

## **RAPID REVISION SERIES**





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# IASBABA'S RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES - UPSC 2021 RARe Notes

DAY 8 - HISTORY

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### **Topics Coverage:**

- 51. Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX) mission
- 52. Aditya L1
- 53. Sun's internal and external structure
- 54. ISRO's RESPOND Programme
- 55. Key terms in news Abhaypatras and Bargis
- 56. Mullaperiyar dam and John Pennycuik
- 57. Malabar Rebellion or Moplah Riots of 1921
- 58. 'Chauri Chaura' Incident (1922)
- 59. Historic martyr town of Dhekiajuli in Assam
- 60. Patharughat uprising of Assam (1894)

### \*Also includes List of key terms (often asked in exam)



### Topic 51: Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX) mission

### Key points:

- 1. Joint mission by India (ISRO) and Japan (JAXA)
- 2. Aim  $\rightarrow$  to send a lander and rover to explore the Moon's South Pole in 2024
- 3. JAXA to provide under-development H3 launch vehicle and the rover
- 4. ISRO would be responsible for the lander

The Lunar Polar Exploration mission would demonstrate new surface exploration technologies related to vehicular transport and lunar night survival for sustainable lunar exploration in Polar Regions. For precision landing it would utilize a feature matching algorithm and navigational equipment derived from JAXA's Smart Lander for Investigating Moon (SLIM) mission.

### Topic 52: Aditya - L1

### Key points:

- 1. It is India's first spacecraft mission to study the Sun
- 2. Main objective is to study the solar corona
- 3. Corona is the outermost region of the Sun's atmosphere
- 4. Designed and built in collaboration between the ISRO and various Indian research institutes
- 5. It will be inserted in a halo orbit around the L1, which is 1.5 million km from the Earth.
- 6. It can now provide observations of Sun's Corona (soft and hard X-ray, Emission lines in the visible and NIR), Chromosphere (UV) and photosphere (broadband filters)

### Topic 53: Sun's internal and external structure

The solar interior, from the inside out, is made up of the core, radiative zone and the convective zone. The solar atmosphere above that consists of the photosphere, chromosphere, and the corona (solar wind is an outflow of gas from the corona).



	The character is a constant of
	• The photosphere is an extremely uneven surface.
	• The effective temperature on the outer side of the photosphere is 6000°C.
Chromosphere	• Just above the photosphere is the chromosphere.
	It is relatively a thin layer of burning gases.
	• The chromosphere is a bit cooler — 4,320°C.
Sunspot	<ul> <li>They are areas of strong magnetic forces on the surface of the Sun → (photosphere)</li> </ul>
	• Sunspots are relatively cool because they form at areas where magnetic fields are particularly strong
	• When energy from sunspots are released, solar flares and big storms called coronal mass ejections erupt
	• Sunspots appear as dark areas because they are about 500-1500°C cooler than the surrounding chromosphere.
	• Each spot has a black centre or umbra, and a lighter region or penumbra, surrounding it.
	Note $\rightarrow$ The number of sunspots is directly proportional to solar activity. More Sunspots mean more solar activity.
Solar Wind	• The solar wind is a stream of energised, charged particles, primarily
	electrons and protons, flowing outward from the Sun at speeds as high
	<ul> <li>as 900 km/s and at a temperature of 1 million degrees (Celsius).</li> <li>It is made of plasma (ionised atoms).</li> </ul>
Solar flares	<ul> <li>It is made of plasma (ionised atoms).</li> <li>Solar flares are produced on the sun's surface due to magnetic</li> </ul>
	anomalies.
	<ul> <li>They are magnetic storms which appear to be very bright spots with a</li> </ul>
	gaseous surface eruption.
	• As solar flares are pushed through the corona, they heat its gas to
	anywhere from 10 to 20 million °C.
Solar prominence	• An arc of gas that erupts from the surface of the Sun is called solar prominence.
	Prominences can loop hundreds of thousands of miles into space.
	• Prominences are held above the Sun's surface by strong magnetic fields
	and can last for many months.
	• At some time in their existence, most prominences will erupt, spewing
	enormous amounts of solar material into space.
Corona	• A corona is a distinctive atmosphere of plasma that surrounds the Sun and other celestial bodies.
	• The Sun's corona extends millions of kilometres into space and is most
	easily seen during a total solar eclipse.
	Sun's Corona visible during Total Solar Eclipse
Plasma	• Plasma is one of the four fundamental states of matter, the others
	being solid, liquid, and gas.
	• Plasma is ionised gas (atoms and molecules are converted into ions
	typically by removing one or more electrons from the outer shell)

• Lightning and electric sparks are everyday examples of phenomena made from plasma.
<ul> <li>Neon lights could more accurately be called 'plasma lights', because</li> </ul>
the light comes from the plasma inside of them.

### **Topic 54: ISRO's RESPOND Programme**

### Key points:

- Main objective → to establish strong links with premiere academic institutions in the country to carry out R&D projects
- 2. Aim  $\rightarrow$  to enhance academic base, generate quality human resources and infrastructure at the academic institutes to support the Indian Space programme
- 3. Under RESPOND, projects in the advanced areas of relevance to Space programme are encouraged to be taken up by premiere universities/academic institutions.
- 4. ISRO helps these institutions to establish the necessary technical facilities and also provide fellowships to researchers to work on cutting edge research topics.

### Topic 55: Key terms in news - Abhaypatras and Bargis

### Key points:

- 1. In 1630, after the monsoon had failed for two years, the Deccan famine erupted and lasted two years.
- 2. Abdul Hamid Lahori's Badshahnama recorded that starvation was so rife that "life was offered for a loaf".
- 3. In the 18th century, the Peshwas offered abhaypatras or letters explicitly promising security to encourage migrants to return. They exempted ryots from land revenue. (Peshwa's tax holiday)

### About Bargis

- 1. The term is a reference to the several Maratha invasions of West Bengal between 1741 and 1751, which resulted in looting, plundering and massacres in what was then Mughal territory.
- 2. The happenings of this specific period have affected Bengal's consciousness to the extent that they have an established presence in Bengali folklore and literature, and the term 'bargis' is used as a casual reference to troublesome outsider forces.
- 3. The word bargi referred to cavalrymen in Maratha and Mughal armies. The word comes from the Persian "bargir", literally meaning "burden taker".

### Topic 56: Mullaperiyar dam and John Pennycuik

### Key points:

- 1. Mullaperiyar dam was constructed by John Pennycuik and it turned 125 recently.
- 2. The dam is built at the confluence of Mullayar and Periyar rivers. The dam is located in Kerala on the river Periyar, but is operated and maintained by the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu.

- 3. It was John Pennycuik who changed the course of the Periyar diverting the west-flowing river to the east (which benefitted water-starved fields of Cumbom valley)
- 4. Pennycuik sowed the seeds of river interlinking to bring barren and rain-starved areas under cultivation.
- 5. An agreement between the Pandya kings who ruled Madurai and the erstwhile Travancore kingdom was signed for water sharing, which is now a bone of contention between Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- The British government endowed him with the 'Companion of Star of India', a high civilian honour. He died on March 9, 1911 at Frimley in Britain.
- 7. Though the 125-year-old dam brought prosperity to the eastern side, people on the western side downstream are living in fear, concerned about the safety of the dam.



### Topic 57: Malabar Rebellion or Moplah Riots of 1921

### Key points:

- 1. 100 years of the 1921 Malabar Rebellion or Moplah Riots.
- 2. Malabar Rebellion was the culmination of a series of riots by Moplahs (Muslims of Malabar) against the British and the Hindu landlords in Malabar (Northern Kerala).
- 3. The resistance which started against the British colonial rule and the feudal system later ended in communal violence between Hindus and Muslims.
- 4. The Moplah Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion was an extended version of the Khilafat Movement in Kerala in 1921.

The main leaders of this rebellion were:

- 1. Variyankunnath Kunjahammed Haji
- 2. Sithi Koya Thangal
- 3. Ali Musliyar

### Topic 58: 'Chauri Chaura' Incident (1922)

- 1. 100 years of the 'Chauri Chaura' incident (4 February 1922)
- 2. Chauri Chaura  $\rightarrow$  Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
- 3. In this, a large group of protesters participating in the Non-cooperation movement, clashed with police who opened fire.
- 4. Mahatma Gandhi halted the non-co-operation movement on 12 February 1922, as a direct result of this incident.
- 5. After the trial, 19 people were sentenced to death, many to life imprisonment and shorter jail terms.

### Topic 59: Historic martyr town of Dhekiajuli in Assam

### Key points:

- 1. Dhekiajuli is associated with the Quit India Movement of 1942.
- 2. Dhekiajuli was home to possibly the youngest martyr of the Indian freedom struggle.
- 3. On September 20, 1942, as part of the Quit India movement, processions of freedom fighters marched to various police stations across several towns in Assam.
- 4. These squads, which were known as 'Mrityu Bahini', or death squads, had wide participation including women and children and set out to unfurl the tricolor atop police stations, seen as symbols of colonial power.
- 5. The British administration came down heavily on them.
- 6. In Dhekiajuli, at least 15 people were shot dead, three of them women, including the 12-year-old Tileswari Barua.

Note: Recently, the Dhekiajuli police station was accorded heritage status and restored by the Assam government.

### Topic 60: Patharughat uprising of Assam (1894)

### Key points:

- 1. Protests by unarmed peasants against the increase in land revenue levied by the colonial administration.
- 2. The incident happened twenty five years before the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre.
- 3. "Patharughat Ron" or the "Battle of Patharughat" was a peaceful protest and a precursor to the Civil Disobedience movement, which was later propagated by Mahatma Gandhi."
- 4. For the larger Assamese community, Patharughat comes second only to the Battle of Saraighat, when the Ahoms defeated the Mughals in 1671.

## List of key terms (often asked in exam)

### **Ancient India**

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	<b>.</b>	- 5	م ما د	A	/ Taulu	. n:-	Vadia Ara	
V	ent	OI.	une	Aryans	/ cariy	' KIg	Vedic Age	

Terms	Description
Purandara/Indra	breaker of forts/ warlord
Agni	Fire God
Varuna	Water God
Soma	God of plants
Aditi, Usha	deities, denoting dawn
Avesta	oldest text in the Iranian Language
Naditarna	another name for River Saraswati, called the best of the rivers in the Rig Veda
Dasa/Dasyus	indigenous inhabitants of India during Aryan migration
Panchjana	Aryans were divided into 5 tribes called Panchjana
Gavisthi	Term for war/search for cows in Rig Veda
Ayas	terms used for metals- copper/bronze in Rig Veda
Samudra	collection of water
Rajan	a kind o <mark>f chief during Rig Vedic age</mark>
Samiti/Sabha/Vidatha/Gana	tribal or clan based assemblies
Purohita	head pries <mark>t</mark>
Bali	voluntary offerings by people to the tribal chief
Prajapati	the officer who enjoyed authority over a large land or pasture
	ground
Kula	Family
Kulapas	head of a family
Grama	village
Gramanis/ Gramini	head of the fighting hordes/ head of the village
Vrajapati	when the units settled after wars, the Gramini became head of the village, with course of time he came to be identified as Vrajapati
Vrata/Gana/Grama/Sardha	Different tribal groups
Jana	the people
Gopa/Gopati	head of the Jana
Griha	Family
Vis	the clan
Vispati	head of the clan
Rashtra	territory/country
Rajan	head of the rashtra
Senani	army chief
Purcharishnu	moving fort made for fighting a war
Kshira- pakamodanam	grain cooked with milk
Aghanya	used for cow, meaning 'not to be killed'
Sura and Soma	alcoholic drinks

### Later Vedic Phase

Terms	Description

Shyam/ Krishna Ayas	Iron
Shatapatha Brahman	text talks about ploughing ritual
Vrihi	rice in Vedic texts
Vis	common people
Rajasuya yajna	sacrifice ritual meant to confer supreme power to the King
Ashwamedha yajna	unquestioned control over an area in which the royal horse ran
	uninterrupted
Sangrihitri	officer for collection of taxes and tributes
Vis/Vaishya	refractory people/common people
Rajanyas	close kinsmen of the King
Upanayana	investiture with the scared thread of 3 varnas according to the
	Vedic Texts
Rathakar	chariot maker
Gotra	cowpen/place where cattle belonging to the whole clan are
	ekpt.Later it meant descent from a common ancestor
Goghna	guest or someone who was fed on cattle
Yajna	sacrifice rituals
Yajmana	one who performed Yajna

## Official Positions in Later Vedic age

Terms	Description	
Purohita	the priest	
Mahishi	the queen	
Yuvraja	crown prince	
Suta/Sarathi	Charioteer	
Senani	General	
Gramani	head of village	
Kshata	gateman/chamberlain	
Sangrahitri	Treasurer	
Bhagadudha	collector of taxes	
Akshavapa	Courier	
Palagala	friend of king – mnemonics- Kings Pal	
Govikarta	head of forest department	
Ganas	corporations of merchants	
Sreshtins	aldermen	

## Teritorial States and the First Magadha Empire

Terms	Description
Janapada	territory to which one belonged
Ekarat	title of Mahapadma Nanda- the sole soveregin who destroyed all other ruling princes
Jaladurga	water fort- Pataliputra in this case

## State and Varna Society in the Age of Buddha

Terms D	escription
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Vessas	merchant streets
Nishka/Satmana	coins/prestige objects made of metals
Bhojaka	village headmen
Gahaptis	rich peasants
Mahamatras	higher officials in the court
Mantrin	Minister
Senanayak	Commander
Ayuktas	a class of officers in the kingdom
Gramabhojaka/ Gramani/	different titles for village headmen
Gramika	
Balisadhakas	officers appointed to collect compulsory payments- earlier voluntary payments were called Bali
Shaulkika/Shulkadhyaksha	toll officers who collected customs from traders
Parishad	small body similar to Samitis/sabhas – consisting exclusively of
	Brahmins
Bhandagarika	treasurer

### The Age of The Mauryas

Terms	Description
Bherighosha	policy of physical occupation
Dhammaghosha	policy of cultural conquest
Rajukas	officers vested with authority to reward or punish people as per
	policy of Dharma
Sangiti	Buddhist council
Bhaga	royal share of the produce
Dhammamahamatra	officer of Ashoka for propagating Dharma among social groups

## Significance of the Mauryan Rule

Terms	Description	
Dharmapravartaka	King/ promulgator of the social order	
Tirthas	important functionaries in the administration	
Pana	silver coin equal to 3/4 th of a tola	
Adhyakshas	27 superintendents mostly to regulate the economic activities of	
	the state	
Samaharta	highest officer in charge of the assessment of the taxation	
Sannidhata	chief custodian of the state treasury and store house	
Dushtamatyas	wicked bureaucrats	

### **Central Asian Contacts and Their Results**

Terms	Description
Doab	land between two rivers
Strategos	military governors- system introduced by Greeks
Avadanas	texts composed during progress of Mahayana Buddhism
Yavanika	curtains borrowed from Greeks
Yavana	branch of Greeks known to ancient India
Horashastra	term for astrology/horoscope in Sanskrit

Drachma	greek word for Drama
Osadhi	Plants
Ausadhi	medicines

### **Medieval India**

### India and the World

Terms	Description
Manor	castle of the feudal lord
Samantas	feudal lords
Surya Siddhanta	work on astronomy revised and reformed by Aryabhatta

### Northern Age- Age of the 3 Empires

Terms	Description
Aprabhamsha	corrupt languages considered forerunners of the modern Indian
	languages
Antahpur	officials of the royal household
Bhukti	Provinces
mandala/visaya	Districts
Uparika	governor of province/bhukti
Visayapati	head of a district
samantas/bhogapati	chieftains/village headmen
Pattala	administrative unit below visaya
grama	village elders
mahajana/mahattara	
nad-gavundas/desa-	hereditary revenue officers in the Deccan
gramakutas	

### The Chola Empire

graniakutas		
The Chola Empire		
Terms	Description	
Mandalams	Provinces	
valanadu/nadu	further division of povinces	
Agraharas	Brahman villages	
Ur/ sabha/mahasabha	assemblies in rural areas- meant for local self govt	
Mandap	pillared hall	
Garbhagriha	chief deity room	
Devadasis	women dedicated to service of Gods	
Gopurams	lofty gates of temples	
Tirumaris	writings of Nyanars and Alvars in Tamil, collected under 11	
	volumes in 12th century- often called the 5th Veda	
Nyanars	saint devotees of Shiva	
Alvars	saint devotees of Vishnu	

## Economic and Social Life/Educational and Religious Beliefs

Terms	Description
shrenis/sanghas	trade guilds- emerged as sub castes with time

dvadasa shreni	guild which became a sub caste of the vaishyas
Munja	a kind of grass
samanta/ranak/rautta	feudal class, rajputs
bhoga	Revenue
Mahasamantadhipati	high titles assumed by ministers, officials and feudal chiefs
Kotisvara	Millionaire
Utpala saka	a wild vegetable of bitter taste
Basadis	Jain temples
Mahastambhas	Pillars
Advaitvada	doctrine of non dualism

### The Age of Conflict

Terms	Description	
amir-ul-umra	meaning Commander of commanders-title granted by Caliph to	
	generals who were able to carve out a separate sphere of	
	authority	
Shikan	destroyer of images	
Deul/Garbhagriha	chief deity room	
jahan soz	meaning world burner- title of Sultan Alauddin because he	
	ravaged Ghazni	
The Delhi Sultanate-I		

### The Delhi Sultanate-I

Terms	Description
Chahalgani	meaning- 'the forty'- Turkish chiefs
Chhatr	royal insignia
diwani arz	military department
sijada and paibos	prostration and kissing of monarch's feet – under Balban

### The Delhi Sultanate- II

Terms	Description
malik naib	vice regent of the empire
Shahna	high officer who controlled the market, merchants and prices
Banjaras	traders
Dam	Paisa
Jitals	unit of currency
Tankas	Currency
sawar	Cavalryman
khuts and muqaddams	landlords/village headmen
Amils	local officials
diwani-amir-i-kohi	dept to improve cultivation in the doab
Jizyah	tax on non Muslims
Karkhanas	royal workshops

### Note:

The agricultural and land revenue system of the early Turkish Sultans rested on two foundations viz. the

- 1. Iqta (assignment of land revenue, tax farming)
- 2. Kharaj (Land Revenue).

Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles. In the beginning, an Iqta was based upon salary. Later, under Firoz Shah Tughlaq it became hereditary.

Government, Economic and	Social Life under the Delhi Sultanate
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Terms	Description	
Khutba	islamic rulers accepting moral leadership of the Caliph	
Ulama	religious class	
Wazir	key administrative figure, earlier used for a military leader, later	
	an expert on revenue matters	
diwan-i-arz	military department	
ariz-i-mamalik	head of military dept.	
Dagh	branding system of horses	
diwan-i-risalat	dept of religious matters- headed by 'sadr'	
diwan-i-insha	dept of sta <mark>te correspondence</mark>	
Barids	intelligence agents	
wakil-i-dar	officer in charge of dept of slaves under Firuz Tughlaq	
muqtis/walis	holders of iqtas	
Shiqs	Provinces were divided into the Shiqs and shiqs were divided into	
	parganas	
amil	head of pargana 🦲 🦳 💦	
Patwari	village accountant	
Rais	autonomus Hindu landlords	
tanka/dirham	Currency	
Muslin	fine cotton cloth from Bengal	
Dhunia	cotton handler's bow	
Rahat	miscalled the persian wheel- used for lifting water for irrigation	
Zawabit	sultans had to supplement the Muslim law by framing their own	
	regulations	
Jahandari	state based on worldly or secular considerations	
Zimmis	status given to Hindu subjects as protected people who accepted	
	muslims rule and agreed to pay jizyah	
	Firoz tughlaq made jizyah a separate tax from land revenue	

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DAY 9 - HISTORY

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## **Topics Coverage:**

- 61. 'Utkal Keshari'
- 62. Paika Rebellion/'Paika Bidroha'
- 63. Veer Surendra Sai
- 64. Pandit Gopabandhu Das
- 65. India's Unsung Women Freedom Fighters
- 66. Civil Uprisings before 1800
- 67. Civil Uprising 1800-30
- 68. Civil Uprising after 1831
- 69. Peasant revolt before 1915
- 70. Peasant revolt after 1915

### Topic 61: 'Utkal Keshari'

### Key points:

- 1. 'Odisha Itihaas' was book written 'Utkal Keshari' Harekrushna Mahtab
- 2. About Harekrushna Mahatab
- 3. Utkal Keshari's works

### About Harekrushna Mahatab

- 1. He was the leader of the Indian National Congress, a notable figure in the Indian independence movement and former CM of Odisha.
- 2. In 1922, he was imprisoned and charged of sedition. He joined the Salt Satyagraha movement and was imprisoned again in 1930. He participated in the Quit India Movement in 1942 and was imprisoned from 1942 to 1945.

### His notable works:

- 1. He was the founder of the **Prajatantra Prachar Samiti** and started the weekly magazine **Prajatantra** in 1923 at Balasore, which later became the Daily Prajatantra.
- 2. He was the chief editor of a monthly journal **Jhankar** since its inception. He also published the Weekly English paper **The Eastern Times** and was its chief editor.
- 3. He received the Sahitya Academy award in 1983 for the third volume of his well-known work, Gaon Majlis.

### Topic 62: Paika Rebellion/'Paika Bidroha'

### Key points:

- 1. Paika Rebellion against the British in Khurda area in 1817
- 2. It was led by Buxi Jagabandhu (Bidyadhar Mohapatra) in Odisha
- 3. Paikas were peasant militia under the Gajapati rulers of Odisha
- 4. They revolted against the British after the later took over their rent-free land
- 5. Paikas were supported by the rajas of Kanika, Kujang, Nayagarh and Ghumusar and zamindars, village heads and ordinary peasants.

### Topic 63: Veer Surendra Sai

### Key points:

- 1. Known for his role in the resistance movement of Sambalpur against the British colonialism.
- 2. Surendra belong to the family which was part of the Sambalpur state ruling clan.
- The Governor General Lord Dalhousie then annexed Sambalpur by applying the Doctrine of Lapse. For that reason Surendra Sai and his supporters revolted against the British imperialism over Sambalpur
- 4. The Rebellion of Sambalpur in 1857 was mainly a tribal rebellion.





### Topic 64: Pandit Gopabandhu Das

### Key points:

- 1. He is popularly known as Utkalamani (Jewel of Utkal or Odisha)
- 2. He was a social worker, reformer, political activist, journalist, poet and essayist.
- 3. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose referred to Gopabandhu as the 'father of national movement in Odisha'.
- 4. He won election to the Legislative Council that had been created in 1909 under the terms of the Morley-Minto Reforms.
- 5. He became the first president of Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee in 1920, holding the post until 1928, and he welcomed Gandhi to the province in 1921.
- 6. He was influenced by Swadeshi movement and took part in the non- cooperation movement.

Name		Description		
Rama	Devi	Key points:		
Choudhury		1. freedom fighter who led the Inchudi Salt Satyagrah in Balasore		
		2. she was affectionately called Maa (Mother) by the people of		
		Odisha		

## Topic 65: India's Unsung Women Freedom Fighters

<ul> <li>3. born to a very rich zamindar family and married Gopaba Choudhury</li> <li>4. she, along with her husband, joined Non-Cooperation move 5. organized Salt Satyagrah in different parts of Odisha</li> <li>6. she established Asprishyta Nibaran Samiti to work for the w of Harijan brethren</li> <li>7. Rama Devi ji was a true Gandhian, who dedicated her life i service of the nation and people.</li> <li>Annapurna</li> <li>Maharana</li> <li>1. She was the daughter of freedom fighters Rama Dev Gopabandhu Choudhury</li> <li>2. She was considered close to Mahatma Gandhi and participa the Quit India Movement</li> <li>3. She was also known as Chuni apa, joined the freedom strug an early age of 14</li> <li>4. After India became independent, Maharana continued to towards the upliftment of women and children. Like her mu she joined the Bhoodan movement led by Acharya Vinoba B</li> <li>5. She worked as a peacekeeper during the communal ric Rourkela in 1964.</li> <li>Key points:</li> <li>1. A freedom fighter who Mahatma Gandhi called 'toophani'</li> <li>2. She led the 'Krisaka Andolan' to save the poor farmers from wrath of landowners and moneylenders. She was also select the member of Constituent Assembly of India</li> <li>Janakidevi Bajaj</li> <li>Key points:         <ul> <li>1. She was born in a Marwari family of Jaora in Madhya Prade</li> <li>2. She was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, Jonakidevi Bajaj foreign clothes being used in and out of the home.</li> <li>4. She also worked for upliftment of women, 'gau seva' an betterment of the lives of harijans and their temple entry in 5. After independence she worked with Vinoba Bhave on Bhe movement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Tarkeshwari</li> <li>She was born in Bihar</li> <li>She joined the Quit India Movement as a teenager (at the a 16)</li> <li>Sinha became the first woman deputy finance minister tof Ma</li> </ul>	
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Desai	/lorarji
Rani Velu Key points:	
Nachiyar 1. She is believed to have planned the first ever suicide atta	ack in
India to disarm the British.	

	<ol> <li>In 1780, the Queen of the Tamil kingdom of Shivagangai, formed her own army to win back her kingdom from the British rule.</li> <li>It is believed that when Rani Velu Nachiyar got to know where the British had stored their ammunitions and weapons, her adopted daughter Kuyili drenched herself in oil and set herself on fire to destroy the ammunitions stored in the British storehouse.</li> </ol>
Captain Lakshmi	Key points:
Sehgal	<ol> <li>She was handpicked by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to lead a women's contingent – Rani Jhansi Regiment in the Indian National Army.</li> </ol>
Usha Mehta	Key points:
	<ol> <li>In 1942, Usha Mehta went underground for a fortnight only to resurface after having set up an underground radio station – Secret Congress Radio.</li> </ol>
	<ol> <li>Although it could barely function for a few months, the radio service helped in spreading Mahatma Gandhi's call to the people to join the freedom struggle.</li> </ol>
Tara Rani	Key points:
Srivastava	1. She did not deter from continuing their fight despite seeing her
Silvastava	husband shot at in front of her eyes.
	2. When her h <mark>usband Phulendu Bab</mark> u led a group to hoist the
	tricolour on the roof of the Siwan police station, he was shot at
	and fell to the ground. Tara Rani bandaged his wounds and went
	marching towards the police station.
Kuntala Kumari	Key points:
Sabat	1. Kuntala Kumari Sabat fondly called as the Nightingale or BulBul of
	Orissa
	<ol> <li>Follower of Gandhi, Kunatala Kumari Sabat always believed that Independence is her birth right and also encouraged women to participate in the Independence movement</li> </ol>
	<ol> <li>An eminent poet, Kuntala Sabat used her thoughtful poems to ignite a sense of patriotism among people across the country. She also made efforts to motivate other women to join the independence movement.</li> </ol>
	4. 'Na Tundi', 'Kali Bohu', 'Parasmani', 'Bhranti', 'Raghu Arakhita' are some of her notable work. She was also the founder of the association 'Bharati Tapovan Sangha' which she set up for the development of Oriya literature.
Sarala Devi	Key points:
Chaudhurani	1. The freedom fighter who invoked patriotism through music.
	2. She was a prolific writer, a great singer and a true feminist.
	3. She was born in Kolkata (Rabindranath Tagore sister's daughter)
	<ol> <li>Although Rabindranath Tagore created the tune for the first two lines of 'Bande Mataram', it was Sarala Devi who put the rest of the music.</li> </ol>
	<ol> <li>She came in touch with Mahatma Gandhi in Lahore and was heavily influenced by his principle of truth and non-violence.</li> </ol>

	6. She maintained a close link with the Suhrid Samiti, a secret		
	revolutionary society. 7. She took it upon herself to educate women and formed the Bharat		
	Stree Mahamanda.		
Chandraprava	Key points:		
Saikiani	1. rebel Satyagrahi from Assam who dared to become a mother out		
Saikiaili	of wedlock		
	2. was the writer and social reformer who fought for women's rights		
	and worked towards bringing social equality in Assam		
	3. founded The All Assam Pradeshik Mahila Samiti. She also actively		
	participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement and authored		
	social novels like Pitribhitha, Sipahi Bidrohat and Dillir Sinhasan.		
Rajkumari Gupta	Key points:		
	<ol> <li>She was born in Kanpur and married Madan Mohan Gupta who was a revolutionary</li> </ol>		
	2. she later got influenced by the revolutionaries who believed in		
	armed rebellion against Britishers. She was closely associated		
	with Chandrashekhar Azad and began supporting him by secretly		
	carrying messages and materials to other revolutionaries		
	3. She was given the charge of delivering firearms to revolutionaries		
	for Kakori robbery		
	4. she had once said: "Hum upar se Gandhivaadi the, neeche se		
	krantivaadi." (We were Gandhians from above; underneath we		
	were revolutionaries).		
Durgavati Devi	Key points:		
	1. was an Indian revolutionary and a freedom fighter		
Or	2. She was one of the few women revolutionaries who actively		
	participated in armed revolution against the ruling British Raj.		
Durga Bhabhi	3. She is best known for having accompanied Bhagat Singh on the		
	train journey in which he made his escape in disguise after the		
	Saunders killing.		
	4. She was the wife of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association		
	(HSRA) member Bhagwati Charan Vohra.		
	5. Devi, along with her husband, helped Vimal Prasad Jain, an HSRA		
	member, in running a bomb factory named 'Himalayan Toilets' (a		
	smokescreen to hide the agenda of making bombs) at Qutub		
	Road, Delhi. In this factory, they handled picric acid, nitroglycerine		
	and fulminate of mercury.		

## Topic 66: Civil Uprising before 1800

Year	Revolt	Leader	Location/Remarks
1763-	Sanyasi-Fakir	Bhawani Pathak	Anandamath based on Sanyasi
1800	Rebellion	Debi Chaudhurani	revolt by Bankim Chandra
		Chirag Shah	Devi Chaudhurani — Bankim
		Majanun Shah	Chandra
1766-	Revolt in	Damodar Singh	Causes: Introduction of Permanent
74	Midnapore and	Jagannath Dhal	Settlement System in Bengal and

	Dhalbhum		dispossession of Zamindaries
1769- 99	Revolt of Moamarias		Rangpur (now in Bangladesh) and Jorhat Against Ahom kings of Assam Moamarias were low-caste peasants followed teachings of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624)
1781	Civil Uprisings in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich		zamindars and cultivators rose against land revenue
1794	Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram	Vizayaramaraju	English went on to demand a tribute of 3 lakh rupees
1795- 1805	Poligars' Revolt	Kattabomman	Thirunelveli , Tamil Nadu
			Poligars were the landlords belonging to South India. They rose in revolt against British due to their revenue demands. Kattabomman Nayakan, Oomaithurai and Maruthu Pandian were the important chiefs in the revolt.
1797- 1805	Resistance of Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja	Kerala Simham	Kottayam, Kerala Extension of British paramountcy over Kottayam and exorbitant rates of tax on the peasants led to a mass resistance by peasants under the leadership of Pazhassi Raja.
1799	Revolt of Dhundia in Bednur	Dhundia Wagh	local Maratha leader Dhundia was a Maratha leader who rose up in revolt against the British. He was defeated by Wellesley in 1800.
1799	Civil Rebellion in Awadh	WazirAli Khan	Massacre of Benares
1800	Uprisings in Ganjam and	Strikara Bhanj	Rebellion by Strikara Bhanj and his son Dhananjay Bhanj, the
1835- 37	Gumsur	Dhananjaya Bhanj	zamindars of Gumsur against the British.

### Topic 67: Civil Uprising 1800-30

Year	Revolt	Leader	Location/Remarks
1800-	Uprisings in	Bhukhan Singh	Jharkhand
02	Palamau		

1809	Uprising in Bhiwani		Jats of Haryana
1808- 09	Bhiwani Velu Thampi's Revolt	Velu Thampi	<ul> <li>Kingdom of Travancore, Kerala</li> <li>Velu Thampi addressed a gathering in Kundara known as the Kundara Proclamation</li> <li>Causes: <ul> <li>State of Travancore fell into arrears after agreeing into Subsidiary alliance.</li> <li>The British resident of Travancore was meddling in the internal affairs of the state.</li> <li>This made Velu Thampi to rise against the Company.</li> <li>His call to revolt was known as</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
1808- 12	Disturbances in Bundelkhand	Lakshaman Dawa	Kundara Proclamation. Bundelkhand Insurgency by Bundela chiefs after Bundelkhand was attached with Bengal Presidency. The disturbances were put down by contractual obligations called Ikarnamahs with the Bundelas.
1813- 34	Parlakimedi Outbreak	Narayan Deo	Ganjam, Parlakimedi Resistance from Parlakimedi Raja Narayan Deo against the Company
1816- 32	Kutch Rebellion	Raja Bharmal II	<ul> <li>Kutch</li> <li>Causes:</li> <li>British interference in internal affairs of Kutch.</li> <li>British administrative innovations</li> <li>Excessive land assessments</li> </ul>
1816	Rising at Bareilly		<ul><li>imposition of the police tax</li><li>Discontent due to alien administration</li></ul>
1817	Upsurge in Hathras		Uttar Pradesh High revenue assessment from Hataras resulted in Dayaram revolting against the Company

1817	Paika Rebellion	Jagabandhu	Paiks of Odisha were the traditional
		Raja of Khurda	landed militia
			Causes:
			<ul> <li>The English company's</li> </ul>
			conquest of Odisha, and the
			dethronement of the Raja of
			Khurda had greatly reduced
			the power and prestige of
			the Paiks.
			The extortionist land
			revenue policies caused
			further resentment among
			the zamindars and peasants.
			<ul> <li>Increase in the prices of Salt</li> </ul>
			due to taxes
			Abolition of Cowrie currency
			Requirement of payment of
			taxes in Silver are other
			causes
1818- 20	Waghera Rising	2-00	Baroda region of Gujarat
20			Resentment against alien rile
		1 mars	Exactions of the Gaekwad of Baroda
1827-	Paiu Poballian	Pirabhadra Paiu	
33	Raju Rebellion	Birabhadra Raju	Visakhapatnam
	Alexan Davialt	Canadh an Karawan	A
1828	Ahom Revolt	Gomdhar Konwar	Assam
			British attempts to incorporate
			Assam into their territory after the
		P. Mar	First Burma War
1829	Gumsur outbreak	Dhananjaya Bhooja	Ganjam, Orissa

### Topic 68: Civil Uprising after 1831

Year	Revolt	Leader	Location/Remarks
1835	Palkonda		Andhra Pradesh
	Outbreak		Revolt by Zamindars
1840	Surat Salt Agitations		government's step to raise the salt duty from 50 paise to one rupee
			Introduction of Bengal standard weights and measures
1840	Kittur Rising	Surendra Sai	Sambalpur, Orissa

1842	Sambalpur outbreaks	Dhar Rao Pawar	Satara, Maharashtra
1844	Satara Disturbance	Mahukar Shah	Bundelkhand
	Bundela Revolt	Jawarhir Singh	
1844	Gadkari Revolt		Kolhapur of Maharashtra;
1044			Gadakaris, a hereditary military class
1844-	Savantvadi	Phond Savant	North Konkan Coast
59	Revolts	Subana Nikam	
			Gadkaris rose in revolt against the
			British due to administrative
			reorganization and unemployment
1830-	Wahabi	Syed Ahmed of Rai	Bihar, Bengal, North West Frontier
61	Movement	Bareilly	Province, Punjab
		200	an Islamist revivalist movement
		The Charles	Conversion of Dar-ul-Harb into Dar- ul-Islam
		1 m	Jihad declared on Sikhs and later on British
			K
1840-	Kuka Movement	Bhagat Jawahar Mal	Punjab
72		Ram Singh	A religious movement
		Constant	- Fre
			Objectives:
			Abolition of caste and other
			discriminations in Sikhism
			Discouraging the     consumption of most
			consumption of meat,
			consumption of meat, alcohol, and drugs
			<ul><li>consumption of meat, alcohol, and drugs</li><li>Permission for</li></ul>
			<ul><li>consumption of meat, alcohol, and drugs</li><li>Permission for intermarriages</li></ul>
			<ul><li>consumption of meat, alcohol, and drugs</li><li>Permission for</li></ul>
			<ul> <li>consumption of meat, alcohol, and drugs</li> <li>Permission for intermarriages</li> <li>Widow remarriage</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>consumption of meat, alcohol, and drugs</li> <li>Permission for intermarriages</li> <li>Widow remarriage</li> <li>Removal of British and</li> </ul>

Year	Revolt	Leader	Location/Remarks
1827 -	Narkelberia Uprising	Titu Mir	West Bengal
1831			<ul> <li>against landlords, mainly Hindu, for high tax on the Faraizis, and indigo planters</li> <li>1st armed peasant uprising against the British</li> <li>later merged into Wahabi movement</li> </ul>
1820- 60	Faraizi Movement	Founded by Haji Shariat- Allah of Faridpur	Bengal
		Dudhu Mian	Dadu Mian organized his followers to expel British from Bengal
1825- 35	Pagal Panthis	Karam Shah Tipu	Garo tribes of Mymensingh district, Bengal They refused to pay rents and
		200	attacked the houses of Zamindars
1836- 54	Moplah Uprisings	(man	Malabar, Kerala Causes: • Hike in revenue demands • Reduction in field sizes • Oppression of officials
1859	Indigo Revolt	Digambar Biswas Bishnu Biswas	<ul> <li>Started in Nadia, Bengal</li> <li>Got support from bengali intelligentsia in newspapers, mass meetings and legal battles</li> <li>Government appointed an indigo commission 1869</li> <li>Indigo cultivation was wiped out from Bengal by end of 1860s</li> <li>Nil Darpan, 1869 written on this</li> </ul>
1874- 85	Pabna Agrarian Leagues		Bengal

### Topic 69: Peasant revolt before 1915

1867	Deccan Riots		<ul> <li>social boycott villages of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara</li> <li>social boycott transformed into riots and attacks on moneylenders</li> <li>Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879</li> </ul>
1890-	Peasant unrest in		Against money lenders
1900	Punjab		
1917	Champaran	Gandhiji	Bihar

### Topic 70: Peasant revolt after 1915

Year	Revolt	Leader	Location/Remarks
1918- 22	Kisan Sabha Movement	Gaun Shankar Mishra Indra Nar <mark>ayan Dwivedi</mark>	<ul> <li>Protest movement in the Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>passing of the Awadh Rent (Amendment) Act</li> </ul>
1918	Khaira Satyagraha	Gandhiji	Gujarat
1921	Eka Movement	y re	Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur— UP
1921	Moplah or Mappila rebellion	Kunhammad Haji Ali Musaliar Sithi Koya	South Malabar, Kerala
1928	Bardoli Satyagraha	Vallabhbhai Patel	No revenue campaign Gujarat
1936	All India Kisan Sabha	Swami Sahjan Saraswati N.G. Ranga	<ul> <li>Started in Luknow</li> <li>kisan manifesto was issued by Indulal Yagnik</li> <li>It did notable work during the famine of 1943</li> </ul>
July 1946	Telangana Movement	Asajahi Nizams	<ul> <li>Combination of religious- linguistic domination</li> <li>Cleared the way for the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines</li> </ul>
Sept 1946	Tebhaga Movement	Kisan Sabha	Bengal

	•	urban student militias went to countryside to organise the bargardars Central slogan was "nij khamare dhan tolo"
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# IASBABA'S RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES - UPSC 2021 RARe Notes

DAY 22 - HISTORY

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### **Topics to revise**

- 151. Contribution of Christians to freedom struggle
- 152. Unsung heroes outside INC
- 153. Tribal Leaders
- 154. Ashfaq Ullah Khan
- 155. Patharughat Battle
- 156. Anglo-Indian Authors
- 157. Life incidents of Ambedkar
- 158. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 159. PEPSU Muzzara movement
- 160. Battle of Saragarhi

**Topic 151: Christian Contribution to Indian Freedom** 



Accamma Cherian	From Travancore, Kerala.
(1909-1982)	
	<ul> <li>She gave up her position as principal of a Catholic school to plunge into the freedom struggle of India.</li> <li>Fought against ban on the regional unit</li> </ul>
	of the Indian National Congress of Trivandrum.
	<ul> <li>She started the Desasevika Sangh -</li> </ul>
	women's wing in the Congress.
Annie Mascarene	e From Trivandrum, Korala
(1902-1963)	From Trivandrum, Kerala
	<ul> <li>Fought along with Accamma Cherian for</li> </ul>
	the integration of princely states with the
	nation.
	• Wess member of constituent assembly
- Ale	<ul> <li>Was a member of constituent assembly.</li> </ul>
- All	Member of select committee to look into
	Hindu Code Bill.
(D) m	• She was the first women MP from Kerala.
	• She was the first women wir from kerala.
Joachim Ignatius Sebastian Alva	A Catholic lawyer and journalist from
(1907-1979)	Mangalore.
	<ul> <li>He took part in the "No Tax" campaign at</li> </ul>
	the Bardoli Satyagraha.
00	, ,
	<ul> <li>In 1937 he presided over a large</li> </ul>
	gathering of Christians at Bombay,
	addressed by Jawaharlal Nehru.
	He was elected to parliament three times
	starting from the 1951-52 elections.

## **Topic 152: Unsung Heroes of Freedom Struggle**

1	Sushila Chain Trehan	<ul> <li>From Punjab</li> <li>Was a member of Arya Samaj and Communist Party of India.</li> <li>Also, the leader of East Punjab Istri Sabha</li> <li>She left home and joined Shakuntala Azad to fight against capitalist system in Indian society.</li> <li>Fought for self-dependence of women and opened three schools for girls.</li> </ul>
2	Kumwar Basawon Singh	<ul> <li>Campaigner for the rights of the underprivileged, industrial labourers and agricultural workers.</li> <li>Founder member of the Congress Socialist Party in <u>Bihar</u></li> <li>Worked with Chandrashekar Azad and Keshab Chakravarty.</li> <li>Co-accused in Kakori and Tirhut conspiracy cases.</li> <li>Died after a prolonged hunger strike in prison</li> </ul>
3	Velu Nachiyar         अग्रिक विद्यु नाचियार,         पानी बेलु नाचियार,         RANI VELU MACHCHIYAR	<ul> <li>From Tamil Nadu</li> <li>Queen of <u>Sivaganga estate</u> – Or Kingdom of lesser Marava</li> <li>She was the first Indian queen to wage war with the East India Company <u>in India</u>.</li> <li>Took up the crown as her husband Udaiyar died in war with British.</li> <li>She made alliance with Hyder Ali in 1780</li> <li>Successful in retaining the kingdom.</li> </ul>
4	Karnad Sadashiva rao	<ul> <li>He was an Indian freedom fighter from Karnataka, India.</li> <li>He founded Mahila Sabha to help widows and poor women.</li> <li>He attended the Faizpur Congress Session in December 1936.</li> </ul>

	•	First from Karnataka to volunteer for Gandhi's
		Satyagraha movement.

### **Topic 153: Tribal leaders**

**Context:** PM speech on launch of book Odisha Ithihas (By former Odisha CM 'Utkal Kesari' Hare Krishna Mehta)

### Laxman Nayak

- Fought for Nayak community against the oppression of officials of Jeypore Samasthan
- An active member of INC
- Led Quit India movement in Koraput district.
- He popularized Khadi carried Charaka wherever he went.
- Throughout his life, he preached the message of adult education and abstinence from alcohol.
- Called Gandhi of Malkangiri.

### Muthuramalingam Thevar

- Fought against CTA (Criminal Tribes act) in Tamil Nadu
- He gave full support to temple entry movement
- Established Mahalakshmi and Meenakshi Mill workers union.
- Member of Parliament form All India Forward Block

### Dhan Singh Gujar from U.P.

- Was a Kotwal in Meerut
- Took part in Sepoy mutiny
- Fought against Gujars being branded as criminals under Criminals Tribes act.

### One stop revision:

1	Pahariyas rebellion 🛛 🌝 🦯	<ul> <li>In 1778, Rajamahal hills</li> </ul>
	$\omega$ (	<ul> <li>Against British acquisition of their territories</li> </ul>
2	Chaur Uprising	<ul> <li>1766-72, Jungle Mahal of Midnapore District of</li> </ul>
		West Bengal.
		Against enhanced Land revenue
3	Kol Mutiny	• 1832, Chotanagpur Plateau
		Leadership of Buddho Bhagath
		Transfer of Kols Land to outsiders
4	Ho and Munda Uprising	• 1827, Singhbum, Jharkhand
		Against new farm policies & entry of Bengalis
		Leadership of Birsa Munda
5	Santhal Rebellion	• 1855-56, Rajmahal Hills, Bihar
		Leadership of Sidhu & Kanhu
		<ul> <li>Against outsiders &amp; company rule</li> </ul>

6	Ramosi Risings	1825-26, Western Ghats
		Annexation of Marata Territory by British
		Leadership of Chittur Singh
7	Khasi Uprising	• 1830s, Meghalaya
		Against outsiders & English Men
8	Singhphos Uprising	• 1830, Assam
		Leadership of Nirang Phidu
		Against British rule
9	Koya Revolts	• 1803-80, Godavari Tract
		Leadership of Tomma Sora
		Suppression by Police & Moneylenders
10	Bhil & Koli Revolts	1820-50, Deccan region
		Famine & Economic distress
11	Khond Rebellion	<ul> <li>1837-56, Odisha &amp; Andhra Pradesh</li> </ul>
		Leadership of Chakra Bisoi
		Against Company's rule

### Topic 154: Ashfaq Ullah Khan

**Context:** UP Government decides to name a zoological garden on Ashfaq Ullah Khan **His Life:** 

- Opposed the call back of Non-cooperation movement
- Founded Hindustan Republican Association in 1924
- Main accused in the Kakori conspiracy case.
- Was sentenced to capital punishment for this case.

15

**Coterie of Ashfaq Ulla Khan:** Ram Prasad Bismil, Rajendra Lahiri, Thakur Roshan Singh, Sachindra Bakshi, Chandrashekar Azad, Keshab Chakravarty.

-		
	Kanpur	• 1924
	Conspiracy	<ul> <li>Arrested for promoting Communism in India</li> </ul>
		• S A Dange and M N Roy
	Kakori	• 1925
	Conspiracy	Armoury robbery from Kakori train by Hindustan Republican
		Association (previously known as Hindustan Republican Army)
	Meerut	• 1929-33
	Conspiracy	<ul> <li>Organising Indian Railway Strike by Communists</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>S A Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Muzzafar Ahmad</li> </ul>
	Lahore	• 1928-31
	Conspiracy	<ul> <li>Assassination of Saunders by Bhagat Singh &amp; Others</li> </ul>

### **Topic 155: Patharughat battle**

Context: Jan 28<sup>th</sup> – Commemoration of Pathurughat Martyrs by erecting a memorial



- Patharughat, is a place in Assam
- After the British annexation of Assam in 1826
- British began to impose land taxes, reportedly by 70-80 per cent
- This was resented by the farmers and they started public gatherings called Raij Mels (Peaceful Gatherings)
- On 28 January 1894 tempers police opened firing on one such Mels, which left 15 peasants killed and 37 wounded.
- This incident is called the Jallianwala Bagh of Assam.

### **Topic 156: Anglo Indian Authors**

-	Author	Literary Work	
	Rhys Davids	Buddhists Birth Stories	
		Questions of Milinda	
		Buddhist India	
		Dialogues of India	
	Max Mueller	Rig Veda-the sacred books of brahmans	
		Rig Veda-the sacred books of brahmans	
		Sacred books of East	
		Introduction to science of religion	
		Hitopadesha.	
	Madam Blavatsky	From the caves and Jungles of Hindostan	
		The Theosophical Glossary	
		• The voice of silence.	

### **Topic 157: Social Movements led by Ambedkar**

### Ambedkar and the Philately – Hindu Article



### Chowdar Tank Struggle (Mahad, 1927)

- In 1923 Bombay Legislative Council passed a resolution that people from the depressed classes should be allowed to use places.
- The implementation of this were hindered by protests of Savarna Hindus.
- Held demonstration on 20th March 1927 to allow untouchables to use water in a public tank in Mahad.
- The day (20 March) is observed as Social Empowerment Day in India

### The Kala Ram Temple Entry Agitation (Nashik, 1930)

- B K Gaekwad and Ambedkar held a demonstration in front of Kala Ram Temple.
- They didn't ask for the actual entry of untouchables into the temple but to recognize their right to enter.
- After this Ambedkar became the successor of Jyothiba Phule in the uplifting the social status of Dalits.

### **Topic 158: Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

Context: 100<sup>th</sup> Punya Thithi of Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Author	Literary Work	
Ideologies:	Religion is a part of life.	
	• Service to man is service to God.	
	<ul> <li>Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Staunch supporter of Vivekananda's ideologies.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>He called anti-British movement a Karma Yoga</li> </ul>	
Works	<ul> <li>Founded New English school – in 1890</li> </ul>	
	• Started Deccan Education society in 1884 but left it in	
	1890.	
	<ul> <li>Joined Indian National Congress in 1890</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Opposed age of consent bill 1891</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Actively led the Swadeshi Movement - 1905</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Helped found the All-India Home Rule League in 1916– 18, with G. S. Khaparde and Annie Besant.</li> <li>Was charged three times under sedition by British India Government—in 1897, 1909, and 1916.</li> </ul>	
-----------------	---	--
Literary works:	Magazines –	
	• Kesari	
	Mahratta	
	Books –	
	The Arctic Home in Vedas	
	The Orion	
	<ul> <li>Srimadh Baghavad Gita Rahasya</li> </ul>	

# **Topic 159: Muzzara Movement**

Context: Martyrs of Muzara movement honored by farmers who are protesting against new farm acts

- PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab states union) Muzzara movement
- The Muzzara movement had started in the 1930s in Punjab villages which were under Patiala Riyasat.
- It was against Biswedari system
- Jagridars (Biswedars) used to seek share in the crop of farmers of many villages.
- 'Muzzara' was the word used for landless farmers.
- Muzzaras under the leadership of Sewa Singh Tikriwala revolted
- But the revolt was suppressed by British

# Topic 160: Battle of Saragarhi



- It was a battle between British and Afghan Tribesman
- Sikh soldiers fought on behalf of the British Indian Army against Pashtun Orakzai tribesmen.
- 4th battalion of the Sikh Regiment of Indian Army commemorates the battle every year on 12 September, as Saragarhi Day.



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- 166. Jyotiba Phule
- 167. Nankana Sahib Massacre
- 168. All India Trade Union Congress
- 169. Abanindranath Tagore
- 170. Kisan Sabha

# 161. Gandhian Ideology

1	Treated Caste & Religion as Separate entities	<ul> <li>Casteism is not embedded in religion.</li> <li>Example: SC person can be proud of being Hindu.</li> <li>However, for Ambedkar; if backward castes have to be uplifted the whole Hinduism has to go.</li> </ul>	
2	Stateless Society – Peaceful Means	<ul> <li>Gandhiji propounded for self-reliant villages and conscience led citizens.</li> <li>It might even mean absence of centralized rules &amp; regulations.</li> <li>Karl Marx propagated the same but he advocated class struggle &amp; violent means to achieve the same.</li> </ul>	
3	Essentialist Philosophy	<ul> <li>Gandhiji was neither rightist nor leftist.</li> <li>He said his ideology was dependent on the needs &amp; aspiration of time and place.</li> </ul>	
4	Politics & Religion	<ul> <li>Gandhiji wanted politics and religion to go hand in hand.</li> <li>He wanted to persuade the minorities to abjure cow slaughter.</li> <li>However, for Machiavelli politics was independent of religion.</li> </ul>	
5	Normativism	<ul> <li>Gandhiji taught norms &amp; values like truth, ahimsa and peace.</li> <li>Ram Rajya, Gram Swaraj, Trusteeship, Environmental Sustainability.</li> </ul>	

# 162. Gandhian Thoughts in Action

- Campaign against Poll Tax and Invalidation of Indian Marriages
  - ✓ 1906, Satyagraha against registration certificates.
- Transvaal immigration
  - ✓ It was against Transvaal immigration act.
  - ✓ G.K.Ghokale supported this movement by mobilizing anti-British sentiment in India.
- Champaran Satyagraha 1917
  - ✓ Against Tinkatia system.
  - ✓ Was assisted by Rajendra Prasad, Mazar Ul Haq, J B Kripalani & others.
- Ahmedabad Mill workers strike 1918
  - ✓ Against withdrawing the bonus and for hiking the wages of mill workers.

- ✓ Anusuya Sarabhai was a prominent leader in the movement.
- ✓ Anusuya was the president of Ahmedabad mill Owner's association.
- Kheda Satyagraha 1918
  - ✓ Against seizure of land as the farmers couldn't pay the tax because of an ongoing drought.
  - ✓ Vallabhbhai Patel, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya and Ravi Shankar Vyas were prominent in the struggle.

# • Rowlett Satyagraha 1919

- ✓ It was against Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.
- ✓ The act provided that activists should be deported or imprisoned without trial for two years, and that even possession of seditious newspapers would be adequate evidence of guilt.)
- ✓ No changes were made in the act despite intense pressure.
- ✓ But it made Gandhiji a national leader in the freedom movement.

# • Khilafat Movement 1920-22

- ✓ All India Khilafat Conference held in Delhi in November 1919.
- On September 1920, at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a noncooperation program.
- Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade and B.C. Pal left the Congress as they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle.
- Surendra Nath Banerjee founded the Indian National Liberal Federation after breaking away from congress.
- Round Table Conference Gandhiji's 11 demands
  - Irwin's Declaration of 1929 promised for dominion status for India and called for Round Table Conferences.
  - On the lines of Delhi Manifesto put by prominent leaders, Gandhiji also put fourth Eleven demands.

Some of these were -

Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
Introduce total prohibition.
To Change Arms Act.
Release political prisoners.
Introduce textile protection.
Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.
Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.

- Civil Disobedience Movement and Gandhi Irwin Pact
  - ✓ As none of both, Delhi Manifesto and the Gandhiji's eleven points were accepted by the British Government.
  - ✓ And on the wake of Jallian Walla Bagh massacre, Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience movement.
  - ✓ Once the movement intensified, British agreed to strike a deal with Gandhiji this was the Gandhiji Irwin Pact.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Round Table conference 1931
  - ✓ As per the deal struck in the Gandhi-Irwin pact, Gandhiji attended 2<sup>nd</sup> Round table conference.
  - ✓ In the 2<sup>nd</sup> RTC, right wing leaders of Britain led by Winston Churchill urged for a strong government in India.
  - ✓ This was against the dominion status and the autonomy that was promised.
  - ✓ Hence, 2nd RTC was a failure.

# Poona Pact – Harijan Movement 1932

- ✓ After 2nd RTC Gandhiji again resumed the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- However, Dr Ambedkar urged for a separate electorate for the Scheduled caste people in the 3rd RTC.
- ✓ Gandhiji opposed this and started a hunger strike.
- Consequently, a balance was struck in the famous Poona Pact 1932 wherein some reservation was agreed to be provided for the Scheduled castes within a single electorate.
- Haripuri-Tripuri session
  - ✓ Subash Chandra Bose became the president of INC in 1938 Haripur Session.
  - ✓ In the 1939 Tripuri session Gandhiji supported Pattabhi Sitaramayya's candidature.
  - ✓ However, S C Bose got elected as president against Gandhiji's wish.
  - ✓ As Subash could not converge with the ideas of congress, he quit INC.
- Quit India movement 1942
  - ✓ After log gap Gandhiji again came to the mainstream of freedom movement.
  - ✓ The CWC meeting at Wardha (July 14, 1942) accepted the idea of a struggle.
  - ✓ Quit India Resolution was ratified at the Congress meeting at Gowalia Tank, Bombay, on August 8, 1942.
  - ✓ Gandhiji gave the general instructions of Do's and Don'ts of the movement.
  - ✓ Gandhiji was arrested and led the movement from prison till independence and partition.
- Naukhali riots
  - ✓ Riots erupted in Chittagong Division over the allegations of forceful conversions.
  - ✓ Gandhiji spent his last days in settling down the riots

# 163. Bengali Leaders & Partition

1	Sarat Chandra Bose	<ul> <li>In 1936, Bose became the President of the Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee.</li> <li>He helped Subash Bose in formation of INA.</li> <li>He was arrested when Subash Chandra Bose escaped from prison in 1941.</li> <li>He then led INA Defense and relief committee.</li> <li>He was Mines and Powers Minister in the interim government.</li> </ul>
2	J B	<ul> <li>Was president of INC in 1946-47</li> <li>Founded the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party</li> <li>Supported Partition of Bengal</li> </ul>
3	Suhrawardy	<ul> <li>Chief minister of Bengal in 1946</li> <li>Came up with unified Bengal Plan</li> </ul>
		the second

# 164. Peasant Movements

1	Pagrhi Sambaal Jatta Movement	<ul> <li>Punjab Land Alienation Act 1900, the Punjab Land Colonisation Act 1906 and the Doab Bari Act.</li> <li>These brought inheritance by primogeniture.</li> <li>Increased land rates and water bills.</li> <li>Reduce farmers from owners to contractors of land, and gave the British government the right to take back the allotted land.</li> <li>Bhagat Singh's uncle Ajit Singh was the force behind this agitation.</li> <li>It successful in repealing three laws related to agriculture later in 1907.</li> </ul>

Chhotu Ram	<ul> <li>Prominent politician in British India's Punjab Province.</li> <li>Co-founder of the National Unionist Party.</li> <li>Founded Unionist Party (Zamindara League) in 1923, which was a cross-communal alliance of Hindu and Muslim agriculturists.</li> <li>Contribute to the enactment of Punjab Relief Indebtedness Act of 1934 and the Punjab Debtor's Protection Act of 1936.</li> <li>Chhotu Ram was awarded the title of 'Rao Bahadur'.</li> <li>He was knighted in 1937 and was popularly known as Deen Bandhu.</li> </ul>
Wagon Tragedy or Bellary train tragedy	<ul> <li>Death of 64 prisoners on 10 November 1921 in the Malabar region of Kerala state of India.</li> </ul>
,,	<ul> <li>The prisoners had been taken into custody following the Mappila Rebellion against British</li> </ul>

# 165. Liberation of Goa

- Tristao De Cunha started Goan Congress committee in 1928
- In 1940s Azad Gomantak Dal and the United Front of Goans started armed sruggle against Portuguese.
- Portuguese continued their control over Estado Da India after independence.
- Diplomatic negotiations between Lisbon and New Dalhi failed to yield.
- Under Operation Vijay combined forces of India garrisoned Goa
- Leading to surrender of Governor General Vassallo e Silva

# 166. Jyotiba Phule

- Born in Satara, Maharashtra
- Opened the first-ever school for Dalit girls at Pune
- 1863, started the first-ever infanticide prohibition home Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha.
- In 1873, he formed the Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth) in Pune
- Mahatma title given by Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar in 1988
- Books
  - ✓ Brahmanacha Kasab (1969),
  - ✓ Gulamgiri (1873),
  - ✓ Shetkaryancha Asud (1883),
  - ✓ Sarvajanik Satyadharma Pustak (1891),
  - ✓ Asprushyanchi Kaifiyat (1893)

#### **167.** Nankana Sahib Massacre

- Took place in Nankana Sahib Gurudwara, Punjab Province in February **1921.**
- Shiromani Committee aimed to take over the charge of Gurudwaras from the corrupt Mahant-Narayan Das.
- However, Mahant planned to call the Sikh leaders and killed them.
- Soon a Shaheed Jatha (march to martyrdom) was held by Shiromani committee.
- Under the leadership of Tahel Singh, Kartar Singh Jabbbar and others.
- Later, Lahore commissioner took stock of it, arrested the Mahant-Narayan Das and handed over keys to Shiromani committee.

#### **168. All India Trade Union Congress**

- Last year we celebrated 100th Anniversary of AITUC.
- Established in October 31st 1920.
- Lala Lajpat Rai as President and Diwan Chaman Lal as Secretary.
- Gaya Session of Congress (1922) presided by **C R Das** gave full support to peasant movement.
- Trade Union Act,1926 provided for recognition and registration of Trade Unions.
- 1931 **N M Joshi** formed All India Trade Union Federation.
- AITUC Supported Congress candidates in 1937 Election.

# 169. Abanindranath Tagore

- Established Indian Society of Oriental Art.
- Chancellor of Viswa Bharati in 1942
- Popularly known as Aban Thakur
- Paintings-
  - ✓ Bharat Mata
  - 🗸 Avisarika
  - ✓ Yay and Yay

# 170. Kisan Sabha

- 1918- United Provinces Kisan Sabha was started
  - ✓ Baba Ramchandra sought Nehru's help for Kisan Sabhas.
- 1920 Awadh Kisan Sabha came to existence.
  - ✓ Against **Bedakhali** (forceful eviction) and **hari & begar** (Unpaid labour).
- 1936 All India Kisan Congress established.



✓ Started by Swami Shahjanand Saraswati and N G Ranga.

Swami Shahjanand Saraswati	<ul> <li>In News: 70<sup>th</sup> Death Anniversary &amp; remembered by protesting farmer.</li> <li>Established Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha.</li> <li>First President of All India Kisan Sabha.</li> <li>He was famous for "Danda Mera Zindabad" Movement – Long Live the Farmers stick campaign.</li> <li>Books-</li> <li>Bhumihar Brahmin Parichay;</li> <li>Jhootha Bhay Mithya Abhiman (False Fear False Pride)</li> </ul>
 N G Ranga	<ul> <li>Jang aur Rashtriya Azad</li> <li>From Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.</li> </ul>
Image: Weight of the second se	<ul> <li>From Guntur district of Andrira Pradesh.</li> <li>Founding President of Swatantra Party.</li> <li>Considered as Father of Indian Peasant Movement.</li> </ul> Books <ul> <li>Bapu Blesses.</li> <li>Credo of World Peasantry.</li> <li>Economic Organisation of Indian Villages.</li> </ul>
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# IASBABA'S RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES - UPSC 2021 RARe Notes

DAY 36 - HISTORY

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#### 251. Dickinsonia

**In News:** In Feb 2021, researchers discovered three fossils of the **earliest known living animal**, the 550-million-yearold 'Dickinsonia' on the roof of the Bhimbetka Rock Shelters.

#### About Dickinsonia

- It is an **extinct genus of basal animal** that lived during the late Ediacaran period in what is now Australia, Russia and Ukraine.
  - Basal animals are animals which have **radial symmetry** in their body plans. They have very **simple bodies** and tend to be **diploblastic** (derived from only two embryonic cell layers).
- Thought to represent the earliest flowering of complex multicellular life on our planet, these creatures arose in a world devoid of predators, and had no need for hard protective carapaces or skeletons.



- The discovery of **cholesterol molecules** in fossils of Dickinsonia lends support to the idea that Dickinsonia was an animal.
- It is further proof of the similar paleoenvironments and confirms assembly of Gondwanaland by the 550 Ma (mega annum).



#### **252.** Neolithic sites

In News: The stone axes, belonging to the Neolithic period, were found abundant in tribal villages of Jawadhu Hills in Tirupathur district of Tamil Nadu.

#### Significance of tools found

- The stone tools are evidence for the presence of people belonging to the Neolithic period in these region.
- Stone axes were the key tools in the Neolithic period, during which **people moved from hunting to agro-pastoral production**.
- The local tribesmen found the stone tools on streams and agricultural fields and collected them and piled them up outside temples. Even without realising the archaeological and cultural value of the stone axes, the tribals consider them sacred and worship them.

#### Neolithic (New Stone) Age

- Referred to as the concluding phase of the Stone Age, the age heralded the beginning of food production.
- Sedentism (living in one place for a long time) use of pottery, and invention of crafts are characteristics feature of neolithic age.
- The neolithic tools composed of heavy ground tools like pestles, grinders, pounders and also axes and sickles.



Name of Neolithic Site	Location	Time Span	Characteristics
Mehrgarh	Baluchistan, Pakistan	7,000 B.C.	Produced cotton and wheat.
Burzahom (the place of birch)	Kashmir	2,700 B.C.	Lived in pits. Domestic dogs were buried along with their masters.
Gufkral	Kashmir	2,000 B.C.	Practiced both agriculture & domestication of animals.
Chirand	Bihar	2,000 B.C.	Used tools and weapons made of bone.
Pikilihal, Brahmagiri, Maski, Hallur, Takkalakota, T. Narsipur, Kodekal, Sanganakallu	Karnataka	2,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.	The people in Piklihal were cattle-herders. Ash mounds have been found.

#### Megalithic culture

 Megaliths refer to large stone structures that were constructed either as burial sites or as commemorative sites.

- In India, archaeologists trace the majority of the megaliths to the Iron Age (1500 BC to 500 BC), though some sites precede the Iron Age, extending up to 2000 BC.
- Megaliths are spread across the Indian subcontinent. Majority of them are found in peninsular India, concentrated in the states of Maharashtra (mainly in Vidarbha), Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

#### **253. Chalcolithic places in India**

**In News:** A 3,500 to 4,000 years old Chalcolithic-era site located at Maharashtra's Aurangabad has been destroyed during a soil scooping work for a highway project.

#### About Chalcolithic Period

- The 'Chalcolithic-era' refers to the period **between the Neolithic and Bronze age.**
- The 'Chalcolithic' is a Greek word. It means 'copper age'. As the name indicates, during the Chalcolithic (Chalco = Copper and Lithic = Stone) period, both metal and stone were utilized for the manufacture of the equipment in day-to-day life.
- The period during when human beings began **experimenting with metal instruments** (like making tools for constructions, agriculture, self-defense, etc) and reorganizing their societies is called the 'Chalcolithic' era.
- Since this was the first metal age, **copper and its alloy bronze** which melt at low temperature were used for the manufacture of various objects during this period.
- Estimating a specific date on the 'Chalcolithic-era' is difficult. However, it is being considered that the 'Chalcolithic-era' has lasted from **around 3,500 to 2,300 BC**.
- The hunting was one of the important occupations of the people of Chalcolithic age.
- In India, the 'Chalcolithic-era' sites are located around the South-Eastern part of Rajasthan, Western part of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, and in some parts of South and Eastern India.

Region	Chalcolithic Sites	
Indus Region	Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Ropar, Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Channudaro.	
Ganges Region	Kausambi, Alamgirpur	
Chambal Region	Pseva, Nagda, Paramar kheri, Tungini,	
Saurashtra Region	Rangpur, Ahar, Prashas Patan, Lothal, Pithadia, Rojdi, Adkot	
Narmada Region	Navdatoli, Maheshwar, Bhagatrav,	
Tapi Region	Prakash, Bahal	
Godavari-Pravara Region	Jorwe, Nasik, Kopergaon, Nivasa, Daimabad	

Bhima Region	Karegaon, Chandoli, Umbraj, Chanegaon,
Karnataka Region	Brahmagiri

#### 254. Bhimbetka caves

- The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site in central India that spans the prehistoric **Paleolithic** and **Mesolithic periods**, as well as the historic period.
- It exhibits the earliest traces of human life in India and evidence of Stone Age starting at the site in Acheulian times.
- These rock shelters are located in the **Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh** and inside the Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary.
- These caves are named after 'Bhima', one of the five Pandavas of Mahabharata. Bhimbetika simply means "sitting place of Bhima".
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (declared in 2003) that consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters distributed over 10 km (6.2 mi).



- Some of the Bhimbetka rock shelters feature prehistoric cave paintings and the earliest are about 10,000 years old (c. 8,000 BCE), corresponding to the Indian Mesolithic.
  - Various community activities, like birth, burial, dancing, religious rites, hunting scenes, animal fighting and merrymaking, also pictured in these paintings. Pictures of animals like rhinoceros, tigers, wild buffalo, bears, antelopes, boars, lions, elephants, lizards etc. also descripted.
  - Natural red and white, and Green and yellow colors are also used.
  - The colors are a combination of manganese, hematite, wooden coal, soft red stone, plant leaves and animal fats.
  - Huge linear figures of animals are the trademark of Paleolithic paintings. With the passage of time, paintings became smaller, precise and more delicate.

#### 255. Vedic Literature

In News: In 'Indians: A Brief History Of A Civilization' by Namit Arora discusses the what factors drove the caste system in India

#### Key arguments made in the book

- Harappan seals, pottery, figurines and animal bones reveal many real and mythical animals—dog, tiger, birds, wild ass, 'unicorn, humped bull, elephant, rhinoceros, water buffalo, short-horned humpless bull, goat, antelope, crocodile and hare'—but not horse, one-humped camel or donkey.
- The horse appears in the subcontinent *after* the collapse of the Harappan Civilization. It likely arrived in numbers along with the **Aryans from Central Asia**, a horse-riding nomadic–pastoralist people
- What also accompanied them was their language and religion: **proto-Sanskrit**, **proto-Vedas and Vedic gods** mostly male gods, such as Indra, Agni, Mitra, Varuna, Rudra and Surya, and a few female gods, such as Usha and Prithvi.
- By the time these Aryan herders entered the subcontinent—in the middle centuries of the second millennium BCE—urban Harappans had largely dissolved into rural life.
- The Aryans also brought with them a **form of social hierarchy** with priests at the top—a proto-varna system without endogamy (i.e., marrying only within a specific social group).
- They had **no linguistic script** and the need for it was reduced due to the lack of an urban civilization.
  - The priests **may** also have impeded the rise of a script that might have democratized their oral chants and deflated their powers.
  - This is contrast to Harappan ethos where there was ubiquity of the artefacts with their script on them. For instance: there were messages stamped on pottery items used by ordinary people.
- After a millennium of mixing and migration in the subcontinent, they evolved social formations 'in which clans, lineages, and tribes began to yield to new ruling councils and kings'.
- From this came new urban life, **hybrid cultures**, languages, pantheons and religio-spiritual ideas that we now associate with mid-first millennium BCE India. These developments had strong contributions from both the Aryan and the Harappan substrates.
- New political and social conflicts en route also seem to have inspired many of the stories in the great epic Mahabharata.

#### Which cultural substrate-the Aryan or the Harappan-drove the creation of the caste system?

- A strong clue comes from the fact that Aryan genes register far more strongly in the higher caste, who are also lighter skinned on average.
- Further, DNA evidence has shown that endogamy first appeared and became the norm 'among upper castes and Indo-European speakers'.

# Note: The above points are the arguments of the writer. However, there are differing perspectives on whether Aryans were migrants or fully indigenous.

#### Quick glance at Vedic Literature:

#### The Vedic literature can be classified into the following categories:

- The four Vedas i.e. the Rig, Sama, Yajur, and Atharva, and their Samhitas. (Learn the difference between Vedas and Puranas in the linked article.)
- The Brahmanas
- The Aranyakas
- The Upanishads



Name of the Veda	Key Features of the Veda
Rig Veda	It is the earliest form of Veda
Samaveda	The earliest reference for singing
Yajurveda	It is also called the book of prayers
Atharvaveda	The book of magic and charms

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Upanishads	About	
Aitareya Upanishad	Talks about the creation of Atman (Soul) and Consciousness.	
Chandogya Upanishad:	Deals with rhythm and chanting of Mantras.	
Katha Upanishad:	Tells the story of Nachiketa and Yama. Their conversation evolves into discussion of Man, Atman (soul), Knowledge, and Moksha (liberation).	
Brihadaranyaka Upanishad:	Talks about the transmigration of Atman; passages on metaphysics and ethics.	
Mundaka Upanishad:	Contains the mantra "Satyameva Jayate" (truth alone triumphs) which is borrowed in the National Emblem of India.	

# 256. Animal rearing in Indus Valley civilization

**In News:** Dairy production in India began as far back as in the 3rd millennium BCE and may have been a factor behind sustaining the Indus Valley Civilisation, according to findings from a team of Canadian and Indian researchers

- The results were based on molecular chemical analysis of residue in shards of pottery found at the archaeological site of Kotada Bhadli, a rural settlement located in Gujarat.
- The availability of dairy production may have helped sustain such ancient societies, as this would have allowed the accumulation of a surplus of animal protein, without affecting the number of animals in your herd.

Another study has revealed that the diet of people from the accident Indus Valley civilization was dominated by meat

- The research has been done on the **basis of remains of food** that were left from the civilization on **mud utensils** used by the ancient people.
- This research has been done in various villages of Meerut, Hisar and Rohtak.
- The study has found that the diet was **dominated by meat** of animals like pigs, cattle, buffalo and goat. Dairy products were also used in the civilization.
- According to research the people of the Indus Valley civilization grew crops according to winters and summers.
  - People used to grow different varieties of wheat, barley, rice, millet, lentils, fruits and vegetables including brinjal, cucumber grapes, dates, for winter heat.

#### Quick look at Important sites of Indus Valley Civilization

Site	Location	Important Findings
Harappa	Situated on the bank of river Ravi in Montgomery district of Punjab (Pakistan).	<ul> <li>Sandstone statues of Human anatomy</li> <li>Granaries</li> <li>Bullock carts</li> </ul>
Mohenjodaro (Mound of Dead)	Situated on the Bank of river Indus in Larkana district of Punjab (Pakistan).	<ul> <li>Great bath</li> <li>Granary</li> <li>Bronze dancing girl</li> <li>Seal of Pasupathi Mahadeva</li> <li>Steatite statue of beard man</li> <li>A piece of woven cotton</li> </ul>
Sutkagendor	In southwestern Balochistan province, Pakistan on Dast river	<ul> <li>A trade point between Harappa and Babylon</li> </ul>
Chanhudaro	Sindh on the Indus river	<ul><li>Bead makers shop</li><li>Footprint of a dog chasing a cat</li></ul>
Amri	On the bank of Indus river	Antelope evidence
Kalibangan	Rajasthan on the bank of Ghaggar river	<ul><li>Fire altar</li><li>Camel bones</li><li>Wooden plough</li></ul>
Lothal	Gujarat on Bhogva river near Gulf of Cambay	<ul> <li>First manmade port</li> <li>Dockyard</li> <li>Rice husk</li> <li>Fire altars</li> <li>Chess playing</li> </ul>
Surkotada	Gujarat	<ul><li>Bones of horses</li><li>Beads</li></ul>
Banawali	Hisar district of Haryana	<ul><li>Beads</li><li>Barley</li></ul>

		<ul> <li>Evidence of both pre-Harappan and Harappan culture</li> </ul>
Dholavira	Gujarat in Rann of Kachchh	<ul><li>Water harnessing system</li><li>Water reservoir</li></ul>

#### 257. Indian connections with Mesopotamia

In News: It is concluded that the relations between Mesopotamia and India started around the late c 3000 BCE.

• Sargon of Akkad (circa 2300 BCE) was the first Mesopotamian ruler to make an exact reference to the Meluhha region, which is widely understood as the modern-day Baluchistan or the Ancient India (Indus) area.

#### Land and maritime relations

- The west Harappan city from Ancient India was situated on **the Makran coast at Sutkagan Dor, near the Arabian peninsula**, and is considered as the earliest maritime trading station in the world.
- The trade happened between Ancient India and the Persian Gulf (Lower Mesopotamia) via this trading station.

#### **Cultural Connections**

- According to researchers, people in Mesopotamia studied the Indian religion, Hinduism, to understand the Indian subcontinent better.
- Indus Valley designs and seals have been found in Mesopotamia.
- Numerous Indus Valley seals show a fighting scene between a tiger-like beast and a man with hooves, horns, and a tail, who has been linked to the Mesopotamian bull-man Enkidu, and Nandi (cow) and Shiva in Ancient India.

#### Indian imports into the Mesopotamian region

- Archaeologists discovered **carnelian beads** from Ancient India (Indus Valley) in Ur (an influential Sumerian city-state in ancient Mesopotamia) tombs dating to 2600 BCE.
  - Carnelian is a brown mineral commonly used as a semi-precious gemstone.
  - Carnelian beads were apparently imported from the Indus Valley and made according to a technique of acid-etching invented by the Ancient Indians (Harappans).
- Clove heads, thought to emerge from the Moluccas in Southeast Asia, were found in a 2nd millennium BCE site in Terqa.
- Archeologists found evidence for various other imports from Ancient India to Ur from around 2350 BCE, which
  included objects made with shell species that are typical of the Indus coast, especially Fasciolaria Trapezium
  and Trubinella Pyrum.

#### Mesopotamian imports into India

- Ancient Indians would have accepted some aspects of Mesopotamian ideology and religion, according to researchers.
- The presence of Gilgamesh, a hero in ancient Mesopotamian faith and the warrior of the Gilgamesh Epic, a poem written in Akkadian, on Indus seals confirms this.
  - This was perhaps the first instance of a civilization showing love and respect to other faiths and beliefs. Maybe, this is how Mesopotamia and Ancient India coexisted.
- The other imports from Mesopotamia to Ancient India **included stamps and cylinder seals.**

#### Mesopotamia

• Mesopotamia is mainly modern-day Iraq and Kuwait.

- Its modern name comes from the Greek for middle—*mesos*—and river—*potamos*—and literally means a "country between two rivers." Those two rivers are the **Tigris and Euphrates.**
- Not only was Mesopotamia one of the first places to develop agriculture, it was also at the crossroads of the Egyptian and the Indus Valley civilizations.
- This made it a **melting pot of languages and cultures** that stimulated a lasting impact on writing, technology, language, trade, religion, and law.
- Associated with Mesopotamia are ancient cultures like the Sumerians, Assyrians, Akkadians, and Babylonia.

#### 258. Metal Works of Ancient India

India has had an impressive and evolving tradition of metal works dating back to the fourth millenium BCE. The beginnings can be traced to the Indus valley civilisation, and the tradition continues to this day.



# Harappans & Metal Implements

- The Harappan metal smiths undoubtedly knew the art of using copper, bronze, lead, silver, gold and electrum, an alloy of gold and silver.
- The **copper technology** is the earliest. Harappans discovered early that adding tin to copper produced **bronze**, an alloy harder than copper but easier to cast. Also, it is more resistant to corrosion.
- Adding nickel, arsenic or lead enabled the Harappans to harden bronze further.
- The copper-bronze implements unearthed at Mohenjo-daro include axes, daggers, knives, spears, arrow heads, short swords, chisels, drills, fish-hooks, metal mirrors etc.

#### Harappan Figurines & Lost Wax Method

- Besides the implements, many bronze figurines of humans and animals have been unearthed from the Indus valley sites Ex: The bronze figurines of a dancing girl, foot and anklet, bull etc.
- These figurines were cast by the lost-wax process;
  - The initial model was made of wax, which was then thickly coated with clay.

• When this was fired, the wax melted away, or was 'lost' and the clay hardened into a mould, into which molten bronze was later poured.

#### Iron Pillar – Metallurgical Excellence

- **The Delhi iron pillar**, is more 1,500 years old, with a height of more than 7.2 metres, and a diameter of 40.6 cm and estimated to weigh over 6,000 kg.
  - According to the Sanskrit inscription on its surface, it was 'erected by Gupta emperor, Chandragupta-I Vikramaaditya (375-414 CE) at modern day Udayagiri near Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh. It was brought to its present location in New Delhi's Qutub complex around 1233 CE.
  - It is a 'rustless wonder' which has intrigued numerous experts. Recently, this property has been shown to be due to phosphorus together with iron; oxygen from the air contributes to the formation of a thin protective coating on the surface.
- There is an **iron pillar at the Adi Mookambika temple** in the Kodachadri hill area in Karnataka, whose height is around 8.7 meters and weighs 500 kg.
  - It is the dhwajastambha (flag staff) of the temple.
  - It is considered one of the oldest examples of ancient Indian metallurgy, and probably dates to before 600 CE.

#### Other interesting facts about metallurgy in ancient India

- Rigved was written in place called Brahmavarta Khetri Copper mines formed an important location in Brahmavarta.
- The Atharva Veda and the Satapatha Brahmana refer to krsna ayas ("black metal")
- Buddhist text Suttanipata "hot ploughshare hisses when thrown to water".
- **Brass** was used in Lothal and Atranjikhera in the 3rd and 2nd millennium BCE.
- Deepest gold mines of the Ancient world were found in the Maski region in Karnataka.
- The distillation technique for tin was developed around 1200 CE at Zawar in Rajasthan.

#### 259. Climate Change & Fall of Indus Valley Civilization

#### Rise & Fall of Harappa

- The Harappan arose in the Indus valley between north-east Afghanistan and north-west India around 5200 years ago, peaking around 2600 BC.
- Much about them is unknown, as their written script is still undeciphered.
- Yet archaeological remains tell the story of a sophisticated people, skilled in metallurgy, trade and urban planning, and particularly adept at controlling water.
- Their **huge cities**, complete with intricate sewer systems, reservoirs and public baths, long predated the Roman Empire.
- But by 1900 BC, their society seemed to be in decline, and by 1300 BC, the Harappan civilisation had collapsed.
- Several ideas have been put forward to explain the downfall, including invasion and climate change.

#### Two drought hypothesis:

- Major drought in the northern hemisphere around 4200 years ago.
- The start of the Meghalayan period of the Holocene geological epoch.
- Harappan faced a sharp decrease in winter rain.
- They migrated to **south and east India.**

- Harappan also switched from **winter crops like barley and wheat to those like millet** that favor summer rain conditions.
- Later a tropical drought kicked off.
- Second drought transformed the Harappan into a **rural**, agrarian society that eventually faded away.

#### 260. Reclining Buddha

**In News:** On Buddha Jayanti (May 26), India's largest statue of the Reclining Buddha was to have been installed at the Buddha International Welfare Mission temple in Bodh Gaya. The ceremony has been put off due to Covid-19 restrictions.

- A reclining Buddha statue or image represents the Buddha during his last illness, about to enter Parinirvana.
   Parinirvana is the stage of great salvation after death that can only be attained by enlightened souls.
- The Buddha's death came when he was 80 years old, in a state of meditation, in **Kushinagar in eastern Uttar Pradesh**, close to the state's border with Bihar.
- The Reclining Buddha comes from this very well-recorded final moment of the Buddha's life, which is why it could be recreated visually with such distinct details in statues and paintings.
- This also signifies the Buddha's last deeksha even while on his deathbed, he took a follower into the fold



#### Iconographic representation:

- Buddha was against idol worship, in the centuries immediately following his parinirvana (483 BC), his representation was through symbols. As the devotional aspect subsequently entered Buddhist practice, however, iconographic representations of The Buddha began
- The Reclining Buddha was first **depicted in Gandhara art**, which began in the period between 50 BC and 75 AD, and peaked during the Kushana period from the first to the fifth centuries AD.
- Statues and images of the Reclining Buddha show him lying on his right side, his head resting on a cushion or on his right elbow.

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• It is meant to show that **all beings have the potential to be awakened** and be released from the cycle of death and rebirth.

#### **Reclining Buddha outside India**

- In Sri Lanka and India, the Buddha is mostly shown in sitting postures, while the reclining postures are more prevalent in Thailand and other parts of South East Asia.
- The largest Reclining Buddha in the world is the 600-foot Winsein Tawya Buddha built in 1992 in Mawlamyine, Myanmar
- In the late 15th century, a 70-metre statue of the Reclining Buddha was built at the Hindu temple site of Baphuon in Cambodia's Angkor.
- The Bhamala Buddha Parinirvana in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, which dates back to the 2nd century AD, is considered **the oldest statue of its kind in the world.**
- There are several statues of the Reclining Buddha in China, Thailand, Japan, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

#### Reclining Buddha in India:

- 1. Cave No. 26 of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Ajanta contains a 24-foot-long and nine-foot-tall sculpture of the Reclining Buddha, believed to have been carved in the 5th century AD.
- 2. **Kushinagar,** where the Buddha actually attained parinirvana, has a 6-metre-long red sandstone monolith statue of the Reclining Buddha inside the Parinirvana Stupa.

#### Other depictions of the Buddha in India:

- 1. At the Mahabodhi temple, the Buddha is sitting in the bhoomi-sparsha mudra, where his hand is pointing towards the ground. It symbolises earth as being witness to his enlightenment.
- 2. At Sarnath, where the Buddha gave his first sermon, the stone statue has a hand gesture called the dharmachakra mudra, which signifies preaching. This is also the most popular depiction in India, along with the Bodhi tree depiction.
- 3. **The Walking Buddha** is either beginning his journey toward enlightenment or returning after giving a sermon. This is the least common of the Buddha postures, and is seen mostly in Thailand.
- 4. Buddha is depicted in over a hundred poses around the world. While the Sitting Buddha most common depiction is believed to be teaching or meditating, the Standing Buddha signifies rising to teach after reaching nirvana.

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(FELLER)



# 261. Yogic Sculptures

**Context**: History and culture of Yoga carved in stones

- The word "Yoga" is rooted in the Sanskrit Bija "Yuj" which means "to join together," thus signifying union.
- Here, it signifies Union of the yogin with the Paramatma or the Supreme Consciousness, which is Moksha
- Therefore, Yoga is considered not merely a physical health routine or a batch of exercises. It's instead a long term process that involves control over mind and body, with the chief objective of achieving Moksha and be liberated from the cycle of life and death to become one with the Supreme Consciousness

# Yoga in art & Sculptures

- 1. Monolithic Narsimha in Hampi with a yogapatta around his knees
  - This murti can be found referenced in Bhagavat Purana where Sri Vishnu teaches his devotee Prahlad the art of Bhakti-Yoga in that posture
  - **Bhakti-yoga** is a form of yoga where the devotee seeks union through pure and unwavering devotion towards his deity.

2. In Badrinath temple the chief deity **Sri Narayana is seen seated in dhyan mudra**, performing the Dhyan-Yoga.

3. In Shaivism Shiva is considered the Adi Yogi and the Adi Guru.

- Adi Yogi was the one who had taught seven rishis the secrets of Yoga in a systematic manner, where
  he had explained the entire mechanics of life, and brought forth Gyaan-yoga as a means by which a
  human can evolve himself into a higher being.
- In south Indian temples this **form of Shiva is represented as Dakshinamurti**, where Shiva as the Adi Guru is shown imparting the ultimate wisdom through gyaan –yoga.

4. Arjuna's penance/ Ganga's descent at Mahabalipuram

• There is seen a figure (Arjuna or alternatively Bhagiratha) standing in the **vriksh-asana** or tree posture, as a way to meditate and gain Shiva's divine blessings.





5. Both Buddhism and Jainism also have Yoga as an integral part of their religion, and the various meditative murtis of the tirthankaras and Buddha stand as testimony to it.

The fasting murti of an emancipated Buddha in a meditation posture kept at the Lahore museum is among the more famous yoga murtis in Buddhism.

# 262. Saint Thirugnana Sambandar

- He was a Saiva poet-saint of Tamil Nadu who lived sometime in the 7th century CE.
- The surviving compositions of Sambandar are preserved in the first three volumes of the Tirumurai, and provide a part of the philosophical foundation of Shaiva Siddhanta.
- He is one of the most prominent of the sixty-three Nayanars, Tamil Saiva bhakti saints who lived between the sixth and the tenth centuries CE.
- He was a contemporary of Appar, another Saiva poet-saint.
- An inscription of Rajaraja Chola I at Tiruvarur mentions Sambandar along with Appar, Sundarar and the latter's wife Nangai Paravaiyar.
- Sambandar's image is found in almost all Shiva temples of Tamil Nadu.
- He is **depicted as a dancing child** or a young teen with his right forefinger pointing upwards, reflecting the legend where he credits Parvati-Shiva for what he has.

# **Nayanars & Alvars**

- The Nayanars and Alvars were the Tamil poet-saints who played a key role in propagating the Bhakti Movement in Southern India during the 5th-10th Centuries.
- The Nayanars were a group of 63 saints devoted to Lord Shiva who lived during the 6th to 8th centuries CE.
- The Alwars were Tamil poet-saints of South India who espoused devotion to the Lord Vishnu or his avatar Lord Krishna in their songs of longing, and servic



# **263. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala**

**Context**: The nomination dossier of 'Sacred Ensemble of Hoysalas' for "Tentative List" of World Heritage Sites have been submitted to UNESCO, as per the **Ministry of Culture** 

# Hoysala Dynasty

The Hoysalas ruled a large part of modern day Karnataka and parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu from the 10th to the 14th century.

Founder: Sala

Capital: Dwarasamudra (present-day Halebid)

Emblem: The figure representing Sala attacking the tiger

Great king: Vishnuvardhana



**Architecture**: The architecture of the Hoysalas is a hybrid of the nagara style of temple architecture of north India and the dravidian style from the South. The temples were built on platforms and had a star shaped plan.

Following are the architectural marvels of Hoysalas

- A **navaranga** was usually included as a place for people to gather and participate in cultural programs such as music and dance performances, story-telling from mythology, and religious discourses.
- **Mantapa** that are pavilions or pillared halls of all sizes occurred with temples and without.
- Kalyani or stepped wells that served as an important source of water
- **Rathabeedi** : The temple complex had rathabeedi or wide streets for processions and circumambulation of the deities on enormous chariots.

# Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala at Belur

- Belur was the first capital city of the Hoysalas.
- The **Chennakeshava temple(Vishnu**) complex was at the center of the old walled town located on the banks of the Yagachi River.
  - Construction of the temple commenced in 1117 AD and took a 103 years to complete.
  - A total of 118 stone inscriptions have been recovered from the temple complex covering a period from 1117 to 18th century.
  - The richly sculptured exterior of the temple includes sculptures and iconography and horizontal friezes that depict scenes from daily life, music, and dance, and narrate scenes from the life of Vishnu and his reincarnations and the epics, Ramayana, and Mahabharata.



• However, some of the **representations of Shiva** are also included.

# Sacred Ensembles of Halebid

- At the zenith of the Hoysala empire, the capital was shifted from Belur to Halebid that was then known as Dorasamudhra.
- Far bigger and grander than Belur, the city served as the capital for nearly three centuries.
- The Hoysaleshwara temple at Halebidu is the most exemplary architectural ensemble of the Hoysalas extant today.



- Built in 1121CE during the reign of the Hoysala King, Vishnuvardhana Hoysaleshwara.
- The temple, dedicated to Shiva, was sponsored and built by wealthy citizens and merchants of Dorasamudra.
- More sculpturally and artistically sophisticated than any other Hoysala temple, the Hoysaleshwara temple is most well-known for the more than 240 wall sculptures that run all along the outer wall
- Halebid has a walled complex containing of three Jaina basadi(temples) of the Hoysala period:
  - the Parshvanatha Basadi
  - the Adinatha Basadi
  - the Shanthinatha Basadi
- The Kedareshwara temple is another exquisitely carved temple dedicated to Shiva.

# 264. Polonnaruwa and Cholas

# **Context**: Buddha is depicted

- It is the main town of Polonnaruwa District in North Central Province, Sri Lanka.
- Polonnaruwa was first established by the Chola dynasty after their successful invasion of the country's then capital, Anuradhapura, in the 10th century.
- The Ancient City of Polonnaruwa has been declared a World Heritage Site.
- It is also the country's rice bowl, with the district's farmers producing the highest amount 3 lakh metric tonnes last year of paddy in the country.



# 265. Sangam Literature

**Context**: Historical evidence of an existence of a casteless society in Sangam literature such as Chilappathikaram and Pathitrupathu.

#### About Sangam Age

- The period roughly between the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. and 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. in South India (the area lying to the south of river Krishna and Tungabhadra) is known as Sangam Period.
- It has been named after the Sangam academies held during that period that flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandya kings of Madurai.
- At the sangams eminent scholars assembled and functioned as the board of censors and the choicest literature was rendered in the nature of anthologies.
- These literary works were the earliest specimens of Dravidian literature.
- According to the Tamil legends, there were three Sangams (Academy of Tamil poets) held in the ancient South India popularly called Muchchangam.
  - The **First Sangam**, is believed to be held at **Madurai**, attended by gods and legendary sages. No literary work of this Sangam is available.
  - The **Second Sangam** was held at **Kapadapuram**, only **Tolkappiyam** survives from this.
  - The **Third Sangam** was also held at **Madurai**. A few of these Tamil literary works have survived and are a useful sources to reconstruct the history of the Sangam period.

#### Sangam Literature:

The Sangam literature includes Tolkappiyam, Ettutogai, Pattuppattu, Pathinenkilkanakku, and two epics named – Silappathikaram and Manimegalai.

- Tolkappiyam was authored by Tolkappiyar and is considered the earliest of Tamil literary work. Though it is a work on Tamil grammar but it also provides insights on the political and socio-economic conditions of the time.
- Ettutogai (Eight Anthologies) consist of eight works
- The Pattuppattu (Ten Idylls) consists of ten works.
- **Pathinenkilkanakku** contains eighteen works **about ethics and morals**. The most important among these works is Tirukkural authored by **Thiruvalluvar**, the tamil great poet and philosopher.
- The two epics Silappathikaram is written by Elango Adigal and Manimegalai by Sittalai Sattanar. They also provide valuable details about the Sangam society and polity.

# Political History of Sangam Period

South India, during the Sangam Age, was ruled by three dynasties-**the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas**. The main source of information about these kingdoms is traced from the literary references of Sangam Period.



# 266. Borphukam

**Context**: Prime Minister called 17th century Ahom general Lachit Borphukan a symbol of India's "Atma Nirbhar military might".

# Lachit Borphukan

- Born on 24<sup>th</sup> November, 1622, Borphukan was known for his leadership in the **Battle of Saraighat**, 1671 in which an attempt by Mughal forces to capture Assam was thwarted.
- He was the inspiration behind **strengthening India's naval force** and revitalising **inland water transport** and creating infrastructure associated with it due to his great naval strategies.
- The Lachit Borphukan gold medal is awarded to the best cadet from the National Defence Academy. The medal was instituted in 1999 to inspire defence personnel to emulate Borphukan's heroism and sacrifices.
- He died on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 1672.

# Battle of Saraighat

- The battle of Saraighat was fought on the banks of the **Brahmaputra** in Guwahati in 1671.
- It is considered as one of the greatest naval battles on a river which resulted in the victory of Ahoms over the Mughals.

# 267. Lingaraja temple

**Context**: It was closed for public view in the wake of COVID-19.

- It is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva and is one of the oldest temples in Bhubaneswar.
- The Lingaraja temple is the largest temple in Bhubaneswar.

- The temple represents the quintessence of the **Kalinga architecture** and culminating the medieval stages of the architectural tradition at Bhubaneswar.
- The temple is believed to be built by the kings from the **Somavamsi dynasty**, with later additions from the Ganga rulers.
- The temple is built in the Deula style that has four components namely
  - Vimana (structure containing the sanctum)
  - Jagamohana (assembly hall),
  - Natamandira (festival hall)
  - Bhoga-mandapa (hall of offerings), each increasing in the height to its predecessor.
- The temple complex has 50 other shrines and was enclosed by a large compound wall.

# 268. Pratihara Style

**Context**: **Natesa,** a rare sandstone idol from the 9<sup>th</sup> century (Pratihara Style of Rajasthan) has been retrieved after 22 years by Rajasthan police.

# Key Points

- The Natesa icon, currently at the Indian High Commission, London, was originally from the Ghateswar Temple, Baroli, Rajasthan.
  - o It was smuggled out of the country in 1998.
  - A few archaeologists behind the **'India Pride Project'** have also taken consistent efforts for the **restitution of the Natesa** icon.
  - India Pride Project: It is a group of art enthusiasts who use social media to identify stolen religious artefacts from Indian temples and secure their return.
- Features:
  - The sandstone Natesa figure stands tall at almost 4 ft. in a rare and brilliant depiction of Shiva.
  - A beautiful depiction of Nandi is shown behind the right leg of the Natesa icon.
- Significance: The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the Ministry of Culture should use this restitution as a much-needed impetus to go after thousands of artefacts stolen since the 1960s.

# Pratihara Style

- It is a **famous temple architecture** belonging to the **Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty** of Rajasthan.
- They ruled much of Northern India from the mid-8<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> century.
- Significant Rulers: Nagabhata II, Mhir Bhoj, Mahenedra pal I
- Style: The architecture is known for their sculptures, carved panels and open pavilion style temples belonging to Nagara Style of temple Architecture.





- They used most common sandstones for idols that have various shades of red, caused by iron oxide (rust).
- The greatest development of their style of building is at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

# 269. Kushans

**Context**: Prominent US-based Historian has called for declaring ancient Buddhist monument Kanishka Stupa near Peshawar, Pakistan as eight wonder of the world.

- Kanishka Stupa was built during the reign of **Kushan Kanishka** in the 1st century AD
- It was described in detail by Chinese pilgrims in their memoirs and Hiuen Tsang after visiting it during his travels from 620—645 AD called the site the "tallest architectural building" in this part of Asia.
- It is estimated that the stupa was equivalent to a present day 13-storey building and the adjoining monastery was associated with Buddhist divines of Vasubandhu and Parva.
- With the decline of Buddhism in the region, the traces of the Stupa and monastery faded away.
- Buddha's bone fragments were found at Kanishka stupa

# Kushan Empire Origin

- Kushanas are considered to be one of the five branches of the Yuezhi tribe who lived in the Chinese frontier or central Asia.
- They are known as Guishuang in Chinese sources.
- They eventually acquired dominance over the other Yuezhi tribes.
- They moved eastward towards India defeating the Parthians and the Sakas in the 1st century AD.
- Kujula Kadphises (AD 30-AD 80) was the first Yuezhi chief to lay the foundation of the Kushana Empire in India. He established his supremacy over Kabul, Kandahar and Afghanistan.

# Kanishka [127 AD – 150 AD]

- Considered the greatest Kushana king and also a great king of ancient India.
- His main capital was Peshawar, then known as Purushpura.
- After the capture of Pataliputra, he is said to have taken away the Buddhist monk Ashvaghosha with him to Peshawar.
- The scholars in his court included Parsva, Ashvaghosha, Vasumitra, Nagarjuna, Charaka and Mathara. He also patronised the Greek engineer Agesilaus.
- Kanishka convened the fourth Buddhist Council at Kundalvana in Kashmir.
- He **patronised Buddhism** although he was very tolerant in his religious views. His coins contain a mix of Indian, Greek and Zoroastrian deities.
- He was also a patron of art and architecture. The **Gandhara School** of art flourished under him.



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• He also propagated the **Mahayana form of Buddhism** and he was largely responsible for propagating it in China.

# Kushan Coinage:

- Vema Kadphises first king to issue gold coins.
- Kanishka II issued gold Dinars.
- Coins of Samudragupta were similar to that of Kushanas

#### Kanishka art:

- Headless torso of Kanishka.
- Standong idol of Havishka
- Statue of Vema Kadphises.
- Loriya Tangai's standing Buddha

# 270. Jainism

**Context**: A book was released recently named "100 years of Jainism in Nagaland, a journey from 1885 to 1985".

• Kohima Jain temple completed 100 years in 2020 and Jainism has completed 135 years in Nagaland.

Jainism is an ancient religion that is rooted in the philosophy that teaches the way to liberation and a path to spiritual purity and enlightenment through disciplined nonviolence to all living creatures.

- Jainism came into prominence in 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C., when Lord Mahavira propagated the religion.
- There were 24 great teachers, the last of whom was Lord Mahavira. The first Tirthankara was Rishabnatha.
- The word 'Jain' is derived from **jina** or **jaina** which means the **'Conqueror'**.

# Tenets of Jainism

- Jainism mainly aims at the **attainment of liberation**, for which no ritual is required. Liberation can be attained through three principles called **Three Jewels or Triratna i.e.** 
  - o Right Faith (Samyakdarshana)
  - Right Knowledge (Samyakjnana)
  - **Right Action** (Samyakcharita)
- Five Doctrines of Jainism
  - Ahimsa: Non-injury to a living being
  - Satya: Do not speak a lie
  - Asteya: Do not steal
  - Aparigraha: Do not acquire property
  - Brahmacharya: Observe continence
- It did not condemn the varna system but attempted to mitigate the evils of the varna order and the ritualistic Vedic religion.
  - According to Mahavira, a person is born in higher or lower varna as the consequence of the sins or the virtues in the previous birth. Thus, Jainism believes in the transmigration of the soul and the theory of Karma.
- Anekantavada: Emphasises that the ultimate truth and reality is complex, and has multiple-aspects i.e theory of plurality. It refers to the simultaneous acceptance of multiple, diverse, even contradictory viewpoints.

# Jain Council

- First Jain Council: Held at Patliputra in 3<sup>rd</sup> Century B.C. and was presided by Sthulbhadra.
- Second Jain Council: Held at Vallabhi in 512 A.D. and was presided by Devardhi Kshmasramana. Final Compilations of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas.



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In News: Granite slab presents a vignette of Ambattur as a trading hub in the fifteenth century

- During the **Vijayanagara period**, **Ambattur was a major trading town** that was located on ancient highway routes that took in trading hubs like Tirupatti, Uthukottai and Periyapalayam.
- Ambattur was the trading headquarters of one of the divisions in Thondaimandalam.
  - Divided into 27 revenue divisions, Thondaimandalam was the region ruled by the Vijayanaragas.
- The two-feet-tall slab contains 23 lines that were written from left to right in Tamil describing a direction given by a local chieftain named Malayadeva Maharaja of Vijayanagar empire to donate half of the total taxes collected from the weekly market in the neighbourhood towards the annual maintenance of the Shiva temple.
- Specifically, three taxes were levied from traders
  - **Ulalyaam** refers to the tax levied from traders for entry into a trading town
  - Allupathabam is a type of tax that is collected for establishing trading outlets in the weekly market.
  - Adikasu is a tax similar to the modern-day property tax where the tax is collected for the space used in the weekly market
- One-half of the total taxes collected was used for the temple maintenance and the rest of the money being directed towards initiatives aimed at improving the living conditions of residents in the neighbourhood.

### Vijayanagara Empire:

- Vijayanagara or "city of victory" was the name of both a city and an empire.
- The empire was founded in the fourteenth century (1336 AD) by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty.
- They made Hampi the capital city. In 1986, Hampi was declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO.
- It stretched from the river Krishna in the north to the extreme south of the peninsula.
- Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by four important dynasties and they are:
  - Sangama
  - Saluva
  - Tuluva
  - Aravidu

Also in News: The first-ever epigraphical reference (an inscription) to the date of death of Vijayanagar king Krishnadevaraya has been discovered at Honnenahalli in Tumakuru district, Karnataka.

Normally, the death of kings was not recorded in the inscriptions and this was one of those rare records.

Findings:

- As per the inscription, Krishnadevaraya, one of the greatest emperors of India who ruled from the South, died on 17th October, 1529 (Sunday). Incidentally, this day was marked by a **lunar eclipse.**
- The inscription is **engraved on a slab** kept on the north side of the **Gopalakrishna temple** at Honnenahalli in Tumakuru district.
- The inscription is **written in Kannada.**

### Krishnadevaraya

- He was the ruler of the Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagar empire (1509-29 AD).
- His rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
- He is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples.
- He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagar called Nagalapuram after his mother.
- He composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada.

### 352. Bakhshali manuscript

**Context**: A black dot on a third-century Indian manuscript has been identified by Oxford University as the first recorded use of the mathematical symbol for zero in India, 500 years earlier than previously thought.

- The birch bark scroll is known as the Bakhshali manuscript after the village, which is **now in Pakistan**, where it was found buried in 1881
- The Bakhshali scroll was already recognised as the **oldest Indian mathematical text** but its exact age was widely contested, and researchers used **carbon dating** to trace it back to the **third or fourth century**.
- The text was in fact found to **contain hundreds of zeroes**, representing orders of magnitude in the ancient Indian numbers system.
- The earliest recorded example of the use of zero was previously believed to be a ninth-century inscription on a wall in a temple at Gwalior in India.

### History of Zero:

- The first recorded zero appeared in Mesopotamia around 3 B.C.
- The Mayans invented it independently in circa **4** A.D.
- It was later devised in India in the mid-fifth century,
  - Srahmagupta in 628 A.D. mathematical rules for dealing with zero  $(1 + 0 = 1; 1 0 = 1; and 1 \times 0 = 0)$
- It spread to Cambodia near the end of the Seventh century.
- The Concept of Zero then spread to China and the Islamic countries at the end of the **Eighth century**.
- It reached western Europe in the **12th century.**

Baudhayana	Sulvasutra 800 BC
Aryabhata	Aryabhattiya, Arya Siddhanta
Brahmagupta	The use of zero 600 AD
Bhaskara I	Siddhanta Shiromani (1/0 = infinity) (630 AD)
Varaha Mihira	Brihat Samhita Trigonometry (550 AD)
Mahavira	Algebra (800 AD)
Sridhara	Volume of a sphere (800 AD)
Bhaskara II	Lilavati, Bijaganita, Grahagaṇita and Goladhyaya, (1120 AD)

### 353. Hindu Shahi kings

**Context**: Recently, Ancient Hindu temple was discovered in northwest Pakistan during an excavation at Barikot Ghundai.

- A Hindu temple, believed to have been constructed 1,300 years ago at a mountain in northwest Pakistan's Swat district.
- The temple discovered is of Lord Vishnu. It was built by the Hindus 1,300 years ago during the Hindu Shahi period.
  - This was the first temple of the Ghandhara civilisation discovered in Swat district.

- The Hindu Shahis or Kabul Shahis (850-1026 CE) was a Hindu dynasty that ruled the Kabul Valley (eastern Afghanistan), Gandhara (modern-day Pakistan), and present-day northwestern India.
  - o The dynasty was established by Kullar a minster who rebelled against Kabul Shahis.
  - o Dynasty descended from Kushana Empire (Modern Afghanistan), or Turks (Tarushkas).
  - Some historian says Kullar belonged to Kshatriya or Brahmana varna.
  - It was succeeded by Saffarids.

## 354. Khajuraho Temples

Context: The Ministry of Tourism's Dekho Apna Desh Webinar series held its 85th webinar titled "Khajuraho-Temples".



- Khajuraho Temples (in Madhya Pradesh) was built between 950-1050 AD by **the Chandela Dynasty**.
- The temple site is situated within Vindhya Mountain range.
- The monuments include Hindu and Jain temples.
- These Temples got the status of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites in 1986.
- The temples are famous for their Nagara-style architectural symbolism.
- Reported for the first time by Abu Rihan al Biruni in AD 1022 and Ibn Battuta in AD 1335.

## DEKHO APNA DESH

- Ministry of Tourism launched "Dekho Apna Desh" webinar series from April 14, 2020.
- It has been launched to provide information on the many destinations and the sheer depth and expanse of the culture and heritage of Incredible India.
- The first webinar of the series titled "City of Cities- Delhi's Personal Diary" touched upon the long history of Delhi as it has unfolded as 8 cities.

- The webinar will be available on the Ministry's social media handles- IncredibleIndia on Instagram and Facebook.
- The series of webinars shall be an on-going feature.

### 355. Administration of Harshavardhana

- King Harshavardhana also known as Harsha was born in 590 AD in Thanesar, Haryana
- He was the son of Prabhakar Vardhana, the founder of the Pushyabhuti Dynasty or the Vardhana Dynasty.
- He is considered as one of the most prominent Indian emperors in the 7th century AD.
- After the fall of the Guptas, North India was divided into many small kingdoms. Harsha was able to unite many of them under his command.
- There were two types of territories under Harsha. One was directly under him and the other type was those that were feudatories.
  - Direct territories: Central Provinces, Bengal, Kalinga, Rajputana, Gujarat
  - o Feudatories: Jalandhar, Kashmir, Kamarupa, Sind, Nepal
- His empire extended from north & northwestern India till the Narmada in the South.
  - However, Harsha's plans to conquer lands to the south were hampered when the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II defeated Harsha in 618-619 A.D. This sealed Harsha's southern territorial limit as the Narmada River.
- His capital was Kannauj.
- He was a Hindu who later embraced Mahayana Buddhism.
- Harsha's reign marked the **beginning of feudalism** in India.
- **Hiuen Tsang** visited India during Harsha's reign. He has given a very favourable account of king Harsha and his empire. He praises his generosity and justice.
- Harsha was a great **patron of the arts.** He himself was an accomplished writer. He is credited with the Sanskrit works **Ratnavali**, **Priyadarshika and Nagananda**.
- Banabhatta was his court poet and he composed the Harshacharita which gives an account of Harsha's life and deeds.
- Harsha generously supported the Nalanda University.
- He had a good tax structure. 1/4th of all the taxes collected were used for charity and for cultural purposes.
- Harsha was the last king to rule over a vast empire in India before the invasions by the Muslims.
- Harsha died in 647 AD after ruling for 41 years.
  - Since he died without any heirs, his empire disintegrated very soon after his death.
    - He had a daughter and two sons. His daughter married a king of Vallabhi whereas his sons were killed by his own minister.

Administration in Harsha's Empire

Official	Area of administration
Mahasamantara	Minister in Chief
Uparika	Chief of Province
Mahasandhi Vigrahak	Officer to decide about war and peace
Mahabaladhikrit	Highest official of the Army
Baladhikrit	Commander
Ayuktaka	Ordinary officer
Vrihadasvatara,	Head of Cavalry

Rajastharuya, Rajasthiniya	Foreign Minister
Katuk, Skanda Gupta	Head of elephant brigade

### 356. Kashmir and Sanskrit

- Kashmir is very close to **Uttarapatha** and **Dakshina Patha**, the two important trade routes of ancient India (Refer figure)
- It is near the Sanskrit learning places Taksashila and Shakala (Sialkot).
- Kashmiri texts, Nilamata Purana (7th century) and Rajatarangini (12th century), composed in Sanskrit.
- Kashmiri place-names that are all derived from Sanskrit Anantnag, Srinagar, Sopore, Baramulla, Tulmul, Kanraz, Maraz
- Coins depict Sanskritic names of kings like **Meghavahana**, **Navasurendradityavarman**, **Lalitaditya**, etc were found.
- Buddhist Gilgit manuscript and the mathematical Bakhshali manuscript, are also in Sanskrit.
- Kashmiri Dardic language is a hilly version of Indo Aryan languages.



## 357. Raas Utsav

- Raas is a celebration of 500 years of cultural and artistic contributions of the various sattras (the seat of Vaishnavite preaching introduced by medieval saint Srimanta Shankardev for an all-inclusive form of religion) in Majuli.
- The jatra is an annual festival that involves song, dance, dialogue in a performing art form depicting the story of the life of Lord Krishna.
- Performances during raas involve many traditional musical instruments like **khol** (a percussion instrument that resembles a mridangam), **taal** (big brass clash cymbals), nagara (huge folk drums) and **doba** (a drum mostly played in prayer halls or temples).
- It also involves Assamese classical music and dance.
- Of the many sattras in Majuli, Samuguri has been hosting raas for the past 150 years.
- The festival at Majuli is unique because it involves traditional handmade masks and costumes using natural materials like bamboo, soft clay from the river bed of the Brahmaputra, shola or kuhila stems, a water plant.

### Majuli

- It is a river island in the Brahmaputra River, Assam and in 2016 it became the first island to be made a district in India.
- It was formed due to course changes by the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries, mainly the Lohit.
- Mājuli is the abode of the Assamese neo-Vaishnavite culture.
- It is one of the world's largest river island.
- The population of Majuli comprises the tribals, non-tribals, and the scheduled castes.
- The tribal communities include the Misings, the Deoris and the Sonowal Kacharis.
- The scheduled castes include the Kaivartas, the Brittial Banias etc. The non-tribal communities include Koch, Kalitas, Ahoms, Chutias, Keot, Yogis, etc.
- The island is under threat due to the extensive soil erosion on its banks.

# Srimanta Shankardev

- He was a Vaishnava saint born in 1449 A.D in Nagaon district of Assam.
- He started the neo-Vaishnavite movement
- He inspired Bhakti Movement in Assam
- His ideas were based on Bhagavata Purana
- Initially, he wrote his prose in Sanskrit but later used Assamese and Brajavali (a literary language limited to theatrical usage, in which Sankardeva wrote his songs and plays) to develop the following artforms:
  - Borgeet- a new form of spiritual music,
  - o Bhaona- a mythology-based theatrical performance, and
  - Monastic dances that evolved into the classical Sattriya (a classical dance form which acts as a medium for propagation of the Vaishnava faith).
- His teachings are credited to have integrated different castes and groups of people in Assam into one cultural unit.

### 358. Bahmani Kingdom (1347-1526 A.D.)

The Bahmani Sultanate was a Persianised Muslim state of the Deccan in South India and one of the major medieval Indian kingdoms.

- Hasan Gangu Bahmani established it in 1347 A.D.
- He was a Turkish officer of Devagiri
- At wars with Vijayanagara Emperors for Thungabhadra Doab.
- The Sultans followed a Feudal type of administration.
  - The kingdom was divided into many provinces called Tarafs
  - Tarafdar or Amir Governor who controlled the Taraf
- The Bahmani Sultans gave great attention to education.
- They encouraged Arabic and Persian learning.
- Urdu also flourished during this period .
- Numerous mosques, madrassas and libraries were built.
  - The Juma Masjid at Gulbarga The Golconda Fort
  - The Golgumbaz at Bijapur
  - The Madrasas of Muhammad Gawan

### Rulers of the Bahmani Kingdom

Muhammad Shah-I (1358-1377.A.D)	<ul> <li>He was the next ruler of the Bahamani Kingdom.</li> <li>He was an able general and administrator.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>He was an able general and administrator.</li> <li>He defeated Kapaya Nayaks of Warangal and the Vijayanagar ruler Bukka-I.</li> </ul>
Muhammad Shah-ll (1378-1397.A.D.)	<ul> <li>In 1378 A.D. Muhammad Shah-II ascended the throne.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>He was a peace lover and developed friendly relations with his neighbours.</li> </ul>
	• He built many mosques, madrasas (a place of learning) and hospitals.
Feroz Shah Bahmani (1397-1422 A.D.)	He was a great general
	<ul> <li>He defeated the Vijayanagar ruler Deva Raya I.</li> </ul>
Ahmad Shah (1422-1435 A.D.)	<ul> <li>Ahmad Shah succeeded Feroz Shah Bahmani</li> </ul>
71	He was an unkind and heartless ruler.
0.0	<ul> <li>He conquered the kingdom of Warangal.</li> </ul>
	He changed his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.
Muhammad Shah-III (1463-1482 A.D.)	<ul> <li>In 1463A.D. Muhammad Shah III became the Sultan at the age of nine</li> </ul>
	Muhammad Gawan became the regent of the infant ruler.
	<ul> <li>Under Muhammad Gawan's able leadership the Bahmani kingdom became very powerful.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Muhammad Gawan defeated the rulers of Konkan, Orissa, Sangameshwar, and Vijayanagar.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>In 1481 Muhammad Gawan persecuted by the Deccan Muslims who were jealous of him and sentenced to death by Muhammad Shah.</li> </ul>
	Muhammad Shah-III died in 1482

<ul> <li>His successors were weak and the Bahmani Kingdom disintegrated into five kingdoms namely:</li> </ul>
• Bijapur
Ahmednagar
• Bera
Golconda
• Bidar

## 359. Kakatiyas

**Context**: A temple constructed by Kakatiya ruler (Ganapati Deva), in Andhra Pradesh's capital Amaravathi has been converted into an abode of local goddess **Balusulamma (Goddess Durga).** 

• The presiding deity at this **13th century temple** was **Kakati Devi**, the **deity of Kakatiya rulers**.

## About Kakatiya dynasty

- They were earlier feudatories of Western Chalukyas.
  - All three contemporary dynasties of Deccan i.e., Hoysalas, Yadavas and Kakatiyas were feudatories of Western Chalukyas.
- The independent dynasty was established when Rudradeva (Prataparudra I) became first independent ruler
   of Kakatiya dynasty in 1158AD.
- Warangal was the capital of Kakatiyas.
- They faced Islamic invasion from 1310 (by Alauddin Khilji).
- The area ultimately came under control of Delhi Sultanate in 1323 (invasion by Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq).
- Motupalli was the famous trading seaport of the Kakatiyas.
- Marco Polo- the famous Venetian traveler visited Kakatiya kingdom through this port and wrote about the prosperity and power in Andhras in his travelogue.
- Kakatiya dynasties were famous for the construction of large tanks and used the sluice-weir device in it to boost crop production.
- The Koh-i-noor diamond was mined during Kakatiya rule from the Golconda mines.

### **Prominent Places**

- Rudreswara Temple:
  - Also known as VeyyisthambalaGudi **(Thousand pillars temple)** in Telugu
  - It was built by Rudra Deva in 1163 AD.
  - The temple is known for its richly carved pillars, perforated screens, special icons like rock-cut elephants and monolithic Nandi.
  - $\circ~$  The temple was desecrated by the rulers of Tughlaq dynasty during their invasion of the Deccan region.
- Rammappa Temple (Telangana):
  - It is the **only temple in India known by the name of the sculptor** who built it, rather than after the presiding deity.
  - o It was built on behalf of the king, Kakati Ganapathi Deva by his chief commander Rudra Samani.
  - The sculptural work of dance postures in the temple were great inspiration for the famous work 'Nritya Ratnavali', by Jayapa Senani.
- Warangal Fort:
  - Built by King Ganapathi in 13th century and completed by his daughter Rudrama Devi, in 1261 A.D.
  - The fort has four paths with decorative and lofty gateways known as Keerthi Thorana or Hamsa Thorana.

Warangal Fort, Thousand Pillar Temple, and Ramappa Temple of this region have been added to the tentative list of UNESCO's World Heritage sites.

### **360.** Telugu Cholas of Renadu

**Context**: A rare inscription was recently unearthed from a remote village of Kadapa district in Andhra Pradesh.

- It was found engraved on a dolomite slab and shale.
- The inscription was written in **archaic Telugu.**
- It was assigned to the 8th Century A.D., when the region was under the rule of the Chola Maharaja of Renadu.

### About Renati Cholas

- The Telugu Cholas of Renadu (also called as Renati Cholas) ruled over Renadu region.
  - **Their territory extended** over the whole of Cuddapah district and the adjoining areas of Anantapur, Kurnool and Chittoor districts.
- They were originally independent, later forced to the suzerainty of the Eastern Chalukyas.
- They had the unique honour of **using the Telugu language in their inscriptions** belonging to the 7th and 8th centuries.
- The Chinese pilgrim Xuanzang, who spent several months in Kanchipuram during 639–640 writes about the "kingdom of Culi-ya", in an apparent reference to these Telugu Chola.



# IASBABA'S RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES - UPSC 2021 RARe Notes

DAY 51 - HISTORY

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# 361. Bhakti Movement Overview

Bhakti Movement started from South India, by Alvaras and Nayanars.

• Alvaras are the devotees of Lord Vishnu and Nayanars are devotees of Lord Shiva. These devotees travelled to various places singing hymns in praise of their Gods.

Some of the causes of the rise in the Bhakti movement are given below.

- 1. Evil practices in Hinduism
- 2. Fear of spread of Islam
- 3. Caste systems
- 4. Complicated ritualism
- 5. Need for fulfilling method of worship and salvation.

### Core principles of Bhakti Movement are

- 1. All humans are equal
- 2. Rejection of caste discrimination & dominance of Brahmins
- 3. Devotion is more important than rituals.
- 4. Introduced Social giving like Seva (charity)
- 5. Believed in Non-violence (Ahimsa)

Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Alvaras (devotees of Vishnu) and Nayanars (devotees of Shiva)	
Karnataka	Basavanna, Akkamahadevi, Allama Prabhu	
Maharashtra	Jnanadev, Namdev, and Tukaram	
Northern India	Ramananda, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Guru Nanak, Kabir Das, Ravi Das, Nanak, Meerabai	

#### **Consequences of Bhakti Movement**

- Bhakti movement was considered as reformation of Indian Society as it brought equality & humanity at the focus of hierarchical society.
- The lower classes rose to a position of great importance as they were no more suppressed by Upper classes.
- Since Bhakti movement gave equal importance to men and women, it led to empowerment of women in society.
- Bhakti movement provided a spur for the **development of regional languages** such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada, etc.

Below table gives a list of Few famous proponents of Bhakti Movement

Andal	Only female Alwar
	She saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu;
	Her verses express her devotional love for the deity.
Karaikkal Ammaiyar	One of the 3 women Nayanars amongst the 63 Nayanars
	• The devotee of Shiva adopted the path of asceticism in order to attain her goal.
Adi Shankaracharya	Started Hindu revivalist movement
	His doctrine was of Monism or Advaita Vedanta- the individual soul is non
	different from Brahman (Supreme Soul or God).

	<ul> <li>Since Brahman is the only ultimate reality, liberation lies in the intuitive realization of this nature of the self. According to Shankara, moksha or liberation can be attained only through knowledge which helps in purifying our mind and destroying our ignorance.</li> </ul>
Madhvacharya	<ul> <li>Madhava is from Kannada region whose preaching prevailed in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century.</li> <li>He preached the doctrine of dvaita (dualism)</li> <li>His philosophy was that the world is not an illusion but a reality. God, soul, the matter is unique in nature.</li> </ul>
Ramanuja	<ul> <li>He preached Visishtadvaita in the12<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>According to him, God is Sagunabrahman.</li> <li>He encouraged Prabattimarga or path of self-surrender to God.</li> <li>He invited the downtrodden to Vaishnavism.</li> </ul>
Surdas	<ul> <li>He was the disciple of Vallabhacharya</li> <li>He popularized Krishna cult in the Northern part of India</li> </ul>
Mirabai	<ul> <li>She was a great devotee of Krishna.</li> <li>She became popular in Rajasthan for her bhajans.</li> </ul>
Tulsidas	<ul> <li>He was a worshipper of Rama.</li> <li>He composed the famous Ramcharitmanas, the Hindi version of Ramayana.</li> </ul>
Ramananda	<ul> <li>He was born at Allahabad.</li> <li>He was inspired by Ramanujacharya.</li> <li>Later he founded his own sect and preached his principles in Hindi at Banaras and Agra.</li> <li>Ramananda was the first to employ the vernacular medium to spread his ideas.</li> <li>He opposed the caste system and chose his disciples from all sections of society irrespective of caste.</li> </ul>

## 362. Basavanna

- Basavanna was a 12th-century philosopher, statesman, Kannada poet and a social reformer during the reign of the Kalachuri-dynasty king Bijjala I in Karnataka, India.
- Basaveshwara was born in Bagevadi (of undivided Bijapur district in Karnataka) during 1131 AD.
- He is the **founding saint of the Lingayat sect.**
- His spiritual discipline was based on the principles of
  - Arivu (true knowledge)
  - Achara (right conduct)
  - Anubhava (divine experience)
- Basaveshwara gave two more very **important socio-economic principles.** They are:
  - **Kayaka (Divine work):** According to this, every individual of the society should take up the job of his choice and perform it with all sincerity.
  - Dasoha (Equal distribution):
    - There must be an equal income for equal work.
    - The worker (Kayakajeevi) may lead his day-today life by his hard earned income. But he should not preserve the money or property for tomorrow. He must utilise the surplus money for the society and poors.

- This comprehensive discipline encompasses **bhakti** (devotion), **jnana** (knowledge), and **kriye** (action) in a well balanced manner.
- This path advocates a holistic approach of Lingangayoga (union with the divine).
- It brought social, religious and economical revolution in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
- In Kalyana, the **Kalchuri king Bijjala (1157-1167, AD)** appointed Basaveshwara as a karanika (Accountant) in the initial stage, in his court and later as the Prime minister.
- Here, Basaveshwara **revolted against all the social evils** of the traditionalistic society and brought a drastic change in various facets.
- His practical approach and act of establishment of 'Kalyana Rajya' (Welfare state) brought a new status and position for all the citizens of the society, irrespective of class, caste, creed and sex.
- He established the Anubhava Mantapa, which was a common forum for all to discuss the prevailing problems of socio, economic and political strata including religious and spiritual principles along with personal problems.
  - Thus, it was the first and foremost Parliament of India, where Sharanas (citizens of welfare society) sat together and discussed the socialistic principles of a Democratic set up.
- All those discussions of Sharanas were written in the form of Vachanas

### 363. Saint Kabir

**In News:** Recently, Sant Kabir Das Jayanti was observed on 24th June, 2021 to mark the birth anniversary of Sant Kabirdas.

• Kabirdas Jayanti is celebrated on the Jyeshtha Purnima tithi, as per the Hindu lunar calendar.

### About Kabir:

- Sant Kabir Das was born in the city of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
- He was a 15th century mystic poet, saint and social reformer and a proponent of the Bhakti Movement.
- His early life was in a Muslim family, but he was strongly influenced by his teacher, the Hindu bhakti leader Ramananda.
- Kabir Das' writings had a great influence on the Bhakti movement and includes titles like Kabir Granthawali, Anurag Sagar, Bijak, and Sakhi Granth.
- His verses are found in Sikhism's scripture Guru Granth Sahib.
- The major part of his work was collected by the fifth Sikh guru, Guru Arjan Dev.
- He was best known for his two-line couplets, known as 'Kabir Ke Dohe'.
- **Language**: Kabir's works were written in the Hindi language which was easy to comprehend. He used to write in couplets to enlighten people.
- Kabir's legacy is still going on through a sect known as Panth of Kabir, a religious community that considers him as the founder.

### 364. Adi Shankaracharya

- In News: G
- Born 11th May 788 AD, at Kaladi near Kochi, Kerala. Took Samadhi at the age of 33, at Kedar tirth.
- Propounded the **Doctrine of Advaita** (Monism or non-dualism).
  - The term Advaita refers to the idea that true self, atman, is identical with Brahman
  - Brahman alone is ultimately real (supreme soul or God), the phenomenal transient world is an illusory appearance (**maya**) of Brahman.



- Advaita Vedanta traces its roots to the oldest Upanishads.
- Advaita Vedantins, seek **moksha** (liberation) through recognizing this illusoriness of the phenomenal world and acquiring vidyā (knowledge)
- Advaita Vedānta emphasizes **Jivanmukti**, the idea that moksha (freedom, liberation) is achievable in this life in contrast to other Indian philosophies that emphasize videhamukti, or moksha after death.
- Advaita is considered to be a **philosophy or spiritual pathway** rather than a religion, as it does not require those who follow it to be of a particular faith or sect.
- He also sought to **unify the different groups of Hindus** fighting over the gods of Vishnu, Shiva, Ganesh, Surya and Shakti, through Panchayatana form of worship, the simultaneous worship of five deities. He also explained that all deities were but different forms of the one Brahman, the invisible Supreme Being.
- Shankaracharya wrote many commentaries on the Vedic canon (Upanishads, Brahma Sutras and Bhagavad Gita) in Sanskrit.
- His major work is Brahmasutrabhashya (commentary on Brahma Sutra).
- His most famous stotra is **Bhajagovinda Stotra**.
- He also composed the Nirvana Shatakam.
- He was a devotee of **Shiva**.
- Other than his philosophical contributions, he is also known for integrating the whole India through his concerted efforts by building temples at the strategic points of India. His **mathas (monasteries), in the four corners of India** have extended the wisdom of the Vedas till present age.
  - Sringeri, Karnataka in the South
  - Dwaraka, Guajarat in the West
  - Jagannatha Puri, Odisha in the East
  - Badrinath, Uttarakhand in the North

### 365. Brief Overview of Sufism

- Sufism is a mystical form of Islam, a school of practice that stresses on **asceticism**, focuses on the spiritual search for God and **shuns materialism**.
- Mystics, who are called Sufis, were persons of deep devotion who were disgusted by the display of wealth and degeneration of morals following the establishment of the Islamic empire.
- Sufis often rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars. They rejected outward religiosity and instead emphasized compassion towards all fellow human beings.
- There is a lot of emphasis on love and devotion towards God.
- They adopted many ideas of each other religions.
- The term 'Sufi' is probably derived from the Arabic 'suf' word which means 'one who wears wool'. This is because woollen clothes were generally associated with ascetics. Another possible origin of the word is 'safa' which means purity in Arabic.
- Sufism in India gained prominence in the 10th and 11th centuries during the reign of the **Delhi Sultanate**.
- The Sufi orders were of two types
  - Bashara Those who obeyed Islamic laws.
  - Beshara Those who were more liberal.
- The Beshara was also called **'mast kalandar'**. They comprised of wandering monks who were also called **Baba**.
- The saints organized themselves into **twelve** *silsilas* or orders. The important among them were the **Chisti and Suhrawardi silsilas**, both of which belonged to the *ba-shara* order.

### Chishti Order (Chishtiyyah)

- Originated in Persia and Central Asia.
- First saint was Abu Ishaq Shami. He established this order in Chishti-i-sharif in Afghanistan. He died in 940 CE.
- **Moinuddin Chishti** made this order very popular in India and continues to this day, who died in 1236 in Ajmer. His resting place is the **Ajmer Sharif Dargah** in Ajmer, Rajasthan.
- Another important saint of this order was Nizamuddin Auliya (who died in 1335 at Delhi).
- Saints of this order mingled with people freely and led austere lives.
- They mingled freely with people of low classes, even Hindus. The chistis didn't want anything to do with the administration or money. They led simple austere lives.

# Suhrwardi Order

- Founded by Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib as-Suhrawardi.
- Leaders of this order were also rich and held important government positions.
- A famous saint is Bahauddin Zachariah.

Other Prominent Sufi Saints in India are:

Abu Wali Qalander	<ul> <li>Was one of the wandering monks were called Darveshes</li> <li>Introduced Qalandaria order in India</li> </ul>
Abdullah Shattari	<ul> <li>Introduced Shattari order in India during Lodhi Dynasty</li> <li>Tansen was the follower of this order</li> <li>Claimed direct contact with God</li> </ul>
Sheikh Nizamat Ullah	Introduced Qadri order in India
Khwaja Pir Mohammad	<ul> <li>Introduced Naqshbandi order in India</li> <li>Orthodox Sect Wahadut-ul-Wujud opposed Shia philosophy of Wahadat-ul-Shahdud</li> <li>Wrote 'Red-i-Khafid'</li> </ul>
Sheikh Sarfudin Yahya	<ul> <li>Popularized Firdausi order in India</li> <li>He was a disciple of Khwaja Nizamuddin Firdausi</li> </ul>
Miyan Bayazid Ansari (Pir Roshan)	<ul> <li>Wrote the book Khai-ul-Byan</li> <li>Introduced Rashaniya order during Akbar's reign</li> </ul>
Mullah Mohammad Mahdi	<ul> <li>Opposed orthodox Muslims</li> <li>Introduced Mahadawi order in India</li> </ul>
Nuruddin Noorani (Wali)	<ul> <li>Opposed orthodox Muslims</li> <li>Introduced <b>Risi</b> order in India</li> </ul>

# 366. Terms in Sufism

- Sufi, Pir, Murshid Saint
- Murid Followers
- Khanqah Place where Sufis lived, hospices
- Khalifa Disciples

- Zikr Recitation of God's name
- Tauba Repentance
- Fanaa Spiritual merging with the Almighty
- Urs Death
- Sama Musical gathering
- Sul-i-khul- Universal brotherhood
- Ulama (plural of alim, or one who knows) are scholars of Islamic studies.
- Qiyas reasoning by analogy
- Ijma consensus of the community
- Zimmi- One who is protected
- Shahada Messenger- Prophet Muhammad
- namaz/salat offering prayers five times a day
- zakat- giving alms
- sawm fasting during the month of Ramzan
- Hajj/ziyarat performing the pilgrimage to Mecca
- Barakat sufi's spiritual grace
- Futuh- unasked-for charity
- Augaf- charitable trusts
- Inam- tax-free land

### 367. Nizamuddin Auliya

- Syed Muhammad Nizamuddin Auliya was one of the most famous Sufi saints from the Indian subcontinent region.
- Also known as Hazrat Nizamuddin, and Mahbub-e-Ilahi (Beloved of God), he was a Sunni Muslim scholar and Sufi saint of the Chishti Order.
- Like most of the Chishti Sufi saints, Nizamuddin Auliya stressed love as a means of realising God. He believed the love of God implied a love of humanity.
- Nizamuddin Auliya was born in **Badayun**, Uttar Pradesh, in 1238.
- Nizamuddin Auliya succeeded Baba Farid
- He was the fourth Spiritual Successor (Khalifa) of Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti of Ajmer.
- Nizamuddin Auliya was the founder of the Chisti Nizami order.
- He built his Khanqah (place of worship, Sufi rituals) in **Ghiyaspur** which was thronged with all kinds of people, rich and poor alike.
- His disciples were
  - Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi who became his spiritual successor
  - Poet Amir Khusro.
  - Muhammad Hussaini Gisudaraz, Gulbarga.



Shah Niyaz Ahmad Barelvi.

### 368. Ajmer Sheriff

**In News:** Ajmer Sharif Dargah is a Sufi shrine (dargah) of the revered Sufi saint, Moinuddin Chishti, located at Ajmer, Rajasthan, India. The shrine has Chishti's grave (Maqbara)

### About Moinuddin Chishti

- Moinuddin Chishti also known as **Khwājā Ghareeb Nawaz** was a sufi mystic saint and philosopher.
- He was born in Sijistan (modern-day Sistan) in Iran in 1141-42 CE.
- After receiving Khilafat at the age of 52 from Sheikh Usman Harawani, he went on Hajj to Mecca and Medina.
   While he was praying in the Prophet's mosque in Medina, the Khwaja is said to have heard the Prophet telling him to go to Hindustan and to the city of Ajmer.
- At that time, he had no idea where Ajmer was. However, he proceeded via Baghdad and Herat to Lahore and then to Delhi and Ajmer.
- Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti started living and preaching in Ajmer.
- His instructive discourses, full of spiritual insights, soon drew the local populace as well as kings and nobles and peasants and the poor from far and wide.

## About Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Dargah or Ajmer Sharif Dargah

- It is a **Sufi shrine (dargah) of the revered Sufi saint, Moinuddin Chishti,** located at Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.
- The shrine has Chisti's grave (Maqbara)
- Constructed with white marble, it has 11 arches and a Persian inscription running through the full length of the building.
- It has a marble dome and the actual tomb inside is surrounded by a silver platform.
- The structure was expanded as local and national rulers came to pray here. In 1332, the Sultan of Delhi (Tughluq dynasty) Mohammad Bin Tughluq constructed a dargah (a commemoration structure constructed around the tomb of Muslim saints, where people from all religions come to pray and ask for favours) and it grew in popularity and size over the years.
- People from every religion, caste, creed come here and offer a traditional "chadar" to seek blessings of this Sufi saint
- The structure was subsequently expanded by a number of rulers including many saints.

## 369. Bibi Fatima

- Bibi Fatima Sam was a contemporary of Baba Farid Ganjshakar & Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia.
- Bibi Fatima belonged to Sam, a place on the Iraq-Iran border, but came to India in response to an inner urge. She eventually settled down in Delhi, where she later died.
- She was the **first Sufi woman saint of India** whose followers belong to all communities and who is hailed as Rabia of Delhi.
- Her shrine is situated in Bapa Nagar (near Kaka Nagar) in **Delhi**
- Nizamuddin Aulia called her 'Appa', a term endearingly used for an elder sister.
- Bibi was a spiritual recluse for whom religion was just an outer covering.

### 370. Tibetan Buddhism

• Tibetan Buddhism (also referred to as Indo-Tibetan Buddhism, Himalayan Buddhism, and Northern Buddhism) is the form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Bhutan, where it is the dominant religion.

- Tibetan Buddhism evolved as a form of Mahāyāna Buddhism stemming from the latest stages of Indian Buddhism and also included many Vajrayāna elements.
- It thus preserves many Indian **Buddhist tantric practices** of the post-Gupta Early Medieval period (500 to 1200 CE), along with numerous native Tibetan developments.
- Initially, Tibetan Buddhism spread outside of Tibet primarily due to the influence of the **Mongol Yuan dynasty** (1271–1368), founded by Kublai Khan, which had ruled China, Mongolia and parts of Siberia.
  - In the Modern era, Tibetan Buddhism has spread outside of Asia due to the efforts of the Tibetan diaspora (1959 onwards)
- Tibetan Buddhism is based mainly on the rigorous intellectual disciplines of **Madhyamika** and **Yogachara** philosophy and utilizes the **Tantric ritual** practices that developed in Central Asia and particularly in Tibet.
- Tibetan Buddhism also incorporates the monastic disciplines of early Theravada Buddhism and the shamanistic features of the indigenous Tibetan religion, Bon.
- Buddhism was transmitted into Tibet mainly during the 7th to 10th centuries. Notable early teachers were the illustrious 8th-century Tantric master Padmasambhava and the more orthodox Mahayana teacher Shantirakshita
- Characteristic of Tibetan Buddhism is the
  - unusually large segment of the population actively engaged in religious pursuits
  - Vast number of divine beings (each with its own family, consort, and pacific and terrifying aspects), which are considered symbolic representations of the psychic life by the religiously sophisticated and accepted as realities by the common people.
  - Its system of "reincarnating lamas" (Lama = spiritual leader in Tibetan Buddhism)
  - The traditional merger of the spiritual and temporal authority in the office and person of the Dalai Lama (spiritual head of Tibetan Buddhism);

Tibetan Buddhism has four major schools, namely Nyingma (c. 8th century), Kagyu (11th century), Sakya (1073), and Gelug (1409).

- Nyingma (elders)
  - Founded by Vajrayana revealer Guru Padmasambhava.
  - Aims to achieve Dzogchen primordial nature of mind shunyta thought lessness.
- Kagyu (oral lineage)
  - o Tilopa, Naropa, Marpa, Milarepa and Gampopa
  - Karma Kagyu, Drikung Kagyu, Drukpa Lineage and the Taklung Kagyu.
- Sakya (Ponpo ri hills- pale earth)
  - Founded by Konchog Gyalpo
  - Upholds both Sutras and Tantras (philosophies and action)
- Gelug (virtuous) Yellow hat school
  - Founded by Je Tsongkhapa
    - First monastery Gendun
    - Thoroughly train in sutras before progressing to tantras.
- Gendun Drupa and Gendun Gyatso named first and second Dalai Lama.