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1

(i) Bagor

- ↳ Bhilwara district Rajasthan
- ↳ tools made of quartzite, granite (minolite like blades)
- ↳ huts made of grass, reed
- ↳ food grain → barley,
- ↳ pottery in later period

ii. Atirapakam

- ↳ Chennai, TN
- ↳ cultural sequence from lower to middle palaeolithic
- ↳ animals bones → water buffaloes, deer, Jackal, fox, tiger et
- ↳ fish bones
- ↳ hoofprints

iii) Girnar / Junagadh Inscription

- ↳ Junagadh district ~~in~~ Saurashtra Gujarat

↳ Inscription → Ashokan → Major rock edict (14)

↳ Sudarshan Lake inscription

↳ Rudradaman inscription

↳ (Chandragupta II inscription)

↳ important Jain pilgrim site nearby

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## iv. Lothal

- ↳ Ahmedabad Gujarat
- ↳ IVC site with planned settlement
- ↳ Upper citadel
- ↳ Dockyard found
- ↳ artefacts → tools of shell, ivory, faience.
  - ↳ bangles, terracotta, copper
  - ↳ pottery (Black on Red)

## v. Burzahom

- ↳ North East of Srinagar
- ↳ pit dwelling
- ↳ ceramic at early level, pottery found in later period
- ↳ tools of bones, stone
- ↳ burial reveal dog bones, artefacts
- ↳ megalithic → cists, dolmens etc.

## vi. Kalibangan

- ↳ Hanumangarh district Rajasthan
- ↳ Black bangles, Kotdician pottery
- ↳ ploughed field
- ↳ fire altars in a separate mound
- ↳ 3 mounds

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## vii. Kupgal

- ↳ Bellary, Karnataka
- ↳ megalithic (cairn, dolmen, cist etc)
- ↳ petroglyphs
- ↳ rock paintings depict animals (bulls) human, sexual activities
- ↳ ash mound
- ↳ Copper tools like axe, fishhook, beads.
- ↳ BRW

## viii. Sarnath

- ↳ Varanasi, U.P.
- ↳ first sermon (dhammacakkapavattana)
- ↳ Sarnath Buddha sculpture
  - ↳ smiling face
  - ↳ no robe / fold on cloth
  - ↳ meditation eye
  - ↳ muscular body
- ↳ Chunar ancient ~~quarry~~ quarrying area nearby.
- ↳ Varanasi, Capital of Kasi
- ↳ under Magadh empire

## ix. Thanjavur

- ↳ Thanjavur district, TN

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- ↳ Capital of Chola dynasty
- ↳ Brihadiswara temple
- ↳ Muwar Kowil lies nearby
- ↳ • Important Bhakti site (Sundara, Appan, sambandar)
- ↳ Always also found

### X. Aihole

- ↳ Bhagalpore, Karnataka
- ↳ rock cut temple (Hinduism & Jainism)
  - ↳ Meguti Jain temple
  - ↳ Durga temple (half finished)
- ↳ Aihole inscription of Pulakeshin II

### XI. Kalighat

- ↳ Kolkata, West Bengal
- ↳ Gupta coin hoard (first to be discovered)
  - ↳ belong to Samudragupta, (GI) etc
  - ↳ coin types → lyric type
    - ↳ innocuous slayer type
    - ↳ King-Queen type

### XII. Utnur

- ↳ Mehboobnagar, Telangana
- ↳ megalithic burials like cairn, dolmen
- ↳ Sarcophagus burial

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- ↳ rock painting
- ↳ ash mound
- ↳ tools made of stones like hammer, axe

## xiii) Mandasaur Inscription

- ↳ Mandasaur, M.P.
- ↳ Gupta King → Kumaragupta, Samudragupt
- ↳ inscription → settlement of a guild from Gujarat to M.P.
- ↳ supply oil to a Surya temple

## xiv) Sokanighat rock paintings

- ↳ Lakhiduan rock paintings
- ↳ some lakh p. cave painting site, Uttarakhand
- ↳ acheulian tools
- ↳ bones

## xv) Manda Attranjikhara

- ↳ Etah, U.P.
- ↳ PGW, OCP site
- ↳ home made of mud and reed
- ↳ Copper hoard, tools like fishhook, beads etc

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## xvi. Dholavira

- ↳ Kutchh, Gujarat
- ↳ UNESCO WHS
- ↳ Three settlement divided into 3 parts
  - ↳ Upper citadel
  - ↳ Middle
  - ↳ Lower
- ↳ Stadium found
- ↳ Sandstone pillars in southern gate
- ↳ signboard
- ↳ unique water harvesting (dam built on Mahan and Mardam river)

## xvii) Adichanallur

- ↳ T.N.
- ↳ megalithic burial → Cairn, dolmen, ~~menhirs~~ cist
- ↳ Copper tools, pottery, BRW
- ↳

## xviii) Ujjaini

- ↳ Northern Capital of Avanti Mahajanapad
- ↳ mention in Anguttara Nikaya
- ↳ King Prasenjit fought Gandhara and Magadh
- ↳ later annexed by Magadh (Shishunaga)
- ↳ Shiva temple site (Mahakalidhara Tyotirling)

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## xix) Sisupalgarh

- ↳ Khurda district Orissa
- ↳ ancient capital of Kheri dynasty
- ↳ eminent eastern province Tosali<sup>2</sup> of Ashoka
- ↳ Udaigiri and Khandagiri nearby  
(Tah site)
- ↳ Ashokan Dauli inscripta nearby

## xx) Chattrapati Shivaji terminus Railway

- ↳ Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ↳ built in European style
- ↳ western headquarter of Railways

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2  
a

Major Rock edict 13 points Ashoka started rock edicts inscription after Kalinga war, which occurred ninth year of his Coronation

Ashoka's dhamma through inscription

① Ashoka's dhamma, as pointed by Upinder Singh reflected his association toward Buddhism (minor rock edict ①, ③) and reflected his desire to preach mutual harmony among people

4 eg @ MRE (Major Rock Edict) ①, ② declare superst to all religion

⑥ MRE ③ and ④ depicted mutual coexistence, tolerance among its people

② Dhamma, was an expounding on part of Ashoka, to promote 'Ahimsa' (nonviolence) toward other beings and animals

4 eg MRE ①, ⑬ decried animal sacrifice during festival

MRE ② provides for medicine

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③ Dhamma, as Uppinder Singh writes was to promote suspect toward parents, toward brahmanas, shramanas etc

↳ eg MRE (3), (4) → Declares due to obedience of Ashoka's Dhamma there was peace and suspect toward other people

④ ~~from~~ B.N. Mukherjee pointed another feature in Dhamma edicts in NW part of India

↳ MRE (13), (14) of Kandhara did not mention renunciation goal of Dhamma, but duty of people lies in interest of King, to obey his order

⑤ Dhamma of Ashoka promoted values of social brotherhood, a universal religion (according to Niharangan Ray and Gr. Funman) to unite people

↳ eg Pillar edict and motif did not belong to one religion s.a. Lion was Buddha's birth symbol, Hindu motif

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Similarly, elephant → Gajalakshmi  
→ Maya bomb story  
horse → Buddha's renunciation  
Bull → Hindu motif  
→ Rishabha's sign.

### Uniqueness

- ① Romila Thapar pointed Ashoka's Dhamma was a political tool, to unite far flung areas
  - ② Dhamma preached stoppage of animal Sacrifice and nonviolence toward animal
  - ③ Promotion of welfare through medicines, plant, herbs
  - ④ Though Dhamma reflected several <sup>core</sup> elements of Buddha's ideas, but it was different in other aspect s.a. Upinder Singh points Dhamma did not preach renunciation, parinirbhanna, 4 Truths, 8 fold paths. etc.
  - ⑤ It was different from 'Dharma' of Arthashastra which preached 'Varnashrama Dharma', on contrary Dhamma preached mutual coexistence.
- Ashoka also released 3 schism edicts to warn <sup>monks</sup> ~~people~~ from causing disension

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2

(b)

Khujula Kadphises amalgamated five Great  
Yueh chi tribes and led foundation of Kushana  
empire in 1<sup>st</sup> cen BCE

Kushana ~~also~~ issued  
large no. of Gold  
Coins as pointed by  
Upinder Singh

Bactria → Lanshi L

Punjab/Pura

Mathura

Insight into Economy

Kushana  
Empire

1 cen BCE  
3 cen CE

- ① Historian R.S. Sharma pointed flourishing  
Economy during Kushana empire, on basis  
of quality, volume of gold coin,
- ② Chien Han Hsu pointed Kushana's control  
over Bactria and Chinese overland silk  
route led to growth of Kushana's  
economy and gold coinage
- ③ Upinder Singh's study revealed Kanishka  
trade ~~trade~~ was oriented toward west  
Asia → Liu point Chinese silk, fragrance  
transported to west  
↳ Ray pointed Roman Gold Coinage

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of Emperor Augustus found, however from time of Claudius weakly visible on basis of quality of coin

- (4) A flourishing mining industry on basis of quality, roman coin minted
- (5) mention of trader, merchant name on coins at Taxila, Mathura, Aihichchatra, Bhita, etc. like Hiransame; 'Panchamkare' legend mention good position of guilds, mentioned by Shrivimali and U. Singh

### Insight into Polity

- (1) Depiction of name and image started from IndoGreeks, continued [U. Singh]
- (2) A detailed study by Goparaswamy and Niharangan Ray reveals several king name from Vima Kadphises to Muviska
- (3) mention of local satraps depicted IndoGreek style polity
- (4) Coins of Shaka shahrapan reveals acknowledgment of Kunhara overlordship

### Insight into Religion

- (1) Vima Kadphises coin depicted litga image

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में केवल  
एक सही  
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- ② Kanishka Coinage depicted Buddha, Indra, Greek Goddesses, Nana, Moon, Sun, Bactrian gods etc.
- ③ Kanishka coin hoard at Khit Tepe, Mir Zakah and Rabatak inscription reveal establishment of Temples, dwakula, mat inscription also points.
- ④ Thus it reflect social harmony and Pudathim flourished

## Social trend

- ① Kushana coin include Gold, Silver and silver, means monetary expansion, though barter system prevailed especially in rural areas [B.D. Chattopadhyay]
- ② Immigration flourished, expansion in urban cities eg. Bigram, Bamiyan, Taxila, Purushpura, Mathura, Sir Kap, Shah Tiki Dheri → all places unearthed Kushana artefacts
- ③ Trade flourished routes from Mathura to West Asia, Bamiyan halting ground  
Position of women depicted as painted by Vijay Nath.

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2.

(C)

Purhyanitra Shunga killed Brihadoratha  
of Maurya dynasty and established  
Shunga dynasty in 187 CE.

Post Mauryan period reflects a picture  
of northwest interaction, sociopolitical  
changes, intensification of state formation,  
tribe assimilation, cult formation etc. (B.D.  
Chattopadhyay)

Dark Ages: 200 BCE - 300 CE

① Decline of all India based centralised empire

↳ Early historian like Megasthenes, Arrian  
portrayed Mauryan empire a highly  
centralised state

↳ After its decline, Shunga ruled only  
in eastern part of former empire i.e  
Magadha and Vidarbha

↳ Southern state Kshatras, Marathas, Bhojas  
Chedis emerged

② Invasion from west

↳ Upinder Singh writes Yavanas arrived from  
west

↳ Kalidasa's Drama depicted arrival of  
Yavanas, Page Mahabharat also points

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- ↳ Indobriek established rule over North West, Coins and Milindapancha painted
- ↳ Coins also reveal Shaka-Pahalvas ruler like Moga, Varnnes, Gondophers etc
- ↳ Taxila inscription depicted Maues ruled over fragmented area
- ↳ Kushana built empire but not all India and not Centralised, B.D. Chattopadhyay also painted his defeat from Chinese emperor

## ③ Decline of rock edicts and inscription

- ↳ Ashoka's Major Rock edicts, Pillar edicts decl. was not much repeated by new rulers
- ↳ few inscription from Rastak, Begram, Bimaran, Nashik etc.

## ④ Dhamma and Dharma

- ↳ R.S. Sharma painted Dharmashastras rules were not followed in general
- ↳ eg. 'Purushu' word in Yajurveda smriti depicted remarried widow

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- ↳ 'Anuloma', 'Pratiloma' marriage
- ↳ Jataka's mention ~~on~~ 'asprya' of Dharmashastra was practised
- ↳ Manusmriti disfavoured widow remarriage
- ↳ Olive study revealed Manusmriti disallowed marriage between cousins, considered women a property of husband, no rights in property etc.
- ↳ Yashnavalkya reflect discrimination toward 'Chandalas', 'Shudras'
- ↳ Yama considered 'Auratyas' by Manusmriti, Mahabharat mention them as son of Yayati's with Varistha's cows etc

Not so dark age

### ① Expansion of monetary economy

- ↳ Kushana's control over central Asia & silk route as well as Hippoban
- ↳ Discovery of monsoon winds led growth of trade with west Asia
- ↳ Roman Gold coin reminted
- ↳ B.D. Chattopadhyay pointed aesthetic qualities of Kushana coinage (gold)
- ↳ Shakas, Western Khatrapa, Satavahan

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coin hoard found at Purushapura,  
Kittitepe, Al Khanoum, Nal Kondapalli  
Nasik (Jogalthembi) etc

## ② Economic Growth

- ↳ R.S. Sharma, Upinder Singh mention flourishing economy on basis →
- ↳ (a) widescale mention of names of guild in inscription eg. Mathura inscription, Jamalpur, Nashik inscription, etc.
- ↳ (b) Ajanta, Kaula, Bhaja Cave depicts flourishing cotton industry, jewellery

## ③ Industrial growth

- ↳ Cave paintings reveal new aesthetic qualities in jewellery, pearl
- ↳ flourishing industry mentioned by Mahavastu which says guilds of oil, food, fruit sending item to Kapilavastu merchants
- ↳ metallurgy → Lalitvistara and Uraga texts, paints vessels of copper, gold etc
- ↳ Art and architecture → Rabatak inscription  
↳ Nagari inscription → temple of Balaram and Varudera

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लिखें।  
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- ↳ Ujwundi inscription → temple of Balaban
- ↳ Sonkh → temple of Dungs
  - ↳ Naga temple
- ↳ Kankali Tila → Jain sculpture
  - ↳ monastery of Tina
- ↳ Avadimallam → Shiva temple
- ↳ Nagarjuna Konda → 19 Hindu temple
  - ↳ eg. Asthabhupaswami
  - ↳ 30 buddhist monastery
- ↳ Amanavati stupa and monastery
- ↳ Taxila → Sirkap buddhist apsidal temple
  - ↳ Dharmarajika Stupa, Jamalgarh Stupa
- ↳ Sanchi, Bharhut Stupas.

This period between 200 BCE to 300 CE  
was a period of interaction and  
innovation

केवल प्रश्न  
संख्या  
के अंक  
के अनुसार  
केवल प्रश्न  
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4  
①

History of land ownership in India transitioned from communal to royal or individual ownership

During vedic time period, Thomas Trautman pointed there was no concept of individual property, ~~clan~~ on whole owned the land and its resources

During Later Vedic Period also land ownership was not individual, community as whole owned it

eg. ① Aittaraya Brahmana depicted when king tried to give land to Brahmana as donation (dakshita) for sacrifice, mother earth herself appeared and said no mortal should give her away

However another group of historian believe the land ownership was vested in King

eg. Witzel pointed on basis of Satpatha Brahmana and Taittiriya Brahmana which mentioned land a part of dakshita that land belonged to royal monarchy.

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Upinder Singh point as there was no concept of property, household members whole engaged in labour, slave not employed, wage labour in agriculture did not existed means communal ownership.

On the issue of land ownership from Mahajanapadic to 300 CE

- ① Historians divided on issue of ownership.
  - first group considered communal ownership.
    - ↳ eg. Dharmashastra of Goutama depicted earth belong to all
    - eg. Common pasture land, village head Gramika preside over its dispute depicted in Astadyayi
    - eg. no transfer of property by individuals
- ② R.S. Sharma, R.N. Nandi pointed Royal ownership on basis
  - ↳ eg. Ashvashastra rules for dana, dakshita to brahmana by king
  - eg. Pali Canon depicted royal grant by suler eg. Barabara and Nagarjuni Caves
  - eg. Nashik, Ajanta Caves donated by

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## Sahvahanas and Vakatakas later

### ③ Individual ownership

- ↳ Anguttara Nikaya mention a Giribabali Arantapindika donated land in Shrauenti for construction of Tetavahana monastery
- ↳ Indore Copperplate of Pravarasen II depicted donation by a merchant Chandra
- ↳ Jamalpur inscription donation by Chandala brother
- ↳ Mathura inscription donation by a guild

### Unity Gupta <sup>period</sup>

- |   |                                     |   |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| ↳ First Group<br>Communal ownership                   | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Royal               | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Individual  |
| ↳ Dharmasthambha point community right over pasture   | ↳ Manusmriti rules for tax on mines | ↳ Indore Copper plate of Kumar Gupta depict gift by a merchant for Surya temple |
| ↳ Brihat Samhita mention different types of ownership | ↳ Amarkosha points <del>to</del>    | ↳ Kamauka mention individual ownership  |
| ↳ Amarkosha different types of lands                  |                                     |   |

During Early Medieval period  
feudalism started, Brahmadeya increased

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4. Nashik inscription mentioned Nahapana

(b) Ushvadatta invested 1000000 in a guild of money, reflecting flourishing banking business in ancient time period.

### Nature of Banking and usuary

- ① Navada Smriti<sup>o</sup> and Katyayana Smriti<sup>o</sup> clearly provided for ruler of usuary, though their text decried and demotivated usuary as a business
- ② Dharmashastra of Budhayaya specified rule and fixed rate of 15% per annum [Upinder Singh] though for secured loan and it was higher rate for unsecured loan
- ③ Mathura inscription of Huvishka who invested silver coin in a guild, reflect ruler took part in the business and took benefit of banking
- ④ Banking also helped in temple construction  
eg ① Indore Copper plate of Kumaragupta reflect Brahmana Devanishu donated for Surya temple lamp

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and money was invested in bank

(2) Mandasaur inscription reflect guild money for sunya temple

(3) Champak brother in Jamalpur inscription, invested money for Naga statue and worship

(5) Banking led expansion of economy

eg. Manusmriti specific rules helped

eg. Junagadh inscription construction of Suraikund for irrigation

eg. large no. of coin hoard at a single place eg. Bayana, Kalighat, Kottigal, Kanaganahalli, Jogalthem

(6) Expansion of Agriculture

eg. Dharmashastra text reflect bank loan for land inputs

eg. Arthashastra provide 'Suryavivaha'

State support for agrarian expansion

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eg. Girnar Inscription

However Dharmastra text  
denounced usury for usurping land  
of indebted farmer

eg. ① Manusmriti rules for bankers  
who cheated and withheld  
money

② Arthashastra favoured punishing  
usurper, and bankers

⑦ State administration

eg. Brahmadeya Grants and donee  
beneficiaries utilising money for  
agrarian expansion, tribal assimilation  
[Burton Stein → Brahman-Peasant alliance,  
Rangan Gurukul]

eg. Kalahandi Grant of Vajrahanta  
reflect land revenue through bank

eg. Kaumandanda inscription point  
Kumargupta installation of a Linga  
and money invested in build

Later during early medieval period, historian  
like R.S. Sharma, D.D. Kosambi point decline  
in power of traders due to rise of brahmadeya,  
Pharyan inscription depict temple  
rise.

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नहीं लिखना  
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4

①

J.C. Harle and Herman Goetz Considered

Gupta Golden Age in temple architecture and sculpture on basis of their artistic qualities.

Golden Age Epitaph

① Early historians like Majumdar, Altekar, Shastri consider Gupta a Golden Age in India Ancient history

② Remarkable Temple Architecture

↳ ① Parvati temple of Nachna-Kothua

↳ ② Shiva temple of Bhumra-Koh

↳ ③ Vishnu temple of Tigawa

↳ ④ Dashavatara of Lalitpur

↳ ⑤ Bhitargaon temple

↳ ⑥ Sirpur temple

↳ ⑦ Dashparvatiya temple

} Brick temple

feature → upraised platform

↳ Garbhagriha small

↳ Shikhar in later temples

↳ mithuna figure on gateway

③ Cave architecture

↳ Ajanta Caves (chaitya and viharas)

↳ Cave murals → fine artistic qualities

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↳ Karle, Kanheri, Bagh (M.P.)

↳ Sanchi

(3) Stupa of Buddhism

↳ Sanchi Stupa

↳ Nagari, unakonda declined ~~by~~ after  
Ikshvaku but Amaravati Stupa  
flourished↳ new emerged in Papikonda, Thuthal Konda  
Tathandapura(4) Jain temples

↳ Ujjaini temple (time of Kumaragupta)

↳ Dashpura temple

↳ Rajgir inscription mention presence  
of monastery↳ Pataspur monastery donated by a  
brahmana couple

↳ Vallabhi, Palitana

↳ Silappadikaram mention vanji,  
Madurai temple of Jain.(5) A literature (Poetry, dramas)

↳ Poetry → Kalidasa → Meghaduta, Raghuvansa,

↳ Drama → Kalidasa's Abhijanashakuntala

↳ Bhasa → Duta Uhatkash, Charudatta,

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### Other work

Bharavi's Kirtanjunia, Bhavamaha's  
Kavyakriyakaalapa, Dandi's Kavyadarsha  
Natyashastra, Shudhaka's, Mrichakattikam,  
Vatsyayana's Kamashutra  
Dhanvantari - Manusmi Naradasmihi,  
Katyayanasmihi

### (6) Medicinal work

- ↳ Charak, Sushruta Samhita
- ↳ Palakapya's's Hartyaurveda
- ↳ Kashyapa's Compendium
- ↳ Astangasamagraha

### (7) Astrology / Astronomy

- ↳ Brihatsamhita
- ↳ Brahmagupta
- ↳ Varahmihira's Brihatsamhita  
Panchanidhantika

### (8) Mathematics

- ↳ Aryabhata
- ↳ Brahmagupta
- ↳ Bhaskara I, Mahavira
- ↳ discovery of zero (Alberuni gives credit to India)
- ↳ Pythagorean theorem known to

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### Budhayajna's Shulvasutra

- (9) Irrigation → Junagadh inscription  
Sungarkunda
- (10) Centralised empire of Gupta from  
Himalayas to central India

### Common masses lived misery

- (1) Amarakosha depicted slavery existed in India, evidence from Kathiawan, M.P
- (2) Brihatsamhita's gloomy prophecy town will fall on doomy day reflect unhappy situation
- (3) R.S. Sharma, D.D. Kosambi pointed beginning of feudalism → increased misery of peasant  
↳ Brahmadeya Grants → led subjugation of peasant  
↳ Decline in economy due to decline in Indo Roman trade after downfall of Roman Empire, and  
Qin dynasty in China
- (4) Skriimali also depicted for Vakataka's severely expansion of rural, contraction of urbanism, monetary economy, no Vakataka coins found traders, merchants declined in inscription.

However B.D. Chattopadhyay pointed though some cities declined, others flourished, U. Singh points, with rise of irrigation, farming flourished.

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9

Dara Shikoh was the eldest son of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan (1627-57)

## Harmonious coexistence

- ① Majumdar painted compared to Aurangzeb Dara Shikoh was more enlightened, and less inclined to religious extremism of Islam
- ② Dara Shikoh's army was supported by several Rajput Kings, Jahanara supported his claim [K.C. Sen]
- ③ Irfan Habib depicted Dara Shikoh's was more educated in several religious texts eg. Upanishads, Brahmanas, Jash texts etc.

## Exceptions

→ ① Satish Chandra writes Dara Shikoh as a governor of Gujarat - order demolition of temples and nude image of Jina temples.

## Patron of Art

- ① Dara Shikoh compiled Majma-ul-Bahrain which translated 108 Upanishads

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into Persian language

- (2) He concluded Tarwaffa and vedanta are two sides of same coin [Sunil Kumar]
- (3) Md Habib writes Dara Shikoh as a governor patronised painting, art, craft, eg. shell box of pen, mihakari work of Jewellery, wire work, pietradura etc.
- (4) His sir-i-Akbar collected several tents of Hindus
- (5) He translated Ramayana, Atharvaveda
- (6) He was well versed in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit etc.

Issues ~~Not~~

- ↳ He didnot show much attention on regional language s.a. Rajasthani, Khadi volii, Hindi, Gujarati etc.
- ↳ His focus on religious work, dominated other field s.a. maths, science
- ↳ Historical work, biographical account missing
- ↳ Crax examination, empirical evidences missing. Despite Dara Shikoh's work represent a great taste in art and literature.

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⑥

Vijayanagar Empire was established by Harihara and Bukka during 1336 CE. It was visited by several travellers from Africa to Europe who have left a great account

### Nayankara and Ayagan System

① Abdul Razak who travelled during Quarays II reign gives a vivid detail about administration system under Nayankara and central bureaucracy

↳ (i) Land of empire was divided into several provinces ruled by hereditary Nayakas

(ii) They paid tributes to vijayanagar ruler and accepted overlordship

(iii) economy was so good that at Capital citadel there was 'Chahalsitan' which was very large

(iv) hoard of coin within basement of citadel

② Nicolo Conti depicted empire must be centralised and large no. of soldiers, though Conti did not left account of countryside, but extraction by Historians s.a. S. Chandra depicted

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as Nayakas supplied men and horses for supplementary and obligatory system  
↳ Nayaks had to maintain troops, horses for royal

③ Domingo Paes who visited during Krishnadeva Raya says, Nayaks led growth in economy they collected revenue, provided for irrigation

④ Nuniz writes Deva Raya I built Canal on Tungabhadra river to supply irrigation water for agriculture. demand

⑤ Nikitin mention King's overlordship recognized by Nagan, Srilanka, Malaya rulers, though S. Chandra pointed it was just 'tribute giving'

S. Chandra also points these systems were unique devices invoked by Vijayanaga to integrate society and centralized administration i.e. to control 'powerful Nayakas'

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5  
③

Firoz Tughlaq (1358-88) reign witnessed  
widespread disintegration of empire  
but also expansion of agriculture and  
growth of economy.

### Contribution in Agriculture

- ① Firoz started canal construction for  
irrigation purpose [S. Chandra]
  - ↳ Sirsa to Hansi
  - ↳ Satluj to Hissar
  - ↳ Satluj to Bayana
- ② He continued Diwan-i-Kohi (Agri. depart-  
ment)
  - ↳ provided loan to buy equipment  
and agrithaputs
  - ↳ collected revenue
- ③ He levied moderate revenue after  
inspection of crop field and status of  
farmer, which Barani mention  
released farmer from disproportionate  
revenue of Md bin Tughlaq's time

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- ④ Barani mentions, Firoz withdrew tax repayment obligation, which ~~nd bh~~ released, thus saving distressed farmer
- ⑤ Firoz built largescale fruit Garden which employed slaves, agnitaboum etc.
- ⑥ Barani points Firoz Tughlaq's ~~attempt~~ abolished all taxes that werenot sanctioned by Shara, thus saving poor farmer
- ⑦ Firoz started social Department which looked after poor, disabled, hermits etc.

## Issues

- ① J.F. Richards points Firoz was a bigot, he showed little attention to hindus, sharia, was imposed, jizyah levied
- ② war booty collection, warfare destroyed agricultur
- ③ chari and Chari levied  
Sahish chandra points during Firoz Shah, prices rose so does wages.

5  
(5)

Mughal empire was established by  
Babur in 1526, it continued till  
1857 [Battle of Panipat]

## Condition of Sanskrit

① Sanskrit continued to be used in  
administration as a means of public  
issue resolution

↳ people submit petition in  
Sanskrit

↳ Rajput related farmans issued  
to them in Sanskrit

② Sanskrit translations into Persian was  
widespread

↳ Akbar time period → Abul Fazl translated  
Sanskrit work of  
↳ Badarayuni Mahabharat

↳ translated Ramayana

↳ Dara Shikoh translated Upanisads,  
Atharvaveda

③ Musical work

↳ man Kautubal of Raja Mansingh

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④ Sanskrit educated officers in central administration

↳ Chief Diwans of central admin and Diwans of regional states were well versed in Sanskrit eg.

Raja Todar Mal, Rai Patr Das,

Raja Birbal etc

↳ Akbar himself inducted Sanskrit officers to learn about ancient Indian practices especially when a officer told ancient Hindus devoured animal meats unlike present time which intrigued Akbar

⑤ Dharmashastra Commentary continued under patronage of Temples  
eg. Vrindavana Temple, Jwalamukhi Devi,

⑥ Jain literature in Sanskrit eg. commentaries, philosophy

⑦ Daily rituals in households, temples, eg. fire sacrifice, Bhagavata Purana mentioned

Apart from above, work in field of maths, science, aerology, astronomy, physics continued in Sanskrit.

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⑤

Babur wrote his autobiography 'Tuzuk-i-Babari'

Historical source

① Account of early Mughal establishment  
↳ eg. ① Battle of Panipat with Ibrahim Lodi

② Battle of Chanderi with Raja Medini Rai

③ Battle of Khanua with ~~Raja~~ Ranga Sargia

④ Battle of Ghagra with Mahmud Lodi

② Account of environment of India, ecology, flora and fauna

↳ eg. special birds not found in central Asia

eg. temp° more suitable and livable

eg. rivers of Ganga, Yamuna etc

eg. such wildlife - tiger, deer, fox etc

③ History of Mughal in Central Asia and politics of Khurasan

↳ Babur's defeat from the hand of Uzbeks,

↳ internal discord among nobles

④ Mughal philosophy of Dilwe sultan to rule

↳ Mughal kingship theory as reflected

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focused on lineage, no noble or an aspire throne, etc.

## Issues

- ① Biased approach toward stating better condition of mughal army, superiority of Timurids over Indian
- ② No critical ideology
- ③ Majumdar points Babar failed to give detailed account of his own expedition in India, let alone history of other parts of India like southern state no mention about Krishnadevaraya or Bahmani sultanate
- ④ Fail to collect, collate data from other historical sources like Rajatarangini, Bharavi's literature
- ⑤ No depiction of state of mughal, polity, administration, architecture account only concentrated on study of Lodi Garden Despite Tuzuk-i-Babari supplied meaningful insights into Delhi sultanate & mughal interaction

इस कृति में केवल एक सवाल लिखें।  
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Specimen Booklet

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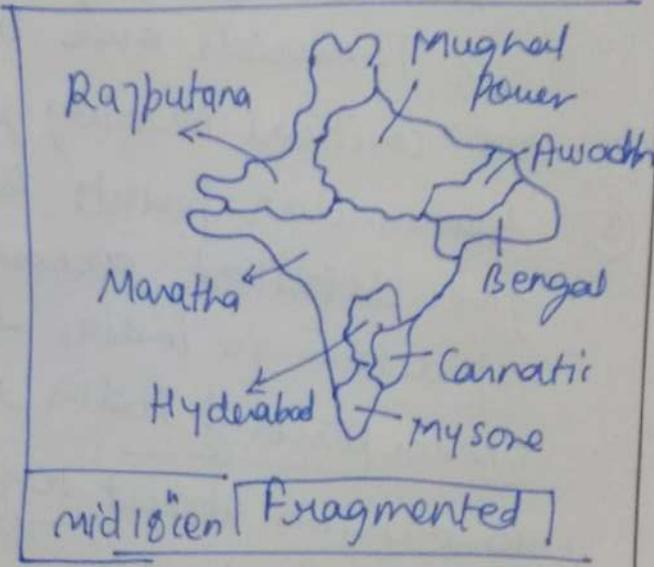
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②

During eighteenth century, after death of Aurangzeb, decline beset in Mughal empire and fragmented polity was visible in India

## A spectre of fragmented polity

① As Sekhar Bandhyopadhyay pointed, Maratha was concentrated in western India from Gujarat to Central, upto Agra and south in Karnataka.



- ② As S. Chandra study reveals, Mughal empire exploded after Aurangzeb, faraway provinces broke away
- 4eg ① Deewan state established by Nizam ul mulk asaf jah
  - ② Murshid Quli Khan established Bengal state
  - ③ Saadat Ali Khan established Awadh

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- ③ Bhakar gher vivid description about  
 ruin of Shivaji in Maratha area,  
 besides S. Chandra point Maratha raids  
 became constant feature after death of  
Sambhaji by Aurangzeb
- ④ British East India Company fought Battle  
 of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764), its  
 victory in both led to subordination of  
 these states, also, annexation of Dindari  
 by Company (Sekhar Bandyopadhyay) helped  
 in its southern campaign
- ⑤ P.J. Marshall mentioned about Company's  
 victory in other part like Mysore, St. Thome  
 Madras further fragmented polity
- ⑥ Rajputana was concentrated in western  
Rajasthan

### Reason

- ① Aurangzeb's Bijapur Campaign [A.N. Sarkar]  
 ↳ led destruction of  
 treasury  
 ↳ destroyed administration

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↳ direct confrontation with Maratha

## ② Maratha rise

↳ Plundering of Mughal empire

↳ Bajji Rao's campaign and annexation of Gujarat, Malwa, etc

## ③ NW invasion

↳ Nadir Shah's invasion

↳ Ahmad Shah Abdali's attack

## ④ Intrusion from Nobility

↳ Zulfikar Ali Khan, Itmaduddula eroded prestige of ruler

↳ Sa'yyad brother's rise

↳ provincial governor became autonomous

## ⑤ Jagirdari crisis

↳ S. Chandra, Kafi Khan mention

it eroded Mughal strength as

no revenue collection

## ⑥ Erosion in army of Mughal, no navy

## ⑦ arrival of European struck a cord

Besides as S. Chandra points out

17<sup>th</sup> cen, India was ruled by Heavy bureaucracy

machines, top-down approach, no innovation etc

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5

Balban (1266-86) became the sultan after displacing the family of Iltutmish, he raised his status to stabilize his claim

## Theory of Kingship

① Divine right to rule [mentioned by R.C. Majumdar]

↳ Zil-i-Ilahi → God's shadow on earth

↳ Nisyanati-khudai → recipient of divine's grace

② Exalted status of King (Sultan)

↳ Sizdah → prostration before sultan by all ulema

Paibos → kissing feet of sultan

Zaminbos → kissing soil of feet in administration

③ secular approach deny authority of Khaliphate or declared to rule as per his own term, however state was still Islamic as sharia was imposed.

## Government

① Balban established Mir Hazib who was entrusted with task to look after order in

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Court, assemble people in line as per their rank, no use of absurd language before sultan etc.

(2) This would ensure obedience to sultan

(3) He abolished Chihalgani

(4) Sahish Chandra points about his 'Blood and Iron' policy rooted in Kingship Theory

↳ He killed family of Iltutmish to destroy any <sup>other</sup> claimant

↳ He killed all unfaithful nobles

↳ <sup>eg. to</sup> Did not tolerate high treason of governors eg. beheaded Taghribeg

↳ He took strict action against rebellion villagers, plunder their farm, houses, children & women seized men killed,

↳ took action against newatis

(5) Fair and justice in administration

↳ S. Chandra and Nizami points

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Balban didnot show bigoted approach of Ulema in Justice and administration

- ↳ Punished muslims for any injustice
- ↳ This won favour from people
- ⑥ Focused on Consolidation rather Expansion
  - ↳ Organised Diwan-i-wizarat
    - ↳ appointed Diwans, accountants, <sup>treasurer</sup> and keeper
  - ↳ established Diwan-i-arz - to take care plunderer of Daab
- ⑦ Ulema were strictly under control through Balban's exalting of status.

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C

Cholas were great builders their architecture reflect a unique blend of strength and elegance, poses of sculpture represent fuller expressions

### Architecture

Temple Construction (mostly Shiva temple)

- ① ~~Pr~~ Srivijay built Shiv temple of Naratanalai, Pudukotai
- ② Prantaka built 108 temple on bank of Kaveri
- ③ Aditya I built Brahmapureswara temple of Pulumangai, Nagareshwar temple of Adhichanallur, Kumbakonam temple of Srinivaranallur and Airavateswara

features → enclosed wall  
↳ large Gopuram  
↳ pyramidal sthan  
↳ tank  
↳ walls carved in niche  
↳ Carbhagita enshroued

Shiva Linga

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- (4) Shembiya Mahadevi repaired old temple built new one
- (5) Rajaraja temple → Brihadishwara temple of Thanjavur
- ↳ large enclosed wall
  - ↳ two large Gopuram, Buddha depicted
  - ↳ large no. of pillar
  - ↳ Vairbhaynha → Antarala → mandapa - mukha mandapa
  - ↳ tank
- (6) Rajendra Chola built Brihadishwara temple of Gangaikondacholapuram
- (7) Muvarkovil built by feud of Chola Rhotti Vikramkera of Irukkuval dynasty.

### Literature

- (1) Alvar and Nayanmar contributed in Tamil and Sanskrit literature

↳ eg. Tiruttondar Tiruvontai, Periyapuram, Tirumurai, Thevaran of Nayanmar

Divyasuricharitam, Nalayita Divya Prabandham of Alvar

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eg. Poetry of Kaṅka Ardal filled with pang of separation

eg. Ramanyā's work in field of vedanta  
his veda Bhasya, commentary on  
Brahma Sutra etc.

## Sculpture

↳ Chola bronze sculpture

eg. Manikvaachkan statue

eg. Shiva Tripurantaka statue

eg. Nataraja statue

↳ ~~solid~~ solid of 5 metal alloy

↳ stone sculpture at temple eg.  
image of Gajasamhanmurti

## Textile

↳ Chola silk textile, Cotton and woolen cloth

## Jewellery

↳ made of gold, silver, pearls

↳ rock painting at Sittanavasal and pathi painting depict beautiful Jewellers.