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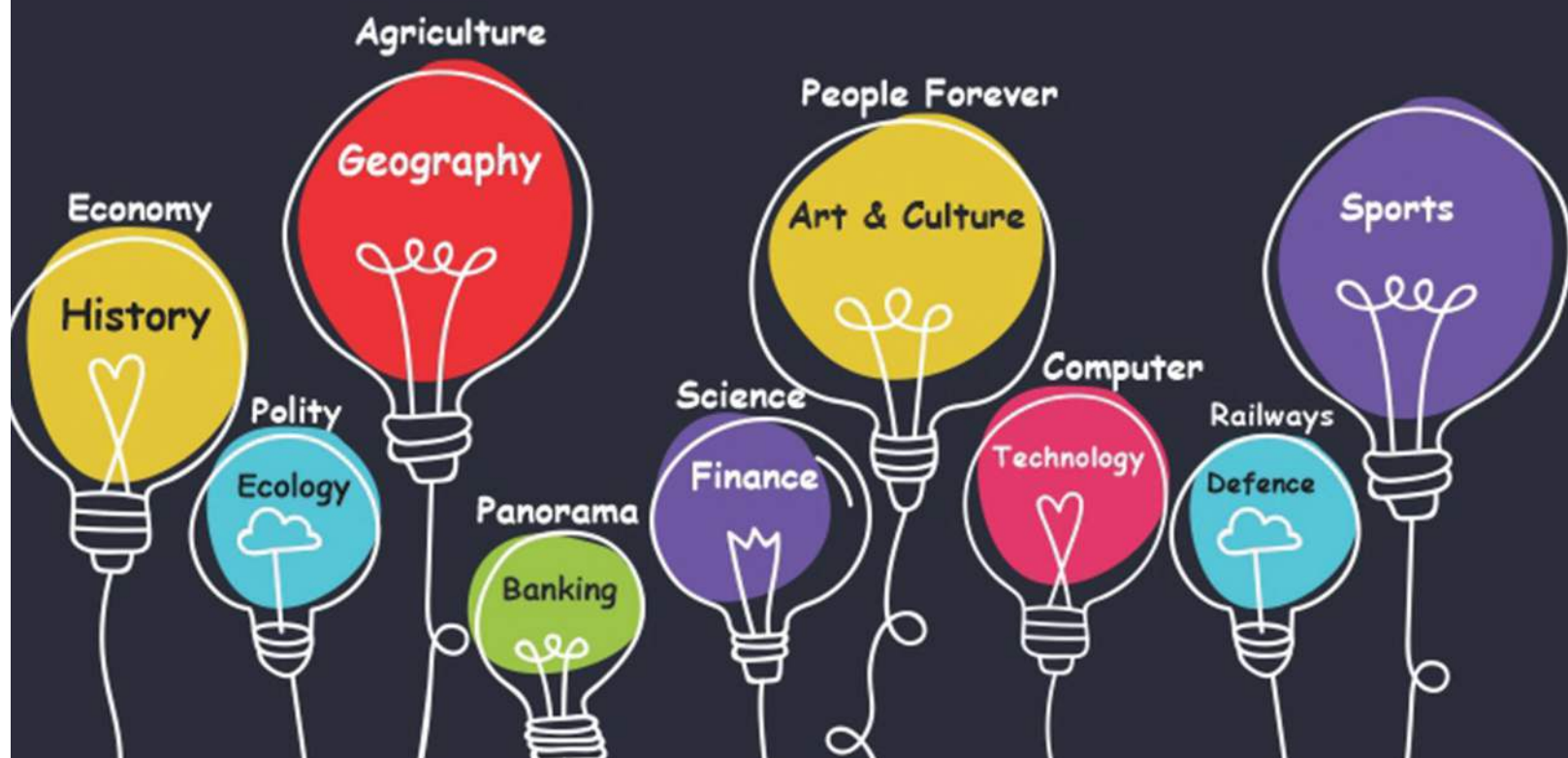
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CONTENTS

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

HISTORY

GK-1-72

- **Ancient India:** Pre Historic Ages, Chalcolithic Ages, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic Period/Aryan, Important Vedic Gods, Later Vedic Period, Ashramas (Stages of Life), Hindu Marriage Types, 16 Sanskars, Vedic Literature, Schools of Indian Philosophy (Shad Darshan), Jainism, 24 Tirthankars, Jain Literature, Buddhism, Doctrine of Buddhism, Buddhist Council, Buddhist Literature, Sects of Buddhism, Buddhist Universities, Mahajanpadas, Important Republics, Magadha Empire, Mauryan Empire, Ashoka's Edicts & Inscriptions, Mauryan Administration, Post Mauryan Period, Shunga Dynasty, Kanva Dynasty, The Cheti Dynasty, Sartvahana Dynasty, The Indo-Greek, The Sakas, The Parthians, Kushana Dynasty, The Gupta Empire, Gupta Art, Gurjara Pratiharas, The Palas, Tripartite Struggle, Southern Kingdom (Sangam Period).
- **Medieval History:** The Rajputs, Mahmud Ghazni's Invasion, Muhammad Ghori, Delhi Sultanate, Mongolian Invasions during Delhi Sultanate, Vijay Nagar Empire, Independent Kingdoms of Deccan, Religious Movement, Bhakti Movement, Sufi Movement, Mughal Dynasty, Din-i-ilahi, List of Foreign Travelers who came to India during Mughal Period, Literature of Mughal Period, Sher Shah Suri, Kingdom of Great Marathas, Treaties of Marathas, Great Travellers in Indian History.
- **Modern History:** Advent of Europeans, Expansion of British Power in India, Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxar, Treaty of Allahabad, Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse, Foundation of different Kingdoms and its annexation, The Governors of Bengal, Governor Generals of India, Land Tenure System in India, War fought before 1857, 1857 Revolt, Viceroys of India, British Wars with different Indian States, Socio-Religious Reforms Movement, Muslim Reform Movements of Modern India, Hindu Reform Movements of Modern India, Lower Caste Movement, Peasants Movement, Tribal Movements, Press and Education in India, News Papers and Journals, Development of Modern Education At a Glance, Chronology of Land Marks in Indian Education, Political Associations before Indian National Congress, Indian Revolutionary Organisations, Revolutionary Events/Cases, Indian National Congress (INC), Sessions of Indian National Congress, Interim Government 1946, Mount Batten Plan, Important Books, Important Acts, Formation of States after Independence.

INDIAN POLITY

GK-73-116

- Indian Constitution, Making of Constitution, Committees of the Constituent Assembly, Salient Features of Indian Constitution, Sources of Indian Constitution, Article List, Schedules of the Constitution, Amending the Constitution, Objectives of Preamble, The Union & its Territories, Citizenship, Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties, President of India, Vice President, Prime Minister, Supreme Court, High Court, Hierarchy of Courts in India, Local Government, Constitutional Bodies, Non-Constitutional Bodies & their Composition, Citizen's Charter, Good Governance, Right to Information (RTI), Political Parties in India, Official Language, Foreign Policy of India.



GEOGRAPHY

GK-117-174

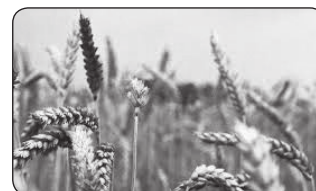
- **World Geography:** Astronomy, Universe, The Life Cycle of a Star, Planets Facts, Cosmic World, Information Bulletin on Earth, Earth Movement, Seasons Formation, Latitude and Longitude, Eclipse, Internal Structure of Earth, Geomorphology, Earth Movement, Major landforms, Mountains, Plateau, Oceanography, Inland Seas, Major Strait of the World, Major Gulfs and their Location, Marine Resources, Major Wetlands of the World as Ranked by World Heritage Site, Atmosphere, Atmospheric Pressure, Permanent/Planetary/Prevailing Winds, Types of Clouds, Climate, Continents of the World, Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica, Things to Remember
- **Indian Geography:** Information Bulletin, Major Physiographic Divisions, The Great Plains of India, Drainage of India, Important Rivers of India, Important River Valley Projects in India, Lakes, Climate, Koppen's Classification of Indian Climate, Natural Vegetation, Tribal Groups of India, Minerals in India, Transport in India.



AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

GK-175-182

Kinds of Crops, Agro-climatic Regions, Agricultural Revolutions, Major Crops and Producing States, National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, Double Farmers Income by 2022, Live stock census Horticulture, Floriculture, Milk Production, Indian Fisheries and Aquaculture.



INDIAN RAILWAYS

GK-183-188

History and Important Facts of Railways, Important Railway Committees, Railway Manufacturing Units, Luxury Tourist Trains, Buddhist Special Train, Bharat Darshan Trains, Aastha Circuit Trains, State Special Tourist Trains, Indian Railway's Zones and their Divisions with Headquarters.



ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

GK-189-212

Biosphere, Aquatic Ecosystem, Marine Ecosystem, Terrestrial Ecosystem, Biodiversity, In Situ Conservation, National Park, Sanctuaries, Ex situ Conservation, Endangered Species in India, Biosphere Reserves in India, Environmental Issues, Environmental Pollution, International Conventions for Climate Change, International Treaties/Agreements on Environment, Environmental Conferences/Summits, India Initiatives Towards Animal Protection, Disaster Management, Important Dates Related to Environment.



ECONOMY

GK-213-246

Micro Economics, Macro Economics, Economic Organisation/Alliance, Human Development Index, Public Finance, Fiscal Policy, Tax Structure in India, Planning in India, National Development Council, Planning Commission, Five Year Plan, NITI (National Institute of Transforming India) Aayog, Poverty and Unemployment in India, Various Development and Employment Programmes/Yojanas/Schemes in India- At A Glance, Industries, Structure of PSEs in India, Classification of Corporations/Govt. Companies, Industrial Policy 1991, Major Industries, Foreign Trade and Investment in India, Foreign Exchange Reserves, India's Foreign Trade, Balance of Payment (BoP), Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Export Oriented Units, Export Processing Zone and Special Economic Zone Schemes



BANKING IN INDIA

GK-247-256

Indian Banking System, History of Banking in India, Organisations Which Make Coins and Currency Notes. Coins Minting and Currency Printing Units, Reserve Bank of India, Nationalisation of Banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Indradhanush Plan, Mergers and Consolidation of Banks in India, Private Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Foreign Banks, All India Development Banks, Insurance Sector in India.



GENERAL SCIENCE

GK-257-320

- **Physics:** Units and Dimensions, Mechanics, Gravitation, Properties of Matter, Heat, Simple Harmonic Motion, Waves, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, Atomic and Nuclear Physics, Semiconductor Electronics, Nano Technology, Important Discoveries in Physics.
- **Chemistry:** Nature of Matter, Structure of Atom, General Concepts of Chemistry, Classification of Elements and Periodicity in Properties, Mendeleev's Periodic Table, Modern Periodic Law, Acids, Bases and Salts, Metals and Non-Metals, Electrochemistry, Energy Resources.
- **Life Science (Biology):** Cell Biology, Genetics, Human Blood Groups, Plant Physiology, Plant Reproduction, Human Physiology, Human Respiratory System, Circulatory System, Sense Organs, Reproductive System, Biological Evolution, Animal Kingdom, Biotechnology, The Human Genome Project, Nutrients, Biology in Human Welfare, Branches of Science.



📖 **TECHNOLOGY & ITS APPLICATION** **GK-321–330**

📖 **COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE** **GK-331–340**

📖 **DEFENCE & NUCLEAR SCIENCE** **GK-341–348**

Army, Air force, Navy, DRDO, Ranks of Indian Army, Navy & Air Force, Indian Coast Guard (ICG), Paramilitary Forces, RAW, COBRA, India's Missile System: At a Glance, Global Defence Technologies, Rafale, Nuclear Power Plants.

📖 **ART & CULTURE** **GK-349–358**

Art Forms in India, Famous Art-Painting Forms, Indian Music, Indian Dance, Indian Festivals, Archeology, Theatres.



📖 **SPORTS & GAMES** **GK-359–368**

📖 **AWARDS AND HONOURS** **GK-369–376**

📖 **PANORAMA** **GK-377–402**

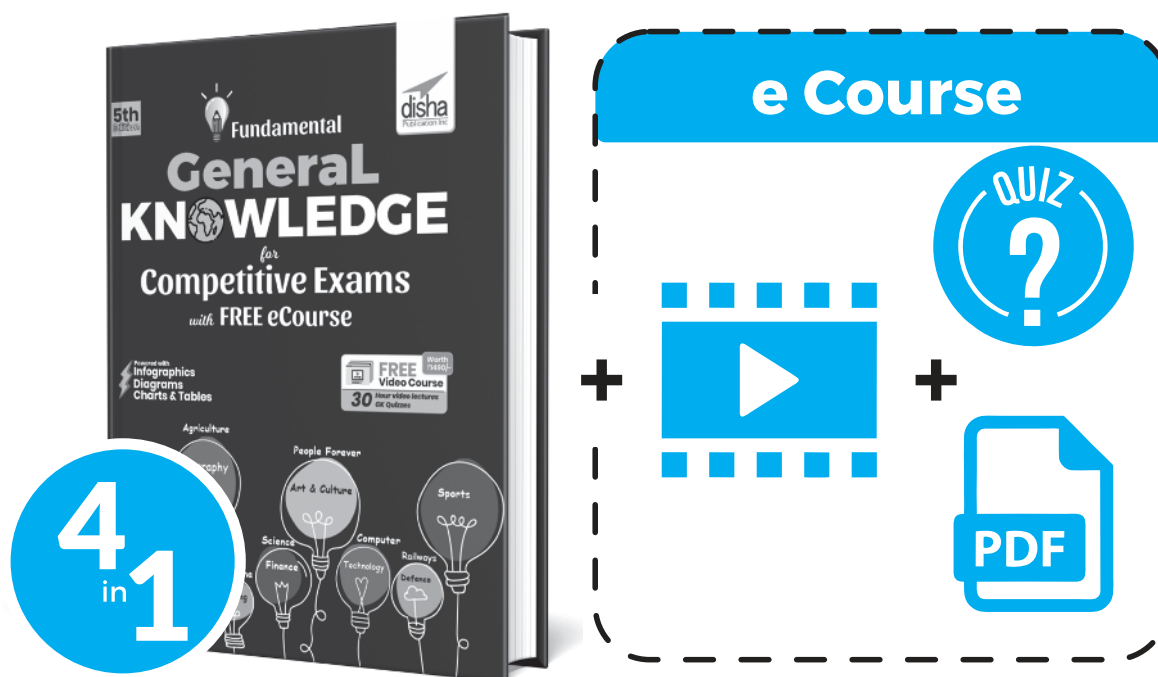
- **Indian Panorama**
World Panorama

📖 **PEOPLE FOREVER** **GK-403–420**

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General Knowledge

01

History

India & World



ANCIENT INDIA



PRE-HISTORIC AGES

The Pre-Historic Age is divided into Paleolithic Age (2500000–100000 years ago), Mesolithic Age (10000–4000 years ago) and Neolithic Age (4000–1000 years ago). Its length varies in different areas of the world.

Paleolithic Age (2500,000–100,000)

In this period humans were unaware of methods of cooking, agriculture. The main occupation of the people of the time was food gathering and hunting. Everything man used was made up of stone in this time like his shelter, hunting tools. This age is divided into three phases i.e., Early/Lower Paleolithic Age (2500000-100000 years ago), Middle Paleolithic Age (100000-40000 years ago) and Upper Paleolithic Age (40000-10000 years ago).

Age	Tools	Sites
Early (lower)Palaeolithic Age	Hand axes, Chopper & Cleavers	Soan Valley (Punjab)
Middle Palaeolithic Age	Borers and scrapers, Points Flakes, blades	Valleys of Soan, Narmada and Tungabhadra Rivers.
Upper Palaeolithic Age	Burin and Scrapers	Caves and rock shelters have been discovered at Bhimbetka near Bhopal.

MESOLITHIC AGE (10,000–4,000)

- This age was a transitional phase between the Palaeolithic Age and Neolithic Age.
- The characteristic tool of this age was microliths, pointed crescentic blades, scrapers etc. made of stone.
- The people of this age lived on hunting, fishing and food gathering.
- The climate was getting warmer and the ice sheets were melting, some areas in the northern latitudes rose resulting in major changes in the land worldwide.
- Japanese islands were separated from the Asian mainland, Tasmania from Australia, the British Isles from continental Europe, East Asia and North America became divided by the flooding of the Bering Strait, and Sumatra separated from Malaysia with the correspondent formation of the Strait of Malacca.
- Around 5,000 BCE, the shape of the continents and islands was very much those of the present day.
- The Mesolithic period ends when agriculture starts.

NEOLITHIC AGE (4000–1000)

- **Neolithic age** was an age of **polished tool** culture.
- Tool making became an important profession and a variety of polished tools were manufactured.
- People of this age learnt the art of **pottery** and their pots were well made and decorated with **paintings**.
- They discovered the art of producing **fire** by the friction of stones and the **wheel** was also an important discovery of this age.
- Mud bricks houses were made during this period.

- Introduction of farming, cereal cultivation and animal domestication was introduced.
- During the end of the Neolithic era, copper metallurgy was introduced, which marked a transition period to the Bronze Age, sometimes referred to as Chalcolithic Age.
- Mehagarh in Baluchistan is the oldest Neolithic site in India.

CHALCOLITHIC AGE (3500–1200 BC)

- Chalcolithic period is also known as the Eneolithic Period.
- The Age which saw the use of copper along with stone hence it was also called Stone-Copper Age.
- This is the first metal age of India.
- The earliest settlements of the period range from the Gangetic basin to Chhotanagpur Plateau.
- The economy of this period was based upon agriculture, stock raising, hunting and fishing.
- The presence of painted pottery is a hall mark of this period. The pottery ranges from Red ware, deep red ware to deep brown and black, Pictographic red and black and polished red.
- The burial practice was another striking feature and the dead were buried in a particular direction all over a particular area.
- The largest site of the Chalcolithic period is Diamabad situated on the left bank of the Pravara River.

BRONZE AGE (3000–1300 BC)

- The Bronze Age was a period between the Stone Age and the Iron Age.

- Bronze was used widely to make tools, weapons, and other implements. Bronze is made when copper is heated and mixed with tin, creating a stronger metal than copper. This led to improvements in agriculture and brought with it changes in the way people live.
- Different societies entered the Bronze Age at differing times. Some of the best known Bronze Age civilizations include those of the ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Mycenae, the Indus Valley and the Shang Dynasty in China.
- Irrigation and the metal plough introduced which developed agriculture.
- Growth of trade for bronze and bronze products was aided by improved navigation skills. Knowledge of astronomy and mathematics also developed during this period.
- The age came to an end because the metals used as alloy in manufacturing bronze were not very common and widely found. The expenses of making bronze were high at that time.

IRON AGE (1100–600 BC)

- The Iron Age was a period of time which began when people started making things from iron about three thousand years ago.
- The Iron Age was a period found at different points around the world where societies recovered from the collapse of Bronze-Age civilization, developed new tools, and built bigger, more complex civilizations than ever before.
- Other changes in the society such as agricultural practices, religious belief and inclination towards art were started.
- In India the late **Harappan Culture** was marked with the Iron Age archaeological cultures of India with emphasis on the **Painted Grey Ware** culture (1200 to 600 BC) and the Northern Black Polished Ware (700 to 200 BC).

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (2500–1700 BC)

- Indus Valley Civilization was the most ancient urban civilization in the world which flourished on the bank of Indus River during Bronze Age.
- The term “Indus civilization” was first used by John Marshall.
- It was **spread over** Baluchistan, Sindh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western UP., Northern Maharashtra.

- The area of Indus valley civilization was 12,99,600 Sq km.
- The Sumerian texts refer to trade relations with ‘Meluha’ which was the name given to the Indus region. These texts also refer to two intermediate stations i.e., Dilmun (Bahrain) and Makan (Makran coast).
- Susa and Ur were Mesopotamian places where Harappan seals were found.
- Shatughai and Mundigak were the Indus sites found in Afghanistan.
- There is no clear evidence of the nature of polity, but it seems that the ruling authority of Indus Civilization was a class of merchants.
- The Harappan people didn’t worship their gods in temple. No evidence of temple has been found.
- Indus people were the first to produce cotton in the world.
- Evidence of animals such as Sheep, goat, humped and hump less bull, buffalo, boar, dog, cat, pig, fowl, deer, tortoise, elephant, camel, rhinoceros, tiger etc. were found.
- Lion was not known to Indus people.
- **Capital cities** were Harappa, Mohenjodaro.
- **Port cities** were Lothal, Allahdino, Balakot, Kuntasi, Sutkagendor.
- **Contemporary civilizations**–Mesopotamia, Egypt & China.
- **Iron** was not known to people.
- No evidence of **coins**, **barter** system was used for exchange.
- Indus civilization was **Urban**.
- People didn’t worship Gods in temple as temple is not traced.
- Grains were stored in granaries.
- **Pictographic** script was found on seals.
- Majority scholars believe that this civilization makers were **Dravidians**.

Opinions of Scholars about the makers of Indus Valley Civilization

Scholars	Makers
R.D. Banerjee	Dravidian
Wheeler and ausambi	Mesopotamia
Fareservice & Romila Thaper	Iranian & Baluch influence
Amlanand Ghos, Aalchin & Dharmpal	Indian influence
Garden Child	Sumerian
Dr. Laxman Swaroop & Ramchandra	Aryan

Regional Extension of Harappan Civilization

Region/State	Archacological Sites
Afghanistan	Situated in Takhar Province of North-eastern Afghanistan shortughai, situated in Kandhar province of south-western Afghanistan-mundigak.
Baluchistan (Pakistan)	Mehargarh, Kili ghul Muhammad, Rana Ghundi, Dabarkot, Balakot, Nindo Bari, Anjira, Sutkagender
Sindh	Mohanjodaro, Amari, Kotdizi, Rehman Dheri, Sukur, Alhadino, Chanhudaro, Alimurad, Jhukar, Jhangar,

Jammu Kashmir	Manda
Haryana	Vanawali, Rakhigarhi, Bhagawanpura,
Rajasthan	Kalibanga, Ganeshwar, Shishawal, Bara, Hanumangarh, Mithal, Chhupas
Uttar Pradesh	Alamghirpur, Manpur, Bargaon, Hulas, Sanauli
Gujarat	Dholavira, Lothal, Surkotda, Bhagatrao, Rangpur, Rozdi, Desalpur, Prabhashpattan
Maharashtra	Daimabad

IMPORTANT SITES OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

Name of Sites	Year of Excavation	Excavators	Features
Harappa–Punjab (Pakistan) @ River Ravi	1921	Daya Ram Sahni, Madho Sarup Vats, Mortimer Wheeler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City followed grid planning Row of six granaries Only place having evidences of coffin burial Evidence of fractional burial and coffin burial Cemetery-H of alien people. Virgin-Goddess (Seal) Stone symbol of Lingam and Yoni Painted Pottery
Mohenjodaro Sindh (Pakistan) @River Indus	1922	R.D. Banerjee, Mackay, Wheeler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Granary, Great Bath assembly hall Pashupati Mahadeva Seal Bronze image of nude woman dancer Human Skeleton huddled together Clay figures of Mother Goddess A fragment of woven cotton Brick Kilns and Dice
Chanhu-daro Sindh (Pakistan) @ River Indus	1931	N. Gopal Majumdar, Mackay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A city without citadel Inkpot, Lipstick Shell ornament makers' shop and bead makers' shop Footprint of dog on a brick Terracotta model of a bullock cart, Bronze toy cart Town was flooded more than seven times.
Kalibangan–Rajasthan (India) @ River Ghaggar	1953	A. Ghosh, B.V. Lal, B.K. Thapar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows both Pre Harappan and Harappan phase Evidence of furrowed land Evidence of seven fire altars and camel bones Many houses had their own well Kalibangan stand for black bangles Evidence of wooden furrow
Lothal–Gujarat (India) @ River Bhogava	1954-58	S.R. Rao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remains of rice husk Evidence of horse from a terracotta figurine A ship designed on a seal Beads & trade ports An instrument for measuring angles, pointing to modern day compass Dockyard
Banwali – Hisar (Haryana)	1973	R.S. Bisht	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows both Pre-Harappan and Harppan phase Good quantity of barley found here
Amri-Sindh	1935, 1959-61	N.G. Majumdar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of antelope
Dholavira-Gujarat	1967-68, 1985-90	J.P. Joshi R.S. Bisht	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven cultural stages Largest site Three part of city Unique water management

Rangpur-Gujarat @River Mahar	1953	M.S. Vats, B.B. Lal & S.R. Rao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice was cultivated
Ropar-Punjab @River Sutlej	1955-56, 1953--56	Y.D. Sharma, S.S. Talwar, R.N. Bisht	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of burying a dog below the human burial One example of rectangular mudbrick chamber was noticed Five fold cultures-Harappan, PGW, NBP, Kushana-Gupta and Medieval
Alamgirpur-Ghaziabad (UP)	1958	Y.D. Sharma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impression of cloth on a trough is discovered Usually considered to be the eastern boundary of the Indus culture

Common Features of Cities

- Town-planning based on grid system
- Burnt-bricks used in construction
- Underground drainage system
- Fortified citadel (except Chanhudaro)

Main Crops

- Wheat, Barley, rice (Lothal), dates, mustard, sesamum, cotton (first in the world)

Animals

- Sheep, Goat, Bull, Buffalo, Boar, Dog, Cat, Pig, Fowl, Deer, Elephant, Camel, Rhinoceros, Tiger, Lion etc.

TRADE

- The Indus people were greatly reliant on trade. They traded with many different civilizations like Persia, Mesopotamia and China. They were also known to trade in the Arabian Gulf region, central parts of Asia, portions of Afghanistan and northern and western India.
- Export:** Cotton goods, agricultural products, pottery, terracotta figurines, beads, Conch-shell, ivory, copper, etc.

Imports	From
Copper	Khetri (Rajasthan), Baluchistan
Gold	Kolar (Karnataka), Afghanistan, Persia (Iran)
Silver	Afghanistan, South India, Persia
Tin	Afghanistan, Bihar
Jade	Central Asia
Amethyst	Maharashtra
Steatite	Shaher-i-Sokhta (Iran), Kirthar (Pakistan)
Lapis Lazuli and Sapphire	Badak-shan (Afghanistan)
Agate	Chalcedonies and Saurashtra and West India.

DECLINE OF INDUS CIVILIZATION

Historians	Views
1. M.R. Sahani	Inundation
2. K.V.R. Kennedy	Epidemic

3.	Wheeler	Sudden decline
4.	R.L Stein and AN Ghosh	Climate Change
5.	Marshall, SR Rao	Flood
6.	Fairservis	Deforestation, Ecological Imbalances

VEDIC PERIOD/ARYAN (1500–500 BC)

- The earliest specimen of Indo-European language is **Rig Veda**. Aryans were the people who spoke Indo-European languages basically belonging to **Central Asia**, migrated to India.
- They settled themselves in **Sapta Sindhu**, the land of seven rivers in north-western region of India which included Kabul River of Afghanistan along with Indus and its five tributaries.

ORIGINAL HOME OF THE ARYANS	
Asia	Theorists
Central Asia	Max Muller
Tibet	Dayanand Saraswati
Pamirs	Mayor
Steppes	Brandenstein
Turkistan	Hurzfeld
Bactria	J. C. Road
Europe	Theorists
German Plains	Prof. Penka Sheart
Hungary	Giles
Southern Russia	Nehring
West Baltic	Mach
Arctic Region	B. G. Tilak
Russian Steppes	Prof. Belfy
India	Theorists
Central India	Rajbali Pandey
Kashmir	L. D. Kala
Sapta Sindhu	A. C. Das
Himalayan	Pt. Laxmidhar
Foothills	Shastri

EARLY VEDIC PERIOD

Rivers Mentioned in Rigveda

Rigvedic Name	Modern Name	Region
Sindhu	Indus	Punjab
Vitasta	Jhelum	Punjab
Asikani	Chenab	Punjab
Vipas	Beas	Punjab
Parushni	Ravi	Punjab
Sutudri	Sutlej	Punjab
Drishdavati	Ghaggar	Rajasthan
Kubha	Kabul	Afghanistan
Krumu	Kurram	Afghanistan
Gomal	Gomati	Afghanistan

- According to the oldest Vedic literature (Rig Veda) the Aryan king came into conflict with **Dasa** (early Aryans) and **Dasyus** (original inhabitants of the country). They were soft to Dasas but strongly hostile to Dasyus.
- Gradually the region came to be known as **Bharatavarsha** named after the tribe **Bharata**. This clan consists of 5 Aryan chiefs and 5 non-Aryan chiefs. **Dasrajna Yudha** or Battle of Ten Kings has been mentioned in hymns of Rig Veda.
- The battle was fought on the bank of river **Parusni**, identical to river **Ravi** and was won by Bharatas.
- Samgrama** meant that gram clashed with one another and caused war.

Polity of Vedic Age

- The Kula (**the family**) was the basis of both social and political organisations. Above the Kula were **the Grama**, **the Vis**, **the Jana** and **the Rashtra**. A group of Kula (**families**) formed a Grama (the village) and so on.
- Regarding the form of government it was of patriarchal nature. Monarchy was normal, but non-monarchical polities were also there.
- The Rashtra was ruled by a King or Rajan and the royal descent was by hereditary based on the law of primogeniture. Probably elective monarchy was also known.

12 Ratninas (Satapatha Brahmana)

1. Purohita	the Priest
2. Mahishi	the Queens
3. Yuvaraja	Crown Prince
4. Suta/Sarathi	the Royal herald/the Charioteer
5. Senani	the General
6. Gramani	Head of the village
7. Kshata	Gateman/Chamberlain
8. Sangrahitri	Treasurer
9. Bhagadudha	Collector of taxes
10. Akshavapa	Courier
11. Palagala	Friend of King
12. Govikarta	Head of forest department

Unit	Head
Kula (the family)	Kulapa
Grama (the village)	Gramani
Vis (the clan)	Vispati
Jana (the people)	Gopa/Gopati
Rashtra (the country)	Rajan

- The army consisted of foot-soldiers and charioteers. Wood, stone, bone and metals were used in weapons. Arrows were tipped with points of metal or poisoned horn. References are made to the moving fort (**Purcharishnu**) and a machine for assaulting strongholds.
- The king had religious duties also. He was the upholder of the established order and moral rules.
- Rig Veda speaks of assemblies such as the **Sabha**, **Samiti**, **Vidath**, **Gana**. Sabha was committee of few privileged and important individuals. Two popular assemblies, Sabha and Samiti, acted as checks on the arbitrary rule of kings. Later Vedas record that the Sabha functioned as a court of justice.
- Theft, burglary, stealing of cattle and cheating were some of the then prevent crimes.

Vedic Society

- The Rigvedic society consists of four varnas: **Brahmana**, **Kshatriya**, **Vaisya** and **Shudra**. It was based on the professions or occupations of the individuals.
- Teachers and priests were called **Brahmanas**.
- Rulers and administrators were called **Kshatriyas**.
- Farmers, merchants and bankers were called **Vaishyas**.
- Artisans and labourers were reckoned as **Shudras**.
- The occupations had not become hereditary as they became later on.
- Members of the same family took to different professions like singing, medicine etc.
- The unit of society was family, primarily monogamous and patriarchal.
- Child marriage was not in trend.
- A widow could marry the younger brother of her deceased husband (**Niyoga**).
- The father's property was inherited by son.
- Right to property existed in respect of moveable things like cattle, horse, gold and ornaments and also in respect of immovable property like land and house.
- The home of the teacher was the school to teach the particular sacred texts.
- Milk and its products-curd, butter and ghee-formed an important part of the diet. These is also the mention of grain cooked with milk (**Kshirapakamodanam**).
- The meat of fish, birds and animals was eaten.
- The cow was already deemed **Aghanya**, i.e. not to be killed.
- Rig Veda prescribes a penalty of death or expulsion from the kingdom to those who kill or injure cows.
- Alcoholic drinks, **Sura** and **Soma** were also consumed.
- Aryans were primarily agricultural and pastoral people.
- Amusements included music, dancing, chariot-racing and dicing.

- The **Aryans** were **pastoral** people and fought most of the war for it. Rig Veda is “**gavisihthi**” or search for cows as they were the most important form of wealth.

Vedic Religion

- The concept of **women slave** was most common. Women and cows were **gifted** to the **priests** in those days.
- Voluntary offering to the chief was known as **bali**.
- Two priests who played important role during this time were **Vasishtha** and **Vishvamitra**.
- The people of Vedic period were theists. Vedic literature shows the existence of god. The religion of the Vedic Aryan worshipped nature with one in many concepts.

Important Vedic Gods

Indra

- Rain god
- Most popular and prominent God
- 250 hymns in Rigveda in praise of him
- Described as destroyer of cities (Purander)
- Killer of demon Vrata
- Bounteous one (Meghavan)
- Described as rowdy and amoral
- God fond of feasts and heavy drinker of Soma

Agni

- God on Earth who dwelt in domestic health
- Have 200 hymns in his praise
- Intermediary between Gods and men
- Dwelt in the waters of heaven in the form of lightning

Varuna

- He maintained Rta (Cosmic order)
- Regulated the Sun and dawn
- Bestower of rain and maintained seasons (ritu)
- Considered as Indo Iranian God as Ahurah Mazdah of the Avesta relates to that of Varuna

Sun

- Also called Surya who drives his flaming chariot across the sky
- Is related to Greek God “Helios”
- Gayatrimantra is addressed to him
- Other solar gods :**
- Savitri : God of light
- Pushan (God of marriage) : drives daily across the sky and is the guardian of roads, herdsmen and straying cattle

Rudra

- Associated with storm
- Wards off epidemics and disaster

Yama

- Lord of the dead

Soma

- Popular elixer of Vedic Aryans
- Soma sacrifices held which was the centre of Vedic rituals

Prithvi

- Has been invoked only once
- Various rivers are also added such as Sindhu, Sutudri, Vipas and Saraswati

Other Miscellaneous Gods

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| Aditi | - Mother of Surya |
| Vayu | - God of winds |
| Aryamah | - Guardian of compacts |
| Tavastri | - The vedic vulcan |
| Dyayus | - God of heaven/Father of Sun |

Demi Gods

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Visvedevas | - Group of indeterminate deities |
| Maruts, Gandharvas | - Storm spirits |

Sacrifice Performed in the Later Vedic Period

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| • Asvamedha | horse sacrifice which was meant to establish kings supremacy over other kings. |
| • Rajasuya | consecration ceremony which conferred supreme power to the kings. |
| • Ratnahavimsi | part of Rajasuya ceremony. |
| • Vajapeya | chariot race which was meant to re-establish a king's supremacy over his people |

Vedic Economy

- The Aryans followed a mixed economy, i.e. agriculture and pastoralism. Yet, great importance was attached to herds of cattle. Various animals were domesticated.
- The Vedic people were probably not familiar with cat and camel, but the wild animals like lion, elephant and boar were known to them.
- In all probability, very little of trade was there.
- Money and markets were known but they were not extensively used. Cows and gold ornaments of fixed value were the media of exchange.
- Coins were not known.
- Men of various professions like carpenters, smiths, tanners, weavers, potters and grinders of corn were there.
- The art of healing wounds and curing diseases were in existence. There were experts in surgery.
- OCP** (Ochre Coloured Pottery) Culture : 1500 BC. to 500 BC.

LATER VEDIC PERIOD (1000–600 BC)

- The later texts refers to river **Narmada**, **Sadanira** and **Chambal**.
- The expansion towards East is indicated in legend of Satapatha Brahmana.
- Gotra (clan) institution appeared in Later Vedic Period.

Geographical Expansion

All later vedic text were compiled in the upper Gangetic basin during 1000-600 BC. During the later Vedic period, the Aryans moved into Eastward and southward areas. The literature of this period mentions the Arabian sea, the Vindhyan range and the Northern plains of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab.

In the East, Aryans habituated the Awadh region and after that they entered into Bihar. A proof of the Eastward march was given in the Satapatha Brahmana through the story of **Agni** and **Videha**.

The Later **Vedas** give three broad divisions of India

- Aryavarta (Northern India)
- Madhyadesa (Central India)
- Dakshina Patha (Southern India)

Later Vedic Polity

- Kingship became hereditary. Assembly lost its importance and royal power increased at their cost.
- Vidhata** totally disappeared.
- Women were no longer permitted to attend assemblies.
- The term **Rashtra** indicating territory, first appeared in this period.
- Taittiriya Brahmana** refers to the theory of divine origin of kingship.
- Satapatha Brahmana** refers to Twelfth **Ratninas** or civil functionaries of the time.
- There was growth of judiciary. Kings administered the criminal court. Serious crimes were the killing of an embryo, homicide, the murder of a Brahmin, stealing of gold and drinking **sura**. Treason was a capital offence.

Kingdoms of the Later Vedic Period		
	Kingdom	Location
1.	Panchal	Bareilly, Badayun & Farrukhabad in U.P.
2.	Kushinagar	Northern region of Uttar Pradesh
3.	Kashi	Modern Varanasi
4.	Koshal	Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh
5.	Southern Madra	Near Amritsar
6.	Uttara Madra	Kashmir
7.	Eastern Madra	Near Kangra
8.	Kekaya	On the bank of Beas River east of Gandhar kingdom
9.	Gandhar	Rawalpindi & Peshawar

Later Vedic Society

- Initially society was based on occupation, it later became hereditary.
- Brahmin:** The growing cult of sacrifice enormously added to the power of **Brahmins**.
- Kshatriyas:** The warrior class.
- Vaisyas:** The agriculturalists, cattle rearers, traders, artisans and metal workers.
- Shudras:** Lowest in the social hierarchy and born to serve the upper three varna.
- Position of women declined. **Aitareya Brahmana** states that daughter is the source of misery while a son is the protector of family.
- Maitrayani Samhita** mentions three evils—liquor, woman and dice.
- Polygamy was in practice.
- However, some of the women had got higher education as indicated by the Yajnavalkya-Gargi dialogue in **Vrihadarnyaka Upanishada**.
- In this period, **pratiloma vivah** was not permitted.

ASHRAMAS (STAGES OF LIFE)

- It is found in the **Jabala Upanishad**.
- These Ashramas are: Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanprastha & Sanyasa.
- Ashrama system was formed to attain 4 Purushastha, i.e. Dharma, Artha, Kama & Moksha.

Hindu Marriage (Vivaha) Types

Types	Feature
Arsha Vivaha	Giving the girl to a man with a bride price
Brahma Vivaha	Giving the girl to a man with a dowry
Daiva Vivaha	Giving the girl to a priest for his fees
Gandharva Vivaha	Love marriage
Asura Vivaha	Marriage with a purchased girl
Prajapatya Vivaha	Giving the girl to a man without a bride-price
Paishacha Vivaha	Marriage to a girl after seducing (raping) her.
Rakshasa Vivaha	Marriage with the daughter of defeated king or with kidnapped girl.

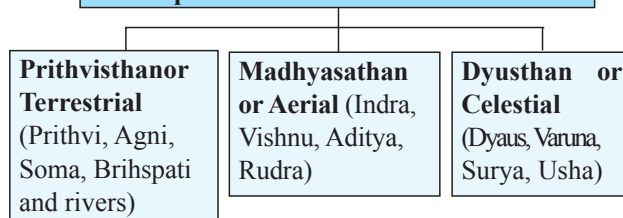
Later Vedic Religion

- Rituals were in the cult of sacrifice.
- Prajapati** became the supreme God.
- Vishnu** was conceived as the preserver and protector of people.
- Pushan**, responsible for well being of cattle, became the **God of Shudras**.
- In the end of the Vedic age, a section of society began to resent the priestly domination.

16 Sanskars

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) Garbhadhana | (2) Pumsavana |
| (3) Simantonnyan | (4) Jatakarma |
| (5) Namakaran | (6) Nishkramana |
| (7) Annaprashana | (8) Chuda Karma |
| (9) Karnvedha | (10) Vidyarambha |
| (11) Upanayana | (12) Vedarambha |
| (13) Samavaratana | (14) Vivaha |
| (15) Vanaprastha | (16) Antyeshthi |

Triple Classification of Vedic Gods



VEDIC LITERATURE (1500 BC–500 BC)

- It is believed that the **Rig Veda** was composed while the Aryans were still in Punjab.

- **Shruti:** Vedic literature was carried on from generation to generation with the help of mouth-words, i.e. hearing.
- **Vedic Literature** is comprises of:
 1. The Samhitas or Vedas
 2. The Brahmana
 3. The Aranyakas
 4. The Upanishads

Vedas

- There are four vedas- **Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda** and **Atharva Veda**. The first three vedas are jointly called **Vedatrayi** (trio of vedas).

Rig Veda (collection of lyrics)

It is the oldest text in the world. It contains 10,500 verses and 1028 hymns, divided into 10 mandalas. The hymns of Rig Veda were recited by **Hotri**. It is the tenth mandalas which explains the four varnas.

Sama Veda (Book of chants)

It is important for Indian music. The hymns of Sama Veda were recited by **Udgatri**.

Yajur Veda (book of sacrificial prayers)

It is a ritual veda. It has both verses and prose in contrast with the first two vedas. Its hymns were recited by **Adhvaryus**. It is divided into two parts- Krishna Yajur and Shukla Yajur.

Atharva Veda (book of magical formulae)

It contains charms and spells to ward off evils and diseases.

Brahmanas

Every veda has several Brahmanas attached to it:

Rig Veda: Aitareya and Kaushitiki

Sama Veda: Panchavisha, Shadvisha, Chhandogya and Jaiminaya

Yajur Veda: Shatapatha (The oldest and the largest Brahmana) and Taittiriya.

Atharva Veda: Gopatha

Towards the end of the vedic period there was an emergence of a strong reaction against rituals & priestly domination.

Upanishads

- The most important is the “Shatapatha Brahmana attached to Yajurveda.
- The sages dwelling in the forests explained the vedic scriptures to their pupils in the form of Aranyakas.
- The term ‘Upanishads’ is the knowledge acquired by sitting close to the teacher.
- There are 108 Upanishads of which 11 are predominant and they are called Mokhya Upanishads.

Later Vedic Literature (1000BC–600BC)

- Literature of Vedic Tradition (**Smriti** i.e. remembrance literature) comprises of 6 literary works:
 1. Vedangas/Sutras
 2. Smrities
 3. Mahakavyas (Epics)
 4. Puranas
 5. Upvedas
 6. Shad-Dharshanas.

1. Vedangas

- i. **Shiksha** (Phonetics): **Pratishakhyas** - the oldest text on phonetics.
- ii. **Kalpa Sutras (Rituals): a). Shrauta Sutras/ Shulva Sutras**- deal with the sacrifices, **b). Grihya Sutras** - deal with family ceremonies, **C). Dharma Sutras** - deal with Varnas, Ashramas etc.

- iii. **Vyakarana** (Grammar): ‘**Ashtadhyayi**’ (**Panini**)- the oldest grammar of the word.
- iv. **Nirukta** (Etymology): ‘**Nirukta**’ (Yask) based on ‘**Nighantu**’ (Kashyap)- a collection of difficult vedic words- ‘**Nighantu**’- the oldest word-collection of the world; ‘**Nirukta**’ - the oldest dictionary of the world).
- v. **Chhanda** (Metrics) : ‘**Chhandasutras**’ (**Pingal**)- famous text.
- vi. **Jyotisha** (Astronomy) : ‘**Vedanga Jyotisha**’ (**Lagadh Muni**) - the oldest Jyotisha text.

2. Smritis

- (i) **Manu Smriti** (Pre-Gupta Period) - the oldest Smriti text; Commentators: **Vishwarupa, Meghatithi, Gobindraj, Kulluk Bhatt**.
- (ii) **Yajñvalkyā Smriti** (Pre-Gupta Period) - Commentators : **Vishwarupa, Jimutvahan** (‘Daybhag’), **Vijñaneshwar**, (‘Mitakshara’) **Apararka** (a king of Shilahar Dynasty).
- (iii) **Narad Smriti** (Gupta period).
- (iv) **Parashara Smriti** (Gupta period).
- (v) **Brihaspati Smriti** (Gupta period).
- (vi) **Katyayana Smriti** (Gupta period).

3. Mahakavyas (Epics)

- (i) **The Ramayana (Valmiki):** It is known as ‘**Adi Kavya**’ (the oldest epic of the world). At present, it consists of 24,000 Shlokas i.e. verses (Originally 6,000, later - 12,000, Finally - 24,000) in 7 Kandas i.e. sections. 1st and 7th Kandas were the latest additions to the Ramayana.
- (ii) **The Mahabharata (Ved Vyasa):** The longest epic of the world. At present, it consists of 1,00,000 shlokas i.e. verses (Originally- 8,800 - Jay Samhita, Later-24,000-Chaturvinshati Sahastri Samhita/ Bharata, Finally – 1,00,000- Shatasahastri Samhita/ Maha Bharata) in 18 Parvans i.e. chapters, plus the Harivamsa supplement.
Bhagavad Gita is extracted from Bhishma Parvan of Mahabharata. Shanti Parvan is the largest parvan (chapter) of the Mahabharata.

Purans

- (i) The Purana means ‘the old’. There are 18 famous ‘Puranas’. The **Matsya Purana** is the oldest Puranic text. The other important Puranas are the Bhagavata, The Vishnu, The Vayu and The Brahmanda. They describe genealogies of various royal dynasties.

The Upavedas (The Auxiliary Vedas)

18 pt	Upavedas	Associated with
1.	Ayurveda, i.e. Medicine	Rig Veda
2.	Gandharvaveda, i.e. Music	Sama Veda
3.	Dhanurveda, i.e. Archery	Yajur Veda
4.	Shilpveda/Arthaveda, i.e. the science of craft / wealth (Vishwakarma)	Atharva Veda

Schools of Indian Philosophy (Shad-Darshanas)

	Darshana	Founder	Basic Text
1.	Sankhya Darshana	Kapila	Sankhya Sutra
2.	Yoga Darshana	Patanjali	Yoga Sutra
3.	Nyaya Darshana	Akshapada Gautama	Nayaya Sutra
4.	Vaishesika Darshana	Uluka Kanada	Vaishesika Sutra
5.	Mimansa/Purva-Mimansa	Jaimini	Purva Mimansa Sutra
6.	Vedant/Uttara-Mimansa	Badarayana	Brahma Sutra/Vedant Sutra

JAINISM

- Jainism has a unique place in the history of India and Jain tradition claim that theirs is the oldest of all the religions in India.
- The founder of Jain tradition is Risabhdeva.
- Last Jain Tirthankara - Mahavir.
- Tirthankaras mentioned in Rig veda are -
 - Risabhdeva
 - Aristanemi
- Risabhdeva's name occurs in Vishnu and Bhagwat Puranas also which indicates that Jain traditions existed in early vedic period itself.
- There were **24 Tirthankaras** according to Jain tradition.
- Rishabha Adinath (*symbol-Bull*) was the first and Mahavira (*symbol-Lion*) was the last Tirthankara.

24 TIRTHANKARAS

S. No.	Name	Symbol
1	Rishabha	Bull
2	Ajithnath	Elephant
3	Sambharnath	Horse
4	Abhinandan	Monkey
5	Sumatinath	Curlew
6	Padmaprabha	Red Louts
7	Suparshvanath	Swastik
8	Chandraji Prabhu	Moon
9	Suvidhinath	Crocodile
10	Shitalnath	Srivatsa
11	Shreganath	Rhinoceros
12	Vasupujya	Buffalo
13	Vimalnath	Boar
14	Anantnath	Falcon
15	Dharamanath	Vajra
16	Shantinath	Deer
17	Kuntunath	He-Goat
18	Arnath	Fish
19	Mallinath	Waterpot
20	Muniswasth	Tortoise
21	Neminath	Blue Lotus
22	Arishtanemi	Conch Shell
23	Parshwanath	Serpent
24	Mahavira	Lion

- There is historical proof of only the last two Tirthankaras, Parshvanatha (23rd) and Mahavira (24th) while rest are obscure.

Parshvanatha (23rd)

He was a prince of Benaras who led the life of a hermit and died at Shikharji, Giridih, Jharkhand. His four main teachings were called **chaturthi**. These are:

- Ahimsa (Non-injury)
- Satya (Non-lying)
- Asteya (Non-stealing)
- Aparigraha (Non-possession)

Mahavira

He adopted all these four teachings and added **Brahmacharya** (Chastity) to it.

Mahavira was born in 540 BC in a village called **Kundagram** near Vaishali in Bihar.

- He renounced his family at the age of 30 and became an ascetic.
- He attained kaivalya (perfect knowledge) at the age of 42 under a **sal tree** at Jambhika grama on the bank of river **Rijupalika**.
- He came to be known as Kevalin (perfect learned), Jina (one who conquered his senses), Nirgrantha (free from all bonds), Arhant (blessed one) and Mahavira (the brave).
- He delivered his first sermon at **Pava** to his 11 disciples who were called Gandharas.
- He passed away at Pavapuri near Bihar Sharif, Bihar at the age of 72 in 468 BC.
- Sudharma was the only Gandhara who survived after his death.

Doctrine of Jainism

Three Ratnas (Way to Nirvana)

- Samyak Vishwas (Right faith)
- Samyak Gyana (Right Knowledge)
- Samyak Karma (Right conduct)

Pancha Mahavaratas Principles

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Ahimsa | — | non injury |
| 2. Satya | — | non lying |
| 3. Asatya | — | non Stealing |
| 4. Aparigraha | — | non-possessions |
| 5. Brahmacharya | — | Chastity |

Note: The 5th Mahavaratas was added by Mahavira. The first four were taken from previous teacher.

Two Sects arose

- Shevetambaras (White garments)
- Digambaras (Sky garments)

Jain Architecture

1. Dilwara Temple (Rajasthan)
2. Girnar Temple (Gujarat)

3. Statue of Gometeshwar/Bahubali, Karnataka
4. Pavapuri Temple, Bihar

Jain Council	Year	Venue	Chairman	Result
1 st	300 BC	Patliputra	Sthulabhadra	Compilation of 12 Angas
2 nd	512 AD	Vallabhi	Devardhi Kshmasramana	Final compilation of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas

Jain Literature

- The literature of the Svetambaras is Ardhamagadhi Prakrit, and may be classified as follows:
 1. 12 Angas
 2. 12 Upangas
 3. 10 Parikarnas
 4. 6 Chhedasutras
 5. 4 Mulasutras
 6. Sutra-Granthas

Note : 14 Purvas/Parvas- It is the part of 12 Angas and the oldest text of Mahavira's preachings.

Other important jain texts are:

1. Kalpasutra (in Sanskrit)-Bhadrababu.
2. Bhadrabahu Charita.
3. Parishishta Parvan (an appendix of Trishash-thishalaka Purush)-Hemchandra.

Royal Patrons

I. North India:

1. Nandas; Bimbisar, Ajatshatru and Udayin (Haryank); Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara and Samprati (Mauryan) – Magadha.
2. Pradyota (Avanti)
3. Udayin (Sidhu-Sauvira)
4. Kharavela (Kalinga)

II. South India:

1. Ganga Dynasty
2. Kadamb Dynasty
3. Amoghavarsha (Rashtrakuta Dynasty)
4. Siddharaj sai singh and kumarpala (Chaulukya/solanki) the last great patrons of jainism.

BUDDHISM

Gautama Buddha

He was the founder of Buddhism. He was born in 563 BC on the vaisakha purnima at Lumbinivana, Nepal in the Sakya Kshatriya clan.

- At the age of 29, he renounced home, this was his Mahabhinish Kramana (great going forth) and became a wandering ascetic.
- After 49 days of continuous meditation under a pipal tree at **Uruvella** (Bodh Gaya) on the bank of river **Naranjana** (modern name **Falgu**) he attained Nirvana (enlightenment).
- Buddha delivered his first sermon at **Sarnath** (Deer Park) to his five disciples, this is known as *Dharamachakra Pravartana*.

- He died at the age of 80 in 483 BC at **Kushinagar**. This is known as *Mahaparinirvana*.

Important events of Buddha's life	Symbols
Janma (Birth)	Lotus and Bull
Mahabhinish Kraman (Renunciation)	Horse
Nirvana/Sambodhi (Enlightenment)	Bodhi tree
Dharamachakra Pravartana (First Sermon)	Wheel
Mahaparinirvana (Death)	Stupa

DOCTRINE OF BUDDHISM (HIS TEACHINGS)

Four Noble Truths (Satyas)

- Life/world is full of sorrows (**Sabbam Dukkham**)
- Desire is the cause of sorrows (Dwadash Nidan)
- Sorrows can be removed by conquering desire (Nirvana)
- Eight-Fold Path-(Ashtangika Marga) can lead to Nirvana (Moksha or Salvation).

Eight-fold Path (Ashtangika Marg)

1. Right Understanding
2. Right thought
3. Right Speech
4. Right Action
5. Right Means of livelihood
6. Right Effort
7. Right mindfulness, awareness
8. Right concentration, meditation

Tri Ratna (Three Jewels)

1. Buddha (Enlightened)
2. Dharma (Doctrine)
3. Sangha (order)

Tripitaka

1. Sutta Pitaka → Buddha's saying
2. Vinaya Pitaka → Monastic code
3. Abhidhamma Pitaka → Religious discourses of Buddha.

Code of Conduct

- Do not speak a lie
- Do not covet others property
- Do not commit violence
- Do not use intoxicants
- Do not indulge in corrupt practices

BUDDHIST COUNCIL

Buddhist Council	Year	Venue	Chairman	Royal Parton
1 st	483 BC	Rajgriha	Mahakassapa	Ajatshatru (Haryanaka Dynasty)
2 nd	383 BC	Vaishali	Sabakami	Kalasoka (Shishunaga Dynasty)

3 rd	250 BC	Patliputra	Mogliputta Tissa	Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty)
4 th	72 AD	Kashmir	Vashumitra	Kanishka (Kushan Dynasty)

BUDDHIST LITERATURE

Prominent Buddhist literary works

Title	Author	Theme
Deep vamsha, Mahavamsha	—	Works written in Sri Lanka in Pali throw light on Socio Political events.
Milindpanho	—	Dialogue between monk Nagsena and king Menander.
Jataks	—	Life stories of Bodhisatvas.
Mahavastu	—	Sanskrit work describes miracles of Gautam Buddha.
Mahavibhash	Vasumitra	A Sanskrit work in Buddhism.
Sariputra Prakaran	Asvaghosh	A Sanskrit drama.
Buddhcharit Saundaranand	Asvaghosh	Epics in Sanskrit Describe Buddha life.
Lalitvistar	—	Mahayan work in Sanskrit on Buddhas life.
Divyavadaan	—	Deals with Mauryan and Sunga history.

SECTS OF BUDDHISM

Hinayana (i.e. the Lesser Vehicle)

1. Its followers believed in the original teaching of Buddha.
2. They sought individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation.
3. They did not believe in idol-worship.
4. They favoured **Pali** language.
5. It is known as 'Southern Buddhist Religion', e.g. Sri Lanka, Burma (Myanmar), Syam (Thailand), Java etc.
6. It has two subsects Vaibhasika & Soutantrika.

Mahayana (i.e. the Greater Vehicle)

1. Its followers believed in the heavenliness of Buddha.
2. They sought the salvation of all through the grace of Buddha and Bodhisatva.
3. They believed in idol-worship.
4. They favoured **Sanskrit** language.
5. It is known as 'Northern Buddhist Religion, e.g. China, Korea, Japan etc.
6. There were two subsects of Mahayana— **Madhyamika** / **Shunyavada** (founder—Nagarjuna) and **Yogachari** / **Vijnanavada** (founder—Maitreyanath and his disciple Asanga).

Vajrayana

1. Its followers believed that salvation could be best attained by acquiring the magical power, which they called **Vajra**.
2. The chief divinities of this new sect were **the Taras**.
3. It became popular in Eastern India eg. Bengal and Bihar.

BODHISATTVAS

- i. **Vajrapani** : Holds a thunderbolt, foe of sin and evil.
- ii. **Avlokitesvara** also called **Padmapani** (the lotus bearer)/ kind-hearted.
- iii. **Manjushri** (Stimulator of understanding) with a book describing 10 paramitas (spiritual perfections).
- iv. **Maitreya** : The future Buddha.

- v. **Kshitigriha** : guardian of purgatories.
- vi. **Amitabha/Amitayusha**: Buddha of heaven.

SACRED SHRINES

- Lumbini life, Bodh Gaya (Enlightenment) Sarnath (First-Sermon) and Kusinagar (death). To these are added four places **Sravasti, Rajgriha, Vaishali** and **Sankasya**.
- These eight places have all along been considered as the eight holy places (**Ashtasthanas**).
- Other centres of Buddhism are
- **Amaravati** and **Nagarjunikonda** in Andhra Pradesh
- **Nalanda** in Bihar;
- **Junagadh** and **Vallabhi** in Gujarat; **Sanchi** and **Bharhut** in M.P.;
- **Ajanta-Ellora** in Maharashtra;
- **Dhoulagiri** in Orissa;
- **Kannauj, Kaushambi** and **Mathura** in U.P.; and
- **Jagadalla** and **Somapuri** in West Bengal.

BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE

1. **Stupa**—relics of the Buddha or some prominent Buddhist monks.
2. **Chaitya**—Prayer hall
3. **Vihara**—residence

BUDDHIST UNIVERSITIES

Buddhist Universities	Place	Founder
Nalanda	Badagaon, Bihar	Kumargupta I (Gupta ruler)
Odantpuri	Biharsharif, Bihar	Gopala (Pala ruler)
Vikramshila	Bhagalpur, Bihar	Dharmapala (Pala ruler)
Somapuri	North Bengal	Dharmapala (Pala ruler)
Jagadal	Bengal	Ramapala (Pala ruler)
Vallabhi	Gujarat	Bhattarka (Maitrak ruler)

Royal Patrons of Buddhism

- Bimbisara and Ajatashatru (Magadhan ruler)
- Prasenjit (Kosala ruler)
- Udayan (Vatsa ruler)
- Pradyota (Avanti ruler)
- Ashoka and Dasharatha (Mauryan ruler)
- Milinda/Menander (Indo-Greek ruler)
- Kanishka (Kushana ruler)
- Harshavardhana (Vardhana ruler)
- Gopala, Dharmapala and Rampala (Pala rulers)

Extension

1. Ashoka called 3rd Buddhist council and sent mission, comprising of his son **Mahendra** and his daughter **Sanghamitra** to Sri Lanka.
2. Kanishka called 4th Buddhist council and sent mission to China, Korea and Japan.
3. Palas of Bengal and Bihar were last great patrons of Buddhism.

MAHAJANAPADAS (600–325 BC)

During the age of Buddha whole of northern territory especially north of Vindyan was divided into sixteen states called **Sodasha Mahajanapadas** either monarchical or republican in form. The kingdoms of Magadh, Koshala, Vatsa and Avanti were considered powerful. Buddhist literature “Anguttara Nikaya” listed them as:

S. N.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Present place
1	Gandhara	Taxila	A part of Afghanistan
2	Kamboja	Rajauri	Part of Kashmir and Afghanistan
3	Asmaka	Potana	Godavari Valley
4	Vatsa	Kaushambi	Allahabad
5	Avanti	Ujjain	Malwa and a part of M.P
6	Surasena	Mathura	Mathura in U.P
7	Chedi	Shuktimati	Bundelkhand in M.P
8	Malla	Kushinara, Pawa	Eastern U.P
9	Kurus	Hastinapur/Indraprastha	Delhi and Meerut
10	Matasya	Virat Nagari	Jaipur and Alwar
11	Vajjis	Vaishali	North Bihar
12	Anga	Champa	Bhagalpur and Munger in Bihar
13	Kashi	Banaras	Banaras
14	Kosala	Shravasti	Oudh in U.P
15	Magadha	Girivraja/Rajgriha	Patna and Gaya in Bihar
16	Panchala	Ahichhatra/Kampilya	Rohilkhand in U.P

Important Republics

- *Republican Manajanapada* was ruled by a group of representatives elected by the common people.
- The Mahajanapadas of Vajji, Malla, Kuru, Panchal and Kambojas were republican states and so were either smaller states like Lichhavi, Shakya, Kolya, Bhagga, and Moriya.
- All the administrative decisions of the states were taken by the *Parishads*.

Some republics and their features

1. Shakyas

- Capital - Kapilavastu
- Situated on the northern boundary of Nepal Terai Region
- Birthplace of Lord Buddha

2. Malla

- Initial Capital - Chandrakanta
- Later Kushinagar and Pawa were made the 2 capitals.
- Consists of present day Gorakhpur district of UP and Champaran and Saran districts of Bihar.

3. Videha of Mithila

- Initially part of Vajji Mahajanapada but later became a republic.
- Capital - Mithila

4. Moriya of Piplivan

- Considered as ascendants of the Mauryas.
- Capital - Piplivan

5. Bhagga of Sumsumgiri

- Present in Sumsumgiri.
- Spread to the modern day Mirzapur district in U.P.

6. Bulli of Alkappa

- This republic cover the present day Shahabad and Muzaffarpur district of Bihar.

7. Kalam of Keshaputta

- This is famous for Alara Kalam who was the preacher of Lord Buddha.

8. Koliya of Ramagram

- This republic was situated in modern day Rampur-Deoria regions of U.P.
- They belonged to the Ishwaku clan.
- These were the eastern neighbours of Shakyas.
- The water of River Rohini was a bone of contention between the 2 republics.

9. Lichchavis of Vaishali

10. Jhatrika of Vaishali

MAGADHA EMPIRE

The political history of India from 6th century BC onwards reflects struggle for Supremacy among the 4 Mahajanapadas:—

(1) Magadha (2) Kosla (3) Vasta (4) Avanti
Founder of Magadha was Jarasandha and Brihadratha

Causes of Magadha's Success

- Magadha had an advantageous geographical location in the abundance of iron, not far away from Rajgir, the earliest capital of Magadha and could be used for making weapons and implements.
- Iron axes were perhaps useful in clearing the thick forest, and iron-tipped plough-shares ploughed the land better and helped to increase grain production.
- Magadha was situated at the centre of the middle Gangetic plain. The alluvium, once cleared of the jungles, proved immense fertile and food surplus was thus available.
- Magadha had a special military organisation. Although the Indian states were well acquainted with the use of horses and chariots, it was Magadha which first used elephants on a large scale in its war against its neighbours.

HARYANAKA DYNASTY (544 BC–412 BC)

Bimbisara (Shronika)

- He was founder of Haryanaka dynasty.
- He was contemporary of Gautama Buddha.
- He married the princess of Kosala, Chellana and Madra which helped him in his expansion.
- He gained a part of Kashi as the dowry in his marriage.
- He conquered Anga and built the city of New Rajagriha.

Ajatshatru 492–460 BC

- He was the son of Bimbisara.
- Ajatshatru killed his father and seized the throne.
- Ajatshatru followed a more aggressive policy and gained complete control over Kashi.
- The Vajji was Ajatashatru's next target of attack. This war was a lengthy one and after a long period of 16 years, he defeated the Vajji only through deceit, by sowing the seeds of discord amongst the people of Vajji.
- The three important reasons to defeat the Vajji.
 1. **Sunidha** and **Vatsakar**—Ajatashatru's diplomatic ministers, who sowed the seeds of discord amongst Vajjis,
 2. **Rathamusala**—a kind of chariot to which a mace was attached.
 3. **Mahashilakantaka**—a war engine which catapulted big stones.
 4. Thus **Kashi** and **Vaishali** (the capital of Vajji) were added to Magadha, making it the most powerful territorial power in the Ganges Valley.
- He built the fort of Rajgriha.

UDAYIN (460–444 BC)

- Ajatshatru was succeeded by Udayin.
- He built the fort on the confluence of the Ganga and the Son rivers at Pataliputra (Patna), thus, transferred the capital from Rajgriha to the new city **Pataliputra**.

- Udayin was succeeded by weak rulers Anuruddha, Munda and Naga Dasak.

SHISHUNAGA DYNASTY (412–344 BC)

- **Shishunaga** was the minister of Nag-Dasak & was elected by the people.
- Shishunaga destroyed the Pradyota dynasty of Avanti
- Shishunaga was succeeded by Kalashoka.
- **Kalashoka** transferred the capital from Vaishali to Pataliputra and convened the 2nd Buddhist Council.

NANDA DYNASTY (344–321 BC)

- The Shishunaga dynasty was overthrown by **Mahapadma**, who established a new line of kings known as Nanda.
- Mahapadma is known as Sarvakshatrantak and Ugrasena.
- He was the founder of Nanda Dynasty and he is also described as “The first Buddhist Empire of Indian History”
- He was succeeded by his eight sons last one being Dhanananda.
- It was during the rule of Dhanananda that the invasion of Alexander took place in north-west India in 326 BC.
- According to Greek writer Curtius, Dhanananda commanded a huge army including 20,000 cavalry, 200,000 infantry, 2,000 chariots and 3,000 elephants. It was the might of Dhanananda that terrorised Alexander and stopped his march to the Gangetic Valley.
- He conquered Koshla & Kalinga.
- Chandragupta Maurya, assisted by Kautilya overthrew Dhanananda to establish Mauryan Dynasty in 321 BC.

FOREIGN INVASIONS

Iranian (Persian) Invasion

- The Achaemenian ruler of Iran (Persia), took advantages of the political disunity on the North-West frontier of India.
- **Cyrus** of Persia (588 BC–530 BC) was the first foreign conqueror, who entered well into India. He destroyed the city of Capisa (North of Kabul). He took Indian soldiers in the **Persian Army**.
- **Darius I (Darayabahu)**, grandson of Cyrus invaded North-West India in 516 BC and annexed Punjab, West of Indus and Sind.
- **Xerxes**, the successor of Darius, employed Indians in the long war against the Greeks.

Effects of Iranian Invasion

- It gave an impetus to Indo-Iranian trade.
- There was cultural exchange in the form of **Kharoshthi** script from Iran to India. Some of Ashoka's inscriptions in North-West India were written in this script.
- It was written from right to left as in Arabic.
- Iranian influence is perceptible in sculpture, e.g. the bell-shaped capitals.

Macedonian Alexander's Invasion (326 BC)

- Alexander, the king of Macedonia (Greek) destroyed the Iranian empire.
- From Iran, he marched towards India, attracted by its great wealth and divided polity.
- Alexander conquered Kabul in 328 BC.

- He moved to India through the unguarded Khyber Pass and reached Orhind near Attock in 326 BC.
- **Ambhi**, the ruler of Taxila, readily submitted to Alexander.
- He got the first and strongest resistance from **Porus**.
- Alexander defeated Porus in the **Battle of Hydaspes** on the banks of the river Vitasta (Jhelum), however, he was impressed by his bravery, so he restored to Porus, his kingdom and made him his ally.
- After the **Battle of Sakala**, Alexander reached to Beas with a view to conquer the East, but his fatigued army refused to cross the river.
- It forced him to retreat. He placed the North-Western India under the Greek Governor **Seleucus Nicator**.

- He remained in India for 19 months (326–325 BC) and died in Babylon (323 BC) at the age of 33 years.

Effects of Alexander's Invasion

- It opened new trade routes between North-West India and Western Asia.
- Indians learnt from the Greeks in the fields of coinage, astronomy, architecture and sculpture (Gandhara school).
- Greek settlements were established, like Alexandria in Kabul and Sind, Boukephala in Jhelum.
- It paved the way for the expansion of the Mauryan empire in that area.
- His historians have left valuable accounts related to Indian geography, social and economic conditions, which helped to build the Indian chronology of the times.

MAURYAN EMPIRE (322–185 BC)

Origin of Mauryas

	Sources	Views
1.	Mudrarakshas	Chandragupta was the son of Nanda King. He is described as 'Virikshal'. The dramatist described him as the illegitimate son from a low caste woman.
2.	Spooner	Describes Mauryans as Persians (though this theory is discarded).
3.	Parishtiparvan	Chandragupta belonged to the 'rearers of royal peacock'.
	Sources	Views
4.	Kathasaritsagar 'Brihatkathamajari'	These describe Chandragupta as the founder of Mauryan Dynasty.
5.	Punyashrava Katha Kosh	Described Chandragupta to belong from the Kshatriya caste.
6.	Mahavamsa	Described Chandragupta as Kshatriya whom Chanakya crowned as king after putting an end to Nanda Dynasty.
7.	Digha Nikaya	Mentions Mauryas as Pipahivana.
8.	Divyadana	Describes 'Bindusara', son of Chandragupta as Kshatriya.
9.	Arthashastra	Chanakya crowned Chandragupta after destroying the Nandas. Being a Brahmin, Chanakya was a firm believer of 'Varnashram'. He would not have consented to make a shudra as a king.

SOURCES OF MAURYAN HISTORY

A. Literary Sources

Kautilya's Arthashastra

- It is a treatise on government and polity.
- It gives a clear and methodological analysis of political and economic conditions of the Mauryan period.

Megasthenes's India

- Megasthenes was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator in the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
 - His '**Indica**' is foremost among all the foreigners' accounts for Maurya.
 - But its original copy is lost, and it has survived only as quotations in the text of classical **Greek writers** like: **Strabo, Diodorous, Arrian, Plutarch** and **Latin writers** such as **Pliny** and **Justin**.
 - It refers to Mauryan administration, 7-caste system, absence of slavery in India etc.
- #### Visakha Dattas 'Mudra Rakshasa'
- It was written during Gupta Period, how Chandragupta Maurya get Chanakya's assistance to overthrow the Nandas.

- It gives an excellent account of the prevailing socio-economic conditions.

Puranas

- These are a collection of legends interspread with religious teachings, also give the chronology and lists of Mauryan kings.

Buddhist Literature

1. Indian Buddhist text **Jatakas** reveals a general picture of socio-economic conditions of Mauryan period.
2. Ceylonese Buddhist chronicles **Dipavamsa** and **Mahavamsa** describe the part played by Ashoka in spreading Buddhism to Sri Lanka.
3. Tibetan Buddhist text **Divyavadana** gives information about Ashoka and his efforts to spread Buddhism.

B. Archaeological Sources

Archaeological Evidence

- The remains of the palaces of Chandragupta have been found in excavations conducted at Kumarahar and Bulandibagh.

- Number of caves have been found in the ranges of Barabar and Nagarjuna.
- Excavations at Rajgriha, Kaushambi, Hastinapura, Taxila and Pataliputra help us to reconstruct the Mauryan history.
- Stupas at Banaras, Prayag, Kannauj, Srinagar, Kapilavastu and Ayodhya give us detailed information on the religious condition during the Mauryan period.

Chandra Gupta Maurya (322–298 BC)

- The Maurya Empire was founded by Chandra Gupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya (Kautilya).
- Chandra Gupta Maurya defeated **Seleucus Nicator** in 305 BC.
- A Greek ambassador **Megasthenes** was sent to the court of Chandra Gupta by Seleucus Nicator.
- Chandra Gupta became Jain in the last stage of life.
- The whole of Northern India was united for the first time.

BINDUSARA (298–273 BC)

- He succeeded Chandragupta Maurya.
- Bindusara was known as Amitrochates to the Greeks, probably derived from the Sanskrit word Amitraghata.
- He is believed to have reigned the Deccan (upto Mysore).
- He patronised Ajivikas.

ASHOKA (273 BC–232 BC)

- Ashoka was the son of Bindusara who succeeded him, by usurping the throne after killing his **99 brothers** and spared **Tissa**, the youngest one.
- Ashoka fought the **Kalinga** war in **261 BC**. He abandoned the policy of physical occupation after he was moved by the massacre in this war.

Ashoka's Dhamma

- Ashoka's Dhamma was not a sectarian faith.
- Its objective was to build an attitude of preserving social order as:
 - to obey parents elders
 - to show mercy to slaves and servants
 - to emphasise on truth, non-violence & tolerance.
- He never said that they would attain Nirvana (Moksha), the goal of Buddhist teaching.

Ashoka's Missionaries

- Ashoka sent missionaries to Chola's and Pandya's Kingdoms.
- He sent missionaries to Greek ruled states—Syria, Egypt, Macedonia, Epirus, etc.
- He sent his son—Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Ceylon with a sapling of pipal tree.
- He inaugurated Dhammayatras after visiting Bodhi Gaya.
- The last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha was assassinated in 185 BC by his Commander-in-chief, **Pushyamitra Sunga** who established his own Shunga dynasty.

Ashokan Edicts and Inscriptions	Information	Place
I. Rock Edicts		
14 Major Rock Edicts	Various Principles of Dhamma	Manshera (Pakistan) Shahbajgarhi (Mardan, Pakistan), Kalsi (Dehradun, Uttarakhand), Junagadh (Girnar, Gujarat), Sopara (Thane, Maharashtra), Yerragudi (Kurnul, Andhra Pradesh), Dhauri (Khurda, Odisha), Jaugada (Ganjam, Odisha)
2 Kalinga Rock Edicts	New system of administration after the Kalinga war	Dauri or Tosali (Khurda, Odisha), Jaugada (Ganjam, Odisha)
Minor Rock Edicts	Personal history of Ashoka and summary of his dhamma	Sasaram (Bihar), Maski (Andhra Pradesh), Bhabru-Bairat (Rajasthan), Rupanath (MP), Gavimath, Palkig-undu, Siddhpur, Jating Rameshwar, Brahmagiri (Karnataka)
Bhabru-Bairat Rock Edicts	Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism	Bhabru-Bairat (Rajasthan)
II. Pillar Edicts		
7 Pillar Edicts	Appendix to rock Edicts	Meerut-Delhi (Chhoti Lata), Topra-Delhi (Badi Lata), Allahabad (UP); Lauriya Nandangadh, Lauriya Areraj and Rampurva (Bihar)
4 Minor Pillar Edicts	Signs of Ashoka's fanaticism to Dhamma	Sanchi (MP), Sarnath and Allahabad (UP)
2 Tarai Pillar Edicts	Ashoka's respect for Buddhism	Rummandei/Lumbini and Nigaliva (Tarai of Nepal)
III. Cave Edicts		
3 Barabar Cave Edicts	Ashoka's toleration	Barabar Hills (Gaya, Bihar)

ASHOKAN 14 MAJOR ROCK EDICTS

S. No.	Informations
1.	Prohibition of animal sacrifices and festive gatherings.
2.	Measures of social welfare.

3.	Respect to Brahmanas.
4.	Courtesy to relatives, elders, consideration for animals.
5.	Appointment of Dhamma Mahamatras and their duties.

6.	Need for efficient organisation of administration (orders to Dhamma Mahamatras).
7.	Need for tolerance among all religious sects.
8.	System of Dhamma-yatras.
9.	Attack on meaningless ceremonies and rituals.
10.	Conquest through Dhamma instead of war.
11.	Explanation of Dhamma-policy.
12.	Appeal for tolerance among all religious sects.
13.	Kalinga war, mention 5 contemporary Hellenic (Greek) kings.
14.	Inspiration to spend religious life.

The animals represented on the top of Ashokan pillars

1.	Lauriya Nandangarh: Single lion, row of Brahmagiri geese
2.	Rampurva : Single lion
3.	Koluha : Single lion
4.	Sanchi : Four lion set back to back
5.	Sarnath : Four lion set back to back
6.	Rampurva: A bull
7.	Sankisa: An elephant
8.	Lauriya-Araraj: A Garuda or a Single lion

Mauryan Art

- Popular/Folk Art:** Sculpture of Yaksha and Yakshini
- Royal/Court Art:** Royal Palace of Chandra Gupta Maurya at Kumhrar, Patna
 - Mauryan introduced stone masonry on large scale.
 - Pillars represents the masterpiece of Mauryan Sculpture.
 - Four lion capital at Sarnath and Sanchi. Lion Capital of Sarnath was adopted as 'National Emblem' of India on 26 Jan. 1950.
 - Single lion capital at Rampurva and Lauriya Nandangarh.
 - Single bull capital at Rampurva.
 - A carved elephant at Dhauli and engraved elephant at Kalsi.
 - The Mauryan artisans who started the practice of hewing out caves from rocks for monks to live in. The earliest example are **Barabar caves** (Sudama, World Hut, Chaupada of Karna, Rishi Lomesh) in Gaya (Ashokan). The other examples are **Nagarjuni caves** in Gaya (**Dasharath**).
 - Stupas were built throughout the empire to enshrine the relics of Buddha. The most famous are at Sanchi and Bharhuta.

Mauryan Administration

- It was a welfare state with centralised government.
- King was on the top assisted by Mantri Parishad, i.e.
 - Yuvaraj (Crown Prince)
 - Gopal Purohit (Chief Priest)
 - Senapati & other ministers.

Eighteen Tirthas

Mahamantri Purohita	Chief Minister and Chief Priest
Senapati	Commander in Chief
Yuvraja	Crown Prince

Dauvarika	Chamberlain
Prasastris	Inspector General of Prison
Sanidhatta	Incharge of Treasury
Nayaka	City Constable
Vyavaharika	Chief Judge
Mantri	Secretary incharge of the office ministers
Parishadadhyasha	Ministers
Duvara Pala	Chief of the Home Defense i.e., responsible for controlling entrance and exist to the palace
Antravesika	Chief of the Harem
Samaharta	Tax Collector General
Pradeshtri	Divisional Commissioner
Paura	Governor of the Capital
Karmantika	Chief of the industries
Dandapal	Police Chief
Antapal	Chief of Frontier Defence

26 Adhayaksas described in Arthshastra

Adhayaksya	Rank
1. Akshapataladhyaksha	Accountant General
2. Sitadhyaksha	Incharge of Crown lands
3. Akaradhyaksha	Superintendent of mines and Metallurgy
4. Lavanadhyaksha	Salt Superintendent
5. Navadhyaksha	Incharge of State Boats
6. Panyadhyaksha	Controller of State Trading
7. Sulkadhyaksha	Controller of Customs or Tolls
8. Suradhyaksha	Superintendent of Excise
9. Pautadhyaksha	Superintendent of Weight and Measure
10. Bandanagradyaksha	Superintendent of Jails
11. Ayudhagaradhyaksha	Ordinance of Superintendent
12. Kosthagaradhyaksha	Incharge of warehouse
13. Pattanadhyaksha	Superintendent of Ports
14. Suvarnadhyaksha	Superintendent of Gold
15. Kupyadhyaksha	Incharge of Forest Produce
16. Madradhyaksha	Passport incharge
17. Ganikadhyaksha	Incharge of Courtesan
18. Lakshanadhyaksha	Superintendent of mint
19. Lohadhyaksha	Superintendent of Metal
20. Khanyadhyaksha	Superintendent of mines
21. Pattyadhyaksha	Commander of Infantry
22. Sunadhyaksha	Protector of Animals
23. Sutradhyaksha	Textile Commissioner
24. Vivitadhyaksha	Controller of Pasture Land
25. Sansthadhyaksha	Trade controller
26. Sitadhyaksha	Superintendent of the agriculture of crown lands

Provincial Administration

Province	Capital
Avantipatha (Western Province)	Ujjain
Dakshinapatha (Southern Province)	Suvarnagri
Central Province	Patliputra
Kalinga (Eastern Province)	Toshali
Uttarapatha (Northern Province)	Taxila

Administrative Unit	Head
Chakra (i.e. province)	Rashtrapala/ Kumara
Ahar/Vishaya (i.e. District)	Pradeshika (administrative) and Rajuka (land revenue)
Sangrahana (a group of 10 villages)	Gopa
Gram (i.e. village)	Gramika

Mauryan Municipal Administration

- Kautilya writes full chapter to the rules of the **Nagarak** i.e. **city superintendent**, maintenance of law and order.
- Megasthenese account of the system:** 6 committees of five members each, and their functions.
- Industrial Arts.
- Entertainment of Foreigners.
- Registration of Births and Deaths.
- Trade and Commerce.
- Public sale of manufactured goods.
- Collection of taxes on the articles (1/10th of purchase price).

Mauryan Army

- The important feature of Mauryan administration was the maintenance of a huge army.
- They also maintained a Navy.
- Megasthenese writes about administration of Army that was carried by a board of 30 officers divided into 6 committee, each committee consisting of 5 members. committees were.
 - Infantry
 - Cavalry
 - Elephants
 - Chariots
 - Navy
 - Transport

Detectives :

- In the Mauryan period, there were two types of **Gudhapurushas** (detectives)– **Sansthan** (Stationary) and **Sanchari** (Wandering).

MAURYAN ECONOMY

- The state controlled almost all economic activities.
- Tax collected from peasants ranged from 1/4 to 1/6 of the produce.
- The state also provided irrigation facilities (**Setubandha**) and charged water tax.
- Toll taxes were also charged on commodities brought to town for sale.
- The state controlled mining, forest, salt, sale of liquor, manufacture of arms etc.
- Sohgaura** (Gorakhpur district, U.P.) copper plate inscription and **Mahasthana** (Bogara district, Bangladesh) inscription tells about the relief measures to be adopted during a famine.

- Ports:** **Bharukachch/Bharoch** and **Supara** (Western coast), **Tamralipti** in Bengal (Eastern coast).
- The punch-marked coins (mostly of silver) were the common units of transactions.

Mauryan Society

- Kautilya/Chanakya/Vishnugupta** is not as rigid on the Varna system as the earlier Smriti writers.
- Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' looked upon the **Shudras** as an Aryan community which is distinguished from Malechha or non-Aryan community.
- Reduction of gap between the **Vaishyas** and the **Shudras**.

Megasthenese states that Indian society was divided into 7 classes:

- Philosophers
- Farmers
- Soldiers
- Herdsmen
- Artisans
- Magistrates
- Councillors

The 'classes' mentioned above appear to have been economic than social.

Megasthenese stated that there were no slavery in India; but according to Indian sources, slavery was a recognised institution during Mauryan reign.

It appears that Megasthenese was thinking of slavery in full legal sense as it existed in the West.

- Woman occupied a high position and freedom in the Mauryan society.
- According to Kautilya, women were permitted to have a divorce or remarry. Women were employed as personal body-guards of the king, spies and in other diverse jobs.

Different Opinions of Causes for Decline of Mauryas

S. No.	Scholars	Causes
1.	Romila Thapar	Highly Centralised administration
2.	H.C. Raychaudhuri	Pacific policy of Ashoka
3.	H.P. Sastri	Brahmanical reaction
4.	D.D. Kosambi	The Partition of Mauryan Empire, Weak Later Mauryan Rulers & Pressure on Mauryan Economy

POST MAURYAN PERIOD

A. Native successors

Shunga (Sunga) Dynasty (185 BC–73 BC)

Four rulers of Shunga or Sunga Dynasty were Pushyamitra Sunga (185 BC to 151 BC), Agnimitra (149 BC–141 BC), Bhagabhadra (114 BC–83 BC) and Devabhuti (87–73 BC).

Pushyamitra Sunga (185 BC to 151 BC)

- Pushyamitra Shunga was the founder of Shunga Dynasty.
- Pushyamitra was succeeded by his Agnimitra, the hero of Kali Das's drama "Malvikagnimitra".

- Bhagvata Religion became important.
- The Bharat Stupa is the most famous monument of the Sunga Period.
- Example of Shunga Art:—Vihar, Chautya, Stupa of Bhaja, Amaravati Stupa.

Bhagabhadra (114–83 BC)

We know about the king Bhagabhadra by a **Heliodorus pillar**, which has been found in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh near modern Besnagar. Heliodorus was a Greek ambassador and he dedicated this pillar to God Vasudeva (Vishnu). The Heliodorus pillar has a surmounted figure of a Garuda.

Devabhuti (87–73 BC)

Devabhuti was the last Shunga ruler who was killed by his own minister Vasudeva Kanva in around 73 BC and founded the Kanva Dynasty.

Kanva Dynasty (73 BC–28 BC)

- Kanva was a minor dynasty founded by **Vasudeva**, who killed the last Shunga king **Devabhuti**. Its capital was at Patliputra.
- **Bhumimitra** and Narayana succeeded Vasudeva. All the rulers were Brahmins.
- The last ruler, Susarman, was killed by Andhra king Simuka.

The Cheti (Chedi) Dynasty of Kalinga

- The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela—the third ruler of the dynasty, gives information about the Chetis. Kharavela pushed his kingdom upto Godavari in the South, and recovered the Jaina image from Magadha.
- He was a follower of Jainism. He constructed residential caves for Jain monks on the Udaygiri Hill near Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

SATAVAHANA DYNASTY : 60 BC–225 AD

- The most important of the native successor of the Mauryas in the Deccan and Central India were the Satavahanas.
- The Satavahanas are considered to be identical with the Andhras who were mentioned in the Puranas.
- The early Satavahana kings appeared not in Andhra but in Maharashtra where most of their early inscriptions have been found.
- **Simuka** (60 BC–37BC) was the founder of the Satavahana dynasty.
- **Satakarni I**, its 3rd ruler, raised its power and prestige by conquests.
- **Hala**, its 17th ruler, was the author of 'Gathasaptasati' or, 'Sattasai' in Prakrit. *Gunadhya*, the author of 'Vrihat Katha' (in Prakrit), was the contemporary of Hala.
- It was *Gautamiputra Satakarni* (106–130 AD), who revived the Satavahana power and defeated the Saka Ksatrap Nahapana. He was the greatest Satavahan ruler (23rd Satavahana ruler).
- *Vasishthiputra Sri Satakarni*, its 24 ruler, was married to the daughter of Saka Ksatrapa Rudradaman, but defeated by him twice.
- *Yajna Sri Satakarni*, its 27th ruler, was the dynasty's last great ruler.

- *Pulamavi III*, its 30th ruler, was the last Satavahana ruler.
- Satavahanas were finally succeeded by the Ikshvakus in 3rd Century AD.
- Satavahanas started the practice of donating land with fiscal and administrative immunity to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks, which eventually weakened their authority. The earliest inscriptional evidence of land grant in India belongs to 1st century BC.
- Under the Satavanas, many Chaityas (*worship halls*) and Viharas (*monasteries*) were cut out from rocks mainly in North-West Deccan or Maharashtra. The famous examples were *Nasik*, *Kanheri* and *Karle*.
- Stupas (large round structure erected over a sacred relic) were seen scattered all around Ellora. The most famous of these attributed to the Satavahana period are *Amarabati*, a sculptural treasure house, and *Nagarjunakonda*.
- The official language of the Satavahanas was *Prakrit*.
- The Satavahana kingdom chiefly comprised of modern-day Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra. At times, their rule also included parts of Karnataka, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
- Their capital cities varied at different times. Pratishthana (Paithan) and Amaravati were its capitals.
- The coin legends were in Prakrit language. Some reverse coin legends are in Telugu, Tamil and Kannada.
- They patronized Prakrit more than Sanskrit.
- They supported both Buddhism and Brahminism although they were Hindus and claimed Brahminical status.
- They successfully defended their territories against foreign invaders and had many on-going battles with the Sakas (Western Satraps).
- They issued Silver coins which were known as Karshpanas and they also issued Lead coins.
- Their West Port was Kalyani, East Port were Gandakasela & Ganjam.
- They started Practice of giving Tax free Villages to Brahmanas & Monks.

B. Foreign Successors

THE INDO-GREEK

- The first invaders were the Greeks, who are called the Indo-Greeks or **Bactrian Greeks**.
- In the Beginning of the second century B.C., the Indo-Greeks occupied a large part of north-western India, much larger than that conquered by Alexander.
- Two Greek dynasties ruled north-western India on parallel lines at one and the same time.
- The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was **Menander** (165–145 B.C.) with his capital of **Sakala** in Punjab. We know this, from the famous treatise '**Milinda Panha**' written by Nagasena.
- The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers in India to issue coins which can be definitely attributed to the kings.
- The earlier punch marked coins were though in gold definitely attributed to the kings. The earlier coins were not easy to be assigned with any dynasty.
- **The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in India**, which increased in number under the Kushans.

- The Greek rule is also memorable on account of the introduction of Hellenistic features in the north-west frontier of India, giving rise to the Gandhara art.

Note on Menander

- Menander is mentioned by classical writers like Strabo, Plutarch, Trogus and Justin.
- He is mentioned as the Yavana king of Sakala in the Pali work "Milindpanho" by Nagasena.
- The famous Kshemendra mentions him in "Avadanakalpalata".
- His coins are found from Kabul to Mathura.
- After his death, the kingdom was ruled over by his wife 'Agathocleia' as his son 'Strabo I' was still a minor.
- The last ruler of his dynasty was 'Harmacus'.

The Sakas: 1st Century BC-4th Century AD

- The **Sakas** also known as **Scythians** replaced the Indo-Greeks in India.
- Among the five branches of Sakas in different parts of India, the most important was the one which ruled in Western India till the 4th Century AD.
- **Rudradaman** (130 AD-150 AD). He was famous not only for his military conquests but also for his public works as he repaired the famous Sudarsan Lake of the Mauryan period and for his patronage of Sanskrit as he issued the first ever long inscription in Sanskrit.
- Other important Saka ruler in India were

1. Nahapana 2. Ushavadeva

3. Ghatmatika 4. Chashtana

Vikramaditya a king of Ujjain in about 58 BC fought effectively against the Sakas. An era called **Vikrama Samvat** is reckoned from 58 BC.

The Parthians: 1st Century BC-1st Century AD

- Originally the **Parthians (Pahlavas)** lived in Iran, they replaced the Sakas in North-Western India, but controlled an area much smaller than the Sakas.
- The most famous Parthian king was **Gondophernes** in whose reign **St. Thomas** is said to have come to India for the propagation of Christianity.

Kushan Dynasty

- **Kanishka** was the greatest ruler of the dynasty and is known for his military powers.
- The Capital of Kushan were Purushapura (Peshawar) and Mathura.
- Kanishka was patron of Buddhism and convened the 4th Buddhist Council in Kundalvana of Kashmir in 78 AD.
- The Kushans were the first rulers in India to issue Gold coins on a wide scale.
- The last great Kushan ruler was Vasudeva I.

Post-Mauryas Important Facts

There were three school of Sculpture:

1. **Amaravati** School (150 BC – 400 AD) - Satvahanas
2. **Gandhar** School (50 BC – 5th Century AD) - Saka - Kushans

3. **Mathura** School (150 AD – 300 AD) - Saka-Kushans.

Note: The influence of Greek sculpture is very evident in the Gandhar school, while Mathura school, evolved an indigenous form.

- In 46-47 AD, **Hippalus**, a greek sailor, discovered the monsoon sea-route to India from West Asia.
- **Important ports:** **Barygaza (Bharoch)** and **Barbairicum** (Western Coast); **Aricamedu (Podeku** - according to 'Periplus')-near Pandicheri-Eastern Coast.
- 'Bullion was flowing out of Rome to India' – Pliny.
- 'Geographica' – Strabo, 'Geography' – Ptolemy, 'Natural History' – Pliny, 'Periplus of the Erithryan Sea' – Unknown.
- India had contacts with Central Asia, China, Graeco-Roman World and South East Asia.

THE GUPTA EMPIRE

- The fall of Kushan empire towards the middle of 3 AD century led to the establishment of the empire of Guptas.
- This period is generally known as "**Golden Age**."
- **Sri Gupta** was the founder of Gupta Dynasty.
- He was followed by his son **Ghatotkacha** & was followed by his son Chandragupta I.

Chandragupta I (319-334 AD)

- Chandragupta was married to Kumara Devi
- He was the first gupta King to adopt the title of Maharaja Dhiraja.
- He issued Gold Coin.

Samudragupta (335-375 AD)- He was son and successor of Chandragupta-I

- **Harisena**, the poet of his court, enumerated the long inscription in the pillar of Allahabad.
- Samudragupta was known as "**Indian Napoleon**".

Chandragupta II- He succeeded Samundragupta. Extended his empire by marriage alliances and conquests. He married his daughter Prabhavati with a Vakataka prince who belonged to the Brahmana caste and ruled in central India. He patronized the famous Navaratnas. Kalidasa and Amarasimha were among them. He conquered western Malwa and Gujarat, ruled by the Saka Kshatrapas for about past four centuries and adopted the title of Vikramaditya after conquering Ujjain. Chinese pilgrim **Fa-hien** came to India during his reign.

- His son **Kumaragupta** succeeded him. Kumaragupta's dominion suffered severely from the invasion of Huna Hordes, all over North India. **Skandagupta**, son of Kumaragupta defeated Pushyamitra who became powerful during Kumaragupta time. He also defeated the White Hunas.

- **Nalanda University** was built by Kumargupta.

GUPTA KINGS, THEIR TITLES AND COINS

Gupta Kings	Titles	Gold Coins (Dinaras)
Chandragupta I	Maharajadhiraja of king of the kings	Kumaradevi type
Samudragupta	Kaviraj (Prayag Prasasti), Ashvamedha, Vikram, Param Bhagvat, Sarva-rajoch Chetta (uprooter of all kings).	Dhanurdhari-Archer, Garud, Axe, Ashvamedha, Vyagnra hanam (Tiger killing), Veena Vadan, Playing flute type.
Chandragupta II	Vikramaditya, Sakari Devagupta/Devashri/Devaraja, Narendra Chandra Sinh Vikram, Param Bhagvata etc.	Ashvarohi, Chhatradhari, Chakra-Vikram type etc.
Kumaragupta	Mahendraditya, Ashvamedha Mahendra and Mahendra Sinh	Gajaroahi, Khadgadhari, Gajaroahi Sinh-nihanta, Khang-nihanata, (i.e. rhinoceros slayer) Kartikeya and Apratighmudra type.
Skandagupta	Vikramaditya, Kramaditya, Param Bhagvat, (on coins); Shakropama (Kahaum Pillar inscription); Devaraja (Arya Manjushri Mula Kalpa).	Archer king and queen, Chhatra and horseman type.

Gupta's Inscriptions		
Inscriptions	Rullers	Their character
Prayaga/Allahabad Stone Pillar Eran Stone Pillar Nalanda Copper Plate	Samudra-gupta	Prasasti Prasasti Royal Charter
Mehrauli Iron Pillar	Chandra-gupta	Prasasti
Jungarh Rock Bhitari Pillar Indore Stone Pillar	Skanda-gupta	Prasasti Prasasti Royal Charter (Evidence of Sub-infeudation)
Paharpur Copper Plate	Budha-gupta	Royal Charter (Evidence of State ownership of land)

Gupta Administration

- It was highly decentralised and quasi-feudal in character.
- Kings adopted famous titles such as **Parameshvara**, **Maharajadhiraj**, **Parambhattarka**, which signify that they ruled over the lesser kings in their empire.
- The practice of appointing Kumara (crown prince) came in practice.
- Kings were assisted by **Mantriparishad** (Council of Ministers) as referred in the **Prayag Prasasti**.

Administrative Units

Administrative Unit	Head
Bhukti/Bhoga (i.e. Province)	Uparika/Bhogapati
Vishaya (i.e. District)	Vishayapati/Ayukta

Vithika/Nagar (i.e. City)	Nagarpati/Purapala
Gram (i.e. Village)	Gramika

City Administration was the council responsible for city administration. It included:

- The president of the city corporation,
- Chief representative of the guild of merchants,
- A representative of the artisans
- The Chief Accountant.
- It comprised of local representatives.

Army Military

- Chariots receded into the background and cavalry came to the forefront.
- The Gupta empire maintained a large standing army, but essentially the military organisation was feudal in character.

Senabhakta

- It was a form of tax i.e. the army was to be fed by the people whenever, it passed through the countryside.
- Forced labour or **Vishti** was also practised in royal army.

Revenue

- Land revenue was the chief source of state's income.
- It varied from 1/4th to 1/6th of the produce. The number of taxes increased.
- During the Gupta's rule, land grants (Agarhara and Devagrahara grants) also included transfer of royal rights over salt and mines, which were earlier states monopoly during Mauryas.
- Judiciary:** For the first time, civil and criminal law were clearly defined and demarcated.
- Coinage:** Guptas issued the largest number of gold coins, which were called dinaras in their inscriptions. Silver coins were called the Rupayakas.

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS AT THE CENTRAL LEVEL

(i) Mahabaladhikrita	– Commander-in-Chief
(ii) Mahadanadnayak	– Chief justice
(iii) Mahapratdnar	– An official to maintain the royal palace.

(iv) Mahasandhivigrahak Or Sandhivigrahak	– An official for post-war conciliation
(v) Dandapashika	– Head of the police department
(vi) Bhandagaradhikreta	– Head of the royal treasury
(vii) Mahapaksha-Patalik	– Head of the account department
(viii) Vinaysthitisansathapak	– Head of the education department
(ix) Sarvadhyaksha	– Inspector for the all central departments
(x) Mahashwapati	– Controller of cavalry.
(xi) Mahamahipilapati	– Controller and executor of elephantry.
(xii) Vinayapura	– Official to present different guests at king's court
(xiii) Yuktapurusha	– Office to keep account of war booty
(xiv) Khadyatpakika	– Inspector of royal kitchen
(xv) Ranabhandagarika	– Officer-in-charge of army stores
(xvi) Mahanarpati	– Head of foot soldiers (infantry)

Society in Gupta Period

- **The Supremacy of the Brahmins continued.** They accumulated wealth on accounts of numerous land grant and claimed many privileges.
- The position of the **Shudras** improved, and they were permitted to listen epic, **puranas** and to worship a new God, Lord Krishna.
- **Varna system** got strengthened due to the large scale proliferation of castes, chiefly because of assimilation of foreigners into the Indian society, absorption of tribal people into Brahminical society through land grant and transformation of guilds into class due to the decline of trade and urban centres.

The Position of women

- The first example of immolation of widow after death of her husband (**Sati**) appeared in Gupta times. (Also referred in the Eran inscription, which mentions that the wife of Goparaja, Commander of Bhangupta, performed **Sati**)
- Polygamy and pre-puberty marriages were common.
- Women were not given the right to property except for **stridhana**, in the form of garments and jewellery.

Gupta Religion

- **Bhagavatism** was based on around the worship of **Vishnu** or **Bhagavad**.
- **Bhagvad Gita** was written in this period. It preached the doctrine of incarnation or **Avatar**.
- Idol worship in the temple became a common feature.
- The Gods were unified with their respective consorts. Thus, **Parvati** got associated with **Shiva** and **Laxmi** with **Vishnu**.
- Gupta kings followed a policy of tolerance towards the different religious sects.
- There was an evolution of **Vajrayanism** as well and Buddhist tantric cult.
- **Buddhism** no longer received royal patronage in the Gupta period.

Gupta Economy

Land was classified into five groups:

• Khila	Waste land
• Kshetra Bhoomi	Cultivable land
• Vastu Bhoomi	Habitable land
• Charagah Bhoomi	Pasture land
• Aprahata Bhoomi	Forest land

- State was the exclusive owner of land.
- Poona plates of Prabhavati Gupta refers to the land survey conducted during the period.
- **Pushtapala** was the officer incharge for maintaining records of all land transactions.
- **Trade:** There was a decline in trade with the Roman empire after 3rd century AD, while the South-East Asian trade increased.
- Ports on West coast to trade with Mediterranean and West Asia—Bharoach, Chaul, Kalyan and Cambay.
- Ports on East coast to trade with South-East Asia—Tamralipti, Ghantashala and Kandura.

Gupta Period Taxes

Kalpita/Upkilpta	: Sales tax and Purchase tax
Halivakar/	
Halidanda	: Tax on ploughing
Bali	: An additional oppressive tax on people
Prataya	: Toll tax
Bhaga	: King's share of produce
Bhoga	: General tribute
Bhag Bhagkar	: Combination of Bhog and Bhaga
Bhatta	: Police tax
Chat	: Security tax
Charasana	: Grazing tax
Hiranya	: Tax on special produce taken in cash
Uparikar	: Tax collected from all subjects
Taradaya	: Tax on navigation
Rajju	: Tax for measurement of land
Sarvarishti	: Forced tax
Bedakbhog	: Irrigation tax

Gupta Art

Gupta period is also called The **Golden Age of Ancient India**.

- **Coin Arts:** **Samudragupta** is represented on his coins playing the Veena and **Chandragupta II** is credited with maintaining in his court, nine luminaries or great scholars viz, Kalidasa, Amarsimha, Dhanavantri, Varahmihira, Vararuchi (Vartika-a comment on Ashtadhyayi), Ghatakarna, Kshapranak, Velabhata and Shanku.
- Over two metre high bronze images of the **Buddha of this period is recovered from Bhagalpur**.
- For the first time, images of **Vishnu, Shiva** and some other Hindu Gods were found.
- Buddha sitting in **Dharmachakra mudra** (Sarnath) and Buddha images of Bamiyan belong to this period.
- **Brahminical Image:** The Great Boar (Varah) carved in relief at the entrance of a cave at Udayagiri.
- **Paintings:** Ajanta paintings and paintings at Bagh (Madhya Pradesh) are of this period. They belong to the Buddhist Art.
- In Gupta period the Gandhara School of Sculpture was replaced by regional centres at Banaras, Pataliputra and Mathura.
- **Stupas**—Mirpur Khas (Sindh), Ratnagiri (Orissa) and Dhammekh (Sarnath).

Gupta Architecture

- The Gupta age marked the main style of temple architecture in India like the **Nagara** and **Dravida** style (shikhar style) with **Garbhagriha**.
- Square sanctum sanctorum and a pillared porch was found.

Religious Literature

Hindu Texts: Many old religious books were re-written e.g. Vayu Purana, Vishnu Purana, Manu Smriti (translated into English under the title of “Institutes of Hindu law” William Jones), **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata**.

New Text: Narad Smriti, Parashar Smriti, Katyana Smriti and Brihat Smriti.

Jain Texts: Nyayavartam written by Sidhsena.

Buddhist Texts: Abhidharma Kosha written by Dignaga, Vishnu-dhimagga written by Buddhaghosa.

- Mrichchakatikam (i.e., the clay cart) is the love story of a poor Brahmin Charudatta and virtuous courtesan Vasantasena.

IMPORTANT FACTS

- **Brahmasidhanta**, was translated into Arabic under the title “Sind Hind”.
- **Ritusamhara**, **Meghdootam** and **Raghuvamsham** are epics and not plays.
- **Bhasa** wrote 13 plays in this period.
- There was a development of Sanskrit grammar based on **Panini** and **Patanjali**. **Amarakosha** was compiled by Amarasimha.

Important Literary works during the Gupta period

Raghuwansa, Ritusamhara, Meghaduta	– Kalidasa
Ravanabodha	– Batsabhathi
Kavyadarshana and Dasakumarcharita	– Dandin
Kiratarjunyam	– Bharavi
Nitishataka	– Bhartahari

Dramas

Vikramavarshiya, Malvikagnimitra and Abhijnanasakuntalam	– Kalidasa
Mrichchakatika	– Sudaraka
Swapnavasavadatta, Charudatta and Pratignayaugandharayana	– Bhasa
Mudrarakshasa and Devichandraguptam	– Visakhadatta

Eulogy

Pryag-Prasasti	– Harisena
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Philosophy

Sankhyakarika (base on Sankhya philosophy)	
Krishna	– Ishwar
Padartha Dharma-sangraha (based on Vaisheshika Philosophy)	– Acharya Prashastipada
Vyasa Bhasya (based on Yoga philosophy)	– Acharya
Vyasa	
Nyaya Bhasya (on Nyaya philosophy)	– Vatsyayana

Religious Works

The two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, were given final shape during the period.

Grammar

Amarakosha	– Amarsimha
Chandrvyakarana	– Chandragomin
Kavyadarsha	– Dandin

Narrative Story

Panchatantra and Hitopadesha	– Vishnu Sharma
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Smritis

Vaynavalkyasmriti, Parasharasmriti, Brihaspatismriti, Naradasmriti and Katyayanasmriti

Mathematics and Astronomy

Aryabhattacharya, Dashajitikasutra and Aryashtashata	
	– Aryabhattacharya
	– Varahmihira
Brhatsamhita and Panchasidhantika	– Brahmagupta
	Brahmasidhanata

Miscellaneous Works

Nitisastra	– Kamandaka
Kamsutra	– Vatsayana
Kavyalankara	– Bhamah

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mathematics

- In the field of mathematics, we come across during this period a work called *Aryabhatiya* written by *Aryabhata*, who belonged to Pataliputra.
- It seems that this mathematician was well versed in various kinds of calculations.
- A Gupta inscription of Allhabad suggests that the decimal system was known in India at the beginning of the fifth century A.D.
- In the field of astronomy a book called *Romaka Sidhanta* was compiled. It was influenced by Greek ideas, as can be inferred from its name.
- *Aryabhata* was the first to use the *decimal system*. He formulated the rule for finding out the area of triangle which led to the origin of *trigonometry* and calculated the value of **pie** (π).
- He laid the foundation of algebra in his *aryabhatiya*. The most famous work of this time was *Suryasidhanta*.
- Brahmagupta in 7th century A.D. began to apply algebra to astronomical problems.
- The three major contributions in the field of mathematics are the notational system, the decimal system and the use of zero.

Metallurgy

- The Gupta craftsmen distinguished themselves by their work in iron and bronze.
- We know of several bronze images of the Buddha, which began to be produced on a considerable scale because of the knowledge of advanced metal technology.
- In the case of iron objects the best example is the iron pillar found at Mehrauli in Delhi. Manufactured in the fourth century A.D. believed to be erected by *Kumaragupta*, the pillar has not gathered any rust in the subsequent 15 centuries, which is a great tribute to the technological skill of the craftsmen. It was impossible to produce such a pillar in any iron foundry in the west until about a century ago. It is a pity that the later craftsmen could not develop this knowledge further.

Astronomy

- In the field of astronomy, this period also witnessed excellent work.
- *Aryabhata* and *Varahmihir* were prominent astronomers. The former found out the causes of lunar and solar eclipses; calculated the circumference of earth; was first to reveal that the sun is stationary and the earth revolved round the sun.
- *Varahmihir*'s well known works are *Brihatsamhita* and *Panch Sidhantika*.
- Brahmagupta wrote the *Brahma Sphutic Siddhanta* in verse and laid the foundation of the law of gravitation.

Medicine

- *Sushruta* and *Charak* were the two great physicians of this period.

- The *Sushruta Samhita* describes the methods of operating cataracts, stone diseases and various other ailments.
- Charaka is considered to be the father of Indian Medicine. *Vrihad Vagabhatta*, a well-known physician, guided by the work of Charaka, wrote *Astanghridaya*.

HUNAS (AD 454)

- There was a barbarous race which came to India from Central Asia.
- Hunas invaded India for the first time during the reign of Kumaragupta but their further progress was checked by the Gupta king who inflicted a crushing defeat upon them in about 460 A.D.
- After fourteen years of this invasion, Hunas defeated Firoz, king of Persia, and became the masters of Persia. This success boosted their power and by the end of fifth century A.D., they ruled over a vast empire.
- From this time onwards the invasions of Hunas over India became more frequent.

MAUKHARIS

- Maukharis were possibly known to 'Panini' and 'Patanjali'.
- On a clay seal, the legend of the 'Mokhalinam' was written in Malyan Characters.
- According to Kaiyyat and Vamana, Maukharis were the son of 'Mukhar'.
- According to Bana's 'Harshacharita', Rajyashree has merged 2 dynasties of Pushyabhuti and Mukhar. Nagarjuni inscription and Asirgarh copper seal Inscription have confirmed this.
- Deva Gupta, assisted by Sasanka (of Bengal) attacked Graha Varaman and killed him.
- Mankhari were staunch Brahmanists.
- They were feudatories of Imperial Guptas.
- Rajyashree, the sister of Harshavardhana was married to Graha Varman.

THE MAITRAKAS

- This clan established a kingdom in Gujarat with its capital at Vallabhi.
- Vallabhi became a centre of learning and trade and commerce.
- It flourished for 300 years and was overthrown by the Arabs of Sind.
- They were the tributary chiefs of the Guptas.
- Important ruler - Dhruvasena II.

THE GAUDAS

- The kingdom was founded by Shashanka who was the most powerful ruler.
- He made Karnaswarra as his capital.
- He invaded Kannauj after taking advantage of the struggle between the ruler of Thaneswar and King of Malwa.

- He was intolerant and oppressive towards Buddhism as pointed by Hiuen Tsang.
- He invaded the Maukharis, killed Graha Varman and imprisoned his wife Rajyashree.
- Gaudas treacherously murdered Rajya Vardhan (elder brother of Harsha Vardhan), who was the ruler of Thanesar.

PRABHAKAR VARDHAN

- Defeated Hunas, Gandhara and Malwa kings and the Gurjara king.
- Devotee of sun.
- Had many wives. Yashomati was the chief queen who was the mother of Rajyavardhan, Harshavardhan and Rajyashri.
- Made matrimonial alliances with Maukharis and married his daughter to Graha Varman.
- Succeeded by Rajyavardhan who got killed by Sasanka of Gauda (Bengal).
- Harsha Vardhan succeeded the throne. Though he was actually elected to the throne by mantri-parishad (Council of Ministers).

HARSHAVARDHANA (606–647 AD)

- Fall of Gupta's and Huna invasion left northern India in a disorder and chaotic situation. It gave rise to small kingdoms like Thanesar, near **Kurukshetra** under the leadership of **Prabhakarvardhana** and his son **Harsha**.
- He made **Kannauj** his capital and his kingdom spread over northern India except Kashmir.
- **Banabhatta** was a poet in his court who wrote **Harshacharita** describing early history of his reign.
- Chinese pilgrim **Hsuan Tsang** who visited India during his reign has thrown great deal of light on the administrative, political and social life of that time. He spent his six years of life in India (606–612 A.D.).
- Harsha himself wrote **Ratnavali**, **Naganandam** and **Priyadarshika** plays in Sanskrit.

GURJAR-PRATI HARAS

- The bardic tradition of Rajasthan claims that the Gurjara Pratihara, Chalukyas, Parmaras, and Chahamanas were born out of a 'Yajna' done at Mount Abu. Therefore, these four dynasties are also known as 'Agnikulas' (fire-clans).
- The literary meaning of Pratihara is 'door keeper'. It is believed that their ancestor Lakshmana served as a door keeper to his brother Rama. Therefore, they were called as Pratihara.
- The geographical name of Gujarat is supposed to be derived from Gurjara.
- The Gwalior inscription mentioned the early history of the family. The inscription was founded by King Bhoja in the 7th century. He was the most famous king of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty.
- Although the Pratihara were well known for their aggression to the Arab rulers of Sindh.

- It appears that the Pratihara have been of foreign extractions.

- In the line 4 of the Rajore stone Inscription, the word "Gurjara-Pratihara" occurs indicating that they were the branch of the famous Gurjara (the tribes of central Asia).

THE PALA EMPIRE (750–1174 BC)

- It was Buddhist dynasty from Bengal founded by Gopala I. The empire reached its peak under Dharmapala and Devapala. Dharmapala conquered Kannauj and extended his way up to the farthest limits of India in the northwest.
- **Palas** were followers of the Mahayana and Tantric schools of Buddhism, they also patronised Shaivism and Vaishnavism.
- Dharmapala founded the **Vikramashila** and revived **Nalanda**. They maintained close cultural and commercial ties with countries of Southeast Asia and Tibet. Sea trade added greatly to the prosperity of the Pala kingdom. The Arab merchant **Suleiman** mentioned the enormity of the Pala army in his memoirs.

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE

- The most important event of post-Harsha-period was tripartite conflict among the *Gurjara-Pratihara*, *Rashtrakuta* and *Palas* for the supremacy of the north.
- This conflict started during the reign of **Vatsaraja-Pratihara**. He ascended the throne in A.D. 778. In order to give practical shape to his imperialist designs, Vatsaraja with the help of his feudatory chiefs attacked Dharmapala, the Pala king of Bengal, and carried away his state umbrella.
- While the conflict between Vatsaraja and Dharmapala was going on to establish supremacy in the north, Dhruva, the Rashtrakuta king of south, launched an attack on Vatsaraja and inflicted a crushing defeat upon him.
- Dhruva next turned against Dharmapala and defeated him somewhere between the Ganges and the Yamuna. Thus, began the tripartite struggle between the Pratihara, Palas and Rashtrakutas for the supremacy in northern India.
- The city of Kannauj, which was elevated to an important position by Harshavardhana, seems to have been the coveted prize won by each.
- Though Vatsaraja defeated Dharmapala and both suffered a defeat at the hands of Dhruva, the Rashtrakuta king, yet it so appears that the condition of Vatsaraja had worsened as Dharmapala continued enjoying his hold over Kannauj even after suffering a defeat from him.
- Dharmapala also convened an assembly at Kannauj which was attended by the rulers of various states.
- **Vatsaraja** was succeeded by his son and successor, **Nagabhatta**, who too was ambitious and an imperialist. He made efforts to restore the lost prestige of his empire. His efforts were crowned with tremendous success.
- From the Gwalior plates, we learn that Nagabhatta defeated Dharmapala and advanced as far as Monghyr.

- Nagabhatta's victory over Dharmapala proved temporary and short-lived. Once again the Rashtrakuta king, *Govinda III*, upset the schemes of the Pratihara king.
- *Nagabhatta* was succeeded by *Ramabhadra*, who ruled for a very short period. He was a weak ruler and during his times, the country was frequently invaded.
- *Ramabhadra* was succeeded by his son, *Bhoja*. He was probably the greatest and most illustrious king of Pratihara dynasty. *Bhoja* restored the lost glory and prestige of Pratihar Empire.
- In order to regain the lost power, he had to wage war against the Palas. The Pala king at that time was *Devapala*. *Bhoja* led an expedition towards the south.
- The chief attraction in south was the tottering condition of Rashtrakuta dynasty. From Rashtrakuta inscriptions, we learn that here too Raja *Bhoja* suffered a defeat.
- In spite of these resistances *Bhoja* did not lose heart. From an inscription we learn that he resolved to "conquer all the three worlds", and so he renewed his aggressive career.
- By that time *Devapala*, the powerful king of Pala dynasty had expired and his successors were weak and peace-loving.
- Moreover his contemporary Rashtrakuta king at this time was *Amoghavarsha*. *Amoghavarsha* came into conflict with the rulers of Pala dynasty in which he scored some success.
- *Bhoja* also tried to take advantage of the weak position of the Pala kings and attacked Bengal. The Pala king *Narayana Pala* suffered a crushing defeat and *Bhoja* annexed the western parts of his empire.
- *Bhoja* also had to wage a protracted war against the Rashtrakutas who had already dealt a crushing defeat on him. *Bhoja* made *Kannauj* as the capital of Pratihar Empire.
- Raja *Bhoja* was succeeded by *Mahendrapala*. He defeated Bengal, the home territory of his hereditary enemies, the Palas.
- He was succeeded by *Mahipala*. He invaded Rashtrakutas. Even during the reign of *Mahipala*'s successors, the Rashtrakuta invasions continued.
- After *Devapala* the glory of Palas came to an end and *Devapala*'s successors could not resist the Rashtrakuta and Pratihara inroads. The Sena dynasty succeeded the Palas in Bengal.

SOUTHERN KINGDOMS (SANGAM PERIOD)

The Cheras

- The Chera state covered the area of both Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- The capital of Cheras was **Vanji**.
- **Mazris** and **Tondi** were its main ports.
- The Romans established two regiment at **Muzris** like **Cranganore** in Chera state. They also built a temple of **Augustus** at Muzris.
- **Udiyangeral** was one of the earliest and better known among Chera rulers. He fed both the armies of Kurukshetra war and so earned the title Udiyangeral.
- The greatest of Chera King, was **Senguttuvan** or **Red Chera**. He invaded the North and even crossed the Ganges.

- He was also the founder of the famous **Pattini cult** related to worship of goddess of chastity - **Kannagi**.

The Pandyas

- The Pandyas were first mentioned by Megasthenes, who mentioned the Kingdom was famous for pearls.
- The Pandya Kingdom included modern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramand and Madurai in Tamil Nadu.
- It had its capital at Madurai, situated on the banks of Vaigai River.
- The Pandya King had trade with Roman Empire and sent emissaries to Roman emperor **Augustus** and **Trojan**.
- The Pandyas are mentioned in the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- The earliest known Pandyan ruler was Mudukudumi.
- The Pallavas of Kanchi, the Chalukyas of Badami and the Pandyas of Madurai emerged as powerful states in southern India in the beginning of seven century.

Pallavas of Kanchi

Pallavas constructed temples of Shiva and Vishnu in Tamil Nadu.

- **Epigraphs** found in **Andhra Pradesh** and **Karnataka** between second and third century B.C. were mostly written in Prakrit but around 400 A.D. Sanskrit became official language.
- Pallavas ruled over southern **Andhra Pradesh** and northern **Tamil Nadu**. They made **Kanchi** their capital identical to present **Kanchipuram** and made it a city of temple and vedic learning.

Chalukyas of Badami

- The Chalukyas set up their sovereign state at **Vatapi** (modern Bijapur district).
- **Pulakesin I** (543-567 A.D.) established this dynasty and **Pulakesin II** (608-647AD) was greatest of all rulers.
- Well known Kasivisvesvara Temple at Lakkundi, the Mallikarjuna Temple at Kuruvatti, the Kallesvara Temple at Bagali and the Mahadeva Temple at Itagi were built during Chalukyas reign.
- The Pallavas and Chalukyas were in conflict during **Pulakesin II**. **Narasimhavarman** captured his capital during their second clash between the two. **Narasimhavarman** then assumed the title of **vatapikonda** (conquer of Vatapi).

Chola Dynasty

- The Capital of Chola was Palayarai.
- **Vijayalaya** was the founder of Chola Dynasty.
- Most powerful king of the dynasty was **Rajaraja** and his son **Rajendra - I**.
- **Rajendra I** founded a new capital of **Gangai Kondacholapuram**.
- **Rajendra Chola III** was last king of dynasty.
- The literature had improved in Chola Period.

Sangam Administration

- The king was the centre of administration.
- He was called **Ko**, **Mannam**, **Vendan**, **Korravan** or **Iraivan**.
- **Avai** was the court of the crowned monarch.

- **Important officials (Panchmahasbha):**

1. **Amaichchar** (Ministers)
 2. **Purohitar** (Priests)
 3. **Dutar** (Envoys)
 4. **Senapatiyar** (Commander)
 5. **Orar** (Spies)
- The kingdom was divided into **Mandalam/Nadu** (Province)
 - Ur** (town)
 - Perur** (Big village)
 - Sirur** (Small village)
 - Pattinam** (Name of coastal town)
 - Puhar** (Harbour areas)
 - Cheri** (Suburb of town)

SANGAM REGIONS

Panchtinai (five Tamil regions)	Occupation	Inhabitants
Kurinji (hilly backwoods or montane)	Hunting, Gathering	Kurvar, Vetar
Palai (Parched or arid zone)	cattle lifting, Highway robbery	Eyinar, Maravar
Mullai (Pastoral tract)	Shifting Agriculture, Animal husbandry	Ayar, Idaiyar
Marutam (Wet-land)	Plough Agriculture	Ulavar, Vel-lalar
Neital (littoral/coastal)	Fishing, Salt extraction	Paratavar, Valayar

Sangam Economy

- The land was very fertile with proper irrigation facilities. The chief local God was **Murugan**, also called as Subramaniya.

Revenue Terminologies

• Karai	Land tax
• Irai	Tribute paid by feudatories and booty collected in war

• Iravu	Extra demand or forced gift
• Ulgu	Custom duties
• Variyar	Tax collector
• Variyam	A well-known unit of territory yielding tax

Sangam Literature

- The word **Sangam** was an assembly of Tamil scholars and poets, under the royal patronage of the Pandyan kings.
- The whole Sangam age is called Golden or Augustan age.
- The father of Tamil literature is 'Agastya'

Tamil Sangams

San-gams	Venue	Chairman	Surviving Text
1 st	Madurai	Agastaya	—
2 nd	Kapatapuram Alvai	Agastaya (founder) Tolakappiyar (later chairman)	Tolakappiyam (Tamil Grammar)
3 rd	North Madurai	Nakkirar	Ettutogai Patinenki lakanakku, Pattu-Pattu

Other Sangam Works

- **Tolkappiyam** by Tolkappiyar (Tamil Grammar).
- **Tirukkural or Kural** by Tiruvalluvar is the **fifth Veda** or **Bible of the Tamil land**. It explains the doctrine of **Dharma, Artha, Kama** and **Moksha**.
- **Aggtiyam** is grammar of letters and life, presented in three parts, written by saint Aggtiyar.

Epics

- **Silappadikaram**, i.e. the jewelled anklet by Ilango Adigal is an epic, a love story of Kovalan and Madhavi, also called **Illiyad** of Tamil Poetry.
- **Manimekalai** is also an epic and a sequel to **Silappadikaram**, written by Seetalai Sattannar.
- **Sevaga Chintamani** (Sivaga Sindamani), a third epic by a Jaina Tiruttakadeva. It has elements of Jainism.
- **Bharatman** was written by Perudevanar.

Very Important Temples of Ancient India

Temple	Builder	Dynasty
Jagannath Temple, Puri	Narsinghdev	Ganga
Sun Temple, Konark	Yashoverman	Ganga
Kandariya Mahadeva Temple Khajurao	Krishan-I	Chandella
Kailash Temple at Ellora	Krishan-I	Rashtrakuta
Elephanta	Narsingh Verman -I	Rashtrakuta
Mamallapuram Temple	Narsingh Verman - II	Pallava
Kailashnath Temple	Narsingh Verman - II	Pallava
Jain Temple of Dilwara	Vimala	Solankiruler

MEDIEVAL HISTORY



THE RAJPUTS

The Rajputas emerged as a powerful force in Northern India.

Some Important Rajputs Kingdom

Rajput Kingdom	Capital	Founder
Chauhan/Chahman of Delhi-Ajmer (7 th –1192)	Delhi	Vasudeva
Pratihara/Parihar of Kannauj (730–1036)	Avanti Kannauj	Nagbhatta-I
Paware/Parmar of Malwa (790–1150)	Ujjain/Dhar	Sri Harsha
Chalukya/Solanki of Kathiawar (942–1187)	Anihalvada	Mularaja I
Kalchuri/Haihaga of Chedi (850–1211)	Tripuri	Kokkala I
Chandella of Jejaka Bhukti (831–1202)	Khajuraho	Nanuk Chandela
Gadhwai/Rathor of Kannauj (1090–1194)	Kannauj	Chandra Deva
Tomars of Delhi & Haryana	Dhillika	----
Guhilota/Sisodiya of Mewar	Chittor	Bappa Rawal Hammir I

IMPORTANT RAJPUT RULERS

Prithvi Raj Chauhan

- He was Chahamana ruler of Delhi & Agra.
- He fought 2 battles with Muslim invader Md. Ghori.
 - (i) First Battle of Tarain (1191): Prithvi Raj defeated Muhammad Ghori
 - (ii) Second Battle of Tarain (1192): Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj Chauhan.

Jaichand Gadhwai/Rathor

- He was last Rajputa King
- He was defeated by Md. Ghori in battle of Chandawar.

Bhoja Parmar

He was a great conqueror and a patron of literature.

Architectural & Literary works by Rajputs

- Kandariya Mahadev Temple (Khajuraho) built by Chandella of Bundel Khanda.
- Dilwara Temple (Mount Abu) built by Siddharaja Solanki of Gujarat.
- Sun Temple at Konark.
- Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar.
- **Rajtarangini** (History of Kashmir) of Kalhana
- **Gita Govinda** of Jayadeva
- **Vikramadeva Charita** by Bilhana

MAHMUD GHAZNI'S INVASION

Year	State	Ruler of the State
1000	Frontier regions	Hindu Shahi King Jaipal
1001	Peshawar	Jaipal
1005	Bhatinda	Vijay Raj
1006	Multan	Dand Karmathi
1007-8	Multan	Sukhpal
1008-9	Peshawar (Behind)	Hindu Shahi King Anandpal
1009	Narayanpur (Alwar)	Unknown
1010	Multan	Sukhpal
1013-14	Thaneshwar	Rajaram
1014	Nandan	Trilochanpal
1015-16	Kashmir	Sangram Lohar
1018-19	Mathura Kannauj	Pratihara Rajyapal
1019	Kannauj	Vidyadhar Chandel and Trilochanpal
1021	Kashmir	A queen
1022	Gwalior & Kalinjar	Gand the Chandel
1025-26	Somnath (Gujarat) temple	Bhimdev
1027	Jats of Sindh	The Jat leaders

Effects of Mahmud Ghazni's Invasions

- The Hindu Shahi Kingdom was guarding the gates of India against foreign invaders. Mahmud destroyed it and thus India's frontiers became defenseless that made easy for Turks and Afghans for further conquests, deeper into India.
- His conquest of Punjab and Multan completely changed the political situation of India.
- He drained resources of India by his repeated raids and deprived India of her manpower, thereby affecting political future of India.

MOHAMMAD GHORI

- Towards the middle of the twelfth two new powers rose to prominence- the Khwarizmi Empire based in Iran and the Ghurid Empire based in Ghur in north-west Afghanistan.
- The power of the Ghurids increased under Sultan Alauddin who earned the title of 'Jahansoz' or the 'world burner'. He ravaged Ghazni and burnt it to the ground.
- Shahabuddin Muhammad also known as Muizzuddin Muhammad bin Sam (called Muhammed Ghori) ascended the throne of Ghazni in 1173 AD.
- Muhammed Ghori conquered Multan and Uchh from Karmatia rulers in 1175.
- During unsuccessful penetration into Gujarat, he was defeated and completely routed by the Chalukya ruler, Mularaja II, near Mount Abu.
- After that Muhammed Ghori attacked Punjab using Khybar pass. Peshawar was occupied in 1179-80. The whole of Sind was subdued by 1182.
- Later he captured Lahore, deposed Khusru Malik, the Ghaznavid prince, and annexed Punjab to his dominions.
- With Lahore as the base, he first thoroughly consolidated his position in the Punjab.
- Muhammed Ghori's possession of Punjab and his attempt to advance into the Gangetic Doab brought him into direct conflict with the Rajput ruler Prithviraja Chauhan.
- The conflict started with claims of Bhatinda which resulted the first battle of Tarain, fought in 1191, Ghori's army was routed and he narrowly escaped death.
- The Second Battle of Tarain (1192) is regarded as one of the turning points in Indian History.
- Prithviraj was defeated and was captured near Sarsuti.
- In 1194 Muhammed Ghori gave a crushing defeat to Jai Chand at Chandwar near Kanauj.
- Thus the battle of Tarain and Chandwar laid the foundations of Turkish rule in Northern India.
- On his way to Ghazni, Muhammed Ghori was killed while encamping at Dharmyak on the Indus.
- His general Qutub-din Aibak declared himself Sultan at Delhi in A.D. 1206.

MOHAMMAD GHORI'S INVASIONS ON INDIA

Year	State	Ruler	Result
1175 A.D.	Multan	Karmathi	Victory
1176 A.D.	Uchch	Karmathi	Victory
1178 A.D.	Anhilwara (Gujarat)	Naik bibi of Chalukyas (Bhim II Prince)	Defeat
1179 A.D.	Peshawar	Malik Khusroe	Victory
1181 A.D.	Lahore	Malik Khusroe	Victory
1182 A.D.	Debal and Sindh	Sumra ruler	Victory
1185 A.D.	Sialkot	Malik Khusroe	Victory
1186 A.D.	Lahore	Malik Khusroe	Victory
1189 A.D.	Bhatinda	Chauhan Subedar	Victory
1191 A.D.	Tarain	Prithvi Raj Chauhan	Defeat
1192 A.D.	Tarain	Prithvi Raj Chauhan	Victory
1193 A.D.	Hansi, Kuhram, Sarsutah & Delhi	--	Victory
1194	Kannauj (Chandawar)	Jai Chandra	Victory
1195-96	Bayana	Kumarpal	Victory
1196	Gwalior	Sulachchanpal	Victory

FOUNDATION OF DELHI SULTANATE

- The Mamluks, after making their prominence in Persia, conquered India in A.D. 1100 and defeated the Rajput kings by AD 1192.
- Mohammad Ghori occupied Delhi by the end of the 12th century and laid the foundation of Delhi Sultanate in India.
- The formation of Delhi Sultanate was possible as:
 - There was no powerful central authority in India.
 - Lack of unity among the Hindus
 - Rajput's lacked unity and a strong military system. They were constantly fighting with each other.
- Religious zeal among the Muslims.
- The foundation of Muslim empire was laid in India which was further strengthened by Qutub-ud-din and Iltutmish. The empire of Ghori was divided into many states after 1206.
- In Ghori his nephew, in Ghazni Taj al-din-Yeeduz, in Sindh Nasir-ud-din Qabacha and in India, Qutub-ud-din Aibak became his successors.
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak started and established a new dynasty in India which came to be known as SLAVE Dynasty. He made Lahore his Capital.

DELHI SULTANATE (1206-1526 AD)

Delhi Sultanate begins with **Turkish** invasion in India by **Muhammad Ghori** from 1173 to 1202. He nominated his faithful slave **Qutub-ud-Din Aibak** as the governor of the newly possessed region called India. During this period Delhi became the centre of Turkish and Afghan Power.

Dynasty	Sultan / Agent	Event Highlights
Muhammad Ghori/slave dynasty (1193–1290)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qutub-ud-din Aibak (1206–1210) Aram Shah (1210) Shams ud din Iltutmish (1210–1236), Rukn ud din Firuz (1236) Raziyyat-ud-din Sultana (1236–1240) Muiz ud din Bahram (1240–1242) Alauddin Masud (1242–1246), Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246–1265) Ghiyas uddin Balban (1265–1287), Muiz uddin Qaiqabad (1287–1290), Kaiumars (1290) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of world famous monument Qutub Minar by Qutub-ud-din Aibak and finished by his successors. They attacked temples of Ajmer, Samana, Kuhram, Delhi, Kol, Benaras Construction of Quwat ul-Islam at Delhi, Adhai din ka Jhopra at Ajmer.
Khiljis (1290–1320)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji (1290–1296) Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316) Umar Khan Khilji (1316) Qutb ud din Mubarak Shah (1316–1320) Khusro Khan (1320) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known for their cruelty as they levied taxes on the defeated community. During the period of Alauddin Khilji the famous Koh-i-noor Diamond of Warangal was looted somewhere around 1310
Tughlaqs (1320–1414)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq 1321–1325 Mohammad bin Tughlaq 1325–1351 Firoz Shah Tughlaq 1351–1388 Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq II 1388–1389 Nusrat Shah 1394–1399 Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah 1399–1413 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographically the largest dynasty; Muhammad bin Tughlaq was one of the powerful sultans who changed the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (present Deogir in Maharashtra) to rule the empire more proficiently thus ordered for forceful migration of common masses. Though a good idea but he failed to execute. Secondly his ideas to introduce bronze coin instead of silver coin also failed as the bronze coins were easy to forge.
Sayyids (1414–1451)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Khizr Khan (1414–1421) Mubarak Shah (1421–1434) Muhammad Shah (1434–1445) Alam Shah (1445–1451) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vast Tughlaq dynasty shrunk within 10 miles of Delhi during this period.
Lodis (1451–1556)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bahlul Lodi (1451–1488) Sikandar Lodi (1489–1517) Ibrahim Lodi (1517–1526), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dynasty had fought one of the greatest battles in India- Battle of Panipat in 1526 with Babur who was invited by Daulat Khan Lodi to enter India and at the end Ibrahim Lodi lost the battle.

- The Slave Dynasty was the 1st dynasty of the Sultanate. It is also called as Mamluk Dynasty and Ilbari Dynasty.
- The dynasty was known as 'slave' as most important of its king such as Qutub-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish and Balban were slaves and later became Sultan.
- The Slave dynasty was founded by Qutub al-Din Aibak, a slave of Muhammad of Ghori.
- He died in 1210 as a result of a polo accident, and the crown shortly passed to Iltutmish, his son-in-law.
- After the death of Iltutmish, his able daughter Raziyya attempted to serve as sultan but was defeated by opposing Turkish Slave nobles.
- After 1246 the sultanate was controlled by Ghiyasuddin Balban, who was to be sultan himself from 1266 to 1287.
- The Slave dynasty ended when Jalaluddin Firoz Khalji staged a successful coup on June 13, 1290, and brought the Khalji's to power.

Turkan-i-chahalgani

The most important institution that developed under the slave Dynasty was the institution of Turkan - i - Chahalgani.

It was also called *Chahalgan* or "*the forty*".

Chahalgans were a group of highly placed and powerful officers, whom *Iltutmish* had organised as his personal supporters.

However, during the days of civil war between the successors of Iltutmish, the Chahalgan started looking for personal gains and played on prince against the other.

When Balban assumed charge as Sultan, he crushed their power and strengthened his rule.

THE KHILJI DYNASTY (1290–1320)

The Khiljis served under the **Ilbari dynasty** of Delhi. **Malik Firuz** was the founder of the Khilji Dynasty who

was originally the **Ariz-i-Mumalik** appointed by Kaiqubad during the days of the decline of the Ilbari Dynasty. He took advantage of the political vacuum that was created due to the incompetence of the successors of Balban. On June 13, 1290, Malik Firuz ascended the throne of Delhi as **Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khilji**.

- The replacement of Ilbari Dynasty by the Khilji Dynasty is known as Khilji revolution.
- They were originally Turkish but traditionally became Afghan.

THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320–1414)

- According to Ibn Batuta, Tughlaq belongs to the 'Qurauna' tribe of the Turks who lived in the mountainous region lying between Turkistan and Sind.
- Firishta tells us that father of Ghazi Malik was a Turkish slave of Balban whose personal name was 'Qutluq' which later came to modified into 'Tughlaq'.

Mongolian Invasions During Delhi Sultanate		
Regime of Sultan	Year	Events
Iltutmish	1221 AD	Chengiz Khan came up to the bank of Indus.
Bahram	1241 AD	Tair Bahadur entered Punjab looting & killing at Lahore.
Masud	1245 AD	Towards the end of the 1245 AD, Balban fought back the Mongolians and recovered Multan which was captured by the Mongols.
Balban	1279 AD	Prince Muhammad of Multan, Bughra Khan from Samana and Malik Mubarak of Delhi combined together to defeat the Mongols.
Balban	1286 AD	Tamar invaded India. Prince Muhammad was killed in the battle, and was decorated with the title <i>Khan-i-Shahid</i> .
Jalaluddin Khilji	1292 AD	Abdullah came to the Northern part of India. About 4,000 Mongols got converted to Islam and became the famous ' <i>New Musalman</i> '.
Allauddin Khilji	1296-99 AD	Zafar Khan defeated the Mongols at Jalandhar and Saldi, their leader was taken prisoner. Zafar Khan was killed in the battle.
Allauddin Khilji	1304 AD	Ali Beg and Tash were defeated.
Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq	1329 AD	Tarmashirin Khan was able to reach the outskirts of Delhi but was defeated by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

Literature of DELHI SULTANATE

Book	Author	Historical Importance
Tabqiq-i-Hind	Al-beruni	Alberuni was an Arabian scholar who wrote about the Slave dynasty
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri	Minhaj-us-Siraj	Gives an account of Iltutmish's reign
Laila-Majnu	Amir Khusrau	Court poet of Alauddin Khilji
Khazain-ul-Futuh	Amir Khusrau	Describes conquests of Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq-Nama	Amir Khusrau	Gives account of Ghiyasuddin's reign
Nuh-Sipihr	Amir Khusrau	Poetic description of Alauddin Khilji
Fatawa-i-Jahandri	Ziauddin Barani	Gives an account of the Tughlaq dynasty
Tarikha-i-Firoz Shahi	Ziauddin Barani	Gives an account of Firoz Shah's reign
Fatwah-i-Firoz Shahi	Firoz Shah	Gives an account of his reign
Kitab-fi-Tahqiq	Alberuni	About Indian Sciences
Qanun-e-Masudi	Alberuni	About astronomy
Jawahar-fil-jawahir	Alberuni	About mineralogy
Qamas	Firozabadi	Arabic words dictionary
Taj-ul-Maathir	Hasan Nizami	History of Ilbaris, the slave dynasty
Chach Namah	Abu Bakr	History of Sindh region
Lubab-ul-Alab	Bhukhari	Persian anthology
Khamsah	Amir khusrau	Literature and Poems
Shah Namah	Firdausi	About Mahmud Ghazni's reign
Kitab-ul-Rehla	Ibn Battutah	A travelogue with stories
Miftah-ul-Futuh	Amir Khusrau	Jalaluddin's conquests and life
Multa-ul-Anwar	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces

Ayina-i-Sikandari	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Hasht Bihisht	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Shirin Khusrau	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Tarik-i-Firoz Shahi	Shams-i-Shiraj Afif	History of Tughlaqs
Futuh-us-Salatin	Isami	About Bahmani Kingdom

Central Administration	
Head (Founded by)	Department
Wazir	Diwan-i-Wizarat (Department of Finance)
Ariz-i-Mumalik	Diwan-i-Ariz (Military Department)
Dabir-i-Mumalik	Diwan-i-Insha (Department of Correspondence)
Dabir-i-Mulq	Diwan-i-Risalat (Department of Appeals)
(Founded by Alauddin Khilji)	Diwan-i-Mustakharaj (Department of Arrears)
Rais-i-Mumalik (Founded by Alauddin Khilji)	Diwan-i-Riyasat (Department of Commerce)
(Founded by Md-bin-Tughlaq)	Diwan-i-Kohi (Department of Agriculture)
(Founded by Firoz Tughlaq)	Diwan-i-Bandgan (Department of Slaves)
(Founded by Firoz Tughlaq)	Diwan-i-Khairat (Department of Charity)
(Founded by Firoz Tughlaq)	Diwan-i-Isthiq (Department of Pensions)

Head	Administrative Unit
Muqti or Wali	Iqta (i.e. Province)
Siqdar	Shiq (i.e. District)
Chaudhary and Amil	Paragana (i.e. Taluka)
Muqaddam, Khut	Gram (i.e. Village)

The Iqta System

- Iqta system was introduced by Mohammad Ghori.
- Iltutmish institutionalised it by dividing his empire into severed large and small tracts of land called as Iqtas.
- The office holders were called as **Iqtadar**, **Muqti** or **Wali**.
- In the control of revenue system the Iqta meant the land or the land revenue assigned by the ruler to the individual.
- The holders of the Iqta served the Sultans.
- A lot of corruption was found in the Iqta system by Balban.
- Ala-ud-din brought back most of the Iqta land back to the Khalisa but under Firoz shah Tughlaq it became hereditary.

ECONOMY IN SULTANATE PERIOD

Village Economy

- Ibn battutah says that the soil was so fertile that it could produce two crops every year, rice being sown 3 times a year.

- Sesame, sugarcane and cotton were grown which formed a basis of many village industries such as oil pressing, making of jaggery, weaving etc.
- Peasants formed the overwhelming majority of the population.
- There were recurring famines and wars in different parts of the country and these added to the hardships of the peasant.
- The village headman (muqaddams) and smaller landlords (Khuts) enjoyed a higher standard of life. They held land for which they paid revenue at concessional rates. They even forced the peasants to pay their share of land revenue also.

Land Revenue System

There were 5 types of taxes :

- (1) Ushra (2) Kharaj (3) Khams
(4) Jazia (5) Zakat

Ushra - It was the land tax levied on Muslims on the total produce of the land. Its rate was 5% to 10%. The land irrigated by natural resources were charged 10% and the land irrigated by artificial resources were charged 5% of the produce.

Kharaj - It was a land tax taken from the non-muslims. The rate was 2/3 the maximum and 1/3 minimum.

Khams - It was the booty looted during the war booty and the buried treasures. It was 1/5 of the total property. It was charged by the Sultan for his use and 4/5 was distributed among the soldiers. Alauddin and Muhammad Tughlaq kept 4/5 in the royal Treasury and distributed 1/5 among the soldiers.

Zakat - It was a religious tax charged from the rich Muslims. It was 2.5% of the income. It was invested for the welfare of Muslims.

Jazia - The non-Muslims and the Zimmis paid this tax and in return the Government shouldered, the responsibilities of safeguarding their property. Zimmis were categorized into 3 categories paying 12, 24 and 48 Dirhams as Jazia. Brahmans, women, children, beggars, handicapped such as lame and blind, priests and old people were exempted from it. Those who had no income were also exempted. Feroz Shah Tughlaq imposed this tax even on Brahmans of Delhi. Being afraid of Hindu revolts, Jazia was not realized very strictly.

Batai - It was a method of fixing the land tax. It was of three types -

(1) Khet Batai - The Government share was fixed when the crops were ready or when they were sowed.

(2) Lank Batai - The Government share was fixed when crops with husk were still lying on the land after harvest.

(3) Ras Batai - The Government share was decided after harvest when the husk was separated.

The Batai system existed in the areas which were under the direct control of the Sultan.

Muktai - It was the mixed system for the fixation of the land tax.

Measurement - It was another method of tax fixation. According to the area of the land, the produce and the tax over it were fixed. It was first introduced by Alauddin Khalji. It was also known as Masahat.

The Sultans tried to improve agriculture and keep a direct touch with the peasants. Alauddin introduced the system of inspection of the Patwari's records. Because of his policy of

market control, and its practical success, Alauddin preferred to charge the land tax in kind. Foruz Tughlaq attempted to improve the system of agriculture. He tried to introduce qualitative changes to make the land fertile and constructed two canals, Feroz Rekhkha and Aludhakhni for irrigation. He planned splendid gardens and executed them.

Generally 33% of the produce was charged as land tax. But Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughlaq charged 50%. Feroz Tughlaq charged one more tax known as Irrigation tax and its rate was 1/20 of the produce. Those peasants who used the canal water for agriculture paid it.

Vijayanagara Empire (1336–1646 AD)

- Vijay Nagar Kingdom and city were founded by **Harihara** and **Bukka**.
- Vijay Nagar Kingdom lay in the Deccan, to the south of the Bahmani Kingdom.
- Vijay Nagar period can be divided into 4 distinct dynasty viz Sangma, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu.

Dynasty	Emperors	Important Highlights														
Sangama Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harihara Raya I(1336–1356)• Bukka Raya I (1356–1377)• Harihara Raya II (1377–1404)• Virupaksha Raya (1404–1405)• Bukka Raya II (1405–1406)• Deva Raya I (1406–1422)• Ramachandra Raya(1422)• Vira Vijaya Bukka Raya (1422–1424)• Deva Raya II (1424–1446)• Mallikarjuna Raya (1446–1465)• Virupaksha Raya II (1465–1485)• Praudha Raya(1485)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The rise of Vijayanagar dynasty was the result of political and cultural movement against the Tughlaqs.• Presumably Harihar I and Bukka I were the founders of this dynasty.• This dynasty had to face the invasion from Bahmani Sultan Ahmed Lin.• The kings of this dynasty were generous and worked for the social welfare of the people.• Some of the kings were great patronage of literature.														
Saluva Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya (1485–1491)• Thimma Bhupala (1491)• Narasimha Raya II (1491–1505)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Saluva started ruling soon after Saluva Narasimha had a fight with the Sambetas of Peranipadu and the Paligers of Ummattur but they couldn't sustain power for a very long period														
Tuluva Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vira Narasimha Raya (1505–1509)• Krishna Deva Raya (1509–1529)• Achyuta Deva Raya (1529–1542)• Venkata I 1542• Sadasiva Raya (1542–1570)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founded by Tuluva Narasa Nayak, the third Hindu dynasty of Vijayanagar Empire seemed to be the most powerful dynasties.• Krishan Deva Raya the most powerful king of this dynasty.• Believed to be the golden period of Telugu literature.• Worshipped Nagaraja Vasuki hence called as Nagavanshis.														
Aravidu Dynasty	<table><tr><td>Tirumala Deva Raya</td><td>1570–1572</td></tr><tr><td>Sriranga I</td><td>1572–1586</td></tr><tr><td>Venkata II</td><td>1586–1614</td></tr><tr><td>Sriranga II</td><td>1614</td></tr><tr><td>Rama Deva Raya</td><td>1617–1632</td></tr><tr><td>Venkata III</td><td>1632–1642</td></tr><tr><td>Sriranga III</td><td>1642–1646</td></tr></table>	Tirumala Deva Raya	1570–1572	Sriranga I	1572–1586	Venkata II	1586–1614	Sriranga II	1614	Rama Deva Raya	1617–1632	Venkata III	1632–1642	Sriranga III	1642–1646	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The last dynasty of Vijayanagar empire founded by Tirumal Deva Raya• The battle of Raksa –Tangadi happened hence the Aravidu dynasty as well as Vijayanagar empire came to an end by the combined forces of Bijapur muslims
Tirumala Deva Raya	1570–1572															
Sriranga I	1572–1586															
Venkata II	1586–1614															
Sriranga II	1614															
Rama Deva Raya	1617–1632															
Venkata III	1632–1642															
Sriranga III	1642–1646															

Krishnadeva Raya's Asthaddiggajas

Krishnadeva Raya's court was adorned by the following Asthaddiggajas (the eight celebrated poets)

Peddana, who wrote Manucharitam and Harikathasaramsamu.

Timma, who wrote Parijatapahara-vam.

Madaya, who wrote Raja Shekarcharitam.

Dhurjate, who wrote Kalahasti Mahatyam.

Surona, who wrote Raghav Pandaviyam and Prabhavati Pradyuman.

Tenali Ramalingam, who wrote Ponduranga Mahatyam.

Ayyalaraju Ramabhadra, who wrote Sakalamatasara Sangraha.

Rama Raja Bhushan was the Eighth.

VIJAY NAGAR ADMINISTRATION

- Nayankar system was special feature of provincial administration.
- Ayngar system was special feature of village administration.
- The Vijaynagar rulers issued Gold coins called "Varahas or Pagodas".

Administrative Unit	Head
Mandalam (i.e., Province)	Mandaleswar
Nadu (i.e., District)	Naduprabhu
Gram (i.e., Village)	Gauda

Important Posts in Vijayanagar Administration with their work

S. No.	Officer	Work
1.	Nayak	He was provincial Governor.
2.	Dandnayak	He was chief of army (kandachar and commander in chief often the chief state officer adopted the title of Dandnayak).
3.	Pufigar	They were soldiers with jagir.
4.	Pradhani	They were important officers.
5.	Ayagar	The hereditary officers were known by this name.
6.	Awernayak	A class of Feudal Lords who helped the king with army.
7.	Mahanayakacharya	They were inspectors, the activities of Gram sabhas.
8.	Rayasam	Secretary
9.	Sthanik	They managed the affairs of the temples.
10.	Karanikam	Watchman of the village
11.	Talar	Home Minister
12.	Money Pradhanam	Accounts Officer
13.	Mudra Karta	Officer who kept the royal stamp.
14.	Senaleoua	Village Accountant.

Vijay Nagar Architecture

- Vijay Nagar Rulers produced a new style of Architecture called as provide Style.
- Important temples were Vittalswami & Hazara Rama Temple of Hampi., **Varadraja** and **Ekambarnath** temple at Kanchipuram and **Parvati** Temple at Chidambaram.

Foreign travelers who visited the Vijaynagar Empire

Traveler	Country	Ruler	Period
Nicolo de Conti	Italian	Dev Raya I	1420
Abdur Razzaq	Persian	Dev Raya II	1443
Dominigo Paes	Portuguese	Krishna Deva Rava	1520-22
Duarte Barbosa	Portuguese	Krishna Deva Rava	
Fernao Nuniz	Portuguese	Achyutaraya	

INDEPENDENT KINGDOMS OF DECCAN**The State of Bijapur**

- This state was founded by Yusuf Adil Shah in 1489 A.D.
- Ibrahim (1534-58) was the first Bijapur ruler to replace Persian by Hindvi (Dakhni Urdu) as the official language.
- Ibrahim II (1580-1627) was adorned with the title "Jagadguru" by his subjects.
- Mohammad Ali Shah was buried in the Gol Gumbaj.
- Ibrahim II (also called Abala baba) wrote a book "Kitab-i-Nauras".
- He founded the city of Naurasapur.
- Bijapur was annexed in 1686 by Aurangzeb.

Nizam Shahi Dynasty of Ahmednagar

- In 1490, malik Ahmed, the Governor of Junnar revolted and established himself as an independent sovereign.
- He founded the Nizam Shahi Dynasty in 1490.
- It formed a 'Subha' of Akbar's empire as it was constantly at war with Bijapur and Golconda.

- It was finally annexed to the Mughal in 1637 under Shah Jahan.

Imad Shahi Dynasty of Berar

- This dynasty was founded by Fatullah Imad-ul-Malik in 1484 A.D. He was the Governor of Gawligarh.
- Capital : Elichpur
- It was annexed by the Mughals in 1574.

Qutub Shahi Dynasty of Golconda

- It was founded by Sultan Quli Qutub shah in 1518 who was appointed as the Governor of Golconda by Mahmud Gawan.
- Capital was shifted from warangal to Golconda.
- Mohammad Quli (1580-1612) founded the Hyderabad city and also built the Charminar.
- He was also known as "Father of Hindavi".
- It was annexed by Aurangzeb in 1687.

Barid Shahi Dynasty of Bidar

- It was founded by Ali Barid in 1526-27.
- The dynasty lasted till 1619.
- It was annexed by Bijapur.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

During fifteenth and sixteenth century religious movements have emerged in India so as to liberate people from dogmatic beliefs, ritualism, caste and communal hatred, etc. Two major movements that carried out by both Hindu and Muslim communities were Bhakti and Sufi Movement.

BHAKTI MOVEMENT

- Worship of God based on the personal devotion with the ultimate object to attain salvation or Moksha is called Bhakti.
- *Bhakti movement* took place in **Tamil Nadu** between the seventh and twelfth centuries.
- It found expression in the poems of the **Nayanars** (devotees of Shiva) and **Alvars** (devotees of Vishnu).
- These saints looked upon religion as a strong bond based upon love between the worshipped and worshipper. They wrote in Tamil and Telugu and were able to reach out to masses.
- Saints like **Sankara**, **Ramanuja** and **Madhwa** gave their concepts of God and the individual soul.
- **Teachings of Ramanuja (1017–1137 AD)** were based on the **Upanishads** and **Bhagwad Gita**.
- **Ramananda** was follower of Ramunaja. He was the first reformer to preach in Hindi.
- **Kabir (1440–1510 AD)** was an ardent disciple of Ramananda. He wanted unity between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- He preached that both the Hindus and the Muslims are the children of a single God.
- The devotees of Kabir were known as Kabir Panthis.
- **Namdeva (1270–1350 AD)** was a waterman by birth. He composed beautiful hymns in Marathi.
- **Guru Nanak (1469–1538 AD)** was the founder of the Sikh religion.
- Nanak's teachings were in the form of verses. They were collected in a book called the **Adi Granth**.

- Later **Adi Granth** was written in a script called **Gurmukhi**.

- **Chaitanya (1486–1533 AD)**, a great devotee of Lord Krishna, was a saint from Bengal.
- **Meerabai (1498–1546 AD)** was a Rajput princess. She married the Rana of Mewar. She was a pious devotee of Lord Krishna.
- **Chatrapati Shivaji**, the great Maratha ruler, was a follower of Ramdas.
- **Tukaram (1598–1650 AD)** was a saint who lived in Maharashtra. He composed a large number of verses called **Abhangas**.
- **Tulsidas (1532–1623 AD)** composed the famous **Ramcharitmanas** in Hindi, expounding the various aspects of Hindu dharma.
- **Surdas** was a devotee of Lord Krishna and Radha. His works include **Sursagar**, **Sahitya Ratna** and **Sur Sarawali**.
- **Dadu Dayal (1544–1603 AD)** was a disciple of Kabir. His followers were known as Dadu Panthis.
- **Eknath (1533–1599 AD)** was a devotee of Vithoba. He wrote commentary on verses of the Bhagavad Gita.

Philosophy	Founder
Vishishtadvaita	Ramananda Acharya
Dvaitadvaita/ Bhedabhed	Nimbark Acharya
Dvait	Madhva Acharya
Shuddhadvaita	Vishnu Swami

SUFI MOVEMENT

Sufism or **tasawwuf**, as it is called in Arabic, is generally understood by scholars and Sufis to be the inner, mystical, or psycho-spiritual dimension of Islam. Today, however, many Muslims and non-Muslims believe that Sufism is outside the sphere of Islam.

In Sufism, a perfect being is also called a **Wali (saint)**, a word that literally means 'sincere friend'. The superstructure of Sufism is built on the concept of **teacher, pir** or **murshid**. The cardinal **doctrines of the Sufism** include

1. Absorbed variety of ideas and practices from Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism.
2. It aimed at services of mankind.
3. Building cultural synthesis.
4. It opposed orthodoxy and preached devotion to God.
5. Discouraged materialistic life but did not support complete renunciation.

These cardinal principles altogether make the **Doctrine of Fana** which means annihilation of human attributes through **Union with God**. Sufism had succeeded in inculcating the sentiments of **fraternity, equality** and **equity**, coupled with sense of service to humanity, in the followers, irrespective of race, community, caste, creed and colour.

Sufi words	Meaning
Tasawwuf	Sufism
Shaikh/Pir/Murshid	Spiritual teacher
Murid	Disciple

Khalifah	Successor
Khanqah	The hospice
Sama	Musical recital
Raqa	Dance
Fana	Self annihilation
Ziyarat	Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi saints

Sufi Saint

• **Khwaja Ali Hujjwiri (11th century):** He was also known as **Data Ganj Baksh**. He wrote a manual of Sufism called '**Kashf-ul-Mahjub**'.

• **Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya (1182-1262):** He was the founder of Suhrawardi order who founded first leading **Khanqah** in India at **Multan**.

• **Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti (1141-1236):** He was the founder of the chisti order which is the first and most popular liberal sufi order in India. He settled down at **Ajmer**. Other chisti Sufi Saints who followed Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti were:

- (1) **Sheikh Hamiduddin Nagauri (1192-1274);**
- (2) **Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki** in whose memory Qutub Minar was built;
- (3) **Baba Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar (1175-1265)** popularly known as **Baba Farid**. He built his Khanqah at Ajodan (Punjab). He was also the first Punjabi poet of Sufism;

(4) **Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1236-1325):** He was known as **Mehboob-i-ilahi**, built his khanqah in Delhi and became the most famous Sufi Saint of the Chisti order.

(5) **Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud (death 1365)** was a chisti saint came to be known as **Chirag-i-Delhi**;

(6) **Syed Muhammad Gesu Daraz (death 1421)** settled down at Gulbarga (Karnataka). He was popularly known as **Bandanawaz**.

• **Shaikh Badruddin Samarkandi (13th century):** He founded Firdausi order which thrived only in Bihar.

• **Shah Nayamatullah Qadri** and **Shah Abdullah Shuttari (15th Century):** Shah Nayamatullah Qadri founded the Qadiriya order. It spread in Uttar Pradesh and Deccan. Miya Mir (1550-1635) was its popular Saint. Shah Abdullah Shuttari (death 1458) founded the Shuttari order. It spread mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

• **Khwaja Baqi Billah (1536-1603)** He founded **Naqsbandia** order.

Different Sufi Orders and its Founders

Orders	Founders
Chisti Order	Khwaja Moinudddin
Suhravardi Order	Shihabuddin Suhrawardi
Shattariya Order	Shah Abdullah Sattari
Qadiriya Order	Saikh Abdul Qadir Jilani

MAJOR EVENTS DURING MUGHAL PERIOD (1526–1858)






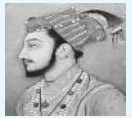
1526, May 27	Babur found the empire of Hind.
1540, May 17	Mughal rulers are expelled and suppressed by the Afghan <i>Suri Dynasty</i> .
1555, July 23	Empire of Hind under the Mughal rulers restored.
1600, Dec 31	<i>East India Company (EIC)</i> was given monopoly privileges on all trades with the East.
1608	The Companies ships arrived at the port of Surat.
1615	<i>Jahangir</i> granted the EIC the right to establish a factory at <i>Surat</i> .
1717	EIC received a firman exempting the company from the payment of custom duties in <i>Bengal</i> .
1757	The forces of the Nawab of Bengal, <i>Siraj-ud-daulah</i> , was defeated at the Battle of Plassey.
1773	Lord North's India Bill, known as the Regulating Act of 1773, provided for greater Parliamentary control over the affairs of the company and placed India under the rule of a Governor General.
1858, Mar 29	The last Mughal ruler is deposed.
1858, Aug 2	U.K. Act of Parliament annexed the Empire, creating British India.

Babur's Expeditions to India

Year	Place	Remarks
AD 1518-19	Bajaur and Bhira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First invasion of India Babur's artillery played a decisive role. Gunpowder was used for the first time.
AD 1520	Sialkot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third expedition in India.
AD 1524	Lahore and Dipalpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave Sultanpur to Dilawar Khan
AD 1526	Panipat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
AD 1527	Khanwa (or Khanua) (near Fatehpur Sikri)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He defeated Rana Sangha. He proclaimed victory by assuming the title of Ghazi. This victory secured Babur's position in Delhi-Agra region.

AD 1528	Chanderi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defeated the Rajput ruler, Medini Rai.
AD 1529	Ghagra (near Patna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fought against the allied forces of Afghans, under Mahmud Lodi, brother of Ibrahim Lodi, in Bengal and Bihar. Sultan Nusrat Shah of Bengal faced crushing defeat.

Mughal Dynasty

Sultans	Important accomplishments
 Babur (1526-1530)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Babur won by defeating the last king of Lodhi dynasty, i.e. Ibrahim Lodhi. Two major battles won by Babur were Battle of Panipat I (April 1526) and Khanwa Battle (March 1527). Continued to conquer places in the coming years and his territory extended almost up to the northern part of India.
 Humayun (1530-40 to 1555-56)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Came to power soon after the death of his father Babur in 1530. Forcefully driven to Afghanistan by the Muslim rebel Sher Shah in 1540 and returned to India after 15 years in 1555. Encouraged Persian artists for their fine arts; brought two of them from the school of Bihzad to teach Akbar, the lessons of drawing. Died accidentally by falling down from stone staircase.
 Akbar (1556-1605)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruled from 1556 till his death in 1605. His power influenced entire country because of the dominance of Mughal military, politics, culture and economy. Was quite different from other mughal emperors in terms of his liberal behaviour with the society, religious practices and administrative policies. Abolished pilgrimage tax which the common people had to pay while visiting to pilgrim spots. Rajputs were made equal partners in government. Driven by the thought of religious equality, formulated his own religion Din-i-Ilahi which focused on universal harmony. His great passion about knowledge made him appoint intellectual people in his court and name them as Navratna.
 Jahangir (1605-1627)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only heir that survived and ruled the mughal dynasty after Akbar. First military expedition was against Rana Amar Singh, son of Rana Pratap of Mewar. Art, literature, and architecture prospered under Jahangir's rule, and the Mughal gardens in Srinagar remained an enduring testimony to his artistic taste.
 Shah Jahan (1628-1658)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fifth ruler of Mughal dynasty was famous for his great administration. As a great lover of art and culture he took interest in the construction and architecture and the master piece is Taj Mahal built in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. He also built Red Fort and Jama Masjid at Delhi.
 Aurangzeb (1658-1707)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started ruling the dynasty as its sixth emperor. Was a ruler with religious orthodoxy and used to support Islam Was not much passionate about art and culture, so during his tenure only few monuments have been developed - the exquisite Moti (Pearl) Mosque at Delhi. Reintroduced Jaziya, i.e. taxation on non-muslims.

DIN-I-ILAH

- Akbar adopted the policy of Sulh-i-Kul (peace for all) to unite the people of all religions, He started a new faith "Tauhid-i-Ilahi" which later became popular as "Din-i-ilahi".
- Akbar's Rajput Policy was also based on his religious policy.
- Akbar cancelled the Royal Status of Islam.

- 'Din-i-Ilahi was the essence of all the religions. Akbar granted freedom to people of all religions. He abolished all the religious restrictions imposed by previous Muslim religions.
- Akbar granted freedom to Hindus to worship in temples and public places. He also allowed the converted Muslims to change their religion.

- The christian missionaries were allowed to propagate their ideas.
- He never discriminated on the basis of caste and religion and gave equal opportunity to all to hold government positions.
- Because of the policies adopted by Akbar, the Ulemas lost their positions and were annoyed to such an extent that they issued 'Fatwa' against him.
- He changed the Jagirs to 'Khalisa' land and reduced the allowances of nobles.

Ten Commandments of Din-i-illahi

1. Liberal mindedness and generosity.

2. Forgiveness of the evil doers.
 3. Repulsion of anger with mildness.
 4. Abstinence from wordly desire.
 5. Non attachment to the materialistic world.
 6. Careful thought on proposed action.
 7. Softness of voice and gentle speech.
 8. Good treatment with fellow brethren.
 9. Total break with bad characters.
 10. Dedication of soul in the love of God.
- He fixed 14 years age for girls and 16 years age for boys for marriage.

AKBAR'S NINE RATNAS

Name	Points to remember
Abul Fazl	He was the chronicler of Akbar's rule. He authored Akbar's biography - Akbarnama. Abul Fazl documented the history meticulously over a period of seven years.
Faizi	Faizi translated the Panchatantra, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata into Persian.
Todar Mal	Todar Mal was the revenue minister of Sher Shah Suri who continued in the position in the court of Akbar. He introduced standard weights and measurements, revenue districts and officers.
Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan	Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khanan was the son of Akbar's general Bairam Khan, the person who looked after him after the death of Humayun. Rahim is known for his couplets or Dohe.
Tansen	Tansen (original name Ramtanu Pandey) was a great musician who is credited with innovation of Raagas such as Mian ki Malhar, Mian ki Todi and Darbari Kanada.
Raja Man Singh	Raja Man Singh, a trusted lieutenant of Akbar was the grandson of Akbar's father-in-law. Raja Man Singh assisted Akbar in many fronts including holding off advancing Hakim (Akbar's half-brother) in Lahore. He also led campaigns in Orissa.
Faqir Aziao Din	He was mystic and advisor whose advice Akbar regarded respectfully.
Mullah Do Piazza	He was also an advisor in the court of Akbar known for his intelligence.
Birbal	His original name was Maheshdas. He was a well known court jester.

Main Events during the reign of Akbar

Year	Major Events
1562	Abolition of Slavery, Visited Ajmer first time
1563	Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax.
1564	Abolition of Jaziya.
1571	Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri
1574	Mansabdari system was introduced
1575	Ibadat Khana was built
1575-76	Entire empire divided into 12 provinces (After victory of South it became 15)
1579	Proclamation Mazhar
1582	Proclamation of Tauhid-i-illahi, Dahsala System was introduced by Todarmal
1584	Ilahi Samvat was introduced
1587	Ilahi Gaz was introduced.

List of Foreign Travellers who came to India during Mughal Period

Travelers	Country	Period	Ruler
Anthony Monserrate	Portuguese	1578-1582 AD	Akbar
Ralph Fisch	British	1585-1591 AD	Akbar
Captain Hawkins	British	1608-13	Jahangir

William Fisch	British	1608-12	Jahangir
John Jurdan	Portuguese	1608-1617 AD	Jahangir
Nicholos Doughton	British	1608-1615 AD	Jahangir
Thomas Coryat	British	1612-1617 AD	Jahangir
Sir Thomas Roe	British	1615-1619 AD	Jahangir
Pal Canning	British	1615-1625	Jahangir
Edward Terry	British	1616-1619 AD	Jahangir
Francisco	Dutch	1620-1627 AD	Jahangir
Pietra Della Velle	Italy	1622-1660 AD	Jahangir
John Loyatt	Dutch	1626-1633	Shahjahan
John Fryer	British	1627-1681 AD	Shahjahan
Peter Mundy	Italy	1630-1634 AD	Shahjahan
Manucci	Italy	1656-1687 AD	Aurangzeb
Bernier	French	1658-1668 AD	Aurangzeb
Jean Thevnnot	French	1666-1668 AD	Aurangzeb

LITERATURE OF MUGHAL PERIOD

Book	Author	Contents
Tuzuk-i-Baburi	Babur	Describes military tactics and administrative organisation during Babur's reign
Qanun-i-Humayun	Khwand Amair	Describes Humayun's administration, festivities and buildings of that period
Humayun Nama	Gulbadan Begum	Biography of Humayun
Akbar Nama	Abul Fazl	Gives a history of Akbar's reign
Tobaqat-i-Akbari	Khvajah Nizamuddin Ahmad Baksh	Given a history of Akbar's reign
Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri	Jahangir	Memoirs of his own reign
Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri	Muhammad Khan	History of Jahangir's reign
Chahar Chaman	Chandra Bhan Brahman	History of Shah Jahan's rule
Alamgir-Nama	Munshi Mirza Muhamma Kazin	Gives an account of Aurangzeb's first 10 years of rule
Massir-i-Alamgiri	Saqi Mustaid Khan	Official history of Aurangzeb's reign written after his death
Ain-i-Akbari	Abul Fazl	History of Akbar's reign
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh	Abdal Qadir Badauni	History of Akbar's rule
Tawarikh-i-Alfi	Mulla Daud	History of Akbar's rule
Nuriyya-i-Sultaniyya	Abdul Haq	Theory of Kinship during Mughal Period
Waqt-i-Hyderabad	Nimat Khan Ali	Aurangzeb's Golconda conquest
Futuh-i-Alamgiri	Ishwar Das	Aurangzeb's history
Nuskha-i-Dilkusha	Bhimsen Saxena	Analysis of Aurangzeb's rule and character
Khulasat-ul-Tawarikh	Sujan Raj Khatri	History of Aurangzeb's rule
Padshah Namah	Abdul Hamid Lahori	History of Shah Jahan's reign
Padshah Namah	Muhammad Waris	History of Shah Jahan's rule
Shahjahan Namah	Muhammad Salih	History of Shah Jahan's rule
Shahjahan Namah	Inyat Khan	History of Shah Jahan's rule
Hamlai-Haidri	Muhammad Rafi Khan	History of Aurangzeb's rule
Namah-e-Alamgiri	Aquil Khan Zafar	History of Aurangzeb's rule
Sirr-i-Akbar	Dara Shikoh	Urdu translation of Upanishad
Safinat-ul-Auliya	Dara Shikoh	Biographies of Sufi Saints
Majma-ul-Bahrain	Dara Shikoh	Philosophical ideas discussed

Raqqat-e-Alamgiri	Aurangzeb	A compendium of his letters
Hasmat-ul-Arifin	Dara Shikoh	Religious ideas discussed

Paintings of Mughal Period

Ruler	Famous painter	Other feature
Humayun	Mirsayyid Ali, Abdur Samed	
Akbar	Khusro Ali, Fakhrukhbeg Basawan, Jamshed Daswan	Introduction of Persian Style, Daswan illustrated 'Razma Namah' and Akbar Nama
Jahangir	Bishan Das, Abdul Hassan, Ustad Mansur	Use of Halo Started

TRANSLATION OF FAMOUS SANSKRIT TEXTS IN PERSIAN IN MEDIEVAL INDIA


1370	Nakshatra Shastra	Ejuddin Kirmani	Dalyab-i-Firoz Shahi	Firoz Tuglaq
1303	Sali Kshetra	Abdulla bin Safi	-	Ahmad Shah Bahamani
1500	Chiktsa Shastra	Main Bhuwan	Tibbe Sikandari	Sikandar Lodhi
1574-1575	Singhasan Battisi	Faizi & others	Siral Afza	Akbar
1575-76	Atharv Ved	Haji Ibrahim Sarhindi	-	Akbar
1582-83	Mahabharat	Badayuni, Naqibkhan, Sheikh Sultan	Razm Nama	Akbar
1583-84	Ramayan	Badayuni	-	Akbar
1585	Harivansh Puran	Maulana, Sherry	Jamaye Rashidi	Akbar
1589-90	Kaliya Daman	Abul Fazal	Ayar Danish	Akbar
1590	Raj Tarangini	Mulla Shah Muhammad	-	Akbar
1593	Liawati (Arthmatic)	Faizi	-	Akbar
1594	Nal Damayanti	Faizi	Masnavi Nalodaman	Akbar
1596	Panch Tantra	Abul Fazal	Anwar-i-Saheli	Akbar
1650	Yog Vashishtha	Dara Shikoh	-	Shahjahan
1652-83	Bhagwat Gita	Dara Shikoh	-	Shahjahan

SHER SHAH SURI

- His real name was Farid and born to Hassan.
- Ibrahim Lodhi transferred his Jagir to him.
- He gained Chunar by marrying a widow lady Malika.
- In 1539, he captured Chausa from Humayun in the battle of Chausa.
- He annexed Kannauj after defeating Humayun.

- He defeated Rajput forces of Marwar in Battle of Samel (1544)
- He introduced a regular postal service, Silver rupiya.
- He built Purana Qila and Grand-Trunk road.
- Malik Muhammad Jaysi wrote Padmavat during his reign.
- He introduced the principle of local responsibility for local crimes.
- The taxes were directly collected.

THE KINGDOM OF THE GREAT MARATHA

Eminent Persons	Notable accomplishments
 <p>Shivaji Bhonsle (1627-80 A.D)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as the father of Maratha nation. • Before killing Adilshahi general Afzal Khan in 1647, he gradually started capturing forts in the region like Purandar, Rajgad, Torna. • The guerrilla tactics and brilliant military strategies were his key to success in every war. • Fought with Jai Singh, general of Aurangzeb in which he lost and was arrested in 1666, but soon he escaped and regained his lost territory. • Assumed the title of "Chhatrapati" at his elaborate coronation in 1674. • Died in 1680 and at that time had control over most of western Maharashtra and had made 'Raigad' capital.



Sambhaji
(1680-89)

- Was the first son of Chhatrapati Shivaji and succeeded his father after his death in the first week of April 1680.
- Gave shelter to **Sultan Muhammad Akbar**, the fourth son of Aurangzeb, who sought Sambhaji's aid in winning the Mughal throne from his emperor father.
- During this period Mughals sieged the Maratha fort of Ramsej in 1682, but after five months of failed attempts, including planting explosive mines and building wooden towers to gain the walls, the Mughal siege failed.
- Was imprisoned and executed by Aurangzeb, in 1689.



Rajaram
(1689-1700)

- After the execution of Sambhaji, Rajaram, the second son of Shivaji had taken the charge of Marathas in 1689 but soon died in 1700.
- Tarabai the widow of Rajaram, put her young son Sambhaji II on the throne after his father's death, at the tender age of ten, and continued the fight against Mughals until the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.

Tarabai
(1700-07)

- Rajaram was succeeded by his minor son Shivaji II under the guardianship of his mother Tarabai.
- Tarabai continued the struggle with Mughals.



Sahuji
(1707-49)

- Sahuji the son of Sambhaji was released from Mughals captivity in 1707.
- He attacked Tarabai and Sambhaji II from the throne of Maratha with the help of Peshwa Balaji Biswanathan and won the battle. Soon he had his own territory.
- Didn't possess a strong affinity for politics, he settled down in Satara.



Balaji Vishwanath
(1713-20)

- He was appointed as Prime Minister of Sahuji and assisted him on political issues.
- This was the beginning of another great dynasty in 1718 known as Peshwa dynasty.
- He died in 1721.



Bajirao Peshwa I
(1720-40)

- As the eldest son to his father Balaji Vishwanath, Bajirao Peshwa I took the charge of Peshwa dynasty after his death in 1721.
- During his tenure, Pune regained the status of capital Maratha Kingdom from Raigad.
- In 1734, captured the Malwa territory in the north, and in 1739, drove out the Portuguese from nearly all their possessions in the Western Ghats.
- He died in 1740.



Balaji Bajirao
(Nanasaheb)
(1740-61)

- Succeeded Peshwa after his father Bajirao Peshwa's death.
- Fought the **Third War of Panipat** with **Ahmad Shah Abdalli** in 1761 but lost the war.
- Was shattered by the loss of his elder son and brother in the war and died soon after the war ended.



Madhav Rao

- Assumed the title of Peshwa in 1761.
- His leading achievements included the defeat of Nizam of Hyderabad, Hyder Ali of Mysore and Bhosle of Nagpur.
- Defeated Jats and took the hold of Agra and Mathura in 1769 with the help of Mahadaji Shinde and Nana Phadnavis.
- In 1772, died at an early age of 27 years.



Mahadaji Shinde

- Was a trusted lieutenant of the Peshwa and one of the three pillars of Maratha Resurrection.
- Wiped out the power of **Jats of Mathura** and during 1772-73 destroyed the power of Pashtun Rohillas in Rohilkhand and captured Najibabad.
- Died of typhoid fever, at his camp at Wanavdi near Pune on 12 February 1794 while he was at the zenith of power.