast. Mathura was the most important centre known for the best quality of cloth called Sataka.

Gandhara was famous for woollen industries.

India's trade with Rome reached its peak during the Gupta age and surprisingly also came to an end under the Guptas. Due to the decline of trade, the worst affected city was Mathura.

The Golden Age-

The Golden Age means a period in which remarkable progress is made in art, architecture, literature, astronomy and medicine. In architecture, the Guptas were the first to start the construction of temples in North India. Ishvaku dynasty was the first to construct temples in the entire Satavahana area.

Guptas introduced the Nagara style of architecture. The Gupta temples are found at Gaya, Varanasi, Paharpur, Mathura and Deogarh. In the field of sculpture, the royal Boar (Rajavaraha) was the best specimen of Gupta sculpture found on Gupta temples. Ajanta – Ellora (Maharashtra) and Bagh Cave Paintings in M.P. also began during the Gupta age.

Literature- All the literary forms (Kavya, Drama, Short Stories, Satire and Dictionary Composition) reached their perfection under the Guptas.

Amarasimha wrote Amarakosa, which was the 1st dictionary in Sanskrit.

Vishnu Sharma wrote Panchatantra stories, the first short stories collection in Indian History.

Chandragomin wrote Chandra Vyakarna which is still popular in Bengal.

A Jain monk Vimla wrote Jain Ramayan, according to which Sita was the sister of Rama.

Astronomy- Aryabhatta was the greatest astronomer and mathematician of the time. He was the first to measure the radius of the Earth, explain the shape of the Earth and also the formation of solar and lunar eclipses. He wrote the famous Suryasiddhanta and Aryabhatiyam.

Varamihira was another great astronomer who introduced Romasasiddhanta which became the basis for lunar calendar. He also wrote the famous Brihatsamhita.

Brahmagupta preceded Newton in founding the Theory of Gravitation. He wrote Brahmasputa Siddhanta and Kandakadyaka.

Medicine- Dhanwantary perfected Charaka Samhita (Charaka belonged to the age of Kaniska), a text on ayurvedic medicine and surgery.

Navaneetaka wrote Navaneetakam on Ayurvedic medicine.

Palakapya wrote Hastya ayurveda that dealt with Veterinary diseases.

Metallurgy- The best copper ever produced in Indian history was used in the standing image of Buddha found in Sultanganj (now placed in Buckingham Place).

In the Mehrauli pillar (located in Delhi), the best iron ever manufactured in the world has been used.

PUSHYABHUTI DYNASTY

It was founded by Narvardhana with its capital city at Thansewar in Haryana. Harshavardhana was the greatest ruler of the dynasty. He founded the Harsha era in 606 B.C. He was killed by Gauda Sasanka and Devgupta of Malwa. Sasanka desecrated the famous Bodhi tree.

Harsha came to power shifting the capital city from Thaneswar to Kannauj at the age of sixteen. He conquered Malwa, Saurashtra, Kalinga and Kamarupa. However, he was defeated by Pulakesin II of the Western Chalukyas in the Battle of Narmada. Harsha was converted into Mahayana Buddhism by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Hieun Tsang. Harsha took the title *Siladitya*. He conducted the Buddhism conferences called Sangeethis at Prayag. This was done to promote Mahayana Buddhism. A great scholar in Sanskrit, he wrote the famous plays such as Vaganandam, Ratnavali and Triyadarsika.

Bānabhatta, the court poet of Harsha wrote the Harsha Charitra, Parvati Parinayam and Kadambari.

Hieun tsang wrote Si-yu-ki meaning 'Expression of a Traveller'.

Harsha is considered the last great emperor in ancient Indian History. He also conducted Dharmayatra like Samrat Ashoka.

WESTERN CHALUKYAS – BADAMI CHALUKYAS:

They ruled North Karnataka with the capital city at Badami or Vatapi. Pulakesin I founded the dynasty. Pulakesin II, the strongest ruler of the dynasty defeated Western Gangas, Kadambas of Vanavasi, Banas Vishnukundins and finally the Pallavas. The main cause for the dynastic wars between Chalukyas and Pallavas was regarding the control over Krishna-Godavari river basin.

The Aihole inscription, composed by Ravi Kirti, talks about the greatness of Pulakesin II. After defeating Harsha Vardhana, Pulakesin II took the title of Parameswara. In the wars with Pallavas, he defeated Mahendravarman I and appointed his cousin Kunbjavishnuvardhana as the governor of the East Coast of Andhra region. He also sent an ambassador to the court of the Persian emperor Khusrav and also received an ambassador from him. He was killed by Narasimhavarman I, son of Mahendravarman I of the Pallavas in the Battle of Badami.

Keertivarman II was the last great king of the Western Chalukyas, defeated by his Samanta Dantidurga in the battle of Khed. Dantidurga founded the Rastrakuta dynasty.

*The most powerful merchant association was the Aihole Guild.

*Vishnuvardhana founded the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty with the capital city Vengi.

Cultural Contribution

They introduced a new style of temple architecture called Vasara or Deccan style. It was an admixture of North Indian Nagara and South Indian Dravida. No cement or mortar was used and stones were aligned together to form the edifice.

PALLVA DYNASTY

The early Pallavas ruled from Amaravati. The dynasty was founded by Sivaskandavarman. Vishnugopa of this dynasty was defeated by Samudragupta.

Later Pallava Dynasty

They ruled from Kanchipuram. The dynasty was founded by Simhavishnu. Mahendravarman I was defeated by Pulakesin II. Narasimhavarman I, the greatest of the Pallavas killed Pulakesin II and took the title Mahamalla (Great wrestler). He founded the city Mahamallapuram also known as Mahabalipuram. He also constructed the famous Seven Pagoda Temples (all monolithic) and the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram. The Shore temple was dedicated to Martanda, a form of Shiva.

Narasimhavarman II constructed the famous Kailashnath Temple at Kanchi.

Nandivarman constructed the famous Vykunta Perumal temple at Kanchi.

Aparajita Varman was the last of the Pallavas, defeated by Aditya Chola of the Chola dynasty.

Contribution of Pallavas

It was the first royal dynasty that was devoted for promoting education and learning in the South. Ghatikas were the centres of learning under Pallavas. The capital city Kanchi became popular as the Dakshini Kasi or Varanasi of the South and became a centre for Sanskrit learning.

Mahendravarman I wrote the famous Mattavitasaprahasana, a satire on Jain traditions.

Dandin wrote Dasakumaracharitra on the birth of Kartikeya.

Bharavi wrote Kiratarjuniyam on the fight between Arjuna and Shiva (in form of Kirat).

Pallavas were responsible for the Dravida style of temple architecture. The cave temples at Bhairavakonda and Sittannavasal also belonged to the Pallavan age.

The two masterpieces of sculpture depicting the descent of Ganga onto the earth and the penance of Lord Shiva are found in Mahabalipuram.

EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA (700 – 1200 A.D.)

Important changes that took place during the period –

1. Pataliputra lost its importance and could never regain its prestige.

Kannauj, the capital city of Harsha assumed prominence for which wars started amongst the Palas of Bengal, Pratiharas of M.P and Rastrakutas of Karnataka. The prolonged warfare called tripartite struggle or triangular war finally led to the decline of the three dynasties. However, the Rastrakutas survived for the longest period in the struggle.

2. 700 – 1200 A.D. witnessed maximum decentralization of political authority. As many as 1200 regional kingdoms were formed. It was called the 'heyday of Indian Feudalism'.

3. A new community called Rajputs emerged for the first time. According to Chand Bardoi, the court poet of Prithviraj and the author of Prithviraj Charitra and Prithvirajraso, the Rajputs were born out of sacred fire at Mount Abu. The four Rajput clans were Chauhanas, Pratiharas, Paramaras and Solanki. These together are called Agnikula Kshatriyas.

Colonel Todd, a British officer and historian wrote Annals of Rajputana. He felt that Rajputs were foreigners.

THE PROMINENT DYNASTIES

1. Rastrakutas-

They ruled Maharashtra and Karnataka. Their first capital city was Ellichipuram (Ellora) and the second capital city was Mayakatak (Malkhed). Dantidurga, the founder of the dynasty constructed the famous Dasavatar temple at Ellora.

Krishna I constructed the famous Kailashnath temple at Ellora. Druva was the first great king of the dynasty and he was the first to conquer Kannauj by defeating Pratiharas and Palas.

Govinda III was the 2nd Rastrakuta ruler to occupy Kannauj. Amoghavarsha, the greatest ruler of the Rastrakutas, was the last patron of Jainism. Karka was the last ruler of the Rastrakutas. They were replaced by the Kalyani Chalukyas who were founded by Tailapa.

Rastrakutas perfected the Cave temple architecture by constructing other cave temples like Indrasabha and Kotakailasa at Ellora. In their empire, the great scholar in Mathematics, Mahavicharya wrote Ganithasarasangraha.

2. Pratiharas –

The Pratiharas are also called Gurjarpratihara dynasty. They ruled M.P. with their capital city at Kannauj. Nagabhata I was the founder of the dynasty. Mihirabhoj was the greatest ruler of the dynasty.

Sheikh Suleiman, an Arab merchant traveler visited the court of Bhoja.

Rajasekhara who wrote Karpuramanjari and Kavyamimamsa, was the court poet of Mahendrapala of the Pratihara dynasty.

Rajyapala was the last ruler of the dynasty and was killed by Vidyadhar of Chandela in 1081 A.D for his cowardly act when Mahmud Ghazni attacked Kalinjar fort.

3. Palas

Palas ruled West Bengal with their capital city at Monghyr. Gopala was the founder of the dynasty and Dharmapala was the greatest ruler of the Pala dynasty. The only Pala King to rule

Kannauj with the title Uttarapatha Swamin (Lord of the North) was Mahipala, the last great king of the Palas. He was defeated by Rajendra Chola of the Chola dynasty who took control over Silk trade with China.

4. *Senas*

Founded by Samanta Sen, they ruled Bihar and Bengal. Ballala Sen introduced a form of landed aristocracy called Kulinism. Lakshman Sen, the greatest and last of the dynasty, founded the city of Lakhnauti. *Jaidev*, the author of *Gita Govinda* and *Doji* and the author of *Pavanaduta* were the court poets of Lakshman Sen. Lakshman Sen was defeated by Bakhtiar Khilji in 1197 A.D.

5. *Eastern Ganga dynasty*

They ruled Kanlga with the capital at Tripuri. The empire was founded by Choda Gangadeva. Narasimha Choda Gangadeva constructed the famous Sun temple at Konark. Sambudeva constructed the Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar. Bhanudeva III was defeated by Feroz Shah Tughlaq.

6. *Parmars*

They ruled Southern Malwa with the capital city at Dhar (M.P.) Upendra was the founder of the dynasty. Bhojaraj was the greatest of the Parmars, who also wrote the famous *Samaradngana Sutradhara* (which deals with architecture) and *Ayurveda Sarvasva* (Everything on Ayurveda).

7. *Chandelas*

They ruled Bundelkhand with the capital city at Khajuraho. The dynasty was also called Jejakabhukti dynasty (forest tribe with their family deity as Jejaka). Yasovarman was the first great king. His son, Vidyadhar also called Ganda was one of the greatest of all Indian kings. He offered the most successful resistance to Mahmud Ghazni when Ghazni attacked Kalinjar fort in 1081 A.D. The temples at Khajuraho were constructed by Chandelas and Mahotsavnagar.

8. *Solankis*

They ruled Gujarat. The dynasty was founded by Mulraj and Anihilwad was their capital city. In 1025 A.D. Mohd Ghazni attacked Somnath temple, the richest temple in Indian in the Kathiawar district in Gujrat. He defeated Bhima I and looted the temple. Bhima II and Mulraj II together defeated Mohd Ghorī in the battle of Mt. Abu in 1179 A.D. Gujrat was finally conquered by Alauddin Khilji in 1296 A.D.

9. *Chauhans*

They ruled North Rajasthan and Haryana. They belonged to Sakambari cult (family deity of Chauhans). The dynasty was founded by Simharaj Chauhan. Ajayraj Chauhan founded the city of Ajmer. Prithviraj Chauhan was the greatest ruler of the dynasty. He became popular as Roypithora. He married Samyukta, daughter of Jaichandra against the wishes of Jaichandra. In 1191 A.D., Prithviraj defeated Md. Ghorī in the First Battle of Tarain. In the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 A.D., Mohd Ghorī defeated Prithviraj with the help of Jaichandra. Chand Bardoi, the court poet of Prithviraj wrote *Prithvirajraso* and *Prithviraj Charitra*.

10. Tomars

They ruled Haryana and Delhi and founded the city of Delhi which was then called Dillika. Mahipal Tomar was the greatest ruler of the dynasty.

11. Guhadwalas

They ruled South Rajasthan with the capital city at Nagada. Jaichandra was their greatest ruler. In 1193 A.D. Ghoris killed Jaichandra in the battle of Chandwa.

HISTORY OF KASHMIR

Kalhana's Rajatarangini is the first systematically written historical text in Indian history. It deals with the five dynasties that ruled Kashmir.

- Lalitha Aditya Muktapada – The greatest of Karkotaka dynasty (1st dynasty to rule Kashmir). He constructed the famous Martanda temple in Srinagar and promoted trade between Kashmir and China.
- Avantivarma, the most popular king in the history of Kashmir promoted many irrigation systems. With the help of his minister Suia, he constructed a dam across Vitsata river (Jhelum). He belonged to the Utpala dynasty.
- Diddadevi, the only woman ruler in the history of Kashmir, was wife of Kshamagupta and belonged to the Poorvagupta dynasty.

New Chola Dynasty

It was founded by Vijayalaya Chola who was a feudatory of the Pallavas. Tanjore or Thanjavur was their Capital city. Aditya Chola was the first great king, who also defeated the last of the Pallavas, Aparajitavarma. Parantaka I issued the famous *Uttaramerur inscription* that talks about the village administration under the Cholas.

The Rastrakuta and Chola dynastic wars began during his times. Krishna II of the Rastrakutas was defeated by Parantaka in the Battle of Pallava in 919 A.D. Krishna III of Rastrakutas defeated and killed Parantaka in the Battle of Tukkonam (939 A.D.).

Rajaraja Chola was the greatest of the Chola rulers. He defeated Pandyas, Cheras, Banas, Kadambaras and Western Gangas. Vimaladitya of the Eastern Chalukyas became the son-in-law of Rajaraja Chola. He attacked Ceylon, destroyed the capital city Anuradhapur and annexed Western Ceylon.

ARAB CONQUEST OF SIND

It was Caliph Wahid who declared 'Jihad' on Sind on the complaint of Al-Hazaz, the Sultan of Persia. Dahir, the king of Sind, was a Brahmin and the majority was Buddhists. Mohd bin Qasim led the Arab army, destroyed the golden city Multan and killed Dahir in the Battle of Roare.

Results:

1. The interaction between Hinduism and Islam led to the emergence of Sufism in Islam and Bhakti movement in Hinduism.
2. The Arabs translated *Ganithashstra* and *Charak Samhita* into Arabic language called Sind Hind, and also appropriated the popular play, *Shatranj*.

3. *Jizia*, a religious tax on all non-muslims in the Islamic state was levied for the first time in Sind. Women, children, slaves and brahmins were exempted from paying this tax.

TURKISH CONQUEST OF INDIA

Mohammed Ghazni – 998 A.D – 1030 A.D.

His actual name was Abu Qasim and he belonged to the Yamini dynasty that ruled Ghazni in Afghanistan. He attacked India as many as 17 times during the winter seasons. He defeated Saipala of Kashmir, Daud of Sind, Rajyapala of Pratihars and Bhima I of Solankis. In 1025 A.D. he looted the Somnath temple which was the richest temple in India. The Jats of Haryana always created problems for Ghazni while on his journey back.

The Arab historians- Al-Beruni, Al-masudi and Utbi visited India along with him. Alberuni stayed at Varanasi and read Sanskrit for 10 years. He wrote the most authoritative, authentic source on early medieval India.

Alberuni observed that-

- a) India's priestly classes were self-centered, deceptive, arrogant and indifferent.
- b) The caste system was responsible for the defeat of Indians.
- c) Indians had no sense of history, strategies of warfare and no innovativeness.

He also wrote *Jawahir-ul-Jawahir* on mineralogy and *Quanun-i-Masudi* that dealt with astronomy.

Firdausi, an Indian, was invited by Ghazni to write his biography. *Shahnamal* written by Firdausi is called the Odyssey of Persian literature. Ghazni was impressed by Sanskrit language and issued Silver coins with Sanskrit verses.

Mohammad Ghazni-

His actual name was Moizuddin, the Sultan of Ghori in Afghanistan. His titles were Jahan-i-Soz (one who sets World on fire). He was also known as Burshikhan (Idol Breaker). His main objective was to make Islam popular in India. He was very much troubled by a tribe called Khokaras. He appointed Aibak as his representative in India.

DELHI SULTANATE (1206 – 1526 A.D.)

Sultanate in Indian context connotes 'association' or 'series' of five dynasties:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Slave Dynasty | - | 1206 A.D. – 1290 A.D. |
| 2. Khilji Dynasty | - | 1290 A.D. – 1320 A.D. |
| 3. Tughlaq Dynasty | - | 1320 A.D. – 1414 A.D. |
| 4. Sayyid Dynasty | - | 1414 A.D. – 1451 A.D. |
| 5. Lodhi Dynasty | - | 1451 A.D. – 1526 A.D. |

The Tughlaqs ruled for the longest and Khilji for the shortest period. The Slave dynasty had the maximum number of sultans (10) and the Lodhis had the least (3).

SLAVE DYNASTY

It was founded by *Qutubuddin Aibak* (who was popularly known as Lakh Baksh) together with Mongbarni in Central Asia and Yalduz in Lahore, who were the two representatives of Ghori. Aibak was also known as Akshar Baksh for his patronage given to poets. He died at Lahore while playing Chogam (polo).

Aram Shan, son of Aibak was the first Sultan deposed by the Sardars (military commanders).

Iltutmish or Altamash, son-in-law of Aibak, is considered the real founder of the Slave dynasty. His reforms included:

1. Introduction of Silver coins called Tankas and Copper coins called Jittals for the first time.
2. Appointment of Sujan Roy Pandit to draft a text on administration. That took the form of *Kulsath-ul-Tawarikh*.
3. An association of 40 nobles called Chahalgani was created by Iltutmish for the first time.
4. He was also the first to introduce Land Assignment System called Iqtadari.
5. Iltutmish was the first to introduce the principle of hereditary succession.

It was during his time that the Mongols invaded India for the first time under the leadership of Chengiz Khan.

Razia Sultana- She was the only woman ruler in the history of Delhi. She promoted an Abyssinian slave Yakub to the highest rank of Amir-i-Alore i.e. the Chief Commander of Cavalry. This was not at all appreciated by the nobility. She was killed by the Court officers while returning back from Bhatinda along with Altunia, her cousin.

Minaz-us-Siraz wrote the famous *Tabaqath-i-Nasiri* on the administration of Nasiruddin (who had taken over the throne after Razia).

Ghiasuddin Balban – 1265 A.D. – 1286 A.D.

He was the greatest ruler of the Slave dynasty and his actual name was Ulughukhan.

He was first to introduce the theory of divine origin of kingship, declaring the Sultan as the Shadow of God (*Jilla-i-ilahi*)

He abolished Chahalgani, the association of 40 nobles that constituted the most important part of the nobility and was crucial to any decision making. He also reorganised the Iqta system for the first time in order to curb the power of nobles and created a separate department *Diwan-i-Araz* for military administration. He introduced the royal customs: *Shizda* and *Paibos* i.e. prostration, kissing the fingers/hand of Sultan and touching his feet.

The Persian New Year festival, *Navaroz*, was introduced for the first time.

His eldest son Prince Mohammed died in the fight against Mongols and Balban died of shock.

Kaiqubad – 1286 A.D.-1290 A.D.

He was the grandson of Balban and the last ruler of the Slave dynasty. Interestingly he was the first Sultan to come to power when his father Bugra Khan was alive. Bugra Khan was the second son of Balban and the Governor of Bengal. He was deposed by Jalaluddin Khilji as he was incompetent and paralytic.

KHILJI DYNASTY

It was founded by *Jalaluddin Khilji* (1290 – 1295 A.D.), the most democratic of all Delhi Sultans. Mongols invaded India under the leadership of Ulagu. Jalal defeated Mongols and converted them into Islam. The converted Mongols were called *Naya Musalmans*.

Allaudin Khilji, the first son-in-law of Jalaluddin went to Devgiri and defeated Ramachandra Dev of the Yadava dynasty. It was the first victory of the Muslims in the South (1295 A.D.)

Allaudin Khilji – 1295-1315 A.D.

He was the greatest of the Delhi Sultans. His ambition was to conquer the world like Alexander and to find a new religion like Prophet Mohammed. He took the title *Sikander-i-Sahani* (second Alexander).

KHILJI IMPERIALISM

1. In 1296 A.D. Rana Karnadeva of Gujarat was defeated. Alauddin captured his wife Kamala Devi and Malik Kafur was made the Chief Commander of Alauddin.

2. In 1299 A.D. Rana Hammir Dev of Ranathambore was defeated.

3. In 1303 A.D., Alauddin attacked Mewar and defeated Rana Ratan Singh. According to Malik Jayasi who wrote *Padmavath*, Rani Padmini, the wife of Rana Ratan Singh was the main attraction for Alauddin which led to the attack.

4. In 1305 A.D. he defeated Rana Mahalakdev of Malwa and became the emperor of Hindustan. Expeditions in South India were conducted by Malik Kafur. In 1309 A.D. he defeated Ramchandradev of Devagiri.

In 1310 A.D. Prataprudradev of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warrangal was defeated.

In the second expedition that started in 1312 A.D., Malik Kafur defeated Veeraballala III of the Hoysala dynasty of Dwarasamudram.

In 1313 A.D., he interfered in the civil war between Sundarapandya and Veerapandya, made Sundara the king of Madurai and installed a victory pillar at Rameswaram.

REFORMS

To curb the nobility, Alauddin banned marriages amongst the noble families; consumption of liquor and appointed Mohitsibs to keep an eye on the activities of the nobles. Mohitsibs were the Royal Censor Officers to uphold the Koran but Alauddin used them as spies to check the power of nobility.

Military Reforms- He was the first Sultan to commission a permanent standing army. He abolished the Inamdari system and paid salaries in cash. Each soldier was paid 234 Tankas per annum. This was called as *Italaq* system. To avoid duplication, he introduced Dagh system (branding the horses).

Market Reforms-

The main purpose of controlling market prices was to maintain the permanent standing army.

Alauddin appointed a controller of markets called *Shahana-i-Mandi* and also spies to oversee the implementation of the price list. They were called *Barids*. Price regulation was followed in and around Delhi only.

Revenue reforms-

1. He stopped the Iqta system.
2. Abolished hereditary revenue officers at the village level called Chaudhuris, Khots, Muqaddams and Patwaris.
3. He introduced crop estimation method and a method for assessing the revenue called Kankuth system (Grain estimation system).
Of all the kings in ancient Indian history he charged the highest land tax (50 % of the gross produce). However, it was the East India Company that charged the highest land tax of 55% in the overall past of India.
4. He was the first Sultan to sanction loans called Taccavi and founded a separate department called Diwan-i-Mustakharin for the purpose of collecting revenue arrears.

Religious Reforms

He was the first Sultan to separate religion from State and who refused to pay allegiance to the Calipha.

Malik Kafur created reign of terror after killing Khizr Khan and Shahabuddin (first Sultan born to a Hindu mother named Kamala Devi). Qutubuddin Mubarak Khilji, the last of the Khilji's took the title Calipha. He was killed by his Wazir, Nassiruddin Khusrau who came to power with the title Khusrau Shah. Khusrau was a Hindu converted to Islam and he ordered installing idols in mosque. He was killed by Ghiazuddin Tughlaq.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 A.D. – 1414 A.D.)

This dynasty was founded by *Ghiyazuddin Tuglaq* or Ghazi Malik. He also founded the city of Tughlaquabad. He was the first Sultan to introduce postal system by employing horse couriers. He was stamped to death by an elephant.

It was Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya who gave the prophecy "the Sultan would not reach Delhi".

Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325 A.D – 1351 A.D.)

His actual name was Jauna Khan and he was the most enlightened of all the Delhi sultans. He was a prolific scholar in Persian and Arabaic languages, maths, natural sciences, theology and an excellent lexicographer. It was lack of practical sense of judgement and his various measures that made the Sultan a failure.

His controversial reforms were-

- a) Increased land tax by 40% in the Ganga Yamuna Doab. It was the first act that made the Sultan unpopular.
- b) Shifted the capital city from Delhi to Daulatabad (Dewgiri) so that he could rule over Deccan in a better way. He left Delhi for two years and lived in a camp called Swarga-dwari as Delhi was ravaged by a form of plague at that time. According to the contemporary historian, Ziauddin Barani, the real intention of the Sultan was to punish the people of Delhi.
- c) Tughlaq introduced a token currency of copper coins, but the Copper coins actually contained bronze which were minted in Tripuri at Kalinga. The effect of the copper currency on the economy was hyperinflation and it again proved disastrous.
- d) The last act that made the Sultan unpopular was his attempt to conquer Khorasan in Central Asia. This led huge losses in the treasury and weakened the economy of the empire to a great extent.

His other reforms were as follows:

1. He sanctioned Sandbar loans to the cultivators and founded a separate department for agriculture called Diwan-i-Kohi.
2. He was the first Sultan to openly celebrate Hindu festivals like Holi and to go to the temples. He held the Jain scholar Janaprabha Suri in great respect.
3. In 1341 A.D. *Ibn-Batuta*, a traveler from Morocco visited the court of Tughlaq. He was made the Qazi of Delhi. He also wrote *Kitab-i-Rehala*.

→ He was the first Sultan to conduct census in city of Delhi. The Sultanate Empire expanded to its maximum during his reign. Nevertheless, it also started disintegrating during his time. He died in 1315 A.D. while going to Tatta in Sind.

Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351 A.D. – 1389 A.D.)

He was the second Sultan born to a Hindu mother and also second Sultan to come to power when his father was alive.

1. He abolished all the additional taxes called Abwabs and collected only four-

a) Khams – A tax on the spoils of the war i.e., 1/5th.

b) Kharaz – Land Tax.

c) Zakat – Charity tax collected for the maintenance of educational institutes called Madarasas (2 – 2.5%) on individual income per annum.

d) Jiziya – Religious tax on non-muslims (token tax). Feroz collected Jiziya even from Brahmins.

2. He constructed four major irrigation systems or canals between river Yamuna and river Sutlej and collected an irrigation tax called Haqi Shirb (1/10th of the produce).

He constructed the cities Jaunpur in memory of his cousin Jauna on the banks of river Gomti. Ferozpur, Ferozabad, Fatehpur and Fatehabad were also founded by him.

He beautified the city of Delhi with 1200 gardens.

He founded a department called Diwan-i-Bandagan for the welfare of the slaves. He was the first Sultan to construct public hospitals called Dar-ul-shafa.

Diwan-i-Khairat was the employment bureau created by Feroz for providing employment to the Muslim youth and to perform free-of-cost marriages.

He also revived the Iqta system and introduced the hereditary succession in army.

He wrote his autobiography called Futuhat-i-Ferozshahi.

Ziauddin Barani and Shams Siraz Atif, the two court historians of Feroz wrote two different text books with the same title called Tarikh-i-Ferozshahi.

Mohammed Shah Tughlaq was the last of the Tughlaq dynasty. Timur, the king of Persia attacked Delhi in 1398 A.D. and the Sultan Md. Shah Tughlaq took shelter in Gujarat. The independent kingdoms of Jaunpur, Malwa and Gujarat were founded during his period. Timur appointed Khizra Khan as his representative. The power of the Sultan was confined between Delhi to Palam under Md. Shah.

SAYYID DYNASTY – (1414 A.D. – 1451 A.D.)

This dynasty was founded by Khizra Khan. They claimed descendancy from Prophet Mohd.

Mubarak Khan was the greatest king of the dynasty. His court poet Yahyabin Ahamad Sirhindi wrote Tahrikh-i-Mubarakshahi regarding the day to day administration under Md. Shah.

Alauddin Alam Shah, the last of the dynasty was deposed by Bahlul Lodi.

LODI DYNASTY – (1451 A.D. – 1526 A.D.)

It was founded by Bahlul Lodi. Lodis belonged to Afghan race.

Sikandar Lodi, the greatest of the Lodi dynasty founded the city of Agra. Like Alauddin Khilji, he also tried to control market prices. He persecuted Kabir for preaching Hindu-Muslim unity.

Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of the dynasty. Alam Khan, Daulat Khan Lodi and Rana Sanga were the enemies of Ibrahim Lodi. In 1524 A.D. they invited Babar to wage a war against Ibrahim.

In the First Battle of Panipat (April 21, 1526, Sunday 9 A.M.), Babar killed Ibrahim Lodi and brought an end to the Delhi Sultanate.

Sultanate Administration

Sultan was assisted by four departments:-

1. Diwan-i-Wazirat was the Finance Dept headed by a Wazir. He was assisted by Mustafi-i-Mumalik (Auditor General) and Mushrif-i-Mumalik (Accountant General).
2. Diwan-i-Araz was the Military Dept., created by Balban and headed by Araz-i-Mumalik (Chief Commander).
3. Diwan-i-Insha was the Dept. of Correspondence headed by Dabir-i-Mumalik (Chief Correspondent).
4. Diwan-i-Risalat was the department for religious affairs, endowments and in some cases external affairs. It was headed by a Chief Qazi.

→ Empire was divided into provinces called 'Sarkars' which were governed by Naib and Wali.

→ Sarkars were divided into districts called Shiqs ruled by Shiqdar.

→ Shiqs were further divided into groups of villages called Paraganas, headed by Amil.

→ Village was the lowest unit administered by hereditary Hindu officers known as Khots, Muqaddams, Chaudhuris and Patwaris.

Terms relating to revenue administration -

Bigha – unit of land equal to 1 acre.

Biswa – $1/20^{\text{th}}$ of Bigha.

Hasil – Actual crop/turnover or net crop with a person after expenses.

Jamadami – Assessed revenue.

Kankhuth – Crop estimation method introduced by Alauddin Khilji.

Bhooli – Crop sharing method.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Department of Judiciary called Qazi-ul-Qazat was headed by Sadr-us-Sudur (Chief Justice).

Qazis dealt with civil cases while the Criminal cases were dealt by Mufti, Miradi and Saeed.

Hindus had their own laws and separate Courts.

PROVINCIAL DYNASTIES

New Chola Dynasty: Rajaraja Chola held titles such as Chola martanda, Shivapadasekhare, Mummadicholadeva and Madurai Konda.

REFORMS –

→ He was the first to introduce the system of auditing the village accounts. He was not law maker but a guardian of the law. It was a State with least bureaucracy. However it was a very democratic state. Autonomy was given to village assemblies and local self government was given importance.

→ He started the practice of appointing crown prince or Yuvaraj as the head of either revenue or military departments.

→ He was the first to issue Tamil inscriptions with detailed dynastic history.

→ He constructed the famous Brihadeswaram or Rajarajeswaram temple at Tanjore, the biggest temple in India.

Rajendra Chola – He defeated Mahipala of Bengal and took the title Gangaikonda (Conqueror of Ganges) and constructed the city Gangaikonda Cholapuram. He completely annexed Ceylon, destroyed the capital city of Suvarnadweep (Indonesia) called Kadaram. The main reason behind the naval expeditions of the Cholas was to exercise monopoly in trade with China.

He was also known as Panditachola.

Adi Rajendra was the last king of Chola dynasty who was defeated by the Pandyas.

Chola Chalukya Dynasty –

Kulottunga Chola was the greatest of the dynasty. He sent a delegation of 72 merchants to China. He was a staunch follower of Saivism and persecuted Ramanujacharya, a great Vaishnava saint (the one who propounded Visista-advaita). He founded Kulottangacholapuram (modern Vishakapatnam).

Chola Administration-

The unique aspect of the administration was the absolute autonomy granted to the village assemblies. Cholas were called founding fathers of local self governments.

Perundrum was the Secretariat under the Cholas, headed by Alainayakam (Chief Secretary).

Village Administration was constituted by:

1. Ur – a common village settlement for all castes.
2. Agrahara – village settlement of Brahmins.
3. Brahmadeya – villages around the temples.
4. Nagara – settlements of merchants.

Sabha was the Legislative Assembly. Elections were held for the village executive committees electing atleast 30 members by means of lottery system. The Executive Committee was answerable to Sabha and would be in office for three years. The most important function of the executive committee was water distribution.

The Uttaramerur inscription talks about election code- Candidates aged between 35yrs – 70yrs, educated, men of integrity and morals, first time contestants and regular tax payers were eligible to contest elections. Disqualifications included criminal background, men with immoral character and sons of Devadasis. Women were not allowed to contest elections.

Chola Society

Sanskritisation process began with Cholas. Attempt was made by the members of the lower class to imitate upper class customs to enhance their social status thus leading to upward mobility of lower classes. This argument was first stated by M.N. Srinivas.

Devadasi system (temple dancing girls) also started during this period.

The custom of Veeragal also started which referred to the class of warriors sacrificing their lives for the sake of king.

Chola Economy-

They had prosperous trade with Persia on the West Coast and China on the East Coast. The prominent guilds under the Cholas were Manigramam (the guild of weavers), Nanadasi (the mobile merchants) and Telekai (the guild of oil merchants).

Veedhi was the settlement of weavers. The gold coin Varaha was in large circulation.

Chola Culture –

The Dravida style of temple architecture reached its perfection under the Cholas. The best example is the Brihadeswara temple or Rajarajeswaram at Tanjore. The Chola craftsmen excelled in the art of making bronze images of Natarajaswamy. The image of Nature actually belonged to the Chidambaram temple.

Kamban translated Ramayan into Tamil and Jayamgond wrote Kalimgattu Parni that discusses the conquest of Kalinga by Kulottunga Chola.

REGIONAL KINGDOMS / DYNASTIES

1. Iliyas Shahi Dynasty of Bengal –

It was founded by Shamsuddin Iliyas and its capital city was Pondua. Allahuddin Hussain Shah, the greatest of the dynasty, conquered Kamarupa i.e Assam. He was thoroughly influenced by Chaitanya Prabhu and regarded himself as an incarnation of Lord Krishna. He took the titles of Jagatbhushan and Nirupatitilak. Akbar conquered Bengal in 1570 A.D. by killing the Governor Dawood Khan of Bengal.

2. Jaunpur-

It became independent in 1398 A.D. under the leadership of Malik Sawar Kwaja Jahan. He took the title of Shah-us-Sharq (the king of the East). Ibrahim Shan Sharqi was the greatest of the dynasty. Barbak Shah, the son of Bahlul Lodi conquered Jaunpur back.

3. Malwa-

It was founded by Zafar Khan. Mandu (M.P.) was the capital city. Md. Khilji II was the greatest ruler of the dynasty. He constructed a Keerti Stambha (victory pillar) at Mandu, in the memory of his victories against Rana Kumbha of Mewar and Bahadur Bazbahadur.

4. Gujarat-

It was ruled by Bahadurshahi dynasty, founded by Zafar Khan in 1398 A.D. He took the title of Bahadur Shah. Mohd Shah Begara or Mohd Shah-I, the greatest of the dynasty, constructed the cities Mohanmmadabad and Mustafabad. He was the first Indian to challenge the Portugues but was defeated in the Battle of Diu by the first Portuguese Governor, Fransisco de Almeida in 1509 A.D. He was the Sultan with unusual habits. Udayan, his court poet wrote Rajavinoda, a biography on Mohd Shah. Ahmed Shah I founded Ahmedabad. Akbar conquered Gujarat in 1572 A.D.

5. Rajputana: Mewar-

It was ruled by Sisodia dynasty founded by Rana Hammirdev against Mohd Khilji II of Malwa and Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. The victory pillar at Chittor was constructed by Rana Sanga. Rana Sangram Singh or Rana Sanga, the greatest of the dynasty was at last defeated by Babar in the Battle of Kanwa in 1527 A.D.

Marwar -

It was ruled by Gehlot dynasty founded by Chunda. King Jodha founded Jodhpur. Rana Maldeo, the powerful ruler of the dynasty, was defeated by Sher Shah in the Battle of Kalanjir in 1545 A.D.

6. Kashmir-

It was ruled by Shahmirza dynasty. During the times of Sikander Shah, for the first time Hindus were outnumbered by the Muslims. He founded a separate department Sheikh-ul-Islam to promote Islam and banned the custom of Sati. Jain-ul-Abedin was the actual name of Shahi Khan, who was popular as "Akbar of Kashmir." He renovated Hindu temples, banned cow slaughter, encouraged Sati and got Mahabharat translated into Persian by appointing Srinara and Jonadeva (court poets who also continued the Rajatarrangini). He also constructed the Wular Lake and Jaina tank in Kashmir.

VIJAYNAGAR EMPIRE - (1336 A.D.)

It was founded at the instance of Swami Vidyaranya on the banks on River Tungabhadra. Hampi was the capital city of the empire. It was ruled by 4 dynasties-

1. Sangama (1336 A.D. - 1485 A.D.)
2. Saluva (1485 A.D. - 1505 A.D.)
3. Tuluva (1505 A.D. - 1570 A.D.)
4. Araveeti (1570 A.D. - 1643 A.D.)

Sangama Dynasty:

Hariharara and Bukka were the court commanders of Prataparudra of Warangal (Kakatiya dynasty). At the foundation of the empire, they were in the court of Veeraballala of the Hoysala dynasty.

→ Harihara became the 1st ruler of the dynasty. He was defeated by Allahuddin Hassan of the Bahmani Empire. The main cause for the frequent wars between Bahmanis and Vijaynagar empire was the control over Raichur Doab, the land between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers.

→ Bukka was the second king and sent a delegation of merchants to China. His daughter-in-law Gangadevi wrote Maduravijayam (the conquest of Madura by her husband Veerakamparaya).

→ Devaraya I constructed a dam on river Tungabhadra at Hampi. According to Persian chronicler Ferista, he was defeated by Tajuddin Feroz, the Bahmani Sultan in the Battle of Mudgal, fought for the sake of Nahal who was a beautiful daughter of a blacksmith of Raichur.

→ Devaraya II, the greatest ruler of the dynasty was the 1st Vijayanagar king to conquer Ceylon. He employed Muslims to train the Vijayanagar cavalry. He also constructed a mosque for Muslims at Hampi.

The Italian traveler Nicholo Conti and Persian ambassador Abdur Razak visited Hampi in 1442 A.D. and 1443 A.D. respectively.

Praudadevaraya, wrote the famous Mahanataka Sudhanidhi, a text on music. His literary assembly was called Mutyasala (Palace of Pearls).

→ Virupaksha II was the last of the dynasty; he was deposed by Saluva Narasimha.

Saluva Dynasty

It was founded by Saluvanarasimha. He was the chief patron of Annamacharya who has composed maximum number of songs in World literature (39000 Kirtans).

Veeranarasimha was the last king of the dynasty.

Immudinarasimha was his son, who was killed by Tuluva's son Veeranasimha (Veeranasimha Krishnadevaraya Achyuta Sadashiv).

Tuluva Dynasty

It was founded by Tuluva Narasanayaka.

Sri Krishnadevaraya, second son of Narasa was the greatest in the whole history of the South.

- In 1509 A.D., he defeated Adil Shaha of Bijapur and took the title of Yavanarajasthapanacharya.
- In 1510 A.D., he entered into a treaty with the Portuguese governor Albuquerque. Portuguese agreed to supply horses and saltpetre from Persia, and to train Vijayanagar artillery. In return, Krishnadevaraya promised to shift Goa from the control of Sultan of Bijapur to the Portuguese.
- In 1511 A.D., he defeated Prataparudra Gajapati of Kalinga, destroyed capital city Cuttack, married his daughter Annapurna and installed victory pillars at Simhachalam and Patnur.

Battle of Talikota Or Rakasi – Tangadi Battle fought in 1565 A.D.-

It ended the glory of Vijayanagar Empire. It was a battle between the forces of Vijayanagar commanded by Aliya Rama Raya and the Bahmani confederacy commanded by Hussain. The main cause of the war was Aliya's foreign policy of divide and rule. Except Berar, all the other four states of the confederacy participated. Sadashivaraya was the king of Hampi during the war.

Araveeti Dynasty

It was founded by Tirumalaraya, the brother of Aliya Ranaraya Venkatapatiraya II, the greatest of the dynasty. He defied Akbar and shifted the capital city from Chandragiri to Vellore. He also

constructed a church for the Portuguese at Vellore. In 1643 A.D., the dynasty ended when Mir Jumla, the PM of Goleonda (Hyderabad) occupied Vellore.

Vijayanagar Administration –

Rayasam was the Secretariat which was headed by Chief Secretary Mahakaranikam.

The '*Nayaka*' system was the system of civil servants. The Nayakas discharged civil and military functions on behalf of the emperor and in return were given lands called *Amaramas*. At the village level, a system of 12 village functionaries was introduced called *Ayagars*. They were given rent free lands called *Mirasi* (for their own subsistence). *Athavana* was the revenue department which was headed by Mahanayakacharya (Finance Minister). *Kandachera* was the military department headed by Chief Commander called Mahadandnayaka. *Kavaliga* was the police officer who was incharge of internal security.

Vijayanagar Society-

Fernao Nuniz, a Portuguese traveler gives detailed account of Vijayanagar society and gives a graphic description about Sati and talks about prostitution. He refers to a tax called Seethasunkam on brothel houses. Krishnadevaraya abolished the system called Kanyasulkam i.e the system of purchasing brides.

Vijayanagar Economy –

Bhatkal on the West Coast and Masola or Machilipatnam on the East Coast (A.P.) were the two important ports. Horses were imported from Persia. Amuktamalyada, a text written by Krishnadevaraya talks about horse trade.

Kalankari textiles (printed cloth) were exported from Masola.

Golconda and Vajrakarur were famous for diamond industry.

The popular guilds were Panchamavaru (association of five craftsmen) and Kaikollas (guild of weavers).

Land tax that was the major source of economy was called Siat. Nuniz tells us that it was 9/10th of the produce.

Vijayanagar Culture

The Vijayanagar style of architecture is characterized by:

1. Kalyanamandapas which were the marriage halls within the temple complex.
2. Ammangudi referred to the temple for the consort of the lord. Both were built within the temple complex.

Krishnadevaraya constructed the Hazar Rama temple in Hampi with 1000 Ramayan pictures.

Padma Mahal that was constructed by him in Hampi is the best example of Indo-Islamic architecture.

Art and Music

The Carnatic music tradition developed during this age.

Swami Vidyanaraya wrote Sangeetha Saraswam.

Mahanataka Sudhanidhi written by Praudadevaraya also deals with music.

The trio of Carnatic music – Muthuswamy Dikshitar, Shyamashastri and Thygaraj belonged to the court of Tanjore.

Dance-

Bharatanatyam, the most popular dance form was introduced by Bharata Muni. He wrote Natyashastra which consists of the detailed exposition of Bharatanatyam.

The other popular dance forms were –Kuchipudi, introduced by Siddendra Yogi; Perinintyam (the tribal dance form of Katatiyas); Yakshaganam (the dance form with the themes exclusively derived from Bhagavatam).

Literature

Vijayanagar age is considered the golden age of Telugu and Kannada literature. Astadiggajas meaning the eight great scholars/literary giants were present in the court of Krishnadevaraya.

Allasani peddana wrote Manucharitra (The birth of Manu). He was called the 'father of Prabanda yuga'.

The literary assembly of Krishnadevaraya was called *Bhuvanavijayam*. He was a great scholar in Sanskrit and wrote the popular texts called *Madalasa Charitra*, *Ushaparinayam*, *Styavadhuparinayam* and *Jambavatiparinayam* and *Sakalakathas* (the essence of all stories).

Amuktamalyada, written by Krishnadevaraya in Telugu is rated as one of the Panchamahakavyas (five great literary works of Telugu literature). He was also called Andhrabhoja for his literary contribution to Telugu literature.

BAHMANI EMPIRE

It was founded by the chief tax collectors called Saddamamla who revolted against Mohd bin Tughlaq at Devagiri in 1346 A.D., under the leadership of Zafar Khan. He took the title of Sultan Alauddin Hassan Bahman Gangu. Their first capital city was Gulbarga and second capital city was Bidar. Ahmed Shah I shifted the capital city to Bidar. Azari, the Persian poet wrote Bahmannamah in the court of Ahmed Shah.

Mohammad Gawan-

He was the most popular Prime Minister of Mohd Shah III of the Bahmani empire. He expanded the empire and divided it into 8 tarafs (administrative units) instead of four as in earlier times. He founded a Madarasa at Bidar on the model of Samarkand University of Iran with a library having 2000 books. His revenue reforms even inspired Raja Todar Mal. Gawan was executed at Kondapalli in 1498 A.D.

Bahmani Confederacy included 5 States:

1. Bijapur ruled by Adil Shahi dynasty. Founded by Adil Shah, it was the biggest and the most powerful State in the confederacy. Ibrahim Adil Shah was the greatest ruler, called Jagatguru for his secular outlook. Aurangzeb conquered Bijapur first in 1656 A.D. and later again in 1686 A.D.
2. Bidar – It was ruled by Baridshahi dynasty founded by Kasim Barid.
3. Berar – It was ruled by Imadshahi Dynasty found by Futullah Imad-ul-Mulk. It was the smallest and the weakest of the confederacy.
4. Ahmednagar– It was ruled by Nizamshahi dynasty founded by Nizam Khan. Rani Chand Bibi was the most popular woman ruler. She was defeated by Abul Fazl sent by Akbar in 1600 A.D. It was the first state conquered by Mughals in the South among the confederacy. Malik Ambar was the most popular dewan of Ahmednagar.

It was the first state to introduce guerilla warfare in South.

It was also the first to introduce a Council of eight ministers called Astapradhans.

5. Golconda was ruled by Qutub Shahi dynasty. It was founded by Quli Qutub Shah. Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah was the first great king and participated in Talikota Battle. Mohd Quli Qutub Shah was the greatest ruler of the dynasty. He constructed the famous Charminar and Mecca mosque in the city Bhagyanagar (founded in memory of Bhagmati, a Hindu woman). Aurangzeb conquered Golconda in 1687 A.D. by defeating Abul Hasan Tanisha.

MUGHAL EMPIRE (1526 A.D. – 1857 A.D.)

Babur-

His actual name was Zahiruddin Mohammed, son of Omar Sheikh Mirza, the king of Ferghana in Afghanistan. His ambition was to conquer Samarkand, the seat of Timur. In 1527 A.D., Babur defeated Rana Sanga in the Battle of Kanwa. In the Battle of Chanderi (1528 A.D.), Babur defeated Mediniroy. In the Battle of Gogra in 1529 A.D., Babur defeated Mohd Lodi, brother of Ibrahim Lodi and conquered Bengal. Babur wrote his memories in Turkish language. It was called Tuzak-i-Babari or Babarnamah.

Humayun (1530 A.D. – 1555 A.D.)

Humayun means 'the most fortunate'. In 1537 A.D., he conquered Gujarat. His arch enemy was Sher Shah. Humayun defeated Sher Shah Suri in the Battle of Chunar in 1539 A.D. Sher Shah defeated Humayun for the first time in the Battle of Chausa in 1540 A.D. and for the second time in the Battle of Bilgram (1540 A.D.) The Mughals lost Delhi in the Battle of Bilgram for the first time. Humayun took shelter in the court of Rana Prasad of Amarkot. In 1542 A.D., Humayun defeated Sikandar Shah of the Suri dynasty in the Battle of Sarhind and got back Delhi. He fell from his personal library at Dinpanah and died.

Akbar – (1556 A.D. – 1605 A.D.)

Second Battle of Panipat (October 1556 A.D.) was fought between Akbar and Hemu. Hemu took the title of 'Raja Vikramajeet'. Akbar was declared the Emperor of Hindustan at Kalanoor in Sind without being coronated by his tutor Bairam Khan. The Mughals got back Delhi in the second Battle of Panipat by killing Hemu. Upto 1562 A.D., the government was called 'Purdah Government' as Maham Anaga Begum, the first wife of Humayun, Hamida Banu Begum and Bairam Khan managed the administration.

AKBAR'S CONQUESTS –

In 1562 A.D., Rani Durgavati of Gondwana was defeated.

In 1564 A.D., Baz Bahadur of Malwa was defeated.

In 1570 A.D., Dawood Khan of Bengal was killed.

In 1572 A.D., Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat was defeated.

In 1585 A.D., Akbar conquered Kashmir defeating Md. Padshah.

In 1600 A.D., Rani Chand Bibi of Ahmednagar was defeated by Abul Fazl who sent by Akbar. This was the last conquest of Akbar.

Akbar's Rajput Policy-

In 1567 A.D., Akbar defeated Rana Udaya Singh of Mewar. The famous Battle of Haldighati was fought in 1567 A.D. between Maharana Pratap and Raja Man Singh who was sent by Akbar.

The Sisodias of Mewar continued to defy the Mughals upto 1615 A.D. The only State that remained unconquered by Akbar was Mewar.

AKBAR'S RELIGIOUS POLICY-

In 1562 A.D., Akbar banned forced conversion.

In 1563 A.D., the pilgrim tax on Hindus was abolished.

In 1564 A.D., Jizia tax was abolished.

In 1575 A.D., Akbar constructed Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri for religious discourses and discussions to be conducted every Thursday.

Akbar invited Father Monsuratte and Father Aquino to speak on Christianity, Pt. Puroshottam on Hinduism, Jainasena Suri on Jainism and Raza on Parsi religion.

In 1579 A.D., he issued his famous "decree of infallibility" called Mahazir or Mahzarnama. It was drafted by Sheikh Mubarak. With the decree, Akbar became Mir-i-Adil (Chief Interpreter of Koran). In 1582 A.D., Akbar founded a new faith called Din-i-illahi. It was also called Tauhid-i-illahi meaning Universal Faith. Its main theme Sul-i-khul interpreted as 'peace and harmony', was introduced for the first time by Abdul Latif, the teacher of Akbar. Din-i-ilahi was openly criticized by Raja Bhagwan Das.

Jahangir (1605 A.D. – 1628 A.D.)

His pet name was Sheikh Baba. He hung the 'bell of justice' in Agra Fort. He executed his son Khusrau and also the fifth Sikh guru Arjun Dev for supporting him. Mehr-un-nisa begum was given the title of 'Noorjahan' and she became popular as Padshah Begum. She founded her own group called *junta* consisting of herself, her father Mirza Ghiaz Beg (Itamad-ud-Daula) and her brother Asaf Khan.

Khurram (Shahjahan) made Rana Amar Singh of Mewar accept Mughal suzerainty in 1615 A.D.

In 1616 A.D., Khurram conquered Ahmadnagar and was given the title 'Shahjahan'.

In 1622 A.D., Persians occupied Kandahar and the Mughals lost Kandahar forever.

Jahangir died at Lahore and was buried at Shahdra near Lahore.

Shahjahan (1628 A.D – 1658 A.D))

In 1629 A.D., Gujarat and Deccan famine resulted in the loss of men and material.

In 1630 A.D., Portuguese in Hoogly revolted and were driven away from Hoogly by Kasim Khan, the Governor of Bengal.

In 1631 A.D., Mumtaz died.

Civil War- It was fought between Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, the third son. Begum Jahan Ara supported Dara and Roshan Ara supported Aurangzeb. The secular Dara followed Qadri Sufi Order and translated Upanishads into Persian whereas Aurangzeb followed Naqsh Bandi order.

Aurangzaeb and his alliance with the fourth son Murad defeated the imperial armies commanded by Dara and Raja Jaswant Singh in the Battles of Varmat and Samugarh in 1658 A.D. Shahjahan was imprisoned on the charges of misusing public money. He died in 1665 A.D.

Aurangzeb defeated Dara for the third time in the Battle of Deorai, performed coronation twice and came to power with the title 'Alamgir' meaning 'King of the world'.

Aurangzeb (1658 A.D – 1707 A.D.)

After coming to power, Aurangzeb brought about many changes. He abolished the 'Kalimas' (inscribing Quranic verses on coins). Mohitisib, the royal censor officer was entrusted with the responsibility of enforcing Koran.

The customs duties were fixed at 2.5% for Muslims and 5% for Hindus.

In 1669 A.D, he ordered for the destruction of temples. The Kashi Vishwanath Temple and Keshavraja temple at Mathura were the prominent ones to be destroyed.

In 1679 A.D. Jizia was reimposed.

He abolished both, vocal and instrumental music. He also restrained court astrologer and historians; banned celebration of Diwali and Persian Navaroz festival.

REVOLTS-

1. The Bundelas were the first to revolt against Mughal land revenue policy under the leadership of Chatrasal.

2. Satnamis, a peasant tribe of Haryana also revolted against the revenue policy.

3. The Jats revolted under the leadership of Gokul for the first time and later continued the revolt under the leadership of Churamal and Badan Singh. They founded an independent empire called Bharatpur.

4. The Sikhs revolted under the leadership of Guru Gobind Singh in 1675 A.D. The ninth Sikh guru Tegh Bahadur was executed.

5. The Rajput rebellion: In 1679 A.D., Raja Jaswant Singh died without a successor. Aurangzeb refused to accept his declared son, Raja Ajit Singh as the ruler of Marwar. Rajputs revolted under the leadership of Raja Durga Das. Prince Akbar sent by Aurangzeb revolted against Aurangzeb and finally took shelter in the court of Shambuji, son of Shivaji. In 1681 A.D., Aurangzeb left Agra, came down to Deccan and remained in Deccan till his death.

6. Other expeditions- In 1686 A.D., he conquered Bijapur.

In 1687 A.D., he conquered Golconda.

In 1689 A.D., he killed Sambhuji.

In 1700 A.D., he defeated Rajaram, second son of Shivaji but he failed to suppress Maratha movement.

He died in 1707 A.D., at Ahmednagar and was buried at Aurangabad.

Anglo- Mughal realtions under Aurangzeb-

In 1690 A.D., Aurangzeb declared war on English and captured their settlements. In 1690 A.D., he conferred a 'farman' on the English East Indian Company with certain terms and conditions.

MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION**Sources**

1. Ain-i-Akbari written by Abul Fazal deals with Akbar's administration.
2. Akbarnamah, also written by Abul Fazal deals with Akbar's administration.
3. Muntaqab-ul-Tawarikh by Mullah Badauni deals with Akbar's religious policy and its critique.
4. Iqbalnamah Jahangiri written by Mutamad Khan deals with Jahangir's administration.
5. Padshahnamah written by Abdul Hamid Lahori deals with Shahjahan's administration.
6. Muntakab-ul-Lubab by Khafi Khan deals with the administration of Aurangzeb.

Central Government Administration –

Diwan was the Finance Minister assisted by Mir-i-mal (Royal Exchequer) and Mir-i-Ta'an (in charge of Crown lands called Khalisa lands).

Mir Bakshi (Chief Commander)

Mir Saman (in charge of royal palace)

Mir-i-Tuzak (in charge of royal ceremonies)

Mir-i-Dakchowki (Post master)

Waqa-i-Nawis (Royal Correspondent)

Harkhara (Royal Spy)

Mohitsib (Censor Officer)

The empire was divided into provinces called *Subas*, each of which was headed by Subedar/Sipahsalar from the times of Akbar. Subahs were further divided into districts called *Sarkars*, headed by Fauzdar and assisted by a revenue officer called Poddar and a Qazi for judicial administration. Kotwal was the officer-in-charge of the city administration. *Paraganah* was the group of villages, administered by Amil (Chief Revenue Officer). At the village level, the Hindu aristocracy continued as before.

Revenue Administration

Akbar initially followed Sher Shah's revenue systems, particularly the Zabt System.

Raja Todar Mal was made the Revenue Minister of Akbar and was known as 'Diwan-i-Ashraf'. Todar Mal introduced 'Bandobast', a revenue assessment system classified into four categories: Polaj (best tract), Parauti (second best), Checher (third grade) and Banjar (least fertile). On the basis of the average produce for the last 10 years, the category of land was decided and accordingly tax was levied. Dastur-ul-Amal was the price list for every area's agricultural commodities. Akbar appointed supervisors for revenue collection called Karoris at Paraganah level.

Military Administration

The Mansabdari system was the unique administrative system under the Mughals. Though introduced by Babur, it was perfected by Akbar. The Mansabdars were the civil servants selected on merit. They discharged civil, military and judicial functions on behalf of the State/Emperor and were given land called Jagirs. The highest rank in Mansabdari of above 5000 was conferred by Akbar on Raja Man Singh and Azizuddin Kuka (11,000 Sawars).

Mir-i-Atish was in-charge of artillery.

Mir-i-Bahari was in-charge of Navy.

Mir-i-Askan was in-charge of the military offences.

Judicial Administration

Department of Judiciary called Qazi-ul-qazat was headed by a Chief Justice known as Sadr-us-Sudur. He disposed justice on behalf of the king.

Dharmashalas, the rest house for beggars were set up in different parts of the empire.

SHER SHAH

His actual name was Farid. He was the Jagirdar of Sasaram, Khawaspur and Tanda and was given the title of Sher Shah by Babar Khan Lohani who was the ruler of Bihar.

He founded the Sur dynasty in Delhi after defeating Humayun.

His reforms:

1. He introduced a new revenue system called 'Zabt System' which became the basis of Raja Todar Mal system of revenue collection.
2. He was the first to introduce the Ryotwari System.
3. He developed communication system like GT Road from Sonargaon to Rohtasgarh, Agra to Jodhpur, Jodhpur to Sasaram and Lahore to Multan.
4. He introduced the most standard rupee called Dam which was accepted even by the Britishers.
5. He constructed Purana Qila in Delhi and his own tomb in Sasaram.
6. Abbas Khan Sherwani wrote Tarikh-i-Shershahi on Sher Shah's administration.

He died in the Battle of Kalinjar in 1545 A.D. after defeating Rana Maldev.

INDO – ISLAMIC CULTURE**Bhakti Movement-**

The movement emerged in response to the challenges posed by Islam. It developed under two different schools of thought-

1. Nirgunabhakti which believed in formless worship. It was introduced first by Adi Shankara and later followed by Kabir, Guru Nanak, Malak Das, Dadu Dayal, Birban and Ghora.
2. Sagunabhakti believed in the worship of form. It believed that God is the biggest manifestation of everything perfect. It was championed by the Vaishnava philosophers like Ramanuja, Nimbaraka, Madhva, Vallabha, Meera Bai, Chaitanya, Tulsidas, Surdas and Sundaradas.

All the reformers followed a defensive policy of reforming Hinduism except Swami Vidyananda, his brothers Sayana and Parthasarathy.

ADISHANKARA / SHANKARACHARYA

He was born at Kaladi in Kerala and became a saint at the age of five. He was the disciple of Govindacharya. He wrote commentaries on Brahmasutras. His popular works were Vivekacharamani and Saundaryalahari. He founded the philosophy of Advaitasiddhant which upheld Sanatan Dharma. To preach and protect the dharma, he found Ashramas/Mathas at Sringeri in Karnataka, Dwaraka in Gujarat, Puri and Badrinath. He died at the age of 32. The followers of Shankara were called Smratas.

RAMANUJA ACHARYA

He was born at Sriperumbudur. He was the disciple of Yamuna Muni and Vedprakash. He found the philosophy called Visistha Advaita and preached Vaishnavism. He was banished from Sriperumbudur by Kulottunga Chola. He wrote Srivashya and was the head of Srirangam Vaishnava Math.

NIMBARAKA

He was the disciple of Ramanuja. He was the first to introduce Radhamadhav Cult which was centered on the worship of Radha and Madhav. He founded the philosophy called Dwita advaita on balance between Advaita and Visista advaita.

MADHYA ACHARYA

He was born in Udipi. He was the first to compose commentaries of Brahmasutras in Kannada language. He founded the philosophy called Dwita Siddhanta.

VALLABHA ACHARYA

His actual name was Achinita Bhadra. He was the first to preach and promote Krishna bhakti on the basis of Maha Bhagwad Purana. He founded the philosophy Shuddha advaita which believed in absolute union. He prescribed Pushtimarga as the means for salvation (extreme devotion to God).

RAMANAND

He was the most popular Bhakti reformer from Uttar Pradesh. He was the first to preach Ramabhakti and the first to preach in Hindi. Also he was the first reformer to accept disciples from the lower castes. His disciples were Dhana (a Jat farmer); Sena (a Barber); Ravi Das (a Cobbler) and Kabir (a weaver). He composed Ananda bhasya.

KABIR

Born at Prayag, he was the most popular Bhakti reformer. He was the first reformer to preach Universal Religion and Hindu-Muslim unity. He was the most important disciple of Ramanand and also accepted a Sufi Saint, Pir Taqvi as his Guru. He was persecuted by Sikander Lodi for preaching Hindu-Muslim unity. The sayings of Kabir are popular as Dohas.

Bizaks were the compiled works of Dohas. The followers of Kabir were called Kabirapanthis.

GURU NANAK

Born at Talwandi, he was influenced by Kabir. 'Sach Akhand' (Ultimate Truth) was the main theme of his teachings. Nanak preached Universal Brotherhood and Monotheism. The followers of Nanaks called themselves 'Sikh' (followers of Nanak).

MEERA BAI

The most popular woman Bhakti reformer, Meera, was born in Kurki in Rajasthan. She belonged to the family of Sisodias and was the wife of Rana Bhojraj. She was the first to introduce Giridhara Gopala Cult of Brindavan and also the first to introduce Bhajans in Bhakti moyement.

CHAITANYA

He was the most popular Bhakti reformer from Bengal. He was born at Nabadwip (Nadia). He was the disciple of Keshav Bharti. His other names were Gouranga and Vishwambar. He was the first to preach Vaishnavism in Bengal and Orissa. Puri was the main centre of his activities and he was first to introduce Kirtans in Bhakti movement. He died in a state of ecstasy.

TULASIDAS

He was a contemporary of Akbar and he wrote the all time great Ramcharit Manas.

SURDAS

He preached Krishnabhakti and wrote Sursagar.

SUNDARDAS

He wrote Sundaravilasa that deals with six Indian philosophical systems.

DADU DAYAL

Born in the community of weavers at Ahmedabad, he preached Nirgunabhakti. His teachings were compiled in the form of Dadu Dayaram Ki Bani.

BIRBAN

Born at Karnal in Haryana in the community of farmers, he preached Nirgunabhakti and emphasized on Satyam or Truth. His followers were called Satnamis. Pothi is the sacred text of Satnamis.

SHANKAR DEV

He was the first to preach Vaishnavism in Brahmaputra Valley (Assam). He was the founder of Eka Saranadharma and Veerapurushamarga (to defend one's faith).

Marathia Bhakti reform movement

The main theme of the movement was Maratha-dharma, which essentially meant the protection of Maratha culture. Its ultimate aim was to secure an independent state for the Marathas called Swaraj.

GNANESHWAR

The first and earliest of Maratha reformers wrote a commentary in Sanskrit on Bhagwad Gita called Gnaneshwar, popular as Maratha Bhadwad Gita and also called Bhavardha Deepika.

EKNATH

He was the first Maratha reformer to emphasize on Marathi language and also got Gnaneshwari translated into Marathi.

NAMDEV

He was a tailor by profession (was earlier a dacoit). He emphasized on cultural unity of the Marathas by introducing a tradition called Mahapurusha Sampradaya (worshipping the great saints).

TUKARAM

He was the greatest Marathi bhakti reformer, who made popular Vittob Cult (worshipping Vitalaswamy of Pandaripur). He composed devotional songs on Vitalaswamy called Abhangs.

RAMDAS

As the Guru of Shivaji, he inspired Shivaji for founding Swaraj. The messages of Guru Ramdas were compiled in the form of the text called Dasabodha.

GHORA

A mali (gardener) by profession, he preached monotheism.

BAHINA BAI

Sister of Tukaram, she was the most popular woman Bhakti reformer in Maratha movement. She promoted Vitalaswamy cult.

SUFI MOVEMENT – (the word *suf* meant *wool* which implied simplicity)

Sufism can be defined as Islamic mysticism. Its main theme was Wahad-ul-Wajud (Unity of God). It developed first in Iraq. The first Sufi saint was Begum Rabia of Bashera in Iraq. Sufi orders were called *Silsilas*. Maximum number of orders were found in Afghanistan which spread to India.

SILSILAS

1. CHISTI –

It was founded by Sheikh Abdul Chisti. However, it was introduced in India by Sheikh Moinuddin Chisti. His dargah is at Ajmer. Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was the chief disciple of Moinuddin. Iltutmish dedicated Qutub Minar to Bakhtiar Kaki.

Sheikh Nizamuddin was the most popular Sufi saint in India. Amir Khusro, the greatest musician and literary giant was also the disciple of Sheikh Nizamuddin.

A system called Nadasampradaya was followed which meant burying disciples near guru as one family.

Sheikh Salim Chisti was the last great saint of Chisti order. He was held in great respect by Akbar.

Qamkhana were hermitages of Chisti saints outside the city.

2. SUHRAWARDI

It was founded by Shihabuddin Suhrawardi and introduced in India by Bhauddin.

It was the richest order and very soon became unpopular.

3. FIRADAUSIA

It was the only Sufi order which was founded and developed within India. Founded by Sharafuddin, it was confined to Bihar. He composed Maqtubat and Mulfazat literature (it dealt with the lives and teachings of Sufi Saints).

4. QADRI

This most secular order was founded by Sheikh Jilani Qadri. Dara Shikoh, son of Shahjahan followed this order.

5. NAQSHBANDI

It was founded by Sheikh Biqabullah but Sheikh Niyamtulla was the greatest scholar in this school of thought which was most conservative. Aurangzeb followed this order.

INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

The Islamic style is called Dome and Arch method. The native Hindu style that was prevalent during that time is called Slab and Beam method. The other aspects of Islamic style were huge buildings with lofty gateways and wide entrances. The Muslims also introduced floral designs. They borrowed decorative elements like Kalasa, Swastik and Lotus from the Hindus. Hindus appropriated the domes and arches.

Architectural development took place in two stages:

1. Imperial Architecture –

It is witnessed in Delhi, Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. The architecture reflects the personal taste and interest of the Sultan and Mughal Badshah. Qutubuddin Aibak constructed Quwat-ul-Islam mosque, the first pure Islamic construction and Adhai-din-ka-Jhopra (made by destroying a monastery). It was the place where he gave darshan at Ajmer. He laid the foundation for Qutub Minar to commemorate the victory of Islam on Indian soil. He could complete only the first-two storeys. The remaining was completed by Iltutmish and dedicated to Bakhtiar Kaki. In Qutub Minar, black limestone was used. Sanskrit verses were found there.

Balban constructed Lal Mahal in Delhi. The simple Islamic style became decorative and grand under Alauddin Khilji. He constructed Alai Darwaza, an entrance to Qutub Minar; Hauz-i-Alai; Jamat Khana Masjid and also a city called Siri Delhi (this was the first time Delhi was expanded).

Under Tughlaqs, for the first time, thick sloping walls were built (for protection against extreme weather and for strength). They made extensive use of cheaply available grey sandstones.

Ghiazuddin Tughlaq constructed the city of Tughlaqabad. Md. Bin Tughlaq constructed Swarga Dwara on the banks of river Ganga. Feroz Shah Tughlaq constructed five cities apart from Feroz Shah Kotla, the tomb of his finance minister Telangani and Hauz-i-Khas in Delhi.

Significant changes in architecture took place under the Lodis. They were the first to construct structures on grafted platforms. They were the first to construct double domed structures, angular and octagonal structures and structures in Garden setting (e.g. Lodi Gardens in Delhi). The best example of Lodi architecture is the Jamat Khana Masjid constructed by Sikandar Lodi in Agra.

Mughal Architecture

It reflected basically the grand Persian style. Babur was responsible for Noor-ul-Afshan gardens in Kabul.

Humayun's tomb in Delhi was constructed by his wife Salima Begum. It was the first structure in India reflecting the Mughal style.

Akbar was the real founder of Mughal architecture. His attempt was to synthesize the native styles with the grand Islamic styles particularly in his Mahal construction. Akbar was influenced by Buddhist Stupas. In Agra, he completed the fortification and constructed Akbari Mahal, Jahangiri Mahal and Birbal Mahal. Diwan-i-Aam and Diwan-i-Khas in Agra were also built by him.

Fatehpur Sikri

It was actually a Jain settlement. However, Akbar constructed the Mori Masjid and the tomb of Sheikh Chisti. The secular constructions here were Buland Darwaza constructed in 1572 A.D. to mark his victory against Gujarat. In the construction, Akbar used a new technique called half purple dome borrowed from Persia. Jodha Bai Palace, Mariam Mahal and Panch Mahal were the other structures.

Jahangir constructed the tomb of his father at Sikandra near Agra. He was responsible for Shalimar Bagh Gardens in Kashmir. Noorjahan constructed the tomb of Abdur Rahim Kahn, son of Bairam Khan in Delhi; the tomb of Itamad-ud-Daula (her father) in Agra and tomb of Jahangir at Shahdra near Lahore.

A new technique called *Petradurra* (inlaid mosaic work) was introduced for the first time under Jahangir and was used in Itamad-ud-Daula's tomb for the first time. It was also the basis for Taj Mahal.

Shahjahan's reign was the Golden age in Mughal architecture. He was called Engineer and the Architect for his technical perfection. In Agra, he constructed Khas Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, Angoori Bagh, Machehi Mahal, Mausambari and also built Moti Masjid in the Red Fort.

Taj Mahal, built from 1631 A.D. to 1653 A.D., it took 22 years for completion. Till then Mumtaz Mahal's coffin was kept in Burhanpur where she was born. It is the only pure white marble building constructed with an estimated cost of 3 crore Dams. Ustad Isa Khan, the chief architect of Shahjahan had drawn the plan of Taj. A Venician engineer, Zerimano Verraneo was also consulted. In Delhi, Shahjahan constructed the Red Fort and within the fort, Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Aam and Rang mahal were built.

The Jami Masjid, the biggest mosque of India was also built by him.

Aurangzeb constructed the tomb of his queen Raha-ud-Durrani at Aurangabad on the model of Taj Mahal called Bibi Ka Maqbara (Mini Taj Mahal).

2. Regional / Provincial Architecture

The Jaunpur School of architecture was developed by the Sharqi dynasty. Its unique aspect was the absence of minarets. The Ataladevi Masjid, constructed by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi is the best example.

In Bengal, the Iliyaz Shahi style developed within the capital city Pondua. Its unique aspect was that minarets were smaller than the main structure. Sikander Shah constructed Adina Masjid at Pondua, the biggest mosque in North-East, constructed on the model of the Great Damascus Masjid (Syria).

In the Bahmani style of architecture, Red Sandstone was extensively used. Very huge domes were built. Minarets were part of the structure. Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur, constructed by Md. Adil Shah II, is the world's second biggest dome.

MUSIC

The Muslim introduced instruments like Rahab, Shehnai and Sarangi. They borrowed Mridangam and Nadaswara from the Hindus. Gunwat-ut-Munga is the earliest among the four forms of music that developed- Drupad, Khayal, Thumri and Tappa.

Sultan Hussain Shah of Jaunpur was the first to introduce Khayal. Feroz Shah Tughlaq got the text Ragdarpan, that dealt with native music traditions translated into Persian. Raja Man Singh of

Gwalior was responsible for the composition of Mankutuhāl, the text that deals with all the modes of Islamic music. Amir Khusrau, called the 'Parrot of India' was the greatest musician of his times, introduced new ragas – Sanam, Ghorā and Aiman. Instruments like Sitar and Tabla were also introduced by him. Qawwali, the devotional form of music also started with Amir Khusrau.

Baz Bahadur, the king of Malwa and his queen Roopmati were experts in Hindustani music.

Mian Tansen, the greatest musician in the court of Akbar, was an expert in Deepak, Darbani and Meghamallār ragas. He belonged to the Gwalior Gharana.

Akbar was an expert in playing Nagara (drums). Of all the Mughals, Jahangir composed maximum number of songs. Shahjahan was the best known singer and was an expert in Drupad. Jagannath Pandit Roy was the greatest singer in the court of Shahjahan. His son Lal Khan was given the title 'Gunasagar' by Shahjahan. Aurangzeb banned music but was an accomplished Veena player.

PAINTING

It started under Humayun. The great Persian Painters in his court were Mir Sayed Ali and Abdus Samad. They were responsible for the text on Mughal painting Daftar-i-Hamza or Hamzanamah which contained 1200 paintings. The Mughal painters used green, blue and gold colours for outlines. The themes of the paintings were either Court proceedings or palace life. Humayun encouraged more miniatures.

Akbar was the real founder of Mughal School of painting. For him, 'painting was the means to realize God'. Khorasan Quli and Farukka Beg were the great Persian painters. Lal, Basava, Daswant and Mukund were the Hindu painters. A new technique called "Fore Shortening" was introduced (influenced by Renaissance) during Akbar's time. Akbar encouraged more frescoes and mural paintings.

During the reign of Jahangir painting received maximum patronage. His mastery in painting was such that he could name the painter on seeing the painting. Ustad Mansoor was the greatest painter in the court of Jahangir, popular as the 'Raphael of the East'. He was good in drawing birds, animals and natural objects. He was also invited by the Persian emperor. The two developments under Jahangir were that the life size portraits were drawn for the first time and the technique of drawing the straight face was introduced for the first time.

LITERATURE

The Arab historians were the first to introduce the tradition of writing chronicles, autobiographies and regional history. *Ardhakathanika*, written by Banarsi, a Jain monk was the first autobiography by an Indian. Hasan Nizami wrote Taj-ul-Mahatir, a text on slave dynasty. Isami wrote Futuf-us-Salatin, a text on Bahmani Sultans.

Amir Khusrau was the greatest literary giant of his times. He introduced a new literary style called Sbak-i-Hind by mixing Persian with Hindavi (classical Hindi). He wrote the famous Mistah-ul-Futah on the conquests of Alauddin Khilji, Futuh-us-Khazain (on Khiljis coming to power), Tughlaqnama and a collection of five short stories called Khamsa. The story Laila-Majnu is one of the five short stories. In the text called Nusipher, while describing the beauty of Kashmir, he observed that "the most beautiful place in the Universe is Kashmir".

Gulbadan Begum, sister of Humayun wrote Humayunnama. Akbar got Mahabharata translated into Persian and called it Ramzanama.

MARATHA STATE AND CONFEDERACY

Shivaji (1627 A.D. – 1680 A.D.) was born at Shivner in 1627 A.D. His parents were Shahji Bhonsle (Sisodia) and Jijabai. Dadani Khondey was the tutor of Shivaji and Samardh Ramdas, his Guru. At the age of 19, Shivaji became the Jagirdar of Pune. He conquered the forts of Bijapur – Torna, Kondana, Mahuli and Mahud; constructed the fort Raigarh at Torna which became his capital city. Chandrakant More, the head of the Muvali tribes was his close friend. The Sultan of Bijapur sent Afzal Khan against Shivaji. Krishnaji Bhaskar became the mediator between the two. Shivaji killed Afzal Khan at Pratapgarh and defeated the Mughal armies sent by Aurangzeb under the leadership of Shasta Khan. In 1664 A.D., he attacked Surat, the richest city in 17th Century India. In 1665 A.D., Shivaji was defeated by Raja Jai Singh sent by Aurangzeb and was forced to sign the Treaty of Purandhar. As per the treaty, Shivaji surrendered 22 Mughal forts (out of 35 that he had captured).

Sambhuji, son of Shivaji became the Mughal Mansabdar. Both Shivaji and Sambhuji were to pay a personal visit to the Emperor. In 1666 A.D., both Shivaji and Sambhuji visited Agra but they were imprisoned. Raja Ram Singh, son of Jai Singh was made the custodian. They escaped from Agra jail and returned to the Maratha State via Mathura, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Bhubaneswar and Telangana. In 1670 A.D., Shivaji attacked Surat for the second time. Surat lost its importance and Bombay rose to prominence.

In 1674 A.D., Shivaji declared the formation of *Swaraj*, performed his coronation and took the titles 'Chatrapati' and Haindava Dharmodarak. A priest named Gagabhatt officiated the ceremony. Lohan Nischal Puri, another priest conferred the status of Kshatriya upon Shivaji.

In 1675 A.D., Shivaji conquered Zinzi, Thiruvannamalai and Vellore forts with the co-operation from the Sultan of Golconda, Abul Hasan Tanisha.

In 1680 A.D., Shivaji died of cancer.

Shivaji's Administration:

Shivaji was influenced by the famous Wazir of Ahmeadnagar Malik Ambar in his administration. There were 27 departments at the Central level. Chatrapati was assisted by a Council of 8 ministers called *Astapradhans*-

1. Peshwa – PM
2. Amatya – Finance Minister, also known as Majumdar.
3. Mantri – Chronicler; also known as Waqa-i-Navis.
4. Senapati – Chief Commander; also known as Sar-i-Naubath.
5. Sachiva – For internal affairs. He was also known as Shrunavis.
6. Suman – In-charge of external affairs and also known as Dabir.
7. Pandit Rao – In-charge of ceremonies, education and religious affairs, also known as Danadakshya.
8. Nyayadeesh – In-charge of law.

The last two were exempted from participating in wars.

Swaraj was divided into – Pranth (provinces), Tarafs, Paraganahs and Gramas (Gaam).

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION-

Kathi was the yardstick for measuring the land, first introduced by Malik Ambar. Shivaji first introduced Ryotwari System and later replaced it with Jagirdari system.

The land tax in Swaraj was initially 30% but later made 40%. The two controversial taxes collected by Shivaji were Chauth and Sardeshmukhi. Both were collected from the Marathas outside Swaraj. However Chauth was exclusively from the Maratha states under the control of Mughals or the Sultan of Bijapur. Sardeshmukhi was from the territories where the influence of Marathas was felt and their authority acknowledged. Chauth was $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of the land tax whereas Sardeshmukhi was $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the individual income per annum.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

There were two types of armies:

1. Berzis – Standing or permanent army.
2. Shiledars – Mercenaries.

The military officers were Nayak (10), Hawaldar (50), Jamadar (250), Hazar (1000) and Panchhazari (5000). Khafi Khan, a Mughal historian says that Shivaji commanded 200 warships stationed at Kolaba. Shivaji suppressed the pirates called Zinziras and Angrias in the Konkan Coast with his navy.

Shivaji's Welfare Measures-

Secularism was the declared State policy. Forced conversions were banned throughout the empire. Child-marriages and money lending by Marwari money lenders were also banned.

Sambhuji – (1680 A.D. – 1689 A.D.)

He was the first son of Shivaji. He gave shelter to Akbar, who had revolted against Aurangzeb. He was killed by Aurangzeb at Sangameswar bank of river Godawari in 1689 A.D. Sahu, son of Sambhuji was deported to Agra.

Rajaram (1689 A.D. – 1700 A.D.)

For eight years, he took shelter in Zinzi. For the first time, he introduced a new office called Pratinidhi (representative). He was killed by Aurangzeb in 1700 A.D. at Pratapgarh.

Tarabai (1700 A.D. – 1714 A.D.)

She was the wife of Rajaram and the most popular woman leader of the Marathas. In 1707 A.D., Sahu was released by the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah I. Sahu defeated Tarabai in the Battle of Khed with the support of Danaji Jadav and Balaji Vishwanath. The Maratha State was divided into two parts. Sahu became Chatrapati at Satara and Tarabai remained powerful at Kolhapur.

AGE OF THE PESHWAS (1713 A.D. – 1818 A.D.)**I. Balaji Vishwanath (1713 A.D. – 1720 A.D.)**

An accountant in the Court of Danaji Jadav, he was given the title of 'Senakarta' by Sahu and was made Peshwa in 1713 A.D. The office of Peshwa was made hereditary on the request of Balaji Vishwanath. In 1719 A.D., Balaji struck a treaty with Syid Brothers called Delhi Treaty.

Under the treaty, the Marathas on behalf of the Mughals were to maintain law and order in Deccan and for that they would collect Chauth in 6 Mughal subahs in Deccan.

Yesubhai, mother of Sahu was released from Agra jail under the treaty.

The First Peshwa founded the Maratha Confederacy of 5 states with himself as the Head of the Confederacy. The 5 States were –

1. Peshwa of Pune
2. Bhonsle of Nagpur
3. Scindias of Gwalior
4. Kolkars of Indore
5. Gaikwads of Baroda.

The Peshwa also revived the Saranjama System. Under the system, Jagirs were granted to the powerful Maratha families called Mokkalas (Mokkasadars).

II. *Bajirao I* (1720 A.D. – 1740 A.D.)

He became the Peshwa at the age of 19. He was the founder of the idea 'Hindupad Padshahi' (Hindus to rule India) and further declared that it was his ambition to see the Maratha Empire spread upto Attok in Sind. The Peshwa defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad twice in 1728 A.D. and in 1738 A.D. He forced him to sign Mungishgaom and Durulsarai treaties respectively. In 1739 A.D., the Peshwa defeated the Portuguese and occupied their settlements, Salesette and Bassain. In 1739 A.D., when Nadir Shah, the king of Persia attacked Delhi, the Mughal Emperor Md. Shah requested for the services of Bajirao I. The Peshwa, on his own, occupied Malwa and Bundelkhand. He was called the Founder of the Greater Maratha Empire and second Shivaji in Guerilla warforce. An excellent painter, he is connected with Mastani episode. He defeated Sambhuji II of Kolhapur and united the Maratha State.

III. *Balaji Bajirao* (1740 A.D – 1761 A.D)

He became Peshwa at the age of 18. His actual name was Nana Sahi Raghujji Bhonsle. He conquered Carnatic, Mysore, crossed River Mahanadi, defeated Alvardi Khan (the ruler of Bengal) and collected Chauth from all defeated States.

THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT: JAN 14, 1761

It was fought between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali of Persia. Abdali attacked India for the first time in 1757 A.D. The Mughal Emperor, Alamgir II, requested for the help of the Marathas. Raghujji Bhonsle sent by the Peshwas, defeated Timur Shah- son of Abdali and Governor of Punjab. The Maratha leaders who participated in the Battle were Danaji Gaikwad, Malhar Rao Holkar, Jankoji Scindia, Vishwas Rao (Son of Peshwa) and Sadashiv Rao Bahu (cousin of Peshwa). Bahu was the supreme commander. Raghunath Rao Bhonsle withdrew from the participation. Ibrahim Gardi was the Commander of Maratha artillery forces. The main cause for the defeat of Marathas was the lack of support from the Sikhs and Jats. The English were the ones who benefitted most from the third battle of Panipat. The Peshwa died of shock.

IV. *Madhav Rao* (1761 A.D. – 1771 A.D.)

He was the last great Peshwa, popular for his administrative reforms. The death of Peshwa Madhav Rao was felt more disastrous than the Third Battle of Panipat.

V. Narayan Rao

Narayan Rao was murdered by Raghunath Rao Bhonsle (Raghuba).

VI. Madhav Narayan

The posthumous son of Narayan Rao was declared Sixth Peshwa by Nana Phadnavis.

FIRST ANGLO MARATHA WAR (1779 A.D. – 1782 A.D.)

In 1775 A.D., Raghuba signed Surat Treaty with General Goddard of Bombay. In 1776 A.D., Nana signed Purandhar Treaty with Governor General Warren Hastings, promising to give Salsette if the English maintained neutrality. In 1779 A.D., the Bombay Government under Goddard declared war on Pune Government or Peshwa. Nana was supported by Mahdaji Scindia. They defeated General Goddard and forced him to sign Wedgao Convention in 1779 A.D., by which the English lost all their settlements. The war ended with Salbai Treaty in 1782 A.D. Warren Hastings agreed to recognize Madhav Narayan as Peshwa. Raghuba was deposed. As promised, Marathas surrendered Salsette.

SECOND ANGLO MARATHA WAR (1803 A.D. – 1805 A.D.)

After the First Anglo Maratha war, Marathas succeeded in gaining their lost power and prestige. It was Mahdaji Scindia that escorted the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II from Ayodhya to Delhi. Nana Phadnavis supported the English in the Anglo-Mysore wars. In 1798 A.D., Peshwa Madhav Narayan died. Bajirao II, grandson of Raghuba was made the Peshwa. In 1800 A.D., Nana Phadnavis, the last great statesman in the history of Marathas died. Peshwa Bajirao II, with the support of Scindia got the brother of Jaswant Rao Holkar murdered. Holkar retaliated by defeating the Peshwa and by looting Pune. In 1802 A.D., the Peshwa signed a treaty with Lord Wellesley called Bessain Treaty, requesting the help of the English. In 1803 A.D., Bhonsle and Scindia declared war on Peshwa. Bhonsle was defeated by Arthur Wellsley, brother of Governor General Lord Wellesley and signed Subsidiary Alliance System. Scindia was defeated by Lord Lake. Lake entered Delhi and imprisoned Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II. However Lake was defeated by Jaswant Rao Holkar. In the second expedition, Lake defeated Holkar. Holkar took shelter in the court of Raja Ranjit Singh and was the last to sign the Subsidiary Alliance System.

THIRD ANGLO MARATHA WAR (1818 A.D.)

Peshwa Bajirao II got the ambassador of Gaikwads, Gngadh Shahtru murdered by Triambakji Dengle. Peshwa refused to hand over Triambakji to the English and defeated them in the Battles of Kirki, Asti and Koregaon.

Results of the Anglo-Maratha War

Maratha confederacy got dissolved. A State called Satara was created and Pratap Singh, a distant relative of Shivaji was made King of Satara.

The last Peshwa, Bajirao II was granted pension of 6 lacs per annum and was deported to Bethur near Kanpur.

MODERN HISTORY

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

The Europeans that came to India were

1. Portugese
2. Dutch
3. Danes
4. French

1. Portugese

Bartholomew Diaz was the first navigator to cross the Equator. Vasco da Gama discovered the sea trade route to India and landed at Calicut on May 17, 1498. He was received by King Zamorin of Calicut (Manuvikrama Varma). In 1502 A.D., the Portuguese established their settlements at Cochin, Calicut and Cannanore. Cochin was the main centre for the Portuguese trade upto 1530 A.D. Vasco da Gama was buried at Cochin.

Governors

1. Fransisco de Almada- He was the first Portuguese Governor and founder of Blue Water Policy.
2. Alphonso de Albuquerque was the second Portuguese Governor. He conquered Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 A.D. He founded the idea of 'Portuguese empire in India' and further encouraged conversions and forced marriages.
3. Nino de Cunha shifted the capital city from Cochin to Goa. St. Xavier, the popular Jesuit father visited India during the tenure of Alfanso de D'souza.

Settlements-

On the West Coast, the Portugese had settlements at - Ormuz, Dabool, Cambay, Surat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Kalyan.

The East Coast settlements were- Santhome near Chennai and Hugli in Bengal.

On the Malabar Coast Portugese settlements were - Cochin, Calicut and Cannanore.

Trade-

Their maximum trade was carried out in spices. They were the first to start licensing system and to follow monopolistic trade. The lincensers given by the Portuguese were called Cartazes.

Downfall of the Portugese in India-

In 1612 A.D., Captain Best of the English defeated the Portuguese in the Battle of Swalley and they lost Surat to the English.

In 1622 A.D., Ormuz was lost to the Dutch.

In 1631 A.D., Hugli was lost.

In 1661 A.D., Mumbai was given away as dowry to Prince Charles II of Englbad who married the Portuguese Princess Catherine of Briganza.

In 1663 A.D., Cochin was lost to the Dutch.

In 1739 A.D., Peshwa Bajirao I occupied the Salsette and Bassein islands. They were only left with Goa, Daman and Diu upto 1961 A.D.

2. DUTCH

Dutch East India Company was founded in 1603 A.D. Their first settlement in India was Machilipatnam (captured in 1605 A.D.). Upto 1689 A.D., Pulicat was the main centre of Dutch trade. Onwards Nagapatnam became the main centre of Dutch trade in India.

Their other settlements were Bhimunipatnam (near Vishkhapatnam) which was the first Municipal Corporation in India. In Bengal, Cassimbazar, Chinsurah, Hugli, Dacca and Patna (in Bihar) were their other settlements.

On the West Coast- Ormuz, Cambay, Surat, Broach and in North, Agra was their settlement.

On the Malabar Coast, Cochin was of prime importance.

The Dutch traded maximum in textile and indigo. The best indigo was produced in Bayana, Sarkaz in Gujarat and in Agra. The Dutch carried out trade called Intra-Asian and Euro-Asian (India to Indonesia and Indonesia to Europe) trade. Batavia in Indonesia was the main centre for entire Dutch trade in Asia and hence the Dutch trade was called Batavian Trade.

Anglo-Dutch Rivalry

In 1622 A.D., 23 English merchants were killed by the Dutch at a place called Ambayani in Indonesia (Ambayani Massacre). In retaliation, the English defeated the Dutch in the Battle of Bedara in 1759 A.D. The Dutch surrendered all their settlements in India in return for all English settlements in Indonesia.

3. ENGLISH

John Mindan Hall was the first English to visit India in 1599 A.D. in the court of Akbar in Agra.

In December 1600 A.D., English East India Company was founded as a St. Stock Company of shareholders. It was given a Charter with monopoly rights for 15 years by Queen Elizabeth. In 1604 A.D., the monopoly was extended for an indefinite period by James I.

They founded their first settlement/factory at Machilipatnam in 1611 A.D. with the permission of Md. Quti Qutub Shah of Golconda through a Golden Farmana. In 1639 A.D., Francis Day obtained permission from The Raja of Chandragiri, to settle at Chennapatnam (Chennai).

In 1655 A.D., Chennai/Madras became the first English Municipality.

In 1658 A.D., Madras Presidency was formed with Francis Day as the first President.

In Bengal, the English established their first settlement at Harihara in 1633 A.D.

George Boughton was the doctor that attended upon Suja (Doctor Diplomacy).

In 1653 A.D., the English settled down at Dacca, Hugli, Cassimbazar, Chinsurah and Patna.

In 1692 A.D., Job Charnock fortified three villages: Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikatta, and thus founded the city of Calcutta.

In 1700 A.D., The English constructed Fort William at Calcutta and Bengal Presidency was formed with Charles Eyre as the first President.

In 1667 A.D., Bombay became the main centre of English trade on the West Coast.

English trade-

Their maximum trade was in printed textiles called 'Calicos'.

Anglo – Mughal Relations

Captain Hawkins, Captain Edwards and Sir Thomas Roe were the English ambassadors to visit the court of Jahangir.

In 1690 A.D., Aurangzeb defeated the English but permitted them to trade on the condition that they would pay Rs.3000 per annum.

In 1717 A.D., Mughal Emperor Fraukh Siyar conferred Golden Farmana exempting the English from customs duties in Deccan and Gujarat. The farmana was given to Sir John Surman's delegation.

4. DANES

Danish East India Company was founded in 1616 A.D. Their two settlements in India were Trancuber near Chennai and Serampur in Bengal. Of all Europeans, the Danes were the foremost promoters of Chistianity in India.

5. FRENCH -

The French East India Company was founded in 1664 A.D. at the instance of Jean Coulburt, the Finance Minister of Louis XIV who was called the 'Financial Wizard of Europe'. The French founded their first settlement at Surat in 1666 A.D. at the instance of Francois Karan. Their other settlements were Machillipatnam, Pondicherry, Yaman, Mahe, Karaikal, and Chandernagar. The city Pondicherry was the main centre of French trade founded by French Governor, Francois Martin.

ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY / CARNATIC WARS

First Carnatic War (1746 A.D. – 1748 A.D.)

Dupleix, the French Governor was the founder of the idea 'French Empire in India'. The First Carnatic War started with Austrian War of Succession between England and France in Europe. Dupleix defeated the English and captured Fort St. George (Madras). The Nawab of Carnatic, Anwaruddin sent armies in support of the English. Dupleix defeated the armies of Anwaruddin in the Battle of Santhome (1747 A.D.) near Adyar (Chennai). It was the first Battle in modern India between native and foreign armies and it exposed the weaknesses that marred the Indian army. The war ended with Aixla Chapelle Treaty / Paris Treaty signed in 1748 A.D.

Second Carnatic War (1749 A.D. – 1754 A.D.)

In the Civil war that started at Hyderabad. The French supported Muzaffar Jung and English supported Nasir Jung. In Carnatic, French supported Chanda Sahib and English supported Anwaruddin. Dupleix defeated the English armies in the Battle of Ambur (1749 A.D.). However, Muzaffar Jung was killed by the Nawabs of Kurnool and Cuddapah. The French declared Salabat Jung as the Nawab of Hyderabad. In 1751 A. D., Salabat Jung gave away Northern Circars (Coastal Andhra districts) to the French. Later in 1751 A.D., Robert Clive, an accountant in the East India Company captured Arcot which was the capital city of Carnatic and held the fort for 53 days, following which Dupleix was suspended. The war ended with Pondicherry Treaty in 1754 A.D.

Third Carnatic War (1756 A.D. – 1763 A.D.)

It started with Seven Years' War between England and France in Europe. Bussy, the French Commander was defeated by Colonel Forde in the Battle of Chendurti (1757 A.D.). The French lost Hyderabad. The most important battle was the Battle of Wandiwash or Vandavasi fought on Jan 22, 1760. The entire French navy under Count de Lallay was devastated by Colonel Eyre Coore of the English. The war, once and for all ended the fortunes of the French in India. The war finally ended with Paris Treaty in 1764 A.D.

LATER MUHGALS**Bahadur Shah I (1707 A.D. – 1712 A.D.)**

His actual name was Mauzzam and was also called Shah Alam I. He abolished Jizia once again. He recognized Raja Ajit Singh as the ruler of Malwa. He made Guru Gobind Singh a Mughal Mansabdar and released Shahu from the Agra jail. He was also called Shah-i-Bakhsh for his policies.

Jahandar Shah (1712 A.D. – 1713 A.D.)

For the first time, Mughal nobles became powerful in Mughal Court. Jahandar Shah came to power with the support of Wazir Zulfiqar Ali.

Farukh Siyar (1713 A.D. – 1719 A.D.)

He came to power with the support of Syiid Brothers called 'the kingmakers'. They headed the Hindustani faction. In 1715 A.D., Banda Bahadur, the last Sikh leader was executed. Siyar preserved all the Mughal paintings in Red Fort. He was later killed by Syiid Brothers.

Mohammed Shah (1719 A.D. – 1748 A.D.)

His actual name was Roasha Akhtar and was unpopularly known as Rangeela. Syiid Brothers were killed by the Irani faction led by Sadat Khan and Asafjha Nizam-ul-Mulk. The Mughal empire disintegrated and Bengal became independent under Murshid Quli Khan. Sadat Khan founded the independent State of Oudh (Ayodhya) and Asafjha founded the independent State of Hyderabad.

Nadir Shah attacked Delhi in 1739 A.D. and took away the Kohinoor Diamond and the Peacock Throne to Persia.

Ahmed Shah (1748 A.D. – 1754 A.D.)

He was under the influence of court dancer Uddam Bai. Ahmad Shah appointed two years old infants as Governors of Punjab and Kashmir.

Alamgir II (1754 A.D. – 1759 A.D.)

His actual name was Azizuddin. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 A.D. was fought during his time. Ahmad Shah Abdali, the king of Persia attacked seven times.

Shah Alam II (1759 A.D. – 1806 A.D.)

His actual name was Ali Guhar. Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 A.D. and Battle of Burar in 1764 A.D. were the major events during his reign. In 1765 A.D., he took part in the Diwani rights

(rights to collect revenue) for the East India Company in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He became the prisoner of the English after the Second Anglo Maratha war.

Akbar II (1806 A.D. – 1837 A.D.)

He conferred the title of 'Raja' upon Rammohan Roy and deputed him to London to plead the Pension case in the Privy Council.

Bahadur Shah II Zafar (1837 A.D. – 1858 A.D.)

He was the last Mughal emperor and the nominal head to lead the 1857 revolt. Mirza Ghalib, the father of Modern Urdu poetry, was patronized by him. He was deported to Burma, where he died in 1862 A.D.

AUTONOMOUS STATES

BENGAL

It was the richest Subah under the Mughals. Murshid Quli Khan was the real founder of the autonomous state of Bengal. In 1700 A.D, he was made Deputy Governor of Bengal by Aurangzeb. He was the first to introduce revenue farming system in Bengal called Izradari (deciding the right of revenue collection by means of auctioning).

He founded the city of Murshidabad and shifted the capital city from Dacca to Murshidabad. He granted emergency loans called Taccavi to the cultivators. He nullified the Golden Farmana and forced the English merchants to pay customs duties. Mughal Emperor Md. Shah added Orissa to Bengal when Murshid was the Governor of Bengal. The second Nawab of Bengal – Sujauddin, Son-in-law of Murshid Quli got Bihar added to Bengal by the Mughal emperor Md. Shah.

The third Nawab, Sarfaraz Khan was killed by Alivardi Khan who was then the Deputy Governor of Bihar.

Alivardi Khan

He renovated the Calcutta Port harbor to encourage the external trade. The population of the city Calcutta increased phenomenally during his time due to the settlements of Lucknavi, Sindhi and Bania merchants.

Siraj-ud-Daula (1756 A.D. – 1757 A.D.)

The reason for the clashes between Siraj-ud-Daula and the English were-

- a) The English supported Shaukat Jung against Siraj.
- b) They refused to hand over the corrupt accountant, Kishen Das.
- c) They also refused to demolish the fortifications constructed in the wake of the Third Carnatic War.

On June 18, 1756 Siraj declared war and defeated the English. The defeated English took shelter at Fulta islands. On June 20, 1756 the 'Black Hole Incident' is supposed to have taken place (it was mentioned by Howell, the President of the Calcutta Council). Siraj changed the name of the city from Calcutta to Alinagar and appointed Manik Chand as the Governor of Calcutta and returned back to Murshidabad. In Dec 1756, Colonel Robert Clive and Admiral Watson were sent by Madras Government. In February 1757, the Alinagar Treaty was signed between Siraj and the English.

Clive conspired with the Chief Commandor of the Court, Rai Durlabh (the Zamindar of Burdwan), Manik Chand (Governor of Calcutta) and Jagat Seth, the richest banker of Bengal and Omi Chand, the rich Sindhi merchant (also the mediator between Clive and other conspirators).

BATTLE OF PLASSEY – (June 23, 1757)

Robert Clive commanded 3200 troops. Mir Nadan and Kishen Lal led the troops of Siraj. The battle was fought on the banks of river Bhagirathi. Siraj was killed by Miran who was the son of Mir Jafar. The Company got the 24 Parganas district. Clive was given the title 'Sabtjung' by the Mughal Emperor Alamgir II. Mir Jafar exempted the English East India Company from paying the customs duties in the external trade. In 1759 A.D., Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, the French Commander Jean Stuart Law and Pahalwan Singh, a Zamindar of Bihar attacked Bengal but were defeated.

In 1759 A.D., the Dutch were defeated by the English in the Battle of Bedara.

In 1760 A.D., Mir Jafar was replaced by Mir Qasim as the Nawab of Bengal.

MIR QASIM - (1760 A.D. – 1763 A.D.)

He was the ablest successor of Alvardi Khan. He granted three Zamindaris (Midnapore, Chittagong and Burdwan) to the East Indian Company. He offered 50% share in the Churnam trade (betelnut trade) to the English and also sanctioned 5 lakh rupees as aid to the English in their war effort against the English.

→ He shifted the capital city from Murshidabad to Monghyr.

→ He employed Armenians to train the Bengal Army.

→ The main cause for differences between Nawab of Bengal and the East Indian Company was the misuse of 'Dastaks' which were passes or licenses issued by the President of the Calcutta Council to the English merchants claiming exemption from customs duties.

In June, 1763, Mir Qasim abolished customs duties for all merchants in Bengal.

BATTLE OF BUXAR – Oct 22, 1764 A.D.

In July, 1763, Mir Qasim was defeated by the English. Mir Qasim, the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Suja-ud-Daula (the Nawab of Oudh) formed an alliance against the English. Hector Munro commanded the English army. He defeated the Allied forces at Buxar and Kara. Mir Qasim died in Delhi in 1777 A.D. Mir Jafar was then the Nawab of Bengal.

Allahabad Treaty – August 1765 A.D.

It was signed between Clive and Suja-ud-Daula on one hand and; between Clive and Shah Alam II on the other hand. Suja-ud-Daula altogether paid 40 Lacs (20 Lacs as compensation and 20 lacs for retaining him as Nawab) and also surrendered Allahabad and Kara districts to the English.

Clive transferred Allahabad and Kara to the Mughal Emperor and agreed to pay 26 lacs rupees per annum as rental in return for the revenue collection rights (Diwani) in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The Treaty made the English *de facto* and *de jure* rulers of Bengal.

In 1765 A.D., Mir Jafar died and Nizam-ud-Daula became the Nawab.

In Sept 1765 A.D., Robert Clive introduced Dual Government in Bengal. Under that system, powers were divided into Diwani (revenue) and Nizamat (general administration). A Deputy Subedar was appointed who was answerable to the Company when he discharged the Diwani

functions and to the Nawab when he dealt with Nizam. Nanda Kumar was the first Deputy Subedar under the new system. In 1772 A.D., Warren Hastings suspended the Dual Government and took over the administration. Nizam-ud-Daula was granted pension of 6 lac rupees per annum.

MYSORE

The city of Mysore was founded by Kampaya Nayaka. However, the modern State of Mysore was founded by Krishnaraj Wadiyar.

Haidar Ali- He joined the army of Mysore as an ordinary Sepoy and became the Fauzdar of Fort Dindigal. He employed the French to train the Naysore armies. He founded the first modern Indian Arms Factory at Dindigal. He also defended the Fort against the Marathas in 1755 A.D. and 1757 A.D. Between 1761 A.D. to 1765 A.D., Haider Ali expanded the Mysore empire by conquering Coorg, Malabar and Baramal.

First Anglo Mysore War – (1767 A.D. – 1769 A.D.)

Warren Hasting, the Governor of Madras forged an alliance with the Nawab of Hyderabad and the Marathas. Haider defeated the English, captured Fort Arcot and entered the city of Madras. The war ended with the Madras Treaty in 1769 A.D.

Second Anglo Mysore War (1779 A.D.- 1784 A.D.)

The reasons for the war were as follows:

- i) It was against the Madras Treaty. The British refused to support Haider in 1775 A. D. when Marathas attacked Mysore.
- ii) The immediate cause was that in 1779 A.D. English attacked Port Mahe used by Haider Ali for importing war technology from France.

Haider was defeated in the Battle of Porto Novo by Colonel Eyre Coote. Haider died of cancer in 1782 A.D. War was continued by his son Tipu Sultan. Tipu was defeated in the Battles of Palghat, Trichy and Bednur. The war ended with Mangalore Treaty.

Third Anglo Mysore War (1790 A.D. – 1792 A.D.)

Lord Cornwallis was the Governor General. The immediate cause for the war was that Tipu Sultan attacked Travancore (Trivendrum), a friendly state of the English. The war ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792 A.D.

⇒ Tipu surrendered half of his territory, paid 5 Lakh pounds as compensation and sent his two sons as hostages to English.

Fourth Anglo Mysore War (1798 A.D. – 1799 A.D.)

Lord Wellesley was the Governor General. The reasons were –

- i) Tipu sent delegations to all the Islamic countries seeking support against the English.
- ii) He secretly invited Napoleon of France against the English.
- iii) The immediate cause for the war was that Tipu refused to sign the Subsidiary Alliance System.

Tipu died at Srirangapatnam while fighting against the English. The territory of Mysore was divided. Accordingly, the Marathas got north of Tungabhadra, the Nizam of Hyderabad got the Rayalseema districts and the rest was taken over by the English. The city of Mysore was restored to the Wadiyars. However, in 1832 A.D., Lord William Bentick suspended the administration of Wadiyars and annexed Mysore. In 1882 A.D., Lord Ripon restored Mysore back to the Wadiyars.

Tipu Sultan-

He was the first Indian prince who realized the importance of merchant navy and banking system on the model of European Companies.

- He had the best personal library with a collection of books numbering more than 40,000.
- Personally he was interested in designing the ships.
- He was the first to introduce missile technology in modern India.
- He was the first Indian to send delegations to the Islamic countries.
- As a secular ruler, he respected the Jagat guru of Sringeri and made liberal donations to the Ranganatha Temple at Srirangapatnam.
- He banned polygamy amongst Muslims.
- He also introduced uniform currency, weights and measures and very effectively suppressed the landlords of Rayalseema called Poligars.
- He was very influenced by the 1789 A.D. French Revolution, and so became a member of the Jacobian Club of France and called himself "Citizen Tipu".
- Tipu planted the Tree of Liberty at Srirangapatnam and introduced a new calendar on the model of the French with three weeks in a month.

PUNJAB

Guru Angad was the Second Sikh Guru, who also invented the Gurumukhi script. He composed Janamsakhi, the life and mission of Guru Nanak. Guru Amardas, the third Sikh Guru composed Anand which is recited by Sikhs on all happy occasions. He also introduced Manji System (selecting disciples to preach and promote Sikhism). Guru Ramdas, the fourth Sikh guru introduced Masand System of collecting donations. He constructed Amritsar and Santokhsar lakes in the land granted by the Mughal Emperor Akbar to his daughter. The fifth Sikh guru Arjun Dev composed Adi Granth, the most sacred text of the Sikhs. He encouraged the Sikhs to trade in horses and assumed the title Satya Padshah (The true emperor). He supported Khusroo against Jahangir for the Mughal throne and therefore was executed. Guru Hargobind, the Sixth Guru was the first to wear the royal signs like Chatra and Kaiga. He was the founder of the idea Akali Takht (Sikh Brotherhood) and constructed Harminder Sahib in Amritsar. Guru Hariroi and Guru Harikishen were the Seventh and Eighth gurus respectively. Harikishen was the youngest to become a guru at the age of 5 and died of small pox. The Ninth Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur, was a mansabdar of Aurangzeb and was also executed by Aurangzeb in 1675 A.D. Guru Gobind, the last Guru convened the Ananthapur Sahib convention (in J & K). He also selected his five favourite disciples (Panch Piyasi / Pyare). He was the first to start the practice of wearing 5 K-s. The Sikh community transformed from a devotional sect to a martial army under the Guru. He

Founded the Khalsa – the Sikh army under the leadership of Painda Khan. The Guru was killed at Nanded. Banda Bahadur was the last Sikh leader who executed by Farukh Siyar in 1715 A.D. During this period Punjab was divided into 12 districts called Misl.

Raja Ranjit Singh (1780 A.D. – 1839 A.D.)

He belonged to the Sukharchakia Misl. Born at Gujranwala, he was appointed Governor of Lahore by Zaman Shah of Persia. Ranjit Singh defeated the confederacy of the Misl-dars in the Battle of Bhasin in 1803 A.D. and united the whole of Punjab. His Chief Commander Hari Singh conquered Peshwar and Sind.

Anglo-Sikh Relations

In 1800 A.D., the English sent Yusuf Ali on a mission to the court of Ranjit Singh. Dr. Moorey sent by the English was also attended upon by the Raja. Alexander Burns carried rich presents to the Raja sent by Emperor Williams of England.

In 1809 A.D., Amritsar Treaty was signed between Lord Minto and Ranjit Singh, recognizing river Sutlej as the border.

In 1832 A.D., Ranjit Singh and Governor General William Bentick joined hands with each other in making Suja the Emperor of Persia. Suja gave the Kohinoor diamond to Ranjit Singh. His administration was known for simplicity and secularism. He commanded one of the best armies in Asia called Fauz Khas, trained by Italians, Germans and French.

Zamzama was the most sophisticated cannon used by the Raja.

Anglo-Sikh Wars

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845 – 1846 A.D.)-

Daleep Singh became the king of Punjab. Rani Zindan was the regent of the king. Teja Singh commanded the Sikh armies. The war ended with Lahore Treaty in 1846 A.D. Sikhs paid 50 lac pounds as compensation and further surrendered Kashmir. Later the English sold / disposed off Kashmir to Gulab Singh for 50 lac pounds.

Second Anglo-Sikh War (1849 A.D.)

Mulraj, the Governor of Multan killed two British officers. Governor General Dalhousie declared a war. The Sikh armies were led by Mulraj. The Battle of Gujarat was called the 'Battle of Guns'.

RESULTS

King Daleep Singh was deposed. He embraced Christianity and got settled in London. Rani Zindan was deported to Varanasi. Sir John Lawrence was made the Chief Commissioner of Punjab. During his tenure, Punjab became the richest province in India. He was able to win the loyalties of the Sikhs to the English during 1857 revolt.

MINOR REGIONAL STATES

JAIPUR

The modern State of Jaipur was founded by Maharaj Sawai Jai Singh. He was deeply interested in astronomy and hence founded Jantar Mantars in Delhi and Jaipur. He performed the Aswamedha (in 18th Century) too.

BHARATPUR

Bharatpur was an independent kingdom of the Jats, founded by Churaman and Badan Singh. Suraj Mal, the greatest leader of the Jats, was called 'Plato of Jats' for his deep interest in natural sciences.

TRAVANCORE

Travancore was founded by Raja Martandavarma. It was the first state to accept English education and to ban the custom of Sati. Raja Ravi Varma, the father of modern Indian painting belonged to the court of Martandavarma.

The State of Travancore was annexed in 1805 A.D. when Velutambi, the Dewan of Travancore revolted against the British.

AYODHYA (OUDH)

The independent state of Oudh was founded by Sadat Khan. He was the mediator between Nadir Shah and the Mughal Emperor Md. Shah. Suja-ud-Daula of Oudh signed the Allahabad Treaty in 1765 A.D. with Robert Clive and the Varanasi Treaty with Lord Warren Hastings in 1774 A.D. As per the Varanasi Treaty, Warren Hastings agreed to merge Rohilkhand with Ayodhya for Rs 20 lacs.

Wajid Ali Shah was the last Nawab of Ayodhya. Lord Dalhousie suspended Wajid Ali on the grounds of maladministration and annexed Ayodhya in 1856 A.D.

HYDERABAD

The autonomous State of Hyderabad was founded by Asaf Jha Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1724 A.D. Nawab Nizam Ali was the first Indian to sign Subsidiary Alliance System in 1798 A.D. He also surrendered the so called Ceded districts (Rayalseema districts of A.P) in 1802 A.D.

Sikandar Jha, the third Nawab surrendered Berar and Bidar to the English in 1853 A.D.

Mir Usman Ali Khan was the last Nawab. By police action called Operation Polo, the Union government of India annexed Hyderabad into the Indian Union on September 17, 1949.

Economic Impact of British Policies***Revenue Policy:***

Up to 1793 A.D., the East India Company continued to follow the revenue farming system in Bengal Presidency. In 1782 A.D., Sir John Shore Committee was appointed to draft a new land revenue policy. The policy drafted was approved by Michael Dundas, the President of Board of Control and William Pitt, the P.M. of England.

The permanent settlement or Zamindari System was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 A.D. in Bengal Presidency, North Cauvery delta in Madras Presidency and Varanasi division. It covered altogether 19% of the total cultivable land under the company.

Terms and conditions of the system:

- The highest bidder in the auction was given the revenue collection rights. In the total revenue collected, $\frac{10}{11}$ th was the share of the company collected Peshcush, the remaining

$\frac{1}{11}$ th was the commission of the Zamindar. The Peshcush should not be less than what the Zamindar agreed at the time of auction.

- The Zamindars were also given judicial powers.
- The 'sunset law' came into force in the event of Zamindars becoming defaulters.
- The system was introduced for a period of 10 years.

Ryotwari System:

Ryotwari System was first introduced by Thomas Munro, principal collector of Ceded districts and Col. Reed in 1803 A.D. in the Baramal district of Karnataka.

It was extended to Bombay Presidency and Assam. Under the system, the Ryot or farmer was the owner of the soil and given the title deed called 'Patta'. In turn, he executed a written agreement called 'kabuliyat' (bond executed between Ryot and the State). The rent collected was 55%, the highest ever charged in Indian History. It was the most exploitative of the three systems.

Mahalwari System:

Mahalwari System was first introduced by Col. Bird in Agra and Gujarat. Mahal (a village or group of villages) collectively held the responsibility in sharing the rent and paying the same.

The Taluqdars, the dominant peasants in the Mahal played an important role in the system as the middlemen between the peasants and the company.

Effects of the Revenue Policy:

- Land became a commodity for the first time in the Indian history.
- Property rights in land were created for the first time.
- New rural classes were formed – The absentee landlords, money lenders and the wage earning working classes (coolies) were the new rural classes that emerged.
- Commercialisation of agriculture was encouraged. As a result, shortage of food crops took place causing famines. The 1832 Ganjan famine (Orissa) and 1875 Deccan famine were the worst famines.
- The revenue policy was the single most important cause for all the major civil rebellions (tribal movements, peasant revolts and Zamindari revolts), in modern India, against the British.

Trade and Commerce Policy:

The policy evolved along with the three stages of British colonialism. Under the 1st stage called Mercantile Capitalism (1757 A.D. to 1813 A.D), the company exported large quantities of raw material that served as merchant capital for the British industries in London.

In the 2nd stage, called Industrial Capitalism (1813 A.D – 1858 A.D) England made India not only an exporter of raw materials but an importer of all the industrial products of England. Secondly, the company followed a policy of destroying the native industries in order to provide markets for her own industries. Thirdly, England developed her own industries in India that further exploited the native resources (e.g. Railways).

In the 3rd stage, Financial Capitalism started from 1858 onwards. The British reinvested their finances in all the major industries like Banking, Steel, Cement and Jute.

Commercial Legislation:

The 1813 Charter Act introduced Free Trade Policy. It ended the monopoly of the East India Company on all items of trade except Tea and Opium.

The 1833 Charter Act completely ended the monopoly of the East India Company on all items of trade including Tea and Opium. Thus a complete Free Trade Policy was introduced.

Effects of Commercial Policy on Indian Economy:

- *De – Industrialisation*: may be defined as a systematic destruction of the native industries. The 1st industry affected was India's Ship building industry.

The Bania merchants used to manufacture very huge ships called **Zankars** (made of coir). These ships had mastered the Arabian Sea.

The 2nd industry targeted was Textiles Industry. Taxes were levied on Indian textiles at every stage of their production. 'Moturpha' was the tax on handlooms; 'Siyur' was the transitory duty levied on Indian Commodities. However, inspite of repressive policies, the textile industry continued to be dominated by the Indians.

- The British invested maximum in the plantation industry and soon it became the first major industry.
- *Drain of Wealth*: It may be defined as the migration of resources. Before 1857, the major item of drain was military expenditure. After 1857, home charges constituted the major item of trade. They were the salaries of Viceroy and his staff in India, Secretary of State and his staff in London. The Home charges were charged from 'Indian Pool'. Up to 1919 A.D. Home charges were paid by the Indians.

It was Dadabhai Naoroji, who first raised a voice and highlighted the 'Drain Theory' for the first time while addressing the House of Commons on the topic "What England owed to India". The "Poverty and Un-British Rule" was the thesis of Dadabhai on Drain Theory. Dinshaw Wacha was the first Indian to compute the drain in terms of rupees.

Development of Communications:

It was the result of commercial policy of the British in India. By 1839, the G T Road between Calcutta to Delhi was completed. In 1852 A.D., Steamers were introduced for the first time. In 1853 A.D., Railways were also laid down, and in 1854 A.D. Posts and Telegraph were started. By 1858 A.D, the underground cable network between Calcutta and Delhi was also complete.

The commercial policy was responsible for the emergence of two new social classes in the towns called the Middle Class (Professionals) and Compradore Bourgeoisie (Native Indian Capitalist Class).

Civil Rebellions

Tribal Movements:

The reasons for the various tribal movements were –

- British land revenue policy. Particularly Permanent Settlement introduced in 1793 A.D. was the single most important factor for the tribal movement.
- Lord Hardinge I, the Governor General introduced Forest Laws in 1840 A.D, prohibiting Podu Cultivation (Shifting Cultivation), imposed taxes on forest products and banned the custom of human sacrifice practiced by Khonds of Orissa and Gonds of Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh.
- New administrative system constituted by the Police, Courts and Lawyers was also being resisted by the tribes.
- The Christian Missionary activities in the agency areas and the British deploying army in the agency were the other factors for the revolts as it was perceived as interference in the lives of the tribals.

Popular Tribal Revolts:

1. **CHUARS** – Marabhum and Danabhum (W.B) were the first to revolt against British land revenue policy in 1769 A.D.
2. **KHASIS** – Assam: Revolted in 1828 – 1832 A.D under the leadership of Tiruth Singh and Darmanik against the presence of Army in the agency area and British revenue policy.
3. **KOLS** – Chota Nagpur: Revolted in 1832 A.D, under the leadership of Buddho Bhagath against British Policy of expansionism.
4. **KHONDS** – Orissa: Revolted in 1846 – 1848 A.D, under the leadership of Chakra Besai against the British policy of interference when Lord Hardinge I banned the custom of human sacrifice.
5. **KACHANGA: Kacher District in Assam:** 1882 A.D, revolted under the British land revenue policy under leadership of Sambu Dan.
6. **KOYA: Godavari Agency Area in Andhra Pradesh:** 1922 – 1923 A.D, revolted at Rampa – Chodavaram under the leadership of “Alluri Sitaram Raju” against the British forest laws and the exploitation of the tribes by the tribal chiefs called Muthadars. Sitaram Raju attacked Chintapalli Police Station with his Koya followers and killed notorious officer Bastian Rutherford who was the commissioner of operations against Sitaram. Raju was assassinated at Koyyagudem.
7. **MUNDA** – Bihar: 1899 – 1900 A.D, revolted under the leadership of Birsa Munda against the Christian Missionary activities in the agency area and demanded their own rights in the soil. Birsa founded a new cult called ‘Singabonga’ and started the ‘Sons of the Soil’ movement called Ulgulan. He was deported in 1900 A.D, as a political prisoner.
8. **NAIKDAS** – Panchmahal hills, Gujarat: 1858 – 1868 A.D, revolted under the leadership of Roop Sing and Jaria Bhagath against British policy of expansionism and interference. They declared the formation of the 2nd independent tribal kingdom with Roop Singh as the head of the State and Jaria as the head of the religion.

9. **OROANS – ChotaNagpur:** 1915 A.D, revolted under the leadership of Jatra Bhagath. It started as a reform movement called Bhagath Movement and also Tanabhaga movement preaching monotheism. Later it became anti – British and a part of the freedom struggle.
10. **SANTHAL REBELLION** – it took place in the Rajmahal hills in Bihar from 1854 to 1856 A.D. It opposed British land revenue policy, under the leadership of Siddhu and Kanhu. They defeated the British armies under General Borraugh and declared the formation of 1st independent tribal kingdom in modern India in the region between Bhagalpur and Patna.
The importance of the Santhal revolt was:
 - It was the first revolt that exploded the myth of European invincibility
 - The revolt had direct impact on 1857 Sepoy mutiny.
11. **SAVARA** – Srikakulam Agency Area, Andhra Pradesh in 1857 A.D. It was led by Dundasena against the British Forest laws.
12. **THADOE** – Kuki, Manipur: 1917 A.D. It was led by Rani Gindinilu and her cousin Zodanang against the presence of the British in the agency areas. Imprisoned Rani Gindinilu was released in 1947 A.D, and was called the “daughter of Indian Independence” by Prime Minister Nehru.
13. **BHILS:** 1913 A.D. This rebellion was led by Govind Guru against British revenue policy.
14. **CHENCHU** – Nallamala Hills in Andhra Pradesh: 1922 – 1923 A.D. They revolted against British Forest Laws under the leadership of K.Hanumanthur. He organised ‘Palanadu’ which was a Forest Satyagraha against British forest laws.

Zamindari Revolts

1. Madras Presidency:

- a) **The Zamindar of Bobbili** was the first to revolt in modern India in 1757 A.D. Rangarao, the Zamindar of Bobbili opposed the domination of the French and challenged the French Commander Bussey in the Battle of Bobbili.
- b) **The Battle of Padmanabham** in 1794 A.D – the Raja of Vijayanagaram, Vijay Ramraj was killed by the British. He was the richest Zamindar in India and he refused to pay the arrears of Peshcush.
- c) **Veerapandya Kattaboman**, the Zamindar of Panchalakuruchi opposed British revenue policy and revolted during 1792 – 1799 A.D.
- d) **Velutumbi**, the Dewan of Travancore revolted during 1805 – 1809 A.D, against the British land revenue policy. He died in the fight and the State of Travancore was occupied.
- e) **Kittur Uprising (1824 A.D)** – Rani Chennavva adopted Shivalinga Rudra. The British annulled her adoption and Chennavva organised the fight with support of her cousin, Rayappa. Both were imprisoned in Vellore Jail.

- f) **Raja Rebellion (1827 A.D)** – Raja Bir Bahadur of Vishakapatnam opposed British revenue policy, revolted and lost his Zamindari.
- g) **V.Narasimha Reddy**, the Poligar of Koilakuntla in the Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh revolted against the British revenue policy during 1845 A.D and 1846 A.D. He was executed by the Russell Brigade.

2. Bengal Presidency

- a) The Zamindar of Parlakinidi, Jagannat Gajapath Dev revolted against the land revenue policy and lost his land estate in 1829 A.D.
- b) In 1835 A.D. Dhananjay Banja, the Zamindar of Gunsur revolted against the revenue policy.
- c) **Sambalpur Uprising (1827 – 1840 A.D).** It was against the British policy of interference. Maharaj Sai, the king of Sambalpur died without heir apparent. The British interfered and declared his queen Mahan Kumari as Queen of Sambalpur. The revolt was led by Surendra Sai, the illegitimate son of Maharaj Sai. In 1840 A.D., Surendra was departed to Burma as political prisoner.

3. Bombay Presidency:

- a) **Ramosis Rebellion – (1822 A.D):** The peasant tribe around Pune lost their land holdings with the Third Anglo Maratha war in 1818 A.D. They revolted under the leadership of Chittor Singh and Ununaji. The revolt ended when British agreed to provide employment to the Ramosis in the British army.
- b) **Satavandi Rebellion:** Khan Satvant, the ruler of Satavandi was deposed by the British in 1839 A.D. In his support, his commander Pond Sathvant organised the revolt.
- c) **Satara Outbreak / Disturbances – 1840 A.D –** Pratap Singh, the king of Satara was deposed by the British in 1840 A.D. In his support, Dhar Rao, Narsing and Powar organised the revolt. Though the State was restored, it became the first State annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse in 1848 A.D.
- d) **Khodkari Rebellion – 1845 A.D.:** Khodkaris were the peasant tribes around Kolhapur. In 1845 A.D, they revolted against the repressive revenue policy of Dewan D.K.Pandit who was supported by the English.

4. Central Provinces

- a) **Kutch Rebellion – 1815 A.D:** Rao Barnal, the Dewan of Kutch opposed British revenue policy revolted. The State of Kutch was annexed.
- b) **Bundela Uprising – 1842 A.D.:** The Bundelas of Sagar revolted under the leadership of Mdhukarshah and Jawahir Singh against the revenue policy. Both the leaders were executed.

Civil Rebellions

1. **Sanyasi Rebellion -1772 A.D:** It was the first civil rebellion of modern India, led by the Sanyasis of Giri order (founded by Adishankara). It started when Lord Warren Hastings banned the movement of Sanyasis visiting pilgrim centres in naked form.
2. **Farazi Movement – 1804 A.D:** It started in Faridpur district of West Bengal, founded by Shariatullah and his son Md. Mohisin. Though a reform movement in the beginning, it became a communal movement opposing Hindu landed aristocracy and the British in Bengal.
3. **Wahabi Movement:** It was actually founded by Abdul Wahab at Mazad in West Punjab. It was introduced into India by Syed Ahmed of Bareilly in U.P. in 1822 A.D. However, Sittana in NWFP became main centre of its activities. The movement was led by Vilayat Ali, Inayat Ali and Maqсад Ali. The Wahabis opposed Sikhs in Punjab and English in the rest of India. They preached Hindu – Muslim unity against the British. They played the commendable role in 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. With the failure of Sepoy Mutiny, the movement also ended. Sidney Cotton, the British Commander conducted series of campaigns on Sittana, the stronghold of Wahabis.
4. **Pagal Panthi Movement – 1827 A.D:** it was started by Karan Shah and his son Tipu, in the Sherpur district of Bengal. The Pagalpanthis opposed the exploitation of Hindu Zamindars and attacked British establishments. They were called “Pagals” for they demanded radical land reforms.
5. **Namdhari and Kuka Movement:** It was first started by Bhagat Jauhari Mal as a social reform movement in the Sikh community opposing consumption of liquor and male – female inequality. However, under Ram Singh, it became Kuka movement. The kukas regarded only Guru Gobind as the real Sikh guru, opposed the presence of Muslims in Punjab and attempted to revive the past glory of the sikhs. In 1872 A.D, Ram Singh organised the Kuka outbreak, captured the city of Amritsar and declared the formation of Kuka government. The movement ended with the Ram Singh's capture and he being deported to Burma as a political prisoner.

Peasant Uprisings

1. **Indio Rebellion 1858 – 1860 A.D:** It was against the unjust system of ‘advances’ called “Tinkathia System”. The Indigo cultivators of Bihar and Bengal organised the rebellion under the leadership of Biswas brothers- Bishnucharan Biswas and Digambar Biswas. The main centres of the revolt were Darbhanga in Bihar, Nadia and Jessore in Bengal. The Bengali intellectual, Dinabandhu Mitra wrote the popular play, *Nildarpan*, depicting the plight of Indigo cultivators. The movement ended with the appointment of the First Indigo Enquiry Commission in 1860 A.D. It was the first Satyagraha Movement in Modern India.
2. **Pabna Uprising 1872 A.D:** The Bengal peasantry at Pabna revolted against the revenue policy of collecting rent in terms of cash. When the prices for agricultural commodities were falling down. It ended with guarantees given by the British regarding the peasant proprietorship over the soil.
3. **Deccan Riots 1857 A.D:** During the Deccan famine in 1875 A.D, riots broke out in Ahmednagar and Pune districts of Bombay Presidency against the exploitations of

Marwari moneylenders. The riots became armed rebellions under the leadership of Vasudev Balwant Phadke who is regarded as the "Father of modern Indian revolutionary terrorism". The riots ended in 1879 A.D. with Deccan Peasants Relief Act that provided for guarantees of peasant proprietorship over the soil and imposed restrictions on both borrowing and lending.

1857 REVOLT

- The British economic policy was the most important factor for the outbreak of the revolt. The impoverished peasantry, the deposed Zamindars and the unemployed youth in urban centres were the major participants in the revolt.
- The British policy of expansionism from the beginning was devoid of ethics and values. Lord Warren Hastings followed 'Ring fencing policy' i.e. the policy of creating friendly states around enemy States and occupying both in course of time. Lord Wellesley introduced 'Subsidiary Alliance' system and forced that upon the native princes and conquered more than half of British India in the same style. Lord Dalhousie with his 'Doctrine of Lapse' annexed the Indian State Satara in 1848 A.D, Jaitpur in 1849 A.D, Sambalpur in 1850 A.D, Hill State of Bhagat in 1852 A.D, Jhansi in 1853 A.D and Nagpur in 1854 A.D. However the States, Sambalpur and Bhagat were restored back. He abolished the titles of native Nawabs and refused to sanction pension to Nana sahib (the adopted son of the last Peshwa, Baji Rao II) after the death of the Peshwa in 1851 A.D. He also declared that the Red Fort belonged to British and occupied the State of Ayodhya in 1856 A.D. deposing Wajid Ali Shah, the Nawab, on grounds of mal-administration. Lord Canning, the successor of Dalhousie declared that Mughal Emperor would not be permitted to use the royal title Jil-e-illahi (the shadow of God).
- In the social sphere, the progressive legislation of the British was held in contempt and suspicion by majority of Hindus and Muslims.
- In 1802 A.D, Lord Wellesley abolished the custom of female infanticide practiced by the Rajputs with his Regulation VI. In 1829 A.D, Lord William Bentick abolished the custom of Sati at the instance of Ram Mohan Roy, with his Regulation XVII. In 1856 A.D, Lord Dalhousie passed Widow Remarriage Act at the instance of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. However, the most controversial Act was the 1856 Religious Disabilities Act or Indian Inheritance Act that retained property rights for the converted against the spirit of Dharmashastra. Further, the company sanctioned aid to the Christian Missionaries in the form of Grants.
- The Company historian Willian Grant declared in the House of Commons that "It was divinely ordained task to transform India into Christianity".

Grievances of Sepoys

The Sepoys revolted for the first time in 1675 A.D. The Burchampore Regiment was the first to revolt against Robert Clive. It was also called 'White Mutiny' as most of the Sepoys who revolted were English.

In 1806 A.D, the Vellore Sepoy Mutiny had taken place in support of Tipu Sultan and his family.

The reasons for the revolt were –

- Sepoys were discriminated. No Indian sepoy was promoted beyond the rank of 'Jotedar'.
- Denied additional allowance called Batta, which was granted only to English sepoy.
- In 1856 A.D, Service Enlistment Act was passed prohibiting the sepoy from observing rituals and customs in military camps.
- In 1857 January, the Royal Enfield Gun was introduced to be operated by greased cartridges. The sepoy refused to use the cartridge as they suspected that cow and pig fat were used. In March 29, 1857, Mangal Pandey and his cousin Iswar Pandey of the 34 Native Infantry Regiment at Barrackpore organised the revolt. On May 10, 1857, Capt. Bakht Khan of the 3rd cavalry regiment at Meerut led the revolt. On 11th May, 1857, the sepoy occupied Delhi, declared Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India and the leader of the revolt.

Centres and Leaders of the revolt -

Arrah in Bihar – Kunwar Singh and his brother Amar Singh, the Zamindars of Jagadishpur organised the revolt.

1. Bareilly in U.P – Khan Bahadur Khan, the head of the Rohillas was the leader of the Revolt.
2. Delhi – Bahadur Shah was the titular head. Capt. Bakht Khan was the real head of the revolt.
3. Faisabad – Maulvi Ahmedullah, the head of Wahabi sect led the revolt in support of Begum Hazrat Mahal, wife of Nawab Wajid Ali. It was a brilliant example of communal harmony and joint resistance of Hindus and Muslims against the British under his leadership. The Muslims handed over the disputed site to the Hindus.
4. Jhansi – Laxmi Bai, the widow of Gangadhar Rao organised the revolt for the sake of her adopted son, Manohar Rao.
5. Kanpur was the the main centre of the revolt. Nana Sahib, actually called Dondu Pandit led the revolt assisted by Anna Saheb, Azimullah and Tantia Tope. Nana perpetuated atrocities on all Europeans in Kanpur.
6. Lucknow – Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt for the sake of her son, Buzris Qadr.

Suppression of the Revolt

Lord Canning was the Governor General and Collin Campbell was the Chief Commander of Operations. Sir John Nicholson got back Delhi but died in the fight. William Taylor and Vincent Eyre defeated Kunwar Singh. Collin Campbell took back Kanpur. Sir Hugh Rose defeated Laxmi Bai. Nana Sahib, Khan Bahadur Khan and Begum Hazarat Mahal took asylum in Nepal. Maulvi Ahmedullah was killed by the Raja of Puwain. Tantia Tope offered guerrilla warfare but was handed over to English by Man Singh, a friend of Scindia. He was executed on April 18, 1858.

The main cause for the failure of the revolt was lack of co – ordination among the leaders of the revolt. Moreover all leaders and sections of the society who participated in the revolt had their own personal, independent agendas. There wasn't any common objective or a single strong leader. The revolt also did not spread to south. Moreover, many sections of the society either remained neutral or also supported the English against the rebels.

Results of the Revolt

- Lord Canning held the Ahmadabad Durbar and read out the Queen's proclamation which promised no further conquests in India, no further interference in the internal affairs of the Indians and that Indians would be promoted in decision making. Accordingly, the 1861 Indian Councils Act, 1861 Indian Judiciary Act and 1861 Indian Executive Act were passed.
- The administration of company ended. Its two agencies- Court of Directors and Board of Control were abolished.
- The office of the Governor General also became the office of Viceroy (He was Governor General when he administered British India while he acted as Viceroy when he dealt with Princely States). Lord Canning was the 1st Governor General – cum – Viceroy.
- An agency of 15 members called Indian Council was created in London to monitor the functioning of Viceroy and his staff. It was to be headed by Secretary of State for India (Lord Charles Wood became the first Secretary of State for India).
- There was a marked change in the Divide and Rule policy of British. After 1857, they promoted Muslims against Hindus.
- They divided Indian Army on regional, racial and communal grounds.
- To cover up the losses during the revolt, Income Tax was levied from 1860 onwards.

The revolt was described as a "Sepoy Mutiny" by the British historians like Col. Malletson. For Lord Canning it was a 'revolution'. For nationalist historian, V.D. Savarkar, it was the "First war of Indian Independence". For Tara Chand, it was the last attempt of medieval order to regain their lost power, prestige and privileges.

19th Century Indian Renaissance

It was an attempt to reform the Indian society in the light of modernisation, westernisation and the threat of Christianity. The most important factor for the renaissance was the introduction of English Education with its ideas of Humanism, Rationalism and Empiricism (Experiment and Experience).

Hindu Reform Movements

1. **Atmiya Sabha:** it was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Kolkata in 1815 A.D. It was the first reform organisation. Its main theme was to promote Studies on Indian Philosophy (Upanishads).
2. **Young Bengal Movement:** it was started by Henry Vivian Derozio, an anglo – Indian teacher, in 1824 A.D. His followers called Derozians were to first to start the practice of writing pamphlets on social and economic issues. Derozio inspired the whole generation of Bengali intellectuals including Vidyasagar and Keshab Chandra Sen.
3. **Brahmo Samaj:** Actually called Brahmo Sabha, was founded by Rammohan Roy in Kolkata in 1828 A.D., as a social reform organisation. Its main theme was 'Nirgunopasana' (formless worship or monotheism). Its social programs included –
 - a) Eradication of social evils like Sati.
 - b) Emancipation of woman.
 - c) To demand for progressive education.
 - d) To generate awareness on socio – economic and political issues.

At the instance of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the custom of Sati was abolished in 1829 A.D. He also prevailed upon Lord T.B. Macaulay in introducing English education in India.

After the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Debendranath Tagore became the head of the Brahmo Samaj. In 1866 A.D, Brahmo Samaj was divided for the first time on the issue of defining the relationship between Brahmanism and Brahmo Samaj. The radicals called Kesab Chandra Sen, Ananda Mohan Bose and Shivnarayan Sastri left Brahmo Samaj and founded the All-India Brahmo Samaj. The Brahmo Samaj under Debendranath Tagore continued as Adi Brahmo Sabha.

In 1878 A.D, the Brahmo Samaj was divided for the second time. Anand Mohan Bose and Shivnarayan Sastri revolted against Sen and founded Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. The reasons for second split were –

- Kesab Chandra Sen introduced Kirtans and Bhajanas.
- He declared himself a prophet and encouraged hero worship.
- He also performed child marriages.

4. **Dharmo Sabha** – it was a conservative movement founded by Radhakanta Deb in 1829 A.D. in Kolkata. It opposed the progressive outlook of Brahmo Samaj.
5. **Tatwabodhini Sabha** – it was founded by Debendranath Tagore in 1839 A.D. to promote studies on Indian Philosophy. He also started the journal 'Tatwabodhini Patrika'.
6. **Manava Dharma Sabha** – it was founded in 1844 A.D, at Pune by Durga Ram and Mancaram to promote Brahmo ideas.
7. **Paramahansa Mandali** – Founded by Dadoji Pandurang in Bombay in 1849 A.D. to promote Brahmo ideas, particularly monotheism.
8. **Radhaswamy Satsang / Samaj** – it was founded in 1861 A.D in Agra by Tulsiram (also called Shivdayal Sastri). The Satsang apart from monotheism, emphasized on a disciplined life without vices.
9. **Prarthana Samaj** – it was founded in 1867 A.D. in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang as a branch of Brahmo Samaj in Bombay Presidency at the instance of Kesab Chandra Sen. Justice M.G. Ranade joined the Samaj in 1870 and was called the "Architect of the Samaj".

Its social programs included –

- Imparting education to woman and the downtrodden.
- To find widow homes.

The Samaj also spearheaded the lower caste movements in the Bombay Presidency.

10. **Arya Samaj** – it was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, first in Bombay in 1875 and later at Lahore in the same year.

The social programs of Arya Samaj included –

- Promoting studies on Vedas.
- The Samaj opposed the domination of priestly classes, encouraged widow remarriages, founded schools, colleges, hospitals and provided social service.

The two controversial programs of the Samaj were –

- Shuddhi movement – (Purification movement) by which Arya Samaj tried to bring the converts back to Hinduism.
- Cow protection movement.

With these two movements, the Samaj very often caused communal tensions between Hindus, Christians and Muslims. After the death of Dayanand, the Samaj was divided on the issue of medium of instruction. Swami Shraddhananda demanded Sanskrit as the medium and founded Gurukul at Haridwar (Gurukul Section) where as Lala Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai demanded English as the medium (College Section). He founded the Oriental College at Lahore.

11. **Theosophical Society** – it was founded in 1875 at New York by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Col.D.H.Olcott. The main purpose of the society was to promote studies on Theosophy (occult sciences). In 1878, the centre was shifted to Adayar in Chennai. Madam Annie Besant became the President of the Society in 1904, and led the Home Rule Movement demanding self governance for India.
12. **Deccan Education society** – it was founded in 1884 in Bombay by Gopal Ganesh Agarkar to provide education to the downtrodden and depressed classes.
13. **Indian National Social Conference** – it was founded by Justice M.G.Ranade in Bombay in 1884 to strengthen the cause of reformism. It served as a rehearsal for the formation of Indian National Conference in the next year.
14. **Ramakrishna Math** – it was founded by Swami Vivekananda at Belur in 1887 to promote the universal religion of Paramahansa. The Swamis of the Math were being trained at Belur. Vivekananda also founded Ramakrishna Mission as a social service organisation in 1891.
15. **Deva Samaj** – was founded by Shivranjan Agnihotri in Lahore in 1897 as a branch of Brahmo Samaj. The members of the Samaj however worshiped Gurus and scriptures.

Social Service Organisations

1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the 'Servants of India Society' in Bombay in 1905.
2. 'Poona Seva Sadan' was founded by Pandita Rambai, G.K.Devadutt and Maharshi Karve in 1909 at Poona to provide education and shelter for widows.
3. 'Social Service League' was founded in 1911 by N.M.Joshi (founder of AITUC) in Bombay for promoting better living conditions for the working classes in the Bombay slums.
4. 'Seva Samiti' was founded by H.N.Kunzru in Allahabad in 1914 as a social service organisation.

Islamic Reform Movements

1. **Deoband movement:** it was founded by Maulana Hussain Ahmed at Deoband (UP) in 1866. It gave a liberal interpretation of Quran, accepted English education and also preached Hindu-Muslim unity. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was inspired by the movement.
2. **Ahmediya Movement / Khidayani Movement:** it was founded at Khidayan in west Punjab by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed. He was regarded as Prophet and he encouraged Muslims in trade and commerce. It was the most organised movement against the activities of Arya Samaj and Christian missionaries in Punjab.
3. **Aligarh movement:** it refers to all the activities of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the overall development of the Muslims in India. Sir Syed Ahmed realised the importance of the English education and founded Anglo – Mohammedian School at Aligarh in 1875. It became a college

in 1877, the precursor of AMU. In the beginning itself, he had declared that "Hindus and Muslims were two eyes of Mother India". However, under the influence of the first Principal of the college, Theodore Beck, Sir Syed Ahmed became a reactionary and a conservative and discouraged Muslims to join the Congress Party.

4. **Aharon movement:** it was founded by Maulana Md.Ali, Zafar Ali and Hakim Azmal Khan, at Lucknow against the loyalist policies of Sir Syed Ahmed. The movement gave a call for Hindu – Muslim unity.

Conservative Movements in Islam

1. **Ahal – I – Hadis:** founded by Maulana Nazir Hussain, it opposed the liberal interpretation of Quran.
2. **Ahal – I – Khoran:** founded by Abdullah Chakralavi, it opposed English education and modernisation.
3. **Nudwah – ul – ulema (Association of Priests):** it opposed liberal trends in Islam and also English education. The movement was founded by Maulana Shibili Numani.
4. **Barelvi movement / school:** it was started by Riza Khan which opposed liberal and progressive trends in Islam.

Sikh reform movement / Akali movements – (1920 – 1925): it started against the misuse of Sikh Gurudwaras by the priestly class called Mahants. The Akali movements ended with 1925 Sikh Gurudwara Act that provided for Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC).

Parsi Reform Movement – also called the Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha, it was started in 1851 in Bombay by the leaders of Parsi community, who included Naoroji Furdomji, S.S. Bengali and Dadabhai Naoroji. The Sabha gave a call for overall development of the Parsi community and also preached male–female equality. Madam B.R.Cama, called the 'Mother of Indian Revolution' was the product of the movement.

Reasons for the Lower Caste Movement

Sanskritisation process was the constant factor which encouraged lower class movements. The other factor which was instrumental was the commercialisation of agriculture which benefited the intermediate castes and these provided leadership to the movement.

- The British introduced for the first time in India- 'rule of law' and 'equality before law'. Lord Macaulay introduced both these ideas in his Regulation XI. In the new administration, caste based occupations were replaced by merit. This created a favourable atmosphere for the lower caste movements.
- The British conducted Census from 1901 onwards on the basis of caste and community for the purpose of reserving jobs, as a result of which each caste and community came out with claims and counter claims.
- Christianity was equally responsible by imparting education and by infusing a sense of self respect among the lower castes. Education made them aware of their rights and thus inspired them to fight for it.

Movements in the Madras Presidency:

1. In 1916, the South India People's Association, a political party which later got transformed into the Justice Party was founded by P. T. Thyagaray Chetty, C. M. Nair and T. N. Mudaliar. The party opposed the domination of Brahmins in politics, education and government services. The party contested the 1923 general elections and formed the first elected government in Madras Presidency under Subbarayalu Reddiar as the Chief Minister. However, it soon lost its support from the lower castes as it catered more to the interests of the intermediate castes.
2. **Self respect movement:** It was started by E. V. Ramaswamy Naiker, popularly known as 'Periyar'. It was the first to start the practice of burning Manusmriti and the marriages without priests. Periyar founded the journal 'Kudi Arasu' to propagate his ideology. The movement even inspired the formation of political parties like DMK, championing the cause of the Dravida culture.
3. In Kerala, C. V. Raman Pillai wrote the novel 'Marthandavarma' exhorting the past glory of the Nair community. Munnattu Padmanabha Pillai founded the Nair Welfare Society.
4. In Kerala, Narayan Guru championed the cause of untouchable Ezhava community and demanded temple entry. He started the movement S. N. D. P. Y (Sri Naranarayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam) with the slogan 'one God, one Religion and one Mankind'.
5. In Karnataka, Justice C. R. Reddy founded 'Prajamitra Mandal', a political Party on anti Brahmin platform.
6. In Andhra Pradesh, Enugula Veeraswamy Naidu started anti-bonded labour movement (Vetti Movement).
7. Tripuraneni Ramaswamy Chaudhuri started anti-Brahmin movement called Brahmana Vyatirekham.

Movements in Bombay Presidency –

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule was the pioneer of the lower caste movements in Bombay Presidency. A Mali by profession, Jyotiba championed the cause of untouchable Mahar Community. He founded 'Satya Sodhak Samaj' and wrote the famous Gulamgiri and Sarvajanic Satyadharma Pustak. In 1904, V. M. Shinde founded the Bombay Presidency Depressed Class Mission Society.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

The first graduate from the Mahar community, he submitted his thesis on "Indian Rupee". He was employed in the service of the State of Baroda, founded the journals Mukhnyak (Dumb Man) and Bahishkrita Bharata (Excommunicated Bharata). He founded the All India Depressed Class Association Federation and organised the famous Mahar Satyagraha demanding temple entry and usage of common civil amenities for the depressed classes. He participated in all the three Round Table Conferences and demanded separate communal electorates for the depressed classes. Accordingly, the British P. M. Ramsay MacDonald announced 'Communal Award in August, 1932' which provided separate communal electorates to the depressed classes. Against the award, Gandhi observed fast unto death as protest and finally Poona Pact was signed between caste Hindus represented by Rajendra Prasad and Manooji with the depressed class leaders Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and M. C. Raja. As per the Pact, Congress agreed to reserve double the number of the seats for the depressed classes in the general electorate and depressed classes agreed to forgo their claims for separate communal electorates.

Labour Class Movements –

A full fledged labour class emerged in modern India for the first time in the railway industry. However, the first labour organisation / union was Bombay Mill Hands Association, founded by N.M.Lokhande.

Trade Unionism started in India with World War I and Soviet Russia Revolution in 1917. The first Trade Union in modern India was the Madras Mill Workers Association founded by B.P.Wadia in 1918. In 1920, N.M.Joshi founded the AITUC. It held its first session in Bombay, presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1928. The AITUC was divided for the first time. N.M.Joshi left AITUC and founded ITUF (Indian Trade Union Federation). The reason for the first split was that the Communist domination increased in AITUC. Differences arose between N.M.Joshi and Communists in sending the delegates to the Brussels Conference. In 1940, Joshi also founded Hind Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, an organisation for the labour class.

Labour Class Legislation

The Indian Factory Act, 1881 was the first labour class legislation which was introduced by Lord Ripon. It regulated the working hours for woman and child labour. In 1923, Indian Workmen Compensation Act was passed providing rules for compensation. In 1926, Indian Trade Union Act was passed legalising the formation of Trade Unions.

In 1929, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour was appointed under the chairmanship of J.M.Whitley (Whitley Committee). In 1935, the Royal Delimitation Committee under the chairmanship of Hemand Lawry recommended the separate electorates for the labour classes.

Thinkers in Modern India**Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

He has been called 'Father of Modern India', Pioneer of Indian Renaissance and Father of Modern Indian Journalism for many reasons. He founded the journals, "The Bengal Gazette", "Mirat – ul – Akbar" (The first Journal in Persian language), "Bangadoota" and "Sambvad Kaumudi" (The first Journal to discuss Politics), and wrote two pamphlets – "Precepts of Jesus Christ, a guide to Peace and Harmony" and "Tufath – ul – Nuwahuddin" (Gift of monotheists). He was the first Indian to oppose the restrictions imposed on freedom of expression.

Akshay Kumar Dutt: He was the first Indian Marxist social scientist who studied the Indian society in terms of class.

Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar

He is called the "Father of Modern Bengali Prose". As the Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College, he admitted non – Brahmins. He was a devoted reformer, championing the cause of Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.

Kesab Chandra Sen

He founded Indian Reform Association in 1870 and was instrumental for the 1872 Indian Native Marriage Act that was passed against child marriages. He was also responsible for the branches of Brahmo Samaj in India called Prarthana Samaj in Bombay Presidency and Veda Samaj in Madras Presidency.

Ramakrishna Paramhansa: Actually called Gangadhara Chattopadhyay, he was popular as the "Saint of Dakshineswar". He preached universal Religion.

Swami Vivekananda: The Chief disciple of Ramakrishna, his actual name was Narendra Dutta. He was called Vivekananda by the Maharaja of Khetri and he participated in the World Parliament of Religion in Chicago in 1893, and the Congress on the History of World Religions in Paris.

He was also called the "Spiritual Ambassador of India", and founded the journals 'Udbodhana' in Bengali and 'Prabuddha Bharata' in English.

Sister Nivedita: She was the ardent disciple of Vivekananda and was actually called Margaret Nobel.

Swami Dayananda Saraswati: His actual name was Mul Shankar. He was born at Tankara in Gujarat, and became the disciple of Swami Birajananda. He founded the journals, 'Veda Bhasya' and 'Veda Bhasya Bhumika' and wrote the famous Satya Artha Prakash.

Bal Shastri Jambhekar: He founded the journals Digdarshan and Bombay Darpan and used journalism to counter the child marriages in Bombay Presidency.

Gopal Hari Deshmukh: Popular as Lokhita Wadi (his pen name), he wrote a series of articles against child marriages and encouraged widow remarriages.

Kandukuri Veeresalingam: Called 'Vidyasagar of the South', he founded Rajamundry Reform Association and Hitakarini Samajam to encourage woman education and widow remarriages. He is also called the "Father of Modern Telugu Prose". He wrote the first novel in Telugu literature called Rajashekara Charitra.

Raghupati Venkataratnam Naidu: Called "Ram Mohan Roy of South India", he founded Kakinada Reform Association for woman education and widow remarriages. He was also called Kulapati (Vice Chancellor).

Justice M.G. Ranade: Known as the "Modern Rishi", this architect of Prathana Samaj was a moderate congress leader. He was also a critic of "Drain of Wealth"

Freedom Struggle

The unique aspects of the freedom struggle were:

- The longest mass based struggle in the history of mankind and the most prolonged struggle for the liberation of a country.
- The only struggle that accepted non – violence or Satyagraha as the means to attain freedom.

The Factors responsible were:

- The repressive and reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the progressive liberal policies of Lord Ripon, both substantially contributed to the spirit of nationalism. Lord Lytton held the Grand Imperial Durbar in 1877 in Delhi, wasting public money when Deccan was reeling under severe famine. Moreover, Queen Victoria was declared as the Empress of India for the first time.

In 1878, Lytton introduced Vernacular Press Act for curbing the autonomy of Indian Journalism and in 1879 to discourage the Indian middle classes from entering into the Civil Services, he reduced the upper age limit from 21 to 19 and also introduced Statutory

Civil Services (reserving 1/6 of the total number of posts for the Indian princely families and landed aristocracy).

Lord Ripon on the other hand, introduced a series of liberal and progressive reforms. In 1881, the first Indian Factory Act was passed, regulating the working hours for the women and children.

In 1882, the Statutory Civil Services were abolished and Indian Famine Code was introduced (the first Indian Famine Commission was appointed under Sir Richard Strachy, 1878).

In 1882, in order to promote the primary education, Lord Ripon founded the first Indian Education Commission (also called Hunter Committee). The Committee recommended the privatisation of education.

In 1882, the Vernacular Press Act was abolished, reviving the freedom of press.

In 1882, Lord Ripon provided for the compulsory grants to the autonomous bodies and for this he was regarded as the "Father of Modern Local Self Governance".

In 1883, to give an effect to Equality before Law and the Rule of Law, Lord Ripon introduced Ilbert Bill. When the bill was passed with amendments in Jan 1884, it marked the beginning of India's national movement.

- The pre-congress political organisations were equally responsible for the political consciousness.
 - The Bengal Land Holder's Society, founded by Dwarkanath Tagore in 1830 in Calcutta, was the first political party in Modern India.
 - In March 1852, the Bombay Native Association was founded. It was the first political party in Bombay Presidency started by Jagannath Shankar Seth.
 - In 1852, Madras Native Association was formed- the first political party in Madras Presidency.
 - In 1866, Dadabhai Naoroji founded the East India Association in London.
 - In 1867, Mary Carpenter, biographer of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, founded the National Indian Association in London.
 - In 1870, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded by M.G.Ranade and G.V.Joshi.
 - In 1872, Indian Society was founded by Ananda Mohan Bose in Kolkata. It became Indian Association under Surendranth Banarjee in 1876. It was the most dynamic political party before the Congress.
 - In 1884, Madras Mahajanasabha was founded by G.S.Ayyer, Veeraraghavachari and P.Anandacharyulu.
 - In 1885, Bombay Presidency association was founded by Pherozesahab Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and K.T.Telang.
- Journalism also played a commendable role. The "Bengal Gazette" started by James Aguesties Hickey was the first journal in Modern India founded in 1780 in Kolkata. The "Bengal Gazette" founded by Harishchandra Ray was the first journal by an Indian in 1818. "Rastgoftar" was the first journal in Marathi, founded by Dadabhai in 1852. Sisir Kumar Gosh started "Amrit Bazar Patrika"(1868), Girirsh Chandra Gosh founded "Hindu Patriot", Bankim Chandra Chattarjee founded 'Bangadarshan', Tilak founded "Kesari"

and "Maratha" (English) [both edited by Kelkar], G.S.Ayyar and Veeraraghavachari founded the newspaper "The Hindu" and G.S.Ayyar also started "Swadesi Mitran".

Formation of Congress

In 1885, at the instance of A.O.Hume, 72 delegates from different political parties met at Sir Tejpal Sanskrit College from December 28 – 31 in Bombay. The name "Indian National Congress" for the new party was suggested by Dadabhai Naoroji. W.C.Banerji became the first President. A.O.Hume was the general secretary who was also called the Founder Father of Congress.

The "Safety Value Theory" is actually a criticism against Hume attributing ulterior motives in forming the Congress. Lala Lajpat Rai and Lala Hansraj were the critics of Hume. Hume wrote two pamphlets – 'A Rising Star in the East' and 'Old Man's Dream'.

Age of Moderators (1885 – 1905)

Congress since its inception was dominated by educated middle class, the landed aristocracy and the capitalist classes. These sections formed the majority of Congress. The moderate ideology was –

- The British colonialism and Indian nationalism were not contradictory, rather complementary. For the moderates, development of England was the development of India.
- The British were invincible. As such, by a policy of co-operation, India could better secure her interests.
- England, the mother of parliamentary institutions, would encourage the same in India and therefore Indians should remain loyal to British.

The moderate method of struggle was defined as "Constitutional means of Agitation" (as opposed to the popular means of agitation and sedition). It was well explained by Gokhale in his journal 'Sudhar'. It is also called as the method of "Petition, Prayer and Protest".

The demands of the moderates included –

- Expansion of legislative councils.
- Meaningful representation of Indian members.
- Separation of Executive from Judiciary.
- Increasing the upper age limit for Indian Civil Service aspirants and for conducting Civil Service examinations in India and England simultaneously.
- 50% reduction in rent, export duties and military expenditure.

Lord Dufferin, the Governor General and Lord Goss, the Secretary of State welcomed the formation of INC.

Moderate politics:

The relation between the moderates and the British became strained for the first time in Madras session in 1887, presided over by Badruddin Tyabji (the first Muslim president of INC). The words 'Self – Governance' were mentioned for the first time. Lord Dufferin criticised congress as a "Microscopic Minority".

The 1888 Allahabad Session of INC was presided over by George Yule. He was the first Englishman to preside over INC.

Achievements of Moderates –

- On the request of the Moderates in 1886, Lord Dufferin appointed Aitchison Committee on Indian Civil Services. The upper age limit was increased to 22 years on the recommendation of the committee.
- The 1892 Indian Council Act was passed leading to the expansion of legislative councils.
- On the request of moderates, the Calcutta University Act of 1904 and Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act of 1904 were passed. These two Acts that affected the autonomy of the local bodies were revoked by Lord Curzon.
- The most important achievement of the moderates was their economic critique of colonialism, called the Drain Theory that exposed the exploitative nature of colonialism.

Failures of Moderates –

- They restricted the social base of the Congress to the elites.
- They failed to understand the clash of interests between colonialism and nationalism.
- Their major failure was that they could not stop the partition of Bengal from taking place which was done much against the public will.

Age of Extremists – (1905 – 1915):

Aurobindo Ghosh was the founder of extremist thought. His pamphlet 'New Lamps for the Old' is regarded as the 'Bible of Extremism'. He wrote a series of articles in Bangadarshan, the journal of Bankin Chandra Chatterjee, criticising the moderate method of struggle as 'political mendicancy'. He portrayed India as 'Mother' and appealed to the emotional aspect of Indian nationalism.

Rajnarayan Bose and Ashwini Kumar Dutta were the other early extremists. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar wrote Nibandhamala, a collection of poems with extremist thought. Within the Congress, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the Lokmanya was the foremost extremist. He was also called the Father of Indian Unrest by Valentine Chixole. He founded Ganesh Festival Committee in 1893, organised no tax campaigns in the famine affected Bombay Presidency in 1894 and founded Shivaji Festival Committee in 1895. He was sentenced for 18 months imprisonment for supporting Chapekar brothers who killed the English officers, Iryst and Rand in 1897. He wrote 'Gita Rahasya'.

Lala Lajpat Rai was known as 'Punjab Kesari' and he wrote 'Unhappy India'. Bipin Chandra Pal, the founder of the journal 'New India' was the other extremists in the Congress.

The extremists thought derived its support from the teachings of Vivekananda and Dayanand Saraswati. The extremist slogan 'Swaraj' was first introduced by Arya Samaj.

The events outside India like Abyssinia defeating Italy and Japan defeating Russia in 1905 did have their impact on extremist movement in India.

Vande Mataram Movement (1905 – 1909)

Lord Curzon announced officially the partition of Bengal on July 4, 1905. On October 16, 1905 partition came into effect. The official version of partition was 'administrative convenience'. However, the real reason behind the partition was to divide Indian society into Hindus and Muslims and further to divide Congress by creating a rift between Moderates and Extremists.

Bipin Chandra Pal started the movement with Kali Puja and festival and became the first Indian leader to tour India before Gandhi. Rabindranath Tagore and Nabakrishna Chakraborty composed the patriotic songs. The slogans of the movement were 'Swadeshi' and 'Swaraj'. Under the Swadeshi movement, Rabindranath Tagore founded Shanti-Niketan and Satish Mukharjee founded Dawn Society to impart native education. Tagore gave a call for Rakhi Bandhan as a token of Hindu – Muslim unity and wrote articles under the title 'Atma Shakti'.

While the movement was going on, differences started between Moderates and Extremists for the first time in Calcutta Session in 1906 on the question of whether to make the movement national or restrict it only to Bengal and on the issue regarding the President of the Session. The extremists wanted Tilak to be President. However, Dadabai Naoroji became the President as a compromise candidate. The Calcutta Session was a victory for extremism as:

1. The extremist ideas 'Swadeshi' and 'Swaraj' were accepted by the Congress for the first time.
2. Congress condemned the decision of Partition.
3. Tilak became the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

In 1906, the All India Muslim League was founded by Salim Ullah, the Nawab of Dacca and Aga Khan.

In 1907, the Surat session was held. Congress was divided for the first time (First Split) on the issue of election of president. The extremist candidate Tilak was defeated by the moderate candidate Rasbehari Bose. The moderates expelled the extremists from the Congress. The extremists founded the Liberal Party and called themselves 'Neo – Nationalists'. Tilak was tried on charges of disturbing public order and was sentenced for 6 years imprisonment, then departed to Mandalay jail in Rangoon. Bipin Chandra Pal withdrew from active politics. Lala Lajpat Rai also died due to injuries inflicted during laathi charge. Following this extremism suffered a setback. The Vande Mataram movement ended with Morley – Minto Reforms in 1909.

Differences between Moderates and Extremists –

- Moderates demanded Self Governance; extremists demanded Swaraj.
- Moderates believed in co – operation; extremists believed in confrontation.
- Moderates followed constitutional means of agitation; whereas extremists followed popular means of agitation and passive resistance (non – cooperation).

In 1911, Governor General Lord Hardinge II annulled the partition of Bengal. In the same year, Imperial Capital city was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. Muslim league was not consulted when these two things materialised. In 1914, World War II started. Turkey which was predominantly Islamic supported Germany against England.

In 1915, Gandhi returned from South Africa on the invitation of his Guru, Gokhale. Tilak returned from Mandalay jail and Madame Anne Besant announced her entry into Indian Politics.

Home Rule Movement (1916 – 1917)

Madame Anne Besant suggested the idea of "Home Rule" for the first time in 1915 Bombay session, presided over by Lord S.P.Sinha. However, Tilak was the first to form 'Home Rule League' in April, 1916. Madam Anne Besant started her 'Home Rule League' in Madras in October 1916. Tilak gave his historical statement "Swaraj is my Birthright" during the Home Rule movement. Madame Anne Besant was supported by George Arundale, Indulal Yagnik and B.P.Wadia. She started two journals – "New India" and "Common Wealth" for promoting the ideas of Home Rule. The movement demanded self governance and native education. At the instance of the Madame Anne Besant, national colleges and schools were found, particularly at Madanapalli and she was instrumental for the establishment of Varanasi Sanskrit Vidyapith in association with M.M.Malviya.

The movement attracted Md. Ali Jinnah and Motilal Nehru. The Sindhi community entered freedom struggle for the first time with the Home Rule movement. The movement ended with the August Declaration, 1917 made by Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, promising self – governance after the end of World War I.

Lucknow Pact (1916)

In the Lucknow Session in 1916, presided over by A.C.Majumdar, the expelled extremists were welcomed to join back Congress. At the instance of Madame Anne Besant, Lucknow Pact was also signed by Congress and Muslim League, extending mutual support against the British. The Congress was represented by Rajendra Prasad and Jinnah represented the Muslim League.

In 1917, the Calcutta session was presided over by Madam Anne Besant, the first woman President of the Congress.

Gandhian Era (1915 onwards)

Gandhi left for South Africa to plead for Abdullah and company and effectively championed the cause of Indian indentured labour against the white racist regime. He was thoroughly influenced by Leo Tolstoy's 'The Kingdom of God is within you', John Ruskin's 'Unto the Last', Edwin Arnold's 'Song Celestial' (commentary on Bagawad Geeta) and French Philosopher Thoreau's 'Civil Disobedience'. Near Durban, he founded the 'Phoenix Ashram' (Tolstoy Ashram) and also the journals 'The Indian Opinion' and 'Hind Swaraj' in South Africa.

In India in 1916, he founded Sabarmati Ashram near Ahmadabad. In 1917, he started his first political campaign at Champaran in Bihar for supporting the cause of Indigo cultivators. He was invited to Champaran by Rajendra Prasad and was assisted by A.N.Sinha and Mahadev Desai.

In 1917, his second campaign started at Kheda in Gujarat called Kheda Satyagraha against the hike in land revenue demand. In 1918, Gandhi mediated between the workers and the management in the Ahmadabad Mill Workers strike. With these three movements he emerged as the "Messiah of the working classes".

Gandhi supported the British in World War I and was given the title Kaiser-i-Hind (Tiger of India) and nicknamed 'Recruiting Sergeant'.

Non – cooperation movement – (1921 – 1922)

Reasons –

- In 1917, a Sedition Committee was constituted under Justice Rowlatt called the Rowlatt Committee to suggest ways and means of handling the problem of terrorism. The committee recommended Four Acts, popularly called “Black Acts” as they severely undermined the civil liberties. Justice Shankaran Nair, the Indian member of the committee and the member of the Viceroy’s Executive council resigned in protest against the Acts. Gandhi gave a call for National Protest Day against the Act on April 6, 1919.
- On April 13, 1919, on the day of Baisakhi festival, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in Amritsar. General Dyer ordered for indiscriminate firing that left more than 540 dead and many more injured. Rabindranath Tagore surrendered his Knighthood in protest against the act.
- The 1919 Government of India Act, also called Montague – Chelmsford Reforms were announced. However, it disappointed the Indian leadership as it did not provide for self governance. Instead, Dyarchy was provided for against the spirit of August Declaration made in 1917.

Khilafat Issue:

After the World War I, in the Paris Peace Conference, England threatened to abolish the office of Caliph. In protest, the Ali brothers (Maulana Md. Ali and Shaukat Ali) founded the All India Khilafat Committee. The Khilafat Committee held its first session in Lucknow in 1919 and made Seth Chotani of Bombay its President. In the year 1920, Delhi session of Khilafat Committee was addressed by the Shankaracharya of Puri and he extended the support of the Hindus. In the same session, Gandhi was made the President of the Khilafat Committee.

Thus, the non-cooperation movement was organised for- meaningful constitutional reforms, to punish the guilty in Punjab excesses and for protecting the Khilafat. Gandhi’s proposal for the movement was accepted by the Congress working committee which met under Lala Lajpat Rai in Calcutta. The Nagpur session in 1920, presided over by Veeraraghvachari, endorsed the resolution and made Gandhi the sole leader of the movement.

Course of non – cooperative movement:

Gandhi drafted the programme of the movement with the slogans ‘Swadeshi’, ‘Satyagraha’, ‘Total boycott’ and No Tax Campaigns (Passive resistance). Charkhas became the symbol of the movement. No-tax campaigns were organised in the Madras Presidency at Chirala – Perala by D. Gopala Krishnaiah and at Pedanandipadu by P. Veeraiah Chaudhuri. Under the idea of ‘Swadeshi’, Jamia Milia Islamia was founded in Delhi by the Ali brothers. To discourage the movement, the British announced the goodwill mission of Price of Wales.

The anti non – cooperation movement was also stated by Thakur Singh with the support of the British. When the NCM was going on, Moplahs and Muslim agricultural labourers in the Malabar Coast of Kerala revolted against the exploitation of Brahmin landlords called Nambudries (Zemins). An agrarian crisis became a communal movement leading to movement.

Riots also started in Meerut, Lucknow, Kanpur between Hindus and Muslims. Differences also started between Gandhi and Ali brothers on intensification of the movement.

On February 5, 1922, the Chauri – Chaura incident took place in Gorakhpur district of UP. 22 police constables were burnt alive. Following this act of violence on the part of the Indians, on Feb 11, Gandhi called off the movement.

Results of NCM

The movement failed to achieve its objectives. The Hunter Committee was appointed to inquire into the excesses of Dyer.

- The Khilafat was abolished by the people of Turkey under Mustafa Kamal Pasha.
- No constitutional reforms were introduced.

The effects of the movement were:

- The failure created permanent gulf between Hindus and Muslims. It was the last movement in the struggle where Hindu – Muslim jointly resisted colonial domination.
- Within the Congress differences had arisen. Deshbandu C.R.Das, the President of the Gaya session in 1922 criticised Gandhi's method of struggle and suggested contesting the 1923 elections under Montague – Chelmsford reforms. The followers of C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru and Vittalbhai Patel were called the 'pro – changers'. They advocated 'Council Entry'. The 'no-changers' who supported Gandhi and opposed council entry were Subhas Chandra Bose, Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabai Patel. The pro – changers founded the Congress – Khilafat Swaraj Party under C.R.Das and contested the elections. The Swaraj Party emerged as the largest party in central legislative assembly and Motilal Nehru became the first Indian opposition leader. Vittalbhai Patel became the first Indian elected Speaker. C.R.Das became the first elected Chairman of Calcutta Municipal Corporation. However, with the sudden death of C.R.Das in 1925, the Swaraj Party got completely merged with Congress.
- In 1924, Alexander Muddiman Committee was appointed to review the Dyarchy which had been introduced under the Reforms in 1919.
- In 1924, Gandhi presided over the Belgaum session- The only session where Gandhi acted as the President. At the instance of Gandhi, the membership fee of the Congress was fixed at 25p or 4 annas in the Belgaum session.
- In 1925, All India Hindu Mahasabha declared officially its formation (actually founded in 1915 by M.M.Malviya and Manooji).
- In 1925, the CPI (Communist Party of India) declared its formation officially in its Kanpur session (actually founded in 1920 by M.N.Roy at Tashkent).
- In 1972, Harcourt Butler committee was formed to study and promote the relationship between British India and Princely States.
- In 1927, P.M. Ramsay Mac Donald constituted Simon Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon with 7 members who were all English, to study the implementation of 1919 reforms. All the political parties except Justice Party and the Depressed Class Federation of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar decided to boycott the commission. Madhav Makgaon was the first to organise 'Simon Go Back' movement in Bombay. In Madras, T.Prakasam called 'Andhra Kesari' led the anti – Simon movement. In Lahore,

Lala Lajpat Rai organised a mammoth rally against the commission. He was lathicharged by Saunders and he died of injuries in December 1928.

Motilal Nehru Committee (June, 1928)

The secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead challenged the political parties of India to draft a model constitution which would be acceptable to all. The All Party Conference was held in Delhi under the Chairmanship of Z.A. Ansari. Motilal Nehru was appointed the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

The recommendations of the committee were:

- A federal government at the centre with British India and Princely States.
- Abolition of Dyarchy.
- Elected governments in provinces with complete autonomy.
- Civil liberties.

The most controversial part of the Report was that it denied separate communal electorates to the Muslims. Instead it provided for a reservation of 1/3 rd of seats in the general electorate to the Muslims. Jinnah rejected the report and came out with his 14 point formula suggesting measures on minority rights. However, Congress served an ultimatum fixing December 1929 as deadline for the implementation of the report. In December 1929, the Deepavali Declaration was made by Viceroy Irwin. It invited all the political parties to take part in the Round Table Conferences to be held in London on the recommendations of the Simon Commission.

In December 1929, the historic Lahore Session was held and presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. Poorna Swaraj was declared as the highest goal of Congress. The tri colour flag prepared by P. Venkaiah was hoisted for the first time and it was decided to celebrate January 26 of every year as Independence Day.

In February 1930, Gandhi met Irwin with his 11 demands that included the right to make salt; 50% reduction in- rent (land tax), export duties, military expenditure and a better exchange ratio between sterling and Indian Rupee. The demands were rejected.

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930 – 1932)

On March 12, 1930, Gandhi started his Dandi March from the Sabarmati Ashram, followed by 78 followers. A distance of 365 km was covered by Gandhi in 25 days. Sarojini Naidu represented the women wing. On April 6, 1930, Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi. In the Madras Presidency, Rajaji organised the Salt Marches from Trichy to Tindivanam. B. Gopal Reddy organised the famous Mypadu Salt Satyagraha.

In Bombay Presidency, Sarojini Naidu and Vittalbhai Patel led the salt marches at Padala and Darshana. In NWFP, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi) organised the movement with his followers called 'Red Shirts'. He founded the society called Khudai Khidmatgars (Servants of God Society). Gandhi was imprisoned in the Aga Khan Place, Pune.

Round Table Conferences (RTC) –

All the three RTCs were held in the Buckingham Palace, London presided over by P.M. Ramsay MacDonald. Alexander Muddiman was the General Secretary.

- Congress participated only in the two RTC.
- Muslim league was represented by Maulana Md.Ali, Md.Shafi and Jinnah (participated in all three RTC like Ambedkar). The League appointed Asaf Ali as its permanent member in London.
- The Hindu Mahasabha was represented by Jayekar.
- The Indian Liberal Federation, the party of the Princely States was represented by Tej Bahadur Sapru, C.Y.Chintamani and Mirza Ismail Khan.
- The Depressed Classes were represented by Dr.Ambedkar and M.C.Raja.

In the absence of Congress Party, the first RTC failed to arrive at any consensus on constitutional reforms.

Tej Bahadur Sapru and M.R.Jayekar mediated between Gandhi and Irwin, as a result of which on March 5, 1931, the Gandhi – Irwin Pact was signed. Irwin agreed to release all the political prisoners except those found guilty of violence (Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev) and to restore the property of the prisoners imprisoned. Salt law was revoked. Gandhi on his part agreed to take part in the second RTC and suspended the movement. Gandhi left for London as the sole representative of the Congress in the ship called INS Rajput, assisted by Sarojini Naidu.

The 2nd RTC ended abruptly as communal parties criticised Congress and no agreement could be reached on the form of government to be formed and the constitutional reforms. Dejected Gandhi blamed Ramsay MacDonald for the failure, returned back to India, threatened to revive the movement and was imprisoned.

The 1931 Karachi session was presided over by Sardar Vallabhai Patel (the only session where Patel acted as President). Socialism was declared as the highest goal of Congress.

In August 1932, PM Ramsay MacDonald announced Communal Award providing separate communal electorates to the depressed classes. Gandhi protested against the Award with his fast unto death. In September 1932, Poona Pact was signed between Caste Hindus and the depressed Classes.

In 1933, Parliament published the White Paper disclosing the discussions that had taken place and decisions arrived in all three RTCs. It became the basis for the Government of India Act of 1935.

In the 1934 Bombay session, the Congress Socialist Party was founded by Acharya Narendra Dev, Jai Prakash Narayan, Achyuta Patwardhan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Munro Masani. However, the Congress Socialist Party continued to remain within the Congress Party. Its main purpose was to transform Congress gradually into attaining Socialism. The Government of India Act, 1935 came into effect from April 1, 1937. All the political parties including the Congress contested the 1937 elections. Congress formed governments in 8 out of 11 provinces. The League formed governments in Punjab, Sind and Bengal.

Differences started within Congress between Bose and Gandhi on the issues –

- Implementation of Land Reforms.
- Bose was the elected President in the 1938 Haripura Session and decided to contest for the second time in the 1939 Tripuri Session. Bose defeated Gandhi's candidate B.P. Sitaramiah (the author of The History of Congress).
- Regarding the strategy of the Congress in the wake of World War II, Bose's proposal for a mass movement was turned down by Gandhi on moral grounds.
- Differences also started emerging in the constitution of CWC. Bose resigned and founded the Forward Bloc party in 1940.

Communal Politics:

- Chaudhuri Rehmat Ali, a Cambridge University Law Graduate was the first to draw the map of Pakistan in 1933.
- The League's proposal for a Coalition Government in UP was turned down by Congress in the 1937 elections.
- The League appointed the Raja of Pirpur committee to inquire into the atrocities perpetuated on Minorities under the Congress Government.
- In the 1939 Allahabad Session of the League, Md. Iqbal, the author of Sare Jahanse Achha proposed the idea of Pakistan.
- In 1939, when Congress government resigned in protest against involving India in the World War II, the Muslim League gave a call for celebrating "Day of Deliverance" or "Thanksgiving Day" (December, 1939).
- In the Lahore Session of Muslim League in 1940, Jinnah came out with the Two Nation Theory which provided the ideological basis for the demand of Pakistan. The Resolution on Pakistan was passed on March 21, 1940.

August offer (August 6, 1940)

Viceroy Lord Linlithgow on August 6, 1940 made the offer in order to win the support of Indians in the war effort. It proposed for a War Cabinet with all the portfolios under the Indians except defence.

- Dominion Status to India after the War.
- A Constituent Assembly after the War.

Congress rejected the offer as the proposals were not time bound. Congress gave a call for Individual Satyagraha. Acharya Vinobabave was the first to perform Individual Satyagraha on behalf of Congress. In 1942, PM Winston Churchill announced the Cripps Mission Plan. In March, 1942, Cripps came to India and made the proposal just the same as August offer. Further, Cripps provided for the 'Right of Self Determination'. Gandhi observed the proposal as "Post – dated cheques on a crumbling Bank".

Quit India Movement (August, 1942)

The CWC met in Bombay on August 6, 1942. Gandhi himself drafted the Quit India Resolution with the slogan 'Do or Die'. The last struggle in the movement was a leaderless one. The peasant communities founded the parallel governments called Praja Sarkars in the Balia district of UP

under the leadership of Chintu Pandey; in Monghy under the leadership of Sarat Chandra and at Satara under Nana Patil. The CSP leaders, JP. Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali carried out underground activities providing indirect leadership to the movement. The CPI played a controversial role by supporting the British.

Gandhi was imprisoned in the Yerawada Jail in Pune and was trialled for 1942 August disturbances under the charges of sedition. Gandhi observed fast unto death as a protest. During the imprisonment, his wife Kasturba and Secretary Mahadev Desai died in imprisonment. In 1944, Gandhi was released on health grounds.

INA:

Bose, after escaping from the house imprisonment, first went to Russia and from there to Germany. He was invited to Japan by PM Tojo. INA was actually founded by Capt. Mohan Singh consisting of 20,000 Indian war prisoners captured by Japan. Bose took over the commandship of INA, and changed its name to 'Azad Hind Fauj'. He divided INA into 4 regiments- Mahatma, Azad, Jawahar and Netaji and gave the slogans 'Onto Delhi' and 'Jai Hind'. The INA commandship includes Capt. Shahnawaz Khan, Prem Sehgal, Capt. Dhillon and Capt. Laxmi.

The INA founded the first provincial government of free India at Singapore. It entered Burma and destroyed Mandalay Jail. From Burma, it came up to Kohima in Assam. As Japan withdrew its forces in the war front, INA was defeated and its commanders were imprisoned in the Red Fort. The INA trials were held in Red Fort. Congress constituted a Defence Council for the INA officers headed by Asaf Ali and also comprising Jawaharlal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru. Bhulabhai Desai was the secretary of the Defence Council.

CR Formula – (June 1944)

CR or Rajaji drafted the formula providing for

- Demarcating the Muslim majority provinces.
- A plebiscite in the demarcated Muslim majority provinces in the NW and East on the issue of Pakistan. It allowed for the formation of Pakistan if the plebiscite resulted in favour of Pakistan.
- In the event of Pakistan becoming a reality, there would be Joint Control of India and Pakistan on currency, communication and defence.

Jinnah rejected the CR formula as he was not confident regarding the support of the Muslims for the idea of Pakistan. In September 1944, Gandhi – Jinnah talks were held but they failed and Jinnah insisted on being recognised as the sole leader of the Muslims.

Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference:

In June 1945, Lord Wavell, the Governor General, proposed the tentative arrangement at the Centre with the League and Congress sharing power on the principle of parity. In the Shimla Conference, Congress was represented by Nehru and League by Jinnah. Though Jinnah agreed in the beginning to share power with the Congress, the Conference failed when Jinnah insisted that Congress would not nominate any Muslim member without his consent in its share of portfolios. In 1945, winter elections were held after World War II. The Conservative party under Churchill lost the elections. Labour party under Clement Atlee came to power. In India, Congress formed

the government in eight provinces and the League formed government in Punjab, Sindh and Bengal.

In January 1946, PM Atlee announced that an All -Party Delegation of the Parliament would visit India to decide on the question of transfer of power. In February 1946, the All - Party Delegates visited India and favoured the transfer of power. In February 1946, the Indian Navy Officers in Bombay, Kolaba, Cochin, Karachi and Kandla revolted at the same time against the racial discrimination of the British military administration. The riots that followed were called "Bombay Naval Ratings". It was the last act of protest in the freedom struggle of India. In March 1946, PM Atlee announced that a Cabinet Mission would visit India to decide the modalities of transfer of power.

Cabinet Mission Plan:

The Cabinet Mission consisted of Sir A.V.Alexander who was the Chairman and other members being Patrick Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps. Its recommendations were –

- A Union Government of India.
- A Centre with limited subjects of power: Defence, Currency and Communications.
- Provinces with complete autonomy.
- A Constituent Assembly consisting of the members elected by Provincial Legislative Assemblies and members nominated by the Princely States.
- The most controversial recommendation was its 'Grouping Pattern' of dividing the provinces of India into three groups –
 - Group A – Except Group B and Group C
 - Group B – Punjab, Sind and NWFP
 - Group C – Bengal and Assam
- The Cabinet Mission outrightly rejected the idea of "Pakistan", as it argued that the creation of a small province of Pakistan would result in tremendous dislocation of resources and hence not viable.

In July, 1946 elections were held for the Constituent Assembly. Congress got 205 members elected and the League 73. In August, 1946, the Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission Plan and boycotted the Constituent Assembly.

August 16, 1946 was observed by Muslim League as the "Direct Action Day" for materializing the idea of Pakistan. Communal riots were started first at Noakhali in Calcutta, spreading to different parts of India very soon. Syed Suhrawardy, the Chief Minister of Bengal openly supported Direct Action Day.

On 2nd September 1946, Governor General Lord Wavell formed Interim Government with himself as the President and Jawaharlal Nehru as the Vice President. Patel was made the Home Minister. When the League joined the Interim Government, its candidate-Liaqat Ali was given the key Finance portfolio. Later, the League boycotted the Interim Government also in October 1946.

On 9th December 1946, the Constituent Assembly met for the first time, elected Rajendra Prasad as the President and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was made the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

In February 1947, PM Atlee announced that power would be transferred to India by not later than June 1948 and for that Lord Mountbatten would be sent as last Governor General to India. In March 1947, Mountbatten came to India. In April 1947, he drafted his plan of partitioning India into two dominions called India and Pakistan. The plan was called by various names viz April Plan, Balkan Plan, Dickie Bird Plan. The plan was approved by the Parliament with modifications and was called June 3rd Plan. It provided for –

- Demarcation committees to be set up for India and Pakistan.
- Plebiscite in the Muslim majority provinces in Punjab, NWFP in the West and Sylhet district of Assam on the question of joining either India or Pakistan.
- The Princely States were given the right of self determination i.e. right to either join India or Pakistan or to remain independent.

A Bill on the Transfer of Power to India and Pakistan, called the Indian Independence Act was introduced in the Parliament. It was approved by the Parliament on 18th July 1947, fixing the deadline for transfer of power as August 15 and it also provided for the appointment of two Governor Generals for India and Pakistan respectively. Rajaji became first Indian Governor General and Jinnah became the first Governor General in Pakistan. Liaqat Ali became the first PM of Pakistan.

Revolutionary Activities:

The first Revolutionary Act was assassination of two British Officers Iryst and Rand by Chapekar Brothers (Balakrishna and Damodar) in 1897 for their indifferences during the Plague Operations in Pune.

In 1899, the Savarkar brothers founded 'Abhinav Bharat', the first revolutionary organisation in India as a secret society. In 1907, Ganesh Savarkar founded 'Mitra Mela' - another revolutionary organisation. The Savarkar brothers were trialled under Nasik Conspiracy case in 1908 for attempting murder of Stevenson, the DM of Nasik and were deported for life.

Bengal Presidency:

Anushilan Samiti was the first revolutionary organisation founded in 1902 by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bupendranath Dutta, Prafulla Chaki, Khudiram Bose and Parmotarak Mitra. Aurobindo Ghosh also belonged to the Anushilan Samiti. In 1902, Anushilan Samiti of Dacca, another secret society was founded by Pulin Das. The Samiti attempted on the life of Lt. Governor Fuller of Bengal in 1904. In 1906, all Anushilan Samiti members were trialled on the charges of attempting on the life of Kingsford, the district magistrate of Muzaffarpur. Except Aurobindo, all were deported for life. Aurobindo settled himself at Pondicherry and founded Krishna Ashram.

Bagha Jain (Jatin Mukherjee), the most popular revolutionary in West Bengal, planned an attack on the Writers Buildings and was killed in an encounter at Balasore in 1915.

Surya Sen was the most popular revolutionary from East Bengal. Surya founded 'Hindustan People's Republic Army' and conducted Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930. Pritilata Wadekar and Kalpana Dutta were his two women commanders involved in the explosion of the European Club in Dacca. With the execution of Surya in 1933, terrorism ended in Bengal.

United Provinces –

The Roorkee Engineering College was the main centre of activities. In 1912, Rasbehari Bose attempted on the life of Viceroy Lord Hardinge II. Murder was attempted when the Viceroy was entering the new Capital city Delhi. It was known as the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

In 1924, Sachin Sanyal and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee founded the 'Hindustan People's Republican Party', the first revolutionary organisation at all India level. At the instance of Bhagat Singh, its name was changed to 'Socialist Party'. In 1926, Bhagat Singh and Rajguru killed Saunders.

On April 14th 1929, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Batukeshwar Dutt and Vijay Kumar Sinha hurled bombs in Central Legislative Assembly (Parliament) in protest against the Public Safety Bill and Indian Trade Disputes Bill. They were trialled under Lahore Conspiracy Case. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed on 23rd March on the banks of river Ravi in 1931.

Jatin Das conducted his fast unto death for 63 days in the Lahore Jail demanding better living conditions for the prisoners.

Madras Presidency:

Bharata Mata Sangam was the popular revolutionary organisation founded by Subramanya Sivam and Neelakantha Brahmachari in 1908. The Sangam was involved in Thirunelveli Conspiracy Case. The District Collector was assassinated. Dasari Chenchiah, the sole member of the Ghadar Party from the South was involved in the Ongole Conspiracy Case.

Terrorism Abroad –

Shyamaji Krishnavarma founded the Indian Society, a secret society in Lahore and also started the journal 'Indian Sociologist'. Madanlal Dhingra of the Indian Society assassinated Curzon Ville- a spy on Indian House.

B.R.Cama called 'Mother of Indian Revolution' started Vande Mataram movement amongst Paris and also founded the journal 'Vande Mataram'. In 1913, revolutionaries Lala Hardyal and Sohan Singh Bakna founded the Ghadar Party at Francisco. The other members were Rasbehari Bose, Keshav Singh, Jwala Singh, Ramchandra Bharadwaj, Ajit Singh and Mahendra Pratap (15 Ghadarites). In 1915, Mahendra Pratap and Barkatullah Khan of the Ghadar Party founded the first Provisional Government of free India in Kabul. In 1914–15, the Kamagata Maru incident took place. It was a Japan based ship sailing to Vancouver, commanded by Capt. Gurjeet Singh. The ship was not allowed to enter Vancouver on the suspicion that it was carrying revolutionaries and explosives.

In 1940, Udham Singh killed Dyer in London. In 1942, Birendranath Chattopadhyay founded Indian Independence Committee in Berlin under the Zimmerman Plan. The Committee tried to mobilize the support of the Nazi Party for India's liberation. In 1942, Rasbehari Bose of Ghadar Party founded Indian Independence League in Tokyo and mobilised resources for INA.

Revolutionary Journals –

- Barindra Kumar Gosh and Bhupendranath Dutta founded the journal 'Yugantar'.
- Sandhya was founded by Brahmabandhab Upadhyay.
- Kriti was founded by Santosh Singh.

- Langal and Ganabani were founded by S.S.Mirzakar and Joglekar.
- Kranti was founded by Dharani Goswami and Guru Chakraborty.
- Bhagat Singh wrote a pamphlet titled 'Why I am an atheist'.

Constitutional reforms

The First Constitutional Reforms provided for –

- A Court of Directors for the East India Company (60 members).
- The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor General of Fort Williams.
- A Legislative Body called Governor General – in – Council with 4 members was created.
- The Supreme Court at Calcutta was provided with 3 Judges and a Chief Justice (Eliza Impey became the first Chief Justice).
- The company servants were barred from accepting bribes and presents.

Pitts' India Act, 1784 –

It was passed to rectify the drawbacks of the Regulating Act. It was also the first attempt on the part of the Parliament to control the company indirectly. The Act provided for–

- Board of Control with 6 members called Commissioners and a President to monitor the functioning of Court of Directors. The President was answerable to the Parliament.
- The Governors of Bombay and Madras were put in subordination to the Governor General of Fort William.
- The membership of the Legislative Body was reduced from four to three.
- The Supreme Court of Calcutta was meant only for English subjects.
- The Act authorised the Court of Directors to make all the recruitments in India.

Charter Act, 1813 –

- Started Free Trade Policy, ending the monopoly on all items except Tea and Opium.
- The Act made training compulsory for all Civil Servants before joining the Service.
- It provided Rs 1 Lac for promoting education in British India.

Charter Act, 1833 –

- Completely ended the monopoly on items of trade including Tea and Opium (Complete Free Trade Policy).
- Centralisation of Legislation started. The laws made by Governor General – in – Council in Calcutta were applicable to Bombay and Madras Presidencies also.
- Governor General of Fort William was made Governor General of British India. William Bentinck became the first Governor General of British India.
- A law member was appointed for the first time in Governor General – in – Council. T.B. Macaulay was the first Law member.
- The Act for the first time recommended the appointment of Indians in the Civil Services.

Charter Act, 1853 –

- Relieved the Governor General from the responsibility of the chair of Governor of Bengal (Lord Dalhousie became the first Governor General without the additional responsibility of being the Governor of Bengal). A Lt. Governor was appointed for Bengal (Andrew Fraser).
- The recruitment and recalling rights were transferred from the Court of Directors to Board of Control. Written Competitive Exams started from 1854.

Indian Councils Act, 1861-

- Provided for the Legislative Councils in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta for the nomination of Indian members called the Non-official members.
- Under the Act, Lord Canning introduced the 'Portfolio System'. Under this allocation of departments took place for the first time.

Indian Councils Act, 1892-

- Provided for the first time the platform for indirect elections.
- Indian members were permitted to ask the questions but were not given the right to vote

Minto – Morley Reforms, 1909 / Government of India Act, 1909 –

- Separate communal electorates were granted to the Muslims.
- For the first time, Indians were allowed to be appointed in the Viceroy's Executive Council (Lord S.P.Sinha became the first Indian to be appointed to Viceroy's Executive Council and was given the Law portfolio)
- For the first time, the official majority was removed at the provincial level (Indian members became majority in Provinces).

Montage – Chelmsford Reforms / Government of India Act, 1919 –

- Dyarchy was established at the provincial level. Under dyarchy, the subjects of power were divided into reserved and transferred lists. Under reserved subjects- Finance, Internal Order, Jails, Revenue were administered by Governor and his Executive Council. The transferred subjects like Education, Public Health, Sanitation, Municipal Administration, Irrigation and Industries were to be administered by Governor and his Council of Ministers.
- The Act provided for the first time- general (direct) elections. The elected Government at the provincial level would administer the transferred subjects.
- Bicameral Legislative (Council of States i.e. the Upper House and Central Legislative Assembly i.e. the Lower House) were introduced at the central level.
- Devolution of powers was made for the first time, dividing the powers into Central and Provincial.
- The office of the Indian High Commission was created for the first time in London to promote cultural, trade and commercial links between England and India.

Government of India Act, 1935 –

The last constitutional reform of the British provided for –

- A Federal Government with British India and Princely States but federation never materialised as Princely States never joined the Federation.
- Dyarchy was abolished.
- Elected / Responsible Governments at the provinces were given all the subjects of power under the Provincial List.
- Division of power took place for the first time dividing the powers into Central, Provincial and Concurrent (Residuary) lists.
- Bicameral Legislatures were introduced in 6 provinces (Madras, Bombay, Bihar, UP, Assam and Bengal)
- Separate communal electorates were given to Sikhs, Anglo – Indians and Parsis.

- A Federal Court of Justice with six Judges and one Chief Justice was provided which became later the Supreme Court of India (The Federal Court was founded in 1937).
- Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Service Commission were all provided for.
- The Governor General at the Centre and Governors in provinces were given absolute Veto powers.

Administrative Policies –

1. Civil Services –

The word 'Civil Servants' for the first time appeared in the company records in 1757. The office of the District Collector was created for the first time in 1771 by Lord Warren Hastings. However, it was Lord Cornwallis, regarded as the 'Founding Father of Modern Indian Civil Services'. He created the Police Service, Judicial and Revenue Services; formulated the code of conduct for the Civil Servants and laid down the procedure for their promotions. In 1800, Lord Wellesley founded the Fort William College to train the Civil Servants. However, from 1805, the Fort William College was replaced by Haileybury College in London to train the Civil Servants.

The 1813 Charter Act defined the office of Civil Servant as the Civil Service with an annual salary of 500 pounds.

Lord William Bentick restored and revived the magisterial powers of the District Collector (Lord Cornwallis divested the magisterial powers of Collector).

In 1868, Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian ICS officer. The 1886, Aitchinson Committee, appointed by Lord Dufferin recommended for increase in upper age limit from 19 to 22 (Lord Lytton had reduced the upper age limit from 21 to 19 and introduced Statutory Civil Services). Lord Mayo introduced Scholarship Scheme in 1868, to enable meritorious Indians to go for the Civil Services. The Montague Chelmsford Reforms provided for a recruitment of 1/3 rd of the posts in India only. In 1922, the Civil Service exams were held both in India and England together. In 1924, Lord Lee Committee was appointed to study the Civil Services in India. It recommended the bifurcation of services into: Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate and the application of the same format for Education and Agriculture Services. It also recommended a Federal Service Commission and Provincial Service Commission.

2. Judicial Services / Reforms –

Lord Warren Hastings was the first to form local courts called Munsif Courts, presided over by the Indians. At the District level, he created Diwani Courts for civil cases and Nizamat Courts for criminal cases to be presided over by the Civil Servants called Judges. The higher Courts of Appeal were called Sadr Diwani Adalat for civil cases and Sadr Nizamat Adalat for criminal cases. They were also founded by Lord Warren Hastings.

Lord Cornwallis introduced Code de Cornwallis, i.e. a judicial procedure code. He founded four Circuit Courts at Patna, Dacca, Murshidabad and Calcutta.

Under the Charter Act of 1833, T.B. Macaulay became the first Law member. It was Macaulay who codified Hindu Law and Islamic Law.

In 1859- Indian Civil Procedure Code; in 1860- Indian Civil Code and in 1861- Indian Criminal Procedure Code were introduced. In 1865, at the instance of Sir John Lawrence, the Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta High Courts were founded.

3. Education Policy

Lord Warren Hastings founded Calcutta Madarasa to impart knowledge of Persian language to the Civil Servants. Jonathan Duncan founded the Sanskrit College at Varanasi. Sir William Jones founded the Royal Asiatic Society in 1784 in Calcutta to promote studies on Indian languages and culture. He translated Manusmriti and Abhignana Shakuntalam into English.

Wycline was the first to translate Bagawad Gita into English. The 1813 Charter Act provided 1 lakh for education in British India. The Anglicist and Orientalist controversy was related to debates regarding the spending of 1 lakh -whether to spend for English education or native education, and regarding the medium of instruction- whether English or the mother tongue. The controversy ended once and for all with 'Macaulay's Minute' passed on March 7, 1835. Macaulay as the Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction made English the official medium of instruction. He also introduced 'Downward Infiltration Theory' which meant imparting English education to a selected few of Indians who in turn would spread it to others. In 1840, Lord Hardinge I made English compulsory for all the competitive exams. In 1854, Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control drafted his education policy called 'Woods Despatch', popularly known as the 'Magna Carta of the English Education' and also 'Intellectual Charter of India'. It provided for woman education, primary education and vocational courses. It rejected the 'Downward Infiltration Theory' of Macaulay, thus providing education for all.

In 1857, three universities were founded at the same time in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. In 1882, Lord Ripon appointed W.W. Hunter committee called First Indian Education Commission to promote primary education in India. It recommended the privatisation of education.

In 1902, Lord Curzon appointed Thomas Raleigh Committee to study the University education. The committee recommended for bringing the universities under the control of the government with the 1904 Calcutta University Act.

In 1917, Saddler Committee was appointed to study higher education. It made the duration of Degree Courses as 3 years. In 1928, Hartog Committee was appointed by the Simon Commission to study education system in India. It recommended separate Boards for Primary, Secondary and Intermediate education.

The Wardha Scheme of Education espoused a series of ideas expressed by Gandhi in his journal 'Harijan' on Indian education. In 1937, the first Indian Education Conference was held at Wardha which was presided over by Dr. Zakir Hussain. Its purpose was to draft a new policy on Gandhian model based on ethics, community living and vocational courses.

Sergeant Committee was founded in 1944 to study University education. It recommended the education system on the model of Cambridge University.