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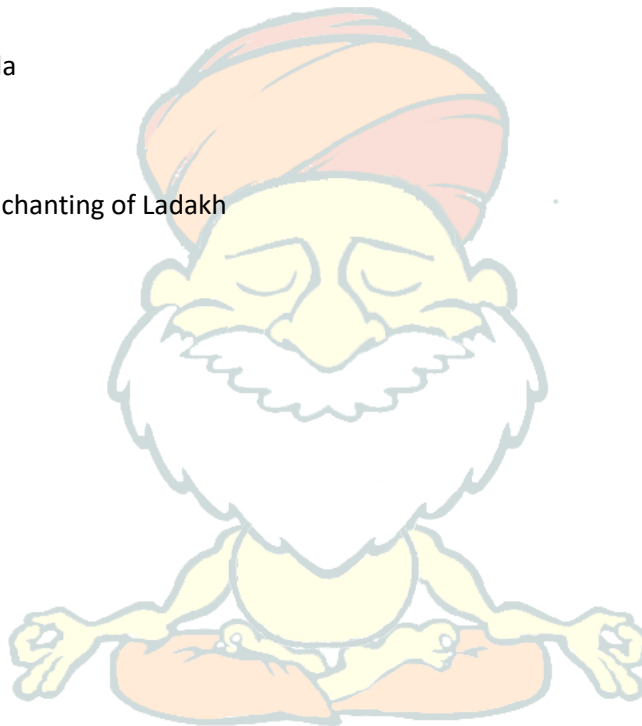
RaRe Notes

DAY 64 - HISTORY

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Index

- 451. Sikhism
- 452. Christianity
- 453. Zoroastrianism
- 454. Judaism
- 455. Sarna Religion
- 456. Bahai Faith
- 457. Vedic Chanting and Ramlila
- 458. Kutiyattam and Ramman
- 459. Mudi yettu and Kalbelia
- 460. Chau dance and Buddhist chanting of Ladakh



451. Sikhism

- The word 'Sikh' in the Punjabi language means 'disciple'. Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak Dev at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Guru Nanak was born on April 15, 1469 in the Western Punjab village of Talwandi.
- Sikhs are the disciples of God who follow the writings and teachings of the Ten Sikh Gurus.
- Sikhs believe in **one God**. They believe they should remember God in everything they do. This is called **simran**.
- The Sikhs call their faith **Gurmat** (Punjabi: "the Way of the Guru").
- According to Sikh tradition, Sikhism was established by Guru Nanak (1469–1539) and subsequently led by a succession of nine other Gurus.
- All 10 human Gurus, Sikhs believe, were inhabited by a **single spirit**. Upon the death of the 10th, Guru Gobind Singh (1666–1708), the spirit of the eternal Guru transferred itself to the sacred scripture of Sikhism, **Guru Granth Sahib** (The Granth as the Guru), also known as the **Adi Granth** (First Volume), which thereafter was regarded as the sole Guru.
- Sikhism was well established by the time of **Guru Arjan**, the fifth Guru. Guru Arjan completed the establishment of **Amritsar as the capital of the Sikh world** and compiled the first authorised book of Sikh scripture, the **Adi Granth**.
- There are over 25 million Sikhs worldwide, the great majority of them living in the Indian state of Punjab.

Philosophies and Beliefs

- There is **only One God** (*Ek Onkar "Ek" is One and "Onkar" is God*). He is the same God for all people of all religions.
- The true path to achieving salvation and merging with God does not require renunciation of the world or celibacy, but living the life of a householder, earning an honest living and avoiding worldly temptations and sins. Guru Nanak emphasised on the message of liberation through meditation on the divine name.
- Sikhism **condemns blind rituals** such as fasting, visiting places of pilgrimage, superstitions, worship of the dead, idol worship etc.
- Sikhism preaches that people of different races, religions, or sex are all equal in the eyes of God. It teaches the full equality of men and women. Women can participate in any religious function or perform any Sikh ceremony or lead the congregation in prayer.

Development of Sikhism

- The development of Sikhism was **influenced by the Bhakti movement and Vaishnava Hinduism**. However, Sikhism was not simply an extension of the Bhakti movement.
- Sikhism developed while the region was being ruled by the Mughal Empire. Two of the Sikh gurus – Guru Arjan and Guru Tegh Bahadur, after they refused to convert to Islam, were tortured and executed by the Mughal rulers. The Islamic era persecution of Sikhs triggered the **founding of the Khalsa**, as an order for freedom of conscience and religion.
- The final living **Guru, Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa order** (meaning 'The Pure'), soldier-saints. The Khalsa upholds the highest Sikh virtues of commitment, dedication and a social conscious.
- The Khalsa are men and women who have undergone the **Sikh baptism ceremony** and who strictly follow the Sikh Code of Conduct and Conventions and wear the prescribed physical articles of the faith (*5K's: Kesh (uncut hair), Kangha (a wooden comb), Kara (a iron bracelet), Kachera (cotton underpants) and Kirpan (an iron dagger)*).
- Sikhism **does not have priests**, which were abolished by Guru Gobind Singh.

- Sikhs only have custodians of the Guru Granth Sahib (granthi), and any Sikh is free to read the Guru Granth Sahib in the Gurdwara (a Sikh temple) or in their home. All people of all religions are welcome to the Gurdwara.
- A **free community kitchen** can be found at every Gurdwara which serves meals to all people of all faiths. Guru Nanak first started this institution which outlines the basic Sikh principles of service, humility and equality.
- The three duties that a Sikh must carry out; Pray, Work, Give.
 - **Nam japna:** Keeping God in mind at all times.
 - **Kirt Karna:** Earning an honest living. Since God is truth, a Sikh seeks to live honestly. This doesn't just mean avoiding crime; Sikhs avoid gambling, begging, or working in the alcohol or tobacco industries.
 - **Vand Chhakna:** (Literally, sharing one's earnings with others) Giving to charity and caring for others.
- **The five vices:** Sikhs try to avoid the five vices that make people self-centred, and build barriers against God in their lives. These are lust, covetousness and greed, attachment to things of this world, anger and pride

Gurus of Sikh Order

1.	Guru Nanak Dev - 1469 to 1539	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first of the 10 gurus- founded the Sikh faith, introducing the concept of one God. • He started the institution of Guru Ka Langar -common kitchen where food is served to everyone without any discrimination. • He emphasized the equality of women and rejected the path of renunciation and he rejected the authority of the Vedas. • He was the contemporary of Mughal emperor - Babur.
2.	Guru Angad Dev 1539 to 1552	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He invented and introduced the Gurmukhi (written form of Punjabi) script. • He compiled the writings of Nanak Dev in Guru Granth Sahib in Gurmukhi Script. • Popularized and expanded the institution of Guru ka Langar
3.	Guru Amardas Sahib 1552 to 1574	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He introduced the Anand Karaj marriage ceremony for the Sikhs, replacing the Hindu form. • He established Manji & Piri system of religious missions for men and women respectively. • He also completely abolished amongst the Sikhs, the custom of Sati and purdah system. • He was the contemporary of Mughal emperor - Akbar.
4.	Guru Ram Das 1574 to 1581	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He founded the city of Amritsar. • He started the construction of the famous Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holy city of the Sikhs. • He requested the Muslim Sufi, Mian Mir to lay the cornerstone of the Harmandir Sahib.
5.	Guru Arjan Dev 1581 to 1606	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He compiled the Adi Granth, the scriptures of the Sikhs. • He completed construction of Sri Darbar Sahib also known as Golden Temple in Amritsar. • He founded the town of Tarn Taran Sahib near Goindwal Sahib. • He became the first great martyr in Sikh history when Emperor Jahangir ordered his execution. Thus, he was hailed as Shaheedan-de-Sartaj (The crown of martyrs).

6.	Guru Har Gobind Sahib 1606 to 1644	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the son of Guru Arjan Dev and was known as a "soldier saint". • He organised a small army and became the first Guru to take up arms to defend the faith. • He waged wars against Mughal rulers Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
7.	Guru Har Rai Sahib 1644 to 1661	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though he was a man of peace, he never disbanded the armed sikh warriors who were earlier maintained by Guru Har Gobind. • He gave shelter to Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Mughal Ruler Shah Jahan, who was later persecuted by Aurangzeb. • He cautiously avoided conflict with Emperor Aurangzeb and devoted his efforts to missionary work.
8.	Guru Har Krishan Sahib 1661 to 1664	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the youngest of the Gurus. He was installed as Guru at the age of five. • He was contemporary of Aurangzeb and summoned to Delhi by him under framed charges of anti-Islamic blasphemy.
9.	Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib 1665 to 1675	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He established the town of Anandpur. • He opposed the forced conversion of the Hindu Kashmiri Pandits by Mughal ruler Aurangzeb and he was consequently persecuted for this.
10.	Guru Gobind Singh Sahib	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He became Guru after the martyrdom of his father Guru Tegh Bahadur. • He created the Khalsa in 1699, changing the Sikhs into a saint-soldier order for protecting themselves. • Last Sikh Guru in human form and he passed the Guruship of the Sikhs to the Guru Granth Sahib.
11.	Guru Granth Sahib	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also known as the Adi Granth) is the scripture of the Sikhs. • The Granth was written in Gurmukhi script and it contains the actual words and verses as uttered by the Sikh Gurus. • It is considered the Supreme Spiritual Authority and Head of the Sikh religion, rather than any living person.

452. Christianity

Christianity is today the largest religion in the entire world. It has about 2.168 billion followers worldwide, which is about 31% of the global population.

- Christianity is also India's third-largest religion after Hinduism and Islam, with approximately 27.8 million (2.78 Crore) followers, constituting 2.3 percent of India's population (2011 census).

About

- Christianity, major religion stemming from the life, teachings, and death of Jesus of Nazareth (the Christ, or the Anointed One of God) in the 1st century CE.
 - Jesus (4 BC – AD 30 / 33) **was born a Jew in Palestine under Roman rule.**
- According to the belief system all have sinned and so are separated from God. The primary goal of Christianity is to attain salvation through faith in Christ and some believe in achieving this through following sacraments and doing good works.

- Christians believe there is only one God(monotheists), but that he is revealed in three different forms:
 - God the Father
 - God the Son
 - The Holy Spirit
- The central tenet of Christianity is the belief in Jesus as the Son of God and the Messiah (Christ). Christians believe that Jesus, as the Messiah, was anointed by God as savior of humanity
- Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour.
- Alarmed by the growing popularity of Jesus Christ and his preaching, some Jewish priests conspired to kill him and succeeded in having him crucified. Jesus was executed on a cross (**Crucifixion**) as a criminal by the Romans, and according to Christian teaching after three days he rose from the dead (**the Resurrection**).
- The core Christian belief is that through belief in and acceptance of the death and resurrection of Jesus, sinful humans can be reconciled to God, and thereby are offered salvation and the promise of eternal life.
- Christianity became the formal religion of the Roman Empire after Constantine, the Emperor of Rome, converted to Christianity in 313 AD. The religion was known as **Catholic** or universal, with the Roman Pope as its head

Holy Book

- The Christian holy book is the **Bible**
- The Bible contains a collection of writings dating from 9 BC to 1 AD written in Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek and English.
- The Bible is divided into the Old Testament with 46 books and the New Testament with 27.
- The **Old Testament** is a Hebrew text, sacred to both the Jews and Christians and contains information about the creation of the world.
- The life and teachings of Jesus Christ, which form the centre of Christian belief, are recorded in the **New Testament**.
- Christians believe that Jesus is the Christ, whose coming as the Messiah was prophesied in the Hebrew Bible, called the Old Testament in Christianity, and chronicled in the New Testament.

Different kinds of Christians

- From its beginning with a tiny group of Jesus' followers, Christianity has spread all over the world. Today, it is practiced by nearly two billion people.
- As with any large group, Christianity has experienced many different interpretations, disagreements and struggles for power over the centuries.
- These have led to the growth of many different branches of Christianity interpreting the life, death and resurrection of Jesus in different ways.
- There are three basic streams of Christianity: Orthodox, Protestant and Roman Catholic.
- In the 16th century Martin Luther advocated many reforms in the Church, which led to yet another split in the Christian community and the formation of **Protestant** churches across Northeast Europe. The Protestants disapproved of the authority of the Pope and advanced the cause of the Bible as the sole authority.

453. Zoroastrianism

- The foundation of the ancient religion of Zoroastrianism was laid by the teachings and wisdom of the spiritual leader and reformist Zoroaster (also known as Zarathushtra) in the **6th century BCE in modern-day Iran**.

- It is based on a **dualistic cosmology of good and evil**. It is also one of the world's oldest continuously practiced religions. In India, they are known as '**Parsis**' or 'one from Persia'.
- Zoroastrianism exalts an uncreated and benevolent deity of wisdom, **Ahura Mazda** (*Wise Lord*), as its supreme being.
- Zoroastrianism is a monotheist religion i.e. belief in one powerful cosmic entity. That entity, in this case, is Ahura Mazda or 'Lord of Light' in Persian. Other major features of Zoroastrianism include:
 - **Messianism**: A belief in a 'messiah' or saviour who will liberate or save a group of people for eternal salvation
 - **Judgement after death**: It is believed that a soul upon departing the earth will be judged by Ahura Mazda for passage to heaven or hell
 - **Existence of heaven and hell**: Zoroastrianism elaborates well on the existence of heaven and hell
 - **Free will**: A concept that every individual has the ability to choose between different possible courses of action
- The most important texts of Zoroastrianism are those of the **Avesta**. The Avesta also contains the central teachings of Zoroaster known as the Gatha.
- A fire temple in Zoroastrianism is the place of worship for Zoroastrians, often called Dar-e Mehr (Persian) or Agiyari (Gujarati). In the Zoroastrian religion, fire, together with clean water, are agents of ritual purity.
- Zoroastrianism went into terminal **decline after the Arab Conquest of Persia**. The decline was not immediate but took course over the centuries with the majority of the pre-Islamic population of Iran converting.
- Despite economic and social incentives to convert, Zoroastrianism survived in faraway regions of the former Sassanid Empire, but continued persecution by the populace as well as a deliberate state-policy compelled the remaining to **migrate to more tolerant lands, particularly India**.
 - Today, though they are minorities in Iran, India is host to the largest concentration of Zoroastrians in the world.
- Zoroastrians fled first to northern Iran, then to the island of Hormuz and finally to India.
- Historians rely exclusively **Qissa-i Sanjan** written in 1599 by a Parsi Priest and **Qissah-ye Zartushtian-e Hindustan** written more than 200 years later.
- As per narrative, the **Rajah of Sanjan**, of Gujarat gave shelter.
- During this period, Zoroastrian traders faced execution outside India, including in China where many were killed during the **Guangzhou massacre**.
- The immigration of Zoroastrians to India continued, and by **1477 they had lost all contact with Persia**.

454. Judaism

- Judaism is religion of Abraham, which is believed to have **originated around 1500 BCE**.
 - God first revealed himself to a Hebrew man named **Abraham**, who became known as the founder of Judaism.
 - **Abraham's son Isaac, and his grandson Jacob**, also became central figures in ancient Jewish history.
 - Jacob took the name **Israel**, and his children and future generations became known as Israelites (he had 10 children)
- Jews believe that there is **only one God, Yahweh**.
- According to their belief system, in exchange for all the good that God has done for the Jewish people, Jewish people keep God's laws and try to bring holiness into every aspect of their lives.
- Followers of Judaism obey God's commandments, live ethically and focus more on this life than the next.

- Primary practices of Judaism include circumcision at birth, bar/bat mitzvah at adulthood, observing Sabbath (prayer & rest), wearing tallit and tefilin, prayer services.
- Most Jews believe that their Messiah hasn't yet come, but will one day.
- Jewish people worship in holy places known as **synagogues**, and their spiritual leaders are called **Rabbis**.
- The six-pointed **Star of David is the symbol of Judaism**.
- Their religious text includes the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh); and the Talmud.

455. Sarna Religion

- **In News:** Jharkhand government has passed a resolution to send the Centre a letter to **recognise Sarna religion and include it as a separate code in the Census of 2021**.

About

- **Sarna** are sacred groves in Chota Nagpur Plateau.
- Sarna means "grove" and is related to the name of the **Sal tree**.
- Followers of these religion primarily belong to the **Baiga, Ho, Kurukh, Munda, and Santal**.
- The holy grail of the faith is "**Jal, Jungle, Zameen**" and its followers **pray to the trees and hills** while believing in **protecting the forest areas**.
- It is believed that 50 lakhs tribal in the entire country put their religion as 'Sarna' in the 2011 census, although it was not a code.
- The village priests called, **Pahan** preaches the religion and conducts various rituals.
- The chief assistant of village priest is called **Naike**.
- The main festival of Sarnaism is **Sarhul**, a festival in which devotees worship their ancestors.
- They offer **Sakua** flowers and leaves to gods.

What's the issue now?

- Many of the tribals who follow this faith have later **converted to Christianity**—the state has more than 4% Christians most of whom are tribals.
- The issue now is that **the converted tribals are taking the benefits of reservation as a minority as well as the benefits given to Schedule Tribes**.
- So, those who are still following only Sarna faith say that **benefits should be given specifically to them and not those who have converted**.

Why the separate code?

- The population of Sarna tribals in Jharkhand state has declined from the 38.3 per cent in 1931 to 26.02 per cent in 2011. One of the reasons for this was tribals who go for work in different states not being recorded in the Census.
- In other states, they are not counted as Tribals.
- Therefore, **the separate code** will ensure recording of their population.

What sense does a separate code make?

- Between 1871 and 1951, the tribals had a different code. However, it was changed around 1961-62.

- Experts say that when today the entire world is focusing on reducing pollution and protecting the environment, it is prudent that Sarna becomes a religious code as the soul of this religion is to protect nature and the environment.
- The protection of their language and history is an important aspect with tribals.
- If the Centre approves **the new Sarna code**, Census 2021 would have to make space for a new religion.
- **Currently, citizens can choose from only six religions:** Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism.

456. Bahai Faith

- The faith is based on three core principle or doctrine on the basis of Baha'i teachings i.e. **Unity of God; Unity of religion; and Unity of humanity.**
- It was founded by the **Bahauddin of Persia** who was exiled by the Ottoman Empire for his teaching.
- The Bahá'í New Year corresponds to the traditional Persian New Year, called **Naw Rúz**, and occurs on the vernal equinox, 21 March, at the end of the month of fasting.
- The symbols of the religion are derived from the Arabic word **Bahá'** which means "**splendour**" or "**glory**", with a **numerical value of 9**.
- That is why the most common symbol is **the nine-pointed star**.
- It emphasizes on the betterment of society through **individual and social transformation**.
- The belief describes a **single, inaccessible, almighty God** who is the creator of all things in the universe.
- **Drinking alcohol** or to take drugs, **Gambling** and **Fanaticism** are forbidden.
- Prayer in the faith lies between **obligatory prayer and devotional (general) prayer**.
- Adherence to ritual is discouraged, with the notable exception of the obligatory prayers.

13 ICH traditions recognised by UNESCO

1. Tradition of Vedic chanting, 2008	8. Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India, 2012
2. Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana, 2008	9. Sankirtana, ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur, 2013
3. Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre, 2008	10. Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, India, 2014
4. Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas, India, 2009	11. Yoga, 2016
5. Mudi yettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala, 2010	12. Nowruz, 2016
6. Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan, 2010	13. Kumbh Mela, 2017
7. Chhau dance, 2010	

457. Vedic Chanting and Ramlila

Vedic Chanting

- The Vedas comprise a vast corpus of Sanskrit poetry, philosophical dialogue, myth, and ritual incantations developed and composed by Aryans over 3,500 years ago.
- Regarded by Hindus as the primary source of knowledge and the sacred foundation of their religion, the Vedas embody one of the world's oldest surviving cultural traditions.

- The Vedic heritage embraces a multitude of texts and interpretations collected in four Vedas, commonly referred to as “books of knowledge” even though they have been transmitted orally.
 - Rig Veda is an anthology of sacred hymns;
 - Sama Veda features musical arrangements of hymns from the Rig Veda and other sources;
 - Yajur Veda abounds in prayers and sacrificial formulae used by priests;
 - Atharna Veda includes incantations and spells.
- The Vedas also offer insight into the history of Hinduism and the early development of several artistic, scientific and philosophical concepts, such as the concept of zero.
- Expressed in the Vedic language, which is derived from classical Sanskrit, the **verses of the Vedas were traditionally chanted during sacred rituals** and recited daily in Vedic communities.
- The value of this tradition lies not only in the **rich content of its oral literature** but also in the **ingenious techniques** employed by the Brahmin priests in preserving the texts intact over thousands of years.
- To ensure that the **sound of each word remains unaltered**, practitioners are taught from childhood complex recitation techniques that are based on tonal accents, **a unique manner of pronouncing each letter and specific speech combinations**.
- Although the Vedas continue to play an important role in contemporary Indian life, only thirteen of the over one thousand Vedic recitation branches have survived.

Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana

- Ramlila, literally “Rama’s play”, is a performance of the Ramayana epic in a series of scenes that include **song, narration, recital and dialogue**.
- It is performed across northern India **during the festival of Dussehra**, held each year according to the ritual calendar in autumn.
- The most representative Ramlilas are those of Ayodhya, Ramnagar and Benares, Vrindavan, Almora, Sattna and Madhubani.
- This staging of the Ramayana is based on the **Ramacharitmanas**, one of the most popular storytelling forms in the north of the country. This sacred text devoted to the glory of Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, was **composed by Tulsidas in the sixteenth century** in a form of Hindi in order to make the Sanskrit epic available to all.
- The majority of the Ramlilas recount episodes from the Ramacharitmanas through a series of performances lasting ten to twelve days, but some, such as Ramnagar’s, may last an entire month.
- Ramlila recalls the battle between Rama and Ravana and consists of a series of dialogues between gods, sages and the faithful. Ramlila’s dramatic force stems from the succession of icons representing the climax of each scene.
- The audience is invited to sing and take part in the narration.
- The Ramlila brings the whole population together, without distinction of caste, religion or age.
- All the villagers participate spontaneously, playing roles or taking part in a variety of related activities, such as mask- and costume making, and preparing make-up, effigies and lights.
- However, the development of mass media, particularly television soap operas, is leading to a reduction in the audience of the Ramlila plays, which are therefore losing their principal role of bringing people and communities together.

458. Kutiyattam and Ramman

Kutiyattam

- Kutiyattam, **Sanskrit theatre**, which is practised in the **state of Kerala**, is one of India's oldest living theatrical traditions.
- Originating more **than 2,000 years ago**, Kutiyattam represents a synthesis of Sanskrit classicism and reflects the local traditions of Kerala.



- In its stylized and codified theatrical language, neta abhinaya (eye expression) and hasta abhinaya (the language of gestures) are prominent. They focus on the thoughts and feelings of the main character.
- Actors undergo ten to fifteen years of rigorous training to become fully-fledged performers with sophisticated breathing control and subtle muscle shifts of the face and body. The actor's art lies in elaborating a situation or episode in all its detail. Therefore, a single act may take days to perform and a complete performance may last up to 40 days.
- Kutiyattam is traditionally performed in **theatres called Kuttampalams**, which are located in **Hindu temples**.
- Access to performances was originally restricted owing to their sacred nature, but the plays have progressively opened up to larger audiences.
- Yet the actor's role retains a sacred dimension, as attested by purification rituals and the placing of an oil lamp on stage during the performance symbolizing a divine presence. The male actors hand down to their trainees detailed performance manuals, which, until recent times, remained the exclusive and secret property of selected families.
- With the collapse of patronage along with the feudal order in the nineteenth century, the families who held the secrets to the acting techniques experienced serious difficulties. After a revival in the early twentieth century, Kutiyattam is once again facing a lack of funding, leading to a severe crisis in the profession.

Ramman

- Every year in late April, the twin villages of Saloor-Dungra in the state of **Uttarakhand** (northern India) are marked by Ramman, a religious festival **in honour of the tutelary god, Bhumiya Devta**, a local divinity whose temple houses most of the festivities.
- This event is made up of highly complex rituals: **the recitation of a version of the epic of Rama** and various legends, and the performance of songs and **masked dances**.
- The festival is organized by villagers, and **each caste and occupational group has a distinct role**. For example:

- Youth and the elders perform, the Brahmins lead the prayers and perform the rituals
- Bhandaris – representing locals of the Kshatriya caste – are alone entitled to wear one of the most sacred masks, that of the half-man, half-lion Hindu deity, Narasimha.
- The family that hosts Bhumiya Devta during the year must adhere to a strict daily routine.
- Combining theatre, music, historical reconstructions, and traditional oral and written tales, the Ramman is a multiform cultural event that reflects the environmental, spiritual and cultural concept of the community, recounting its founding myths and strengthening its sense of self-worth.
- In order to ensure that it remains viable, the community's priorities are to promote its transmission and to obtain its recognition beyond the geographical area in which it is practised.

459. Mudi yettu and Kalbelia

Mudi yettu

- Mudi yettu is a **ritual dance drama from Kerala** based on the mythological tale of a battle between the goddess Kali and the demon Darika.
- It is a community ritual in which the entire village participates.
- After the summer crops have been harvested, the villagers reach the temple in the early morning on an appointed day.
- Mudi yettu performers purify themselves through fasting and prayer, then draw a huge image of goddess Kali, called as **kalam, on the temple floor with coloured powders**, wherein the spirit of the goddess is invoked.
- This prepares the ground for the lively enactment to follow, in which the divine sage Narada importunes Shiva to contain the demon Darika, who is immune to defeat by mortals. Shiva instead commands that Darika will die at the hand of the goddess Kali.
- Mudi yettu is performed annually in '**Bhagavati Kavus**', the temples of the goddess, in different villages along the rivers Chalakkudy Puzha, Periyar and Moovattupuzha.
- Mutual cooperation and **collective participation of each caste** in the ritual instils and strengthens common identity and mutual bonding in the community.
- Mudi yettu serves as an important **cultural site for transmission of traditional values**, ethics, moral codes and aesthetic norms of the community to the next generation, thereby ensuring its continuity and relevance in present times.

Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan

- Songs and dances are an expression of the Kalbelia community's traditional way of life.
- Once professional **snake handlers**, Kalbelia today evoke their former occupation in music and dance that is evolving in new and creative ways.
- Today, women in flowing black skirts dance and swirl, **replicating the movements of a serpent**, while men accompany them on the **khanjari percussion instrument** and the **poongi, a woodwind instrument** traditionally played to capture snakes.
- The dancers wear traditional tattoo designs, jewellery and garments richly embroidered with small mirrors and silver thread.
- Kalbelia songs disseminate mythological knowledge through stories, while special traditional dances are performed during Holi, the festival of colours.
- The songs also demonstrate the poetic acumen of the Kalbelia, who are reputed to compose lyrics spontaneously and improvise songs during performances.

- Transmitted from generation to generation, the songs and dances form part of an **oral tradition** for which no texts or training manuals exist.
- Song and dance are a matter of pride for the Kalbelia community, and a marker of their identity at a time when their traditional travelling lifestyle and role in rural society are diminishing. They demonstrate their community's attempt to revitalize its cultural heritage and adapt it to changing socioeconomic conditions.

460. Chau dance and Buddhist chanting of Ladakh

Chau Dance

- Chhau dance is a tradition from **eastern India** that enacts episodes from epics including the Mahabharata and Ramayana, local folklore and abstract themes.
- Its three distinct styles hail from the regions of Seraikella, Purulia and Mayurbhanj, the first two using masks.
- Chhau dance is intimately connected to regional festivals, notably the **spring festival Chaitra Parva**.
- Its origin is traceable to indigenous forms of dance and martial practices.
- Its vocabulary of movement includes mock **combat techniques**, stylized gaits of birds and animals and movements modelled on the chores of village housewives.
- Chhau is taught to **male dancers** from families of traditional artists or from local communities.
- The dance is **performed at night** in an open space to traditional and folk melodies, played on the **reed pipes mohuri and shehnai**. The reverberating drumbeats of a variety of drums dominate the accompanying music ensemble.
- Chhau is an integral part of the culture of these communities. It binds together people from different social strata and ethnic background with diverse social practices, beliefs, professions and languages.
- However, increasing industrialization, economic pressures and new media are leading to a decrease in collective participation with communities becoming disconnected from their roots.

Buddhist chanting of Ladakh

- In the monasteries and villages of the Ladakh region, Buddhist lamas (priests) chant sacred texts representing the spirit, philosophy and teachings of the Buddha.
- Two forms of Buddhism are practised in Ladakh – Mahayana and Vajrayana – and there are four major sects, namely Nyngma, Kagyud, Shakya and Geluk. Each sect has several forms of chanting, practised during life-cycle rituals and on important days in the Buddhist and agrarian calendars.
- Chanting is undertaken for the spiritual and moral well-being of the people, for purification and peace of mind, to appease the wrath of evil spirits or to invoke the blessing of various Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, deities and rinpoches.
- The chanting is performed in groups, either sitting indoors or accompanied by dance in monastery courtyards or private houses.
- The monks wear special costumes and make hand gestures (mudras) representing the divine Buddha, and instruments such as bells, drums, cymbals and trumpets lend musicality and rhythm to the chanting.
- Acolytes are trained under the rigorous supervision of senior monks, reciting texts frequently until they are memorized.
- Chants are practised everyday in the monastic assembly hall as a prayer to the deities for world peace, and for the personal growth of the practitioners.



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RaRe Notes

DAY 65 - HISTORY

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Index

- 461. Yoga & Sawa Rigpa
- 462. Ayurveda & Unani
- 463. Siddha & Homeopathy
- 464. Zardosi & Kalamkari
- 465. Phulkari & Pichwai
- 466. Rabari Art & Shamilami
- 467. Kasuti & Kathi
- 468. Crewel & Gota Work
- 469. Sankirtana and Thatheras of Jandiala Guru
- 470. Nawrouz and Kumbh Mela



461. Yoga & Sowa Rigpa**Yoga**

- Yoga essentially is a traditional and time honoured Indian holistic system of personal, physical, mental and spiritual wellness focusing on all-round unification of body, mind and soul.
- Yoga consists of a series of poses, meditation, controlled breathing, word chanting and other techniques designed to help individuals build self-realization, ease any suffering they may be experiencing and allow for a state of liberation.
- The presence of Yoga is well documented in Indian textual tradition right from the Rigveda to Satapatha Brahmana to philosophical treatises like the Upanishads (Mundaka), Katha etc. and the Bhagvadgita before sage **Patanjali systematized it in his Yogasutras**.
- According to Indian mythology, god Siva is the first teacher of this system.
- As per Yogic scriptures the practice of Yoga leads to the union of individual consciousness with universal consciousness and thus indicates a perfect harmony between these elements.
- The aim of Yoga is to **realize the inner self**, to mitigate or overcome all kinds of sufferings and to pave the way for attaining the state of liberation.
- The widely practiced Yoga Practices are
 - Yama (five abstentions)
 - Niyama (five observances)
 - Asana (Postures)
 - Pranayama (Suspending Breath)
 - Pratyahara (Abstraction)
 - Dharana (Concentration)
 - Dhyana (Meditation)
 - Samadhi (Fully integrated Consciousness)
 - Bandhas (Lock) & Mudras (Gestures)
 - Shat-karmas (Cleansing practices)
 - Yukta-ahara, (Holistic food)
 - Yukta karma (Right Action)
 - Mantra japa (Chanting of the Sacred Words) etc.

Sowa-Rigpa

- "Sowa-Rigpa" (Science of healing) commonly known as Amchi system of medicine.
- It has been popular in **Tibet, Magnolia, Bhutan**, some parts of China, etc.
- There are various schools of thought about the origin of this medical tradition. Some scholars believe that it originated from India, some say China and while others consider it to have originated from Tibet itself.
- The majority of theory and practice of Sowa-Rigpa is similar to "Ayurveda". The first Ayurvedic influence came to Tibet during 3rd century AD but it became popular only after 7th century with the approach of Buddhism to Tibet.
- Thereafter, this trend of exportation of Indian medical literature, along with Buddhism and other Indian art and sciences were continued till early 19th century.
- **Gyud-Zi (four tantra) the fundamental text book** of this medicine was first translated from India and enriched in Tibet with its own folklore and other medical tradition like Chinese and Persian etc.

Theory & Practice

- The fundamental principles of Sowa-Rigpa is based on Jung-wa-nga (Pancha mahabutha), Nespa-sum (Tridosha), Luszung-dun (Sapta dhatu) and do's and don'ts, Eating habits, Pulse examination, etc.
- Bodies of all the living beings and non-living objects of the universe are composed of panchamahabhutas: Prithvi, Jal, Agni, Vayu and Akash
- Our body is composed of these five Cosmo physical elements of Jung-wa-nga; when the proportion of these elements is in imbalance in our body disorder results. The medicine and diet used for the treatment of disorders are also composed of the same five basic elements.
- The medicine and diet used for the treatment of disorders are also composed of the same five basic elements.
- The basic theory of Sowa-Rigpa may be adumbrated in terms of the following five points:
 - The body in disease as the locus of treatment
 - Antidote, i.e., the treatment
 - The method of treatment through antidote
 - Medicine that cures the disease
 - Materia Medica, Pharmacy & Pharmacology

462. Ayurveda & Unani

Ayurveda

- The word Ayurveda derived from *AYU* and *VEDA*. *AYU* means life *VEDA* means science or knowledge. Ayurveda means the science of life
- It is one of the world's oldest holistic ("whole-body") healing systems. It was developed more than 3,000 years ago in India.
- It's based on the belief that health and wellness depend on a delicate balance between the mind, body, and spirit.
- In Ayurveda it is believed living man is a conglomeration of three humors (Vata, Pitta & Kapha), seven basic tissues (Rasa, Rakta, Mansa, Meda, Asthi, Majja & Shukra) and the waste products of the body i.e. mala, mutra and sweda.
- The growth and decay of this body matrix and its constituents revolve psychological mechanisms of these elements and its balance is the main reason for the state of one's health.
- The treatment approach in the Ayurveda system is holistic and individualized having preventive, curative, mitigative, recuperative and rehabilitative aspects.
- Ayurvedic treatment combines products (mainly derived from plants, but may also include animal, metal, and mineral), diet, exercise, and lifestyle.
- The principal objectives of Ayurveda are maintenance and promotion of health, prevention of disease and cure of sickness.
- Ayurveda embraces all living things, human and Non-human. It is divided into three main branches viz.,
 - Nara Ayurveda dealing with human life
 - Satva Ayurveda the science dealing with animal life and its diseases
 - Vriksha Ayurveda the science dealing with plant life, its growth and disease
- The oldest known texts on Ayurveda are the **Charaka Samhita**, **Sushruta Samhita**, and the **Ashtanga Hrudaya**.

Unani

- The Unani System of medicine owes its origin to Greek **Philosopher-physician Hippocrates (460-377 BC)**
- In India, Unani System of Medicine was introduced by Arabs and soon it took firm roots.
- As per Unani disease is natural process and the doctor has to aid the natural forces of the body.
- **Unani Medicine is based on the Humoral Theory. Humors in our body**
 - Dam - (blood)
 - Belgham - (phlegm)
 - Safra - (yellow bile)
 - Sauda- (black bile)
- **Diagnosis:** The Unani system of Medicine is its emphasis on diagnosing a disease through pulse (Nubz), urine (Baul) and stool (Baraz).
- **Prevention of Disease:** For the maintenance of proper ecological balance we need to keep water, food and air free from pollution.
- **Treatment**
 - The Regimental therapy includes vene-section, cupping, diaphoresis, leeching etc.
 - The Diet-o-therapy; Pharmacotherapy deals with the use of naturally occurring drugs; and Surgery.

463. Siddha & Homeopathy

Siddha

- The Siddha system of medicine is mainly practised in the Southern part of India.
- It is one of the earliest traditional medicine systems in the world which treats not only the body but also the mind and the soul.
- The word Siddha has its origin in the Tamil word Siddhi which means "an object to be attained" or "perfection" or "heavenly bliss".
- The roots of this system are intertwined with the culture of ancient Tamil civilization.
- Agastyar or Agasthya, is believed to be the founding father of Siddha Medicine. "Siddhargal" or Siddhars were the premier scholars of this system in ancient times.
- Siddha medicine is claimed to revitalize and rejuvenate dysfunctional organs that cause the disease.
- Kayakarpam, a special combination of medicine and life style, Varmam therapy, Vaasi (Pranayamam) and Muppu the universal Salt are the specialities of Siddha system of medicine.
- Thus this system connects both spiritual and physical and treats the person as a whole i.e. it concentrates the physical, psychological, social and spiritual well being of an individual.
- The herbal agents used by the siddhars could be classified into three groups:
 - Thavaram (herbal product),
 - Thadhu (inorganic substances) and
 - Jangamam (animal products)
- The knowledge of Siddhars which was orally transmitted initially was later written in palm leaf manuscripts, fragments of which are found in many parts of South India.

Homeopathy

- Homeopathy is a medical system based on the belief that the **body can cure itself**.
- It was developed in the late **1700s in Germany**.
- In 1839, **Honigberger** came to India for the 2nd time and took up the treatment of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab.

- The fakeer Azeez-ud-deen called upon Honigberger as all the native physician had failed to cure the swollen feet of Maharaj.

Its working:

- A basic belief behind homeopathy is **"like cures like."**
- In other words, something that brings on symptoms in a healthy person can -- **in a very small dose** -- treat an illness with similar symptoms. This is meant to trigger the body's natural defenses.
- For example, **red onion** makes your eyes water. That's why it's used in homeopathic remedies for **allergies**.
- Homeopathic doctors weaken these ingredients by adding water or alcohol as part of a process called **"potentization."**
- Homeopaths also believe that the lower the dose, the more powerful the medicine.
- Medicine's come in a variety of forms, like **sugar pellets, liquid drops, creams, gels, and tablets**.

464. Zardosi & Kalamkari

Zardosi

- Zar means gold and Dozi means embroidery.
- Zardosi embroidery work is mainly a specialty of **Lucknow, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Delhi, Agra, Kashmir, Mumbai, Ajmer and Chennai**.
- A Persian embroidery form, Zardosi attained its summit under the patronage of Akbar.
- Under the rule of Aurangzeb, the royal patronage stopped. Many craftsmen left Delhi and went to the courts of Rajasthan and Punjab in search of work.
- The tools include curved hooks, needles, **salmaa** pieces (gold wires), **sitaaras** (metal stars), round-sequins, glass & plastic beads, **dabkaa** (thread) and **kasab** (thread).



Kalamkari

- Kalamkari is an ancient style of hand painting.
- It is done **on cotton or silk fabric** with a **tamarind pen**, using natural dyes.
- This art involves 23 tedious steps of dyeing, bleaching, hand painting, block printing, starching, cleaning and more.
- It dates back to more **than 3000 B.C.**
- Fabric samples depicting Kalamkari art was found at **Mohenjo-daro**.
- Mughals promoted this art in the Golconda and Coromandel province. Here many skillful craftsmen known as Qualamkars are found.



Types of Kalamkari

- **Srikalahasti style and Machilipatnam style.**
- Machilipatnam style of Kalamkari, motifs are abstract designs.
- Srikalahasti style of painting draws inspiration from the Hindu mythology.
- In recent times, two other types of Kalamkari patterns have also emerged

- **Andhra Kalamkari** inspired from forts, palaces and temples, animals and birds.
- **Gujarat Kalamkari** depict motifs of mythological characters.

465. Phulkari & Pichwai

Phulkari

- **Phulkari, or 'flower work'**, is associated with the culture of Punjab.
- This style of embroidery is patterned on **odinis, shawls, kurtis** and **chunris**.
- It is spun **by Charakas**.
- Phulkari is brought to the by the migrant Jat people of Central Asia.
- It is mentioned in the famous love story of **Heer & Ranjha** (a love tale) by Waris Shah.



The embroideries were a mere reflection of a woman's life.

- **Thirma**: Symbol of purity, worn by elder women & widows.
- **Darshan Dwar**: Made for a temple as an offering to thank god after a wish has been fulfilled.
- **Bawan Bagh**: Mosaic of fifty two different patterns.
- **Meenakari**: Made of gold and white coloured pat, is decorated with small multicoloured lozenges referring to enamel work (meenakari)

Pichwai

- The **Pichwai Paintings** have originated about four centuries ago.
- It hails from the state of Rajasthan, from the **Nathdwara** town in the state.
- The word "**Pichh**" means **back**, and the word "**wai**" translates to **textile hanging**.
- They are hung behind the deity in the shrines of **Srinathji**.
- These paintings have an acute detail than the traditional Phad paintings from Rajasthan.
- Pichwai paintings portray Lord Krishna as Shrinathji; Radha, Gopis, and the images of lotuses.
- They also depict various Indian festivals such as **Diwali, Janmashtami, Holi**, among others.

466. Rabari Art & Shamilami

Rabari Art

- This is designed by the **Rabari** community residing in Kutch.
- This is known for the use of mirrors in various size and shapes.
- Along with mirrors, the **chain stitch method** is used to outline the garments decoratively.
- Most of the designs are inspired by **mythology and desert habitation**.



Shamilami

- The embroidery is called Shamilami because of the **animal patterns** it uses.
- In Manipuri Shamilami means “**wild animal patterned warrior cloth**”.
- It was given to warriors by the King to acknowledge and appreciate their bravery.
- It is known as **Naga Angami** chaddars in Nagaland because they use Shamilami embroidery work on their shawls.



Akyobi Embroidery

- It is a type of Shamilami embroidery which is inspired by a snake.
- Akyobi in Manipuri means circular.
- In this design circles connecting with each other are embroidered.



467. Kasuti & Kathi

Kasuti

- A style of embroidery of **Dharwad Karnataka**.
- Kasuti is a hand woven variety of embroidery.
- Basically found in the **Silk pallus**, it consists of interwoven geometric patterns.
- This is the real source of the name Dharwad Sarees.
- Kasuti embroidery literally means handwork of Cotton thread.
- This embroidery pattern found its source in the Ikal sarees, a variety of **cotton sarees** found in the regions of Ikal.
- This was later extended towards the Silk varieties.

Kathi

- Kathi is practiced by the women of the **Kathi community in Gujarat**.
- It is the **oldest form of embroidery in the state of Gujarat**. Intensely **vivid colored threads** are used to create beautiful patterns.
- Most popularly used thread colors are scarlet, purple and yellow among others.
- Kathi embroidery is done in ornate **wall hangings and door frames** and dresses.
- The Kathi embroidery can be classified into two major types - **Aditya Fatiya and Patch Work**.
- One can easily notice lots of **appliqué** work which is used in Kathi embroidery.



- It includes animal motifs, flower motifs, peacock motifs and geometrical shapes among others.
- The embroidery uses a special kind of stitch pattern termed as **herringbone**.
- Most popular forms of the Kathi embroidery are **Heer and Gureri**.

468. Crewel & Gota Work

Crewel

- Originated as the **Bayeux Tapestry**, which is nearly one thousand years old.
- It was made in England and given to France.
- **Jacobian embroidery** is inspired by the crewel.
- The crewel technique is a style of free embroidery.
- Traditionally, crewel embroidery is done on tightly woven linen twill.
- Recently, other fabrics like **Matka silk**, cotton velvet, and also jute have been used.
- A firm fabric used is the **crewel wool**.
- A crewel needle to execute the stitches.
- The outlines of the design are often screen printed onto the fabric.



Gota

- **Gota Work** also known as **Gota Patti Work, Gota-Kinari work**.
- It is a type of metal embroidery originated in Rajasthan, India.
- **Applique** technique with metals like gold, silver, copper etc is common.
- It is applied on to the edges of a fabric to create fancy patterns
- It is popularly used in edging bridal Sarees and **Lehengas**.



469. Sankirtana and Thatheras of Jandiala Guru

Sankirtana:

- Sankirtana encompasses an array of arts performed to mark religious occasions and various stages in the life of the **Vaishnava people of the Manipur plains**.
- Sankirtana practices centre on the temple, where performers **narrate the lives and deeds of Krishna through song and dance**.
- In a typical performance, two **drummers** and about ten singer-dancers perform in a hall or domestic courtyard encircled by seated devotees.
- Sankirtana has two main social functions:
 - It brings people together on festive occasions throughout the year, acting as a cohesive force within Manipur's Vaishnava community;
 - It establishes and reinforces relationships between the individual and the community through life-cycle ceremonies.
- It is thus regarded as the visible manifestation of God.

- The Sankirtana of Manipur is a vibrant practice promoting an organic relationship with people: the whole society is involved in its safeguarding, with the specific knowledge and skills traditionally transmitted from mentor to disciple.
- Sankirtana works in harmony with the natural world, whose presence is acknowledged through its many rituals.

Thatheras of Jandiala Guru

- The craft of the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru constitutes the traditional technique of **manufacturing brass and copper utensils in Punjab**.
- The metals used – copper, brass and certain alloys – are believed to be beneficial for health.
- The process begins with procuring cooled cakes of metal that are flattened into thin plates and then hammered into curved shapes, creating the required small bowls, rimmed plates, to larger pots for water and milk, huge cooking vessels and other artefacts.
- Heating the plates while hammering and curving them into different shapes requires careful temperature control, which is achieved by using tiny wood-fired stoves (aided by hand-held bellows) buried in the earth.
- Utensils are manually finished by polishing with **traditional materials such as sand and tamarind juice**.
- Designs are made by skilfully hammering a series of tiny dents into the heated metal.
- Utensils may be manufactured for ritual or utilitarian purposes, both for individual and community use on special occasions such as weddings or at temples.
- The process of manufacturing is transmitted orally from father to son.
- Metalwork is not simply a form of livelihood for Thatheras, but it defines their family and kinship structure, work ethic and status within the social hierarchy of the town.

470. Nawrouz and Kumbh Mela

Nawrouz

- Nowruz, meaning “**new day**”, is an ancestral festivity marking the first day of spring and the renewal of nature.
- Celebrated for over 3000 years in the **Balkans, the Black Sea Basin, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Middle East** and other regions.
- March 21 marks the start of the year in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It is referred to as Nowrouz
- An important tradition practised during this time is the gathering around ‘the Table’, decorated with objects that symbolize purity, brightness, livelihood and wealth, to enjoy a special meal with loved ones.
- New clothes are worn and visits made to relatives, particularly the elderly and neighbours. Gifts are exchanged, especially for children, featuring objects made by artisans.
- There are also street performances of music and dance, public rituals involving water and fire, traditional sports and the making of handicrafts.
- These practices support cultural diversity and tolerance and contribute to building community solidarity and peace.
- **In 2010, the “International Day of Nowruz”** was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution. This Resolution welcomes the efforts of Member States where Nowruz is celebrated to preserve and develop the culture and traditions related to Nowruz.

Kumbh Mela

- Kumbh Mela (the festival of the sacred Pitcher) is the largest peaceful congregation of pilgrims on earth, during which participants bathe or take a dip in a sacred river.

- Devotees believe that by bathing in the Ganges one is freed from sins liberating her/him from the cycle of birth and death. The congregation includes ascetics, saints, sadhus, aspirants-kalpavasis and visitors.
- The festival is held at **Prayagraj** (confluence of the Ganges, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati river), **Haridwar** (banks of Ganga river), **Ujjain** (banks of Shipra river) and **Nasik** (banks of the Godavari river) every four years by rotation and is attended by millions of people irrespective of caste, creed or gender.
- Its primary bearers, however, belong to akhadas and ashrams, religious organizations, or are individuals living on alms.
- The event encapsulates the science of astronomy, astrology, spirituality, ritualistic traditions, and social and cultural customs and practices, making it extremely rich in knowledge.
- As it is held in four different cities in India, it involves different social and cultural activities, making this a culturally diverse festival.
- Knowledge and skills related to the tradition are transmitted through ancient religious manuscripts, oral traditions, historical travelogues and texts produced by eminent historians.
- However, the teacher-student relationship of the sadhus in the ashrams and akhadas remains the most important method of imparting and safeguarding knowledge and skills relating to Kumbh Mela.





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RaRe Notes

DAY 78 - HISTORY

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Index

- 551. Putul Nach and Yampuri puppetry
- 552. Kesaria Buddha Stupa
- 553. Shumang Leela theatre form
- 554. Pandav Leni Buddhist caves
- 555. Buddhist Monastery found in Jharkhand
- 556. Kathakali and Kathak
- 557. Nizamuddin Markaz mosque
- 558. Yakshagana
- 559. Pattachitra paintings & Warli Painting
- 560. Otto Koenigsberger and Le Corbusier



551. Putul Nach and Yampuri puppetry**Putul Nach**

- It is the traditional **rod puppet** form of West Bengal.
- The puppets made of wood, are about 3 to 4 feet in height and are made of three joints.
- They are costumed like the actors of Jatra, a traditional theatre form prevalent in the State.
- The **puppeteers each holding one puppet**, stand behind a head-high curtain.
- While manipulating the rods, puppeteers also **move and dance** imparting corresponding movements to the puppets.
- While the puppeteers themselves sing and deliver the stylized prose dialogues, a group of musicians, usually three to four in numbers, sitting at the side of the stage provide the accompanying music with a drum, harmonium and cymbals.
- The music and verbal text have close similarity with the **Jatra theatre**.

**Yampuri Puppetry:**

- The traditional **Rod puppet of Bihar** is known as Yampuri.
- The puppets employed in this art form are made of wood and manipulated by strings.
- Unlike other traditional rod puppets of West Bengal and Orissa, these puppets are in one piece and have no joints.
- Hence the manipulation is different from other Rod puppets and requires **greater dexterity**.
- The main characters are Lord *Yama* (Hindu God of Death), his messenger and *Chitragupta* (the record-keeper of a person's deeds).
 - As a matter of fact, the word 'Yampuri' is an amalgamation of two words 'Yama' and 'Puri' (abode) which translates into the abode of God of Death.
 - Secondary characters include *Vidushak* (the clown), Sage *Narada*, the narrator and the dead who are awaiting judgments of their lifetime deeds from the God of Death.
- The entire play is enacted and narrated in Hindi.
- The play is meant to instill fear in people's mind regarding the evil deeds, which will ultimately lead one's soul to hell.
- Yampuri puppetry is on the verge of cultural decline as it is restricted to a particular demographic area and lack of promotion

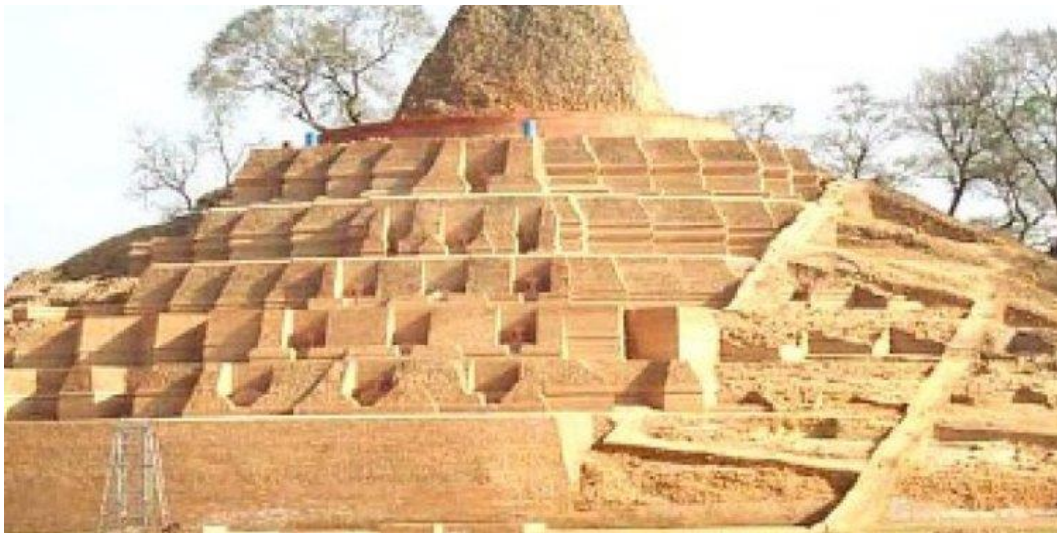
**A brief about Puppetry in India**

- Ancient Hindu philosophers have paid the greatest tribute to puppeteers. They have likened God Almighty to a puppeteer and the entire universe to a puppet stage.
- **Srimad Bhagavata**, the great epic depicting the story of Lord Krishna in his childhood say that with three strings-**Satta**, **Raja** and **Tama**, the God manipulates each object in the universe as a marionette.
- The earliest reference to the art of puppetry is found in Tamil classic '**Silappadikaram**' written around the 1st or 2nd century B.C.
- **Natyashastra**, the masterly treatise on dramaturgy written sometime during 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD., does not refer to the art of puppetry but the producer-cum-director of the human theatre has been

termed as '**Sutradhar**' meaning the holder of strings. The word might have found its place in theatre-terminology long before **Natyashastra** was written but it must come from marionette theatre (string puppet theatre). Puppetry, therefore, must have originated in India more than 500 years before Christ.

- Like traditional theatre, themes for puppet theatre are mostly based on epics and legends. Puppets from different parts of the country have their own identity. Regional styles of painting and sculpture are reflected in them.
- Almost all types of puppets are found in India.
 - ✓ String Puppets
 - ✓ Shadow Puppets
 - ✓ Rod Puppets
 - ✓ Glove Puppets

552. Kesaria Buddha Stupa



- **In New:** Kesaria buddha stupa was waterlogged following floods in east Champaran district of Bihar

About Kesaria Buddha Stupa

- It is the **tallest ever-excavated Buddhist Stupa** in the world. Kesariya Stupa has a circumference of almost 400 feet and rises to a height of about 104 feet.
- The stupa is one ft taller than the Borobudur stupa in Indonesia.
- Its exploration had started in the early 19th century after its discovery led by Colonel Mackenzie in 1814. Later, it was **excavated by General Cunningham in 1861-62 and in 1998 an ASI team** led by archaeologist K.K. Muhammad had excavated the site properly.
- The original Kesaria stupa is said to **date back to the time of emperor Ashoka** (circa 250 BCE) as the remains of an Ashokan pillar was discovered there.
- The locals call the stupa "**devalaya**" meaning "house of gods".
- The ASI has declared it a **protected monument of national importance**.
- The archeologists believe the Stupa in kesaria **known to the people as "Raja Ben ka DEORA"** was built by Licchivis of Vaishali before Budha attained Nirvana .
- Two great foreign travelers, Faxian (Fahien) and Xuan Zang (Hsuan Tsang), had visited this place.
- The current stupa dates to the Gupta Dynasty between 200 AD and 750 AD and may have been associated with the 4th century ruler Raja Chakravarti.
- Recent excavation reveals the terraces with "**Pradakshina path**" around the stupa.

Do You Know?

- The Kesaria Stupa was 123 feet tall before the 1934 earthquake in Bihar.
- In the halcyon days when Buddhism thrived in India, the Kesaria Stupa was 150 feet and Borobudur stupa 138 feet tall according to A.S.I. report.
- **At present the height of Kesaria is reduced to 104 feet and Borobudur (Indonesia) to 103 feet**
- Lord Buddha on his last Journey spent a memorable height at Kesaria. Here he made sensational announcements, which was later on recorded in Buddhist Jatak Story.
 - Buddha here at Kesaria said that in his previous births he ruled as Chakravarti Raja.
 - Buddha also asked Licchivis to return to Vaishali after giving them "BEGGING BOWL."

553. Shumang Leela theatre form

- **In New:** The Manipur government has planned to use the popular 'Shumang Leela' form of theatre to reach out to people and spread awareness against Covid-19.

About Shumang Leela form-

- It is also called Shumang Kumhei.
- It is a traditional form of theatre in **Manipur**.
- 'Shumang' means courtyard and 'Leela' means play.
- The theatre is arranged in the **form of open air from four sides**.
- All the characters, including women, are **played by male actors**.
- It was officially **recorded for the first time** in the state with the Harischandra leela in **1918**.
- However, the form is much older and is believed to have existed during the reign of **King Chandrakriti (1851-1886)**.
- The theatre form remains a **popular medium to spread awareness on social issues**.

554. Pandav Leni Buddhist caves

- Nasik Caves Or Trirashmi Caves Or Pandavleni Caves Complex
- The Pandav Leni Complex or Nasik Caves are a group of 24 caves carved between the 1st century BCE and the 3rd century CE.
- Also called Trirashmi Buddhist caves, this complex was first documented in 1823 by Captain James Delamaine and is now an ASI- protected site.

- Though additional sculptures were added up to about the 6th century, it is a major landmark of changes in Buddhist devotional practices.
- Most of the caves are viharas except for Cave 18 which is a chaitya of the 1st century BCE.
- These caves belong to the **Hinayana period**. However, later, the influence of the Mahayana period can also be found in these caves.
- The caves complex was **documented in 1823 by Captain James Delamaine**.
- These caves were carved and donated by various kings that ruled Nashik – **the Satavahanas, the Nahapanas, the Abhirs to the Buddhist monks**.
- Some caves are intricately connected by stone-cut ladders that join them to the other caves.
- The caves have **images of Buddha, Bodhisattva, sculptures representing the King, farmers, merchants** and rich iconography depicting a beautiful amalgamation of **Indo – Greek architecture**.
- The site has an excellent ancient water management system with several attractive water tanks.

Do You Know?

- Their northern frontage saves the Pandavleni caves from the sun and the south-west protects from rains hence much of the carved work of these caves and many long and most valuable inscriptions have passed fresh and unharmed through 1500-2000 years.
- The Dada Saheb Phalke Smarak lies at the foot of the Pandavleni caves and showcases the work of Dadasaheb Phalke.

555. Buddhist Monastery found in Jharkhand



- **In New:** Recently, The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has unearthed a Buddhist monastery, believed to be at least 900 years old, buried under a mound in a village in **Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand**

About

- ASI has excavated 10 stone **statues of deity Tara** and the Buddha in Burhani village Sitagarha Hills, Hazaribagh.
- ASI found a sculpture which appears to be that of **Shaivite deity Maheswari** – with a **coiled crown and chakra** – indicating cultural assimilation in the area.
- Monastery lies on the old route to Varanasi, where the Buddha gave his first sermon.
- Presence of statues of deity **Tara shows possible proliferation of Vajrayana form of Buddhism** in this region.

Vajrayana

- Vajrayana means the Vehicle of the Thunderbolt.

- Also known as tantric Buddhism or Tibetan Buddhism
- Developed in India in the 5th century C.E.
- Accepted that Vajrayana Buddhism emerged out of the Mahayana in India.
- Vajrayana ritual and devotion employs mantras (esoteric verbal formulas), mandalas (diagrams and paintings used in visualization practices), and a complex array of other rituals.
- The practitioner of the Vajrayana Buddhism takes his or her innate Buddha nature as the means of practice.

556. Kathakali and Kathak

About the Kathakali

- It is one of the six classical dances of India
- State: It comes from southwestern India, around the state of Kerala
- The term *Kathakali* is derived from *Katha* which means “story or a conversation, or a traditional tale”, and *Kali* which means “performance and art”. **The dance symbolises the eternal fight between good and evil**
- It is a story, a dancing tale woven in a classical format, based on **stories of Hindu mythology**.
- The story is enacted purely by the movements of the hands (mudras), facial expressions (rasas) and body movements – there are 24 basic mudras.
 - Some characters adorn their left fingers with long steel or silver nails to enhance the clarity of the hand gestures
- It is a dance that brings out deft movements, highly evolved gestures, strenuous exercise and practice, colourful elaborate skirt-like costumes, and make-up that involves extensive face-painting
- **Performers:** It is traditionally performed by boys and men, even for female roles. But in modern compositions, Indian Kathakali troupes have included women artistes
- **Costumes:** The costumes and makeup are especially elaborate, with faces made to look like painted masks and enormous headdresses.
- **Origin:** Elements and aspects of Kathakali can be found in ancient Sanskrit texts such as the Natya Shastra. The Kathakali is attributed to sage Bharata.
- **Themes:** The themes of the Kathakali are folk mythologies, religious legends and spiritual ideas from the Hindu epics and the Puranas
- Kathakali synthesizes music, vocal performers, choreography and hand and facial gestures together to express ideas.



Styles

Kathakali has lineages or distinctive schools of play interpretation and dance performance called Sampradayam. These styles are:

- **The Kidangoor style**, that developed in Travancore, and it is strongly influenced by Kutiyattam
- **The Kalluvazhi style**, which developed in Palakkad (Olappamanna Mana) in central Kerala, and it is a synthesis of the older Kaplingadan and Kalladikkotan performance arts

How is it different from other classical dances?

- It incorporates movements from ancient Indian martial arts and athletic traditions of South India
- Kathakali also differs in that the structure and details of its art form developed in the courts and theatres of Hindu principalities, unlike other classical Indian dances which primarily developed in Hindu temples and monastic schools.

About Kathak

- Kathak dance originated from **Uttar Pradesh (U.P)** in North India.
- This one is derived from the word **Katha meaning story**, and during the whole dance, the dancers narrate stories through their eyes and expressions.
- Kathak gives emphasis on **poses, expressions, grace, hand, eye** and body movements, and footwork.
- Kathak dates back to **4th century BC where sculptures** of Kathak dancers were engraved in written scripts and sculptures in ancient temples.
- The stories in Kathak's performance generally tend to be about the **Hindu god Krishna** (or in some cases Shiva or Devi), and the stories come from sources such as the **Bhagavata Purana, or the Indian Epics**.
- Few instruments are commonly utilized as a part of a Kathak execution like the **tabla** that blends well with the musical foot developments of the artist to make a splendid jugalbandi.
- A **manjira** that is hand cymbals and **sarangi** or harmonium are additionally utilized frequently.



557. Nizamuddin Markaz mosque

- **In New:** Recently, Centre told the Delhi High Court that the Nizamuddin Markaz mosque can be made operational for devotees to offer prayers during the month of Ramzan which is expected to begin from April 14.

About Nizamuddin Markaz Mosque

- Also called Banglewali Masjid, is a mosque located in Nizamuddin West in South Delhi, India.
- It is the birthplace and the global headquarters of the Tablighi Jamaat network, the missionary and reformist movement started by Muhammad Ilyas Kandhlawi in 1926.
- The **Banglewali Masjid** was built in **Nizamuddin by Mirza Ilahi Baksh**
- **Mawlana Muhammad Ismail**, the father of Muhammad Ilyas Kandhlawi, established a madrasa in its premises under the name **Kashif al-Ulum**.
- After the death of Mawlana Ismail and his elder son, Muammad Ilyas took up the task of teaching at the madrasa.
- Noticing that his own direct teaching would be inadequate to the task, in time, he evolved the practices of **tabligh** that form the foundation of **Tablighi Jamaat**.
- This involved turning ordinary Muslims into preachers.
- Training them in the preaching work became the main activity of the madrasa, gradually turning the **Banglewali Masjid into a markaz**.
- By the end of Ilyas's life, Tablighi Jamaat emerged as a **national organization with transnational potential**.

Tablighi Jamaat

- Literally means a society for spreading the faith. It is a Sunni Islamic missionary movement, the proselytising movement.
- **Aims** to reach out to ordinary Muslims and revive their faith, particularly in matters of ritual, dress, and personal behavior

Beginning of the movement

- Its roots lie in the Deobandi version of the Hanafi school of jurisprudence.
- It was launched by Deoband cleric and prominent Islamic scholar Maulana Muhammad Ilyas Khandhalaw in 1927 in Mewat.
- Its emergence also coincided with Hindu proselytising movements.
- A few hundred kilometers away from Saharanpur (where Maulana Ilyaz was teaching) were the economically and educationally backward Meo peasants, mostly Muslims who were largely practicing Hindu traditions.
- Maulana Ilyaz began bringing Meo Muslims back into the fold of traditional Islam; he trained several young men from Deoband and Saharanpur and sent them to Mewat, where the Tablighi Jamaat established a network of madrasas and Mosque.

Spread of The Movement

- In two decades after its launch, the Tablighi Jamaat had spread beyond the Mewat region. In the first Tablighi conference held in 1941, approximately 25,000 people from across North India attended.
- After Partition in 1947, a Pakistan chapter was started in the town of Raiwind, Lahore. Currently, Bangladesh has one of the largest chapters.
- The Tablighi Jamaat also has a significant base in the United States and Britain, which has a large Indian subcontinent diaspora. It also has a presence in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The Tablighi Jamaat is based on six principles:

1. **Kalimah**, an article of faith in which the Tabligh accepts that there is no God but Allah and that Prophet Muhammad is his messenger.
2. **Salaat**, or prayer five times daily.
3. **Ilm and dhikr**, the knowledge and remembrance of Allah conducted in sessions in which the congregation listens to preaching by the imam, performs prayers, recites the Quran and reads the Hadith; the congregation also uses these sessions to dine together, thus fostering a sense of community and identity.
4. **Ikram-i-Muslim**, the treatment of fellow Muslims with honour.
5. **Ikhlas-i-niyat**, or sincerity of intention.

558. Yakshagana



- Yakshagana is a **traditional theatre** form of **Karnataka**.
- It is a **temple art** form that depicts **mythological stories** and **Puranas**.
- It is performed with massive headgears, elaborate facial make-up and vibrant costumes and ornaments.
- Usually recited in **Kannada**, it is also performed in Malayalam as well as Tulu (the dialect of south Karnataka).
- It is performed with **percussion instruments** like chenda, maddalam, jagatta or chengila (cymbals) and chakratala or elathalam (small cymbals).
- The first written script on Yakshagana was found in the 'Lakshminarayana Temple' in Kurugodu Bellary district dated 1556 CE.
- **The performance starts in the night and continues until dawn.**
- Few notable poets such as Purandaradasa, **King Kanteerava Narasraja Wodeyar II** have authored 14 Yakshagana plays in Kannada script.
- **Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar also wrote several Yakshagana prasanga, including 'Sougandhika Parinaya'.**

A typical Yakshagana group consists of

- **Himmela:** Musicians who play the bhagwath, chande, mrudangam, tabla along with jagante.
- **Mummela:** Actors who wear costumes, play the hero, heroine, villain, and perform traditional dance portraying shringar, hasya, bibhatsa, rowdra, shanta, veera, bhaya, karuna, adbhuta.
- **The storyteller (the Bhagavata)** narrates the story by singing while the actors dance to the music, portraying elements of the story.

All the components of Yakshagana—including the music, dance and dialogues are **improvised depending on the ability of the actors** and hence, there can be variations in dances as well as dialogues.

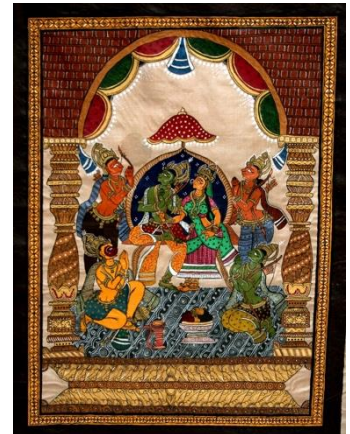
- The acting in Yakshagana is best categorized as **method acting**.
- The performances have drawn comparison to the Western tradition of Opera.
- Yakshagana is similar, if not directly related to various forms of dance-drama in neighbouring states, most notably the **Kathakali classical form of Kerala and the terukkuttu street theatre of Tamil Nadu**.

559. Pattachitra paintings & Warli Painting

In news: Recently, the Prime Minister praised Odisha 'pattachitra' artist in Mann Ki Baat

Pattachitra Painting

- Pattachitra style of painting is a popular art forms of **Odisha & West Bengal**.
- The name Pattachitra has evolved from the Sanskrit words patta, meaning canvas, and chitra, meaning picture.
- Pattachitra is manifested by rich colourful application, creative motifs and designs, and portrayal of simple themes, **mostly mythological in depiction**.
- It resembles the old murals of Odisha especially religious centers of Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar region.

**Popular themes**

Pattachitra (of Odisha) have mainly the design of Lord Sri Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra

Some of the other popular themes represented through this art form are

- **Thia Badhia** – depiction of the temple of Jagannath
- **Krishna Lila** – enactment of Jagannath as Lord Krishna displaying his powers as a child
- **Dasavatara Patti** – the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu
- **Panchamukhi** – depiction of Lord Ganesh as a five-headed deity.

How are these paintings made?

- **Making the patta is the first thing** that comes in the agenda, and the painters, also called chitrakars, go about their work in **preparing a tamarind paste**, which is made by soaking tamarind seeds in water for three days.
- The seeds are later pounded with a crusher, mixed with water, and heated in an earthen pot to turn it into a paste, which is called niryas kalpa.
- The paste is then used to hold two pieces of cloth together with it, and coated with a powder of soft clay stone a couple of times till it becomes firm.
- Soon as the cloth becomes dry, the final touch of polishing it with a rough stone and then a smooth stone or wood is given, until the surface becomes smooth and leathery, and is all ready as a canvas to be painted on.
- The gum of the kaitha tree is the chief ingredient, and is used as a base for making different pigments, on which diverse raw materials are mixed for diverse colours.
- Powdered conch shells, for instance, are used for making a white pigment, while lamp soot is used for a black pigment.
- The root of the keya plant is usually used for making the common brush, while mouse hair is used on the requirement of finer brushes, to be attached to wooden handles.

About Warli style of Painting

- Warli painting is a style of tribal art from the **North Sahyadri Range in Maharashtra**.
- The Warli culture is centered on the concept of nature.
- These rudimentary wall paintings use a set of basic geometric shapes: **a circle, a triangle, and a square for depiction**.

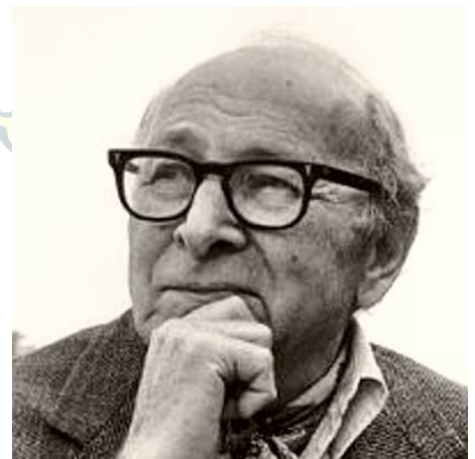
- The circle representing the sun and the moon, the triangle derived from mountains and pointed trees.
- Warli artists use their **clay huts as the backdrop** for their paintings, similar to how ancient people used cave walls as their canvases



560. Otto Koenigsberger and Le Corbusier

Otto Koenigsberger

- Otto H. Koenigsberger was a German architect who worked mainly in urban development planning.
- **Koenigsberger worked for the Maharaja of Mysore** in the late 1930s,
- He was commissioned by Tata & Sons to develop the **industrial township of Jamshedpur** in the early 1940s.
- He would later design the **masterplan for Bhubhaneswar (1948) and Faridabad (1949)**.
- He planned for schools and bazaars in the city centre.
- His housing plans included people from different social classes and religions.



Le Corbusier

- He was a Swiss-French architect, designer, painter, urban planner and writer.
- Corbusier designed many of **Chandigarh's civic buildings**, from courts to housing.
- Corbusier's modernist approach, without decoration, gave India its brutalist, bare concrete buildings.
- He also built the **Sarabhai House, Shodhan House, Mill Owner's Association Building and Sankar Kendra in Ahmedabad.**
- He is often called the **"father of modern Indian architecture"**.





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Index

561. Shri Ram Temple in Nagara style of architecture

562. Bundi Painting & Kishangarh Paintings

563. Basohli Paintings and Kangra Painting

564. Pala and Mughal Paintings

565. Mohiniyattam and Manipuri Dances

566. Dollu Kunitha and Matki Dance

567. Ootam Tullal and Rouff

568. Kathputli and Bommallattam

569. Togalu Gombeyatta and Ravanachhaya

570. Glove Puppetry and Tholpavakkoothu



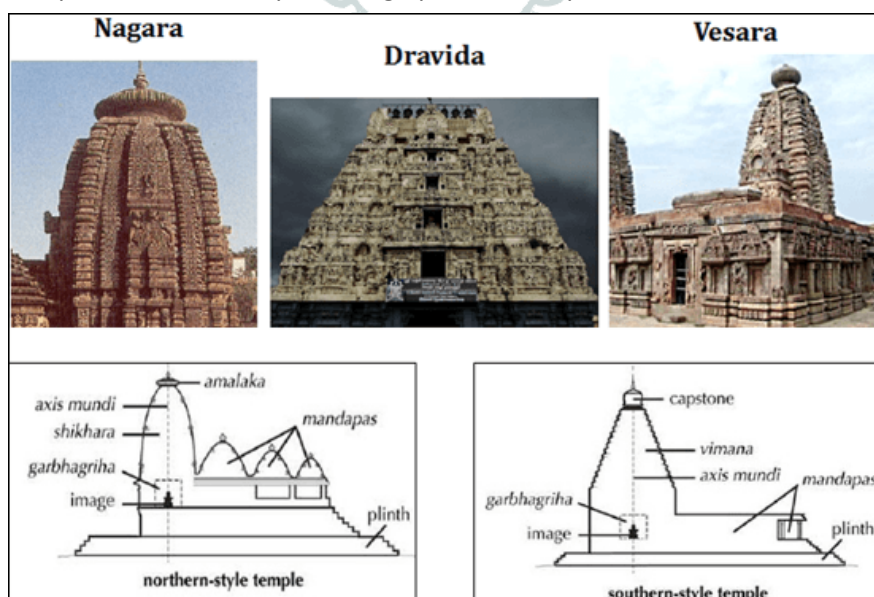
561. Shri Ram Temple in Nagara style of architecture

In News: The Ram temple construction committee has set up an eight-member panel of India's top engineers and structural experts to supervise the foundation laying work for the temple.

- The Ram Temple would be constructed in 'nagara' style of architecture, according to the chief architect of the temple, Chandrakant Sompura. The temple would be 360 feet long and 235 feet wide and would have three floors

About Nagara style of architecture

- Nagara temples are characterized by
 - curvilinear spiral roofs (Shikaras)
 - sanctum sanctorum (Garbhagriha)
 - A pillared hall (Mandapa).
 - Amalaka is another distinct feature of these often square-shaped temples that are mostly constructed on raised platforms with steps leading up to the temple.



Based on the construction style and type of Shikara, Nagara temples can be classified into following into **subtypes** :

Rekha-Prasad or Latina:

Simple Shikara with a square base and inward curving walls that have a pointed top. Ex: Sri Jagannath Temple of Odisha

Shekari

It is a variation of the Latina where the Shikara comprises of a main Rekha-Prasad Shikara and one or more rows of smaller steeples on both sides of the central spire. Additionally, the base and corners also feature mini Shikaras. Ex: The Khajuraho Kandariya Mahadev Temple.

Bhumija

Evolved from the Latina style & developed in Malwa under the Paramara dynasty.

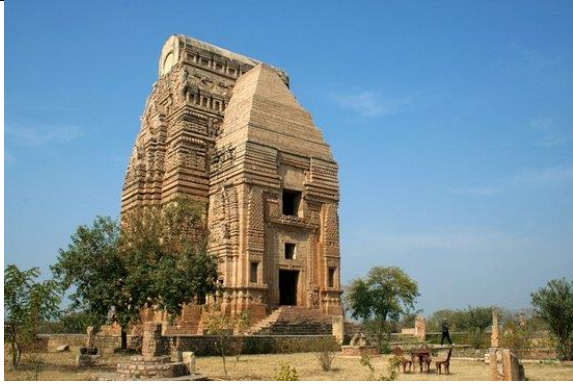
These temples have a flat upward tapering projection comprising of a central Latina spire and miniature spires on the quadrant formed by the tapering tower. Eg: The Udayeshwar Temple in MP

Valabhi

Valabhi style temples are rectangular in shape comprising of barrel-vaulted roofs.

The vaulted chamber roof has earned them the moniker wagon vaulted buildings/structures.

Eg: Teli Ka Mandir at Gwalior

**Phamsana**

They are shorter but broader structures comprising of roofs with numerous slabs that rise upwards in a gentle slope on a straight incline like a pyramid meeting at a single point over the mid-point of the building.

The Phamsana mode was used mainly for the mandapa in Nagara Shrines. Eg: The Jagmohan of Konark Temple

Three sub schools of Nagara architecture

- **Odisha School:** The most prominent distinguishing feature is the Shikara (Deul) which rises vertically: before curving inwards at the top. The main type is square while the upper reaches are circular.
- **Chandel School:** Unlike Odishan style, these temples are conceived as a single unit and have Shikaras that curved from bottom to top. There are a number of miniatures Shikaras rising from the central tower and towers that gradually rise up to the main tower cap both the porticos and halls.
- **Solanki School:** They are similar to the Chandel School except that they have carved ceilings that appear like a true dome. The distinguishing feature of these temples is the minute and intricate decorative motifs. Except for the central shrine, one can find carvings on both the inner and outer sides of the walls.

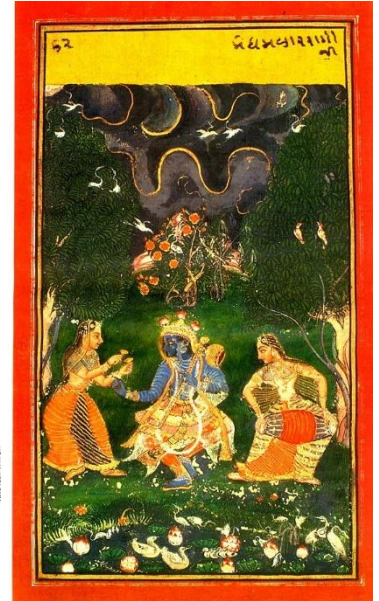
Shri Ram Temple construction trust -Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra

- The Centre formulated the trust under The Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act of 1993.
- It is a trust set up for the construction and management of Shri Ram temple in Ayodhya by the Government of India
- The Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra will have 15 members, of which 9 are permanent and 6 are nominated
- It was created as per the verdict of the Supreme Court on the M Siddiq(D) Thr Lrs v/s Mahant Suresh Das & Ors case. The court directed the central government to set up a trust to oversee and manage the construction of the temple within three months of the judgement.
- The trust was awarded the disputed 2.77 acre land as well as the 67.703 acre land acquired under the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993 following the Supreme Court verdict in this regard

562. Bundi Painting & Kishangarh Paintings

Bundi

- Bundi erstwhile capital of Hada Rajput province known as Hadauti located in south-eastern Rajasthan, is one such place.
- Bundi is also known as **City of stepwalls, blue city and also as Chotti Kashi**.
- In ancient times, the area around Bundi was apparently inhabited by various local tribes, of which the Parihar Tribes, Meena was prominent.
- Painting in Bundi started as early as **1625 A.D.**
- The painting has a border in brilliant red color.
- The has the rich and glowing colors.
- The rising sun in golden color, crimson-red horizon.
- Overlapping and **semi-naturalistic trees**.
- The Mughal influence is visible in the refined drawing of the faces and an element of **naturalism in the trees**.
- **Examples:**
 - A painting showing **Bhairavi Ragini**, in the Allahabad Museum
 - An illustrated manuscript of the **Bhagawata Purana** in the Kotah Museum
 - A series of the **Rasikapriya Krishna** in the National Museum, New Delhi.



Kishengarh

- It is a school of Rajasthani painting in **Kishengarh**.
- Developed under the patronage of **Raja Savant Singh (1748-1757 A.D.)**.
- The artists have executed types of human figures, delicately drawn, with slender bodies and uptilted eyes.
- Broad vista of landscape showing a stream, rows of **overlapping trees**, and architecture are common features.
- The artist has displayed a masterly skill in the grouping of many figures in the miniature. The painting has a **golden inner border**.
- **Example:** Return of Krishna with *gopas* and cows to Gokula in the evening present in national museum.



563. Basohli Paintings and Kangra Painting

Basohli

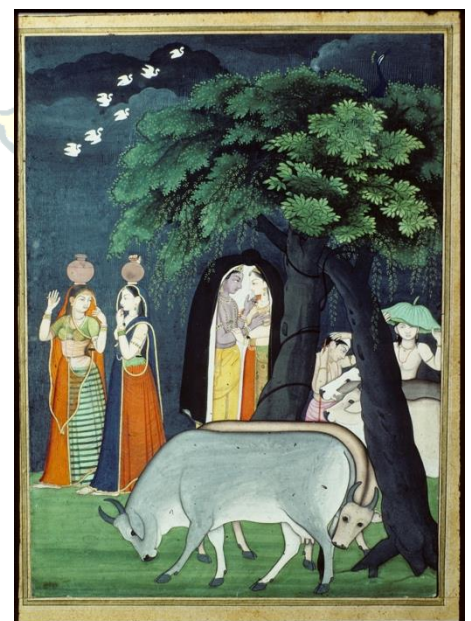
- Basholi is a small town in Kathua district of Jammu and Kashmir.
- It was founded by Raja Bhupat Pal in circa 1635 and is renowned for a special and vibrant style of Pahari miniature paintings.
- Basholi Paintings are considered as the first school of **Pahari painting**.
- This style **evolved into the much prolific Kangra paintings** school by mid-eighteenth century.
- It is marked by bold strokes of primary colours and deep set facial patterns.
- The style developed under the **patronage of Raja Kripal Pal** and was truly unconventional, rich and highly vigorous.



- It is endowed with intricate geometrical designs, monochrome background, gloss finishes and dramatic compositions with imposing figures with decorative attire, a special focus on eyes, use of beetles wings for showing diamonds in ornaments etc.
- **Narrow sky** and the red border are observable in this miniature also.
- Faces become a little heavier and trees become naturalistic character, due to the influence of the **Mughal painting**.
- The wondrous paintings have also given shape to many illustrations of Hindu Gods viz. Radha-Krishna; Madhava-Malti and even themes from Bhagvata Purana.
- The depictions are an artistic amalgamation of Hindu mythology, Mughal miniature art forms and also the prevalent hill folk
- **Examples:**
- Gita Govinda painted by artist Manaku in 1730 A.D.
- Devidasa executed miniatures in the form of the *Rasamanjari* in 1694 A.D.

Kangra

- The Kangra style developed out of the Guler style.
- It possesses the main characteristics of the latter style, like the **delicacy of drawing and quality of naturalism**.
- The name Kangra style is because they are identical in style of **Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra**.
- In these paintings, the faces of women have the **nose almost in line with the forehead**, the eyes are long and narrow and the chin is sharp.
- The hair is treated as a flat mass.
- The Kangra style continued to flourish at various places namely **Kangra, Guler, Basohli, Chamba**, Union Territory of Jammu, Nurpur and Garhwal etc.
- Some of the Pahari painters found patronage in the Punjab under **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**.



- Miniatures are small-sized paintings, generally done in watercolor on cloth or paper.
- Nadir Shah's invasion and conquest of Delhi in 1739 resulted in the migration of Mughal artists to the hills to escape the uncertainties of the plains.
- These artists found ready patrons in the hills which led to the founding of the Kangra school of painting.
- By the mid eighteenth century the Kangra artists developed a new style wherein the source of inspiration was the Vaishnavite traditions. Soft colours including cool blues and greens, and a lyrical treatment of themes distinguished Kangra painting.

564. Pala and Mughal Paintings

Miniature Paintings

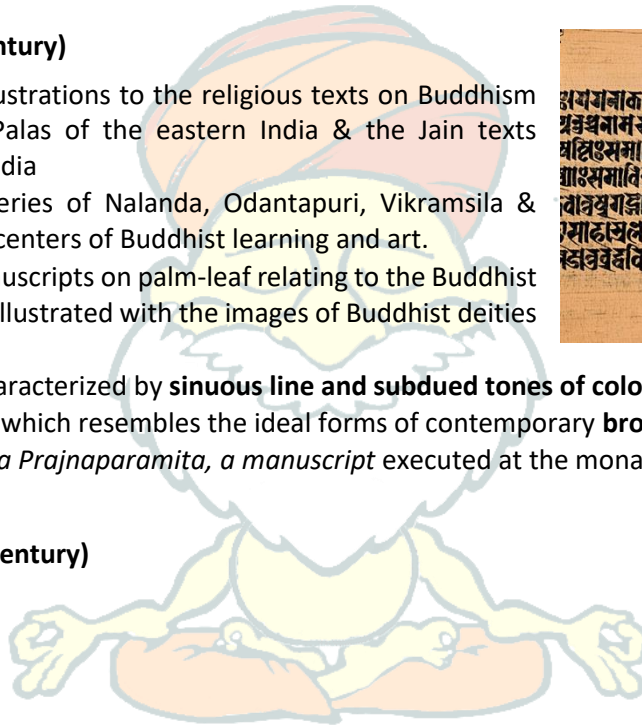
- The Palas of Bengal were the pioneers of miniature painting in India.
- The art of miniature painting reached its glory during the Mughal period.

The Pala School (11th – 12th century)

- Exist in the form of illustrations to the religious texts on Buddhism executed under the Palas of the eastern India & the Jain texts executed in western India
- The Buddhist monasteries of Nalanda, Odantapuri, Vikramsila & Somarupa were great centers of Buddhist learning and art.
- A large number of manuscripts on palm-leaf relating to the Buddhist themes were written, illustrated with the images of Buddhist deities at these centres.
- The Pala painting is characterized by **sinuous line and subdued tones of colour**.
- It is a naturalistic style which resembles the ideal forms of contemporary **bronze and stone sculpture**.
- Example: *Astahasrika Prajnaparamita*, a manuscript executed at the monastery of Nalanda



Mughal Paintings (16th – 19th century)



- Mainly confined to miniature illustrations on the books or as single works to be kept in an album
- Mughal paintings were a unique blend of Indian, Persian (Safavi) and Islamic styles
- Marked by **naturalism and secular art**.
- Tried to paint the classical ragas and Seasons or baramasa
- **Tuti-nama** – first art work of the Mughal School.
- Akbar's reign (1556–1605) ushered a new era in Indian miniature painting.
- At Zenith under Jahangir who himself was a famous painter
 - Jahangir encouraged artists to paint portraits and durbar scenes.
 - Shah Jahan (1627–1658) continued the patronage of painting.
 - Aurangzeb had no taste for fine arts.
- **Example:**
- **Hamzanama** - Stories of Amir Hamza, illustrated by Mir Sayyid Ali.
- 1200 paintings on themes of **Changeznama, Zafarnama & Ramayana**.



565. Mohiniyattam and Manipuri Dances

Mohiniyattam

- Mohiniyattam or dance of Mohini (an incarnation of Lord Vishnu) is the classical solo dance form of Kerala.
- References of Mohiniyattam can be found in the texts **Vyavaharamala** written in 1709 by **Mazhamagalam Narayanan Namputiri** and in **Ghoshayatra**, written later by poet Kunjan Nambiar.
- It was structured into the present day classical format by the Travancore Kings, Maharaja Kartika Tirunal and his successor Maharaja Swati Tirunal (18th-19th century).
- Mostly a solo performance by girls with circular movements, delicate footsteps and subtle expressions.
- The movements are gentle and glide-like. They do not have **terse rhythmic steps**.
- Movements have been borrowed from **Nangiar Koothu** and female folk dances **Kaikottikali** and the **Tiruvatirakali**.
- It has elements of Bharatanatyam (grace & elegance) and Kathakali (vigour) but is more erotic, lyrical and delicate.
- Realistic make-up and simple dressing (in Kasavu saree of Kerala) are used.
 - The dancer wears a white or cream plain saree adorned with colored or **gold brocade**.
- The music is based on the Carnatic style.
- Instruments used are flute, veena, percussion instruments such as **Mridangam, Maddalam, Idakka and Kuzhitalam** (cymbals).
- The songs are generally in the **Sopana** style.
- The lyrics are in Manipravala (a medieval south Indian language combining Tamil-Malayalam and Sanskrit).
- Sunanda Nair and Pallavi Krishnan are the notable artists.



Manipuri

- **Lai Haraoba** is the earliest form of dance in Manipur, and it forms the basis of all such dances.
- The chief performers are the priests and priestesses, known as **maibas and maibis**.
- Performed as a dance-drama, its central themes are the love stories of Krishna and Radha.
- There are essentially two divisions in the classical Manipuri dance:
 - **Jagoi**: Predominant in Ras Leela, this stream represents the Lasya element.
 - **Cholom**: This represents the Tandava form of classical dance.
- Chief instruments used are the drum and the flute.
- Female artists adorn a **barrel-shaped drum-like skirt**.
- And a dark-colored velvet blouse and a veil over the face.
- Male dancers wear dhoti, kurta, white turban, a folded shawl over the left shoulder and the drum strap over the right shoulder.
- The character of **Lord Krishna is always in a yellow dhoti** along with a dark velvet jacket and a crown of peacock feathers.



566. Dollu Kunitha and Matki Dance

Dollu Kunitha



- **Dollu Kunitha** is an outstanding and dynamic folk art of **Karnataka**.
- The dance is confined to males with good physique.
- A **hollow drum** is tied on the waist of the performer.
- It is a religious and cultural ritual and is performed mostly by **Kurubas**, devotees of **Beere Devaru**.
- The dancers stand in a circle and moves as they start beating the drum.

Matki Dance

- Matki dance is a folk dance popular in the state of **Madhya Pradesh**, especially in the Malwa region.
- It is a variation of **Rasa dance**. The love episode of God **Krishna** during his younger age is depicted in the dance.
- Women perform it during marriages and festivals.
- **Dhol** is the musical instrument used in this folk dance.
- **Sari and lehenga** are the costumes.
- **Aada** and **Khada Nach** are the popular variants of Matki dance.



567. Ootam Tullal and Rouff

Ootam Thullal



- It is a folk dance of **Kerala**. Kunchan Nambiar introduced it in the 18th century.
- It is a solo performance where the performer act and dance during the recital.
- The artist is accompanied by chorus singer, drummer, and cymbal player.
- Mythological stories are the basis of chorus songs. Interprets of choicest and select excerpts of **Malayalam Literature** is presented with immense beauty.
- The performer also has the freedom to reflect his view of the audience.
- Green makeup and colourful costumes are used in the dance.

Rouff



- Rouff is a folk dance of **Jammu and Kashmir** primarily performed by women during the **harvest season**.
- The women dance in two rows. A form of a chain is placed on their arms across one another's back.
- **Bright skirts and draperies** with silver ornaments are the costumes.
- Dancers face is laden with smile and animation.
- Dancers create heavenly charm and delight.

568. Kathputli and Bommalattam

Kathputli:

- The traditional string puppets of Rajasthan are known as **Kathputli**.
- Carved from a single **piece of wood**, these puppets are like large dolls.
- Their costumes and headgears are designed Rajasthani style.
- The **Kathputli** is accompanied by a highly dramatized version of the regional music.
- **Oval faces, large eyes, arched eyebrows** and large lips are some of the distinct facial features.
- These puppets **wear long trailing skirts and do not have legs**.
- Puppeteers manipulate them with **two to five strings** which are normally tied to their fingers and not to a prop or a support.



Bommalattam

- Puppets from Tamil Nadu, known as **Bommalattam** combine the techniques of both rod and string puppets.
- They are made of **wood**, and the strings for manipulation are tied to an iron ring which the puppeteer wears like a crown on his head.
- A few puppets have jointed **arms and hands**, which are manipulated by rods.
- The Bommalattam puppets are the **largest, heaviest** and the most articulated of all traditional Indian marionettes.
- A puppet may be as big as **4.5 feet in height** weighing about ten kilograms.



- Bommalattam theatre has elaborate preliminaries which are divided into four parts - **Vinayak Puja, Komali, Amanattam and Pusenkanattam**

569. Togalu Gombeyatta and Ravanachhaya

Togalu Gombeyatta

- The shadow theatre of Karnataka is known as **Togalu Gombeyatta**.
- Toys are made of **leather**.
- They are manipulated by sticks.
- These puppets are mostly small in size.
- The puppets however differ in size according to **their social status, for instance, large size for kings, etc.**
- And smaller size for common people or servants.



Ravanachhaya

- The most theatrically exciting is the **Ravanachhaya of Orissa**.
- The puppets are in **one piece and have no joints**.
- They are **not coloured**, hence throw opaque shadows on the screen.
- The manipulation requires great dexterity, since there are no joints.
- The puppets are made of **deer skin and are conceived in bold dramatic poses**.
- Apart from human and animal characters, many props such as **trees, mountains, chariots**, etc. are also used.
- Although, Ravanachhaya puppets are smaller in size they they create very sensitive and lyrical shadows.



570. Glove Puppetry and Tholpavakkoothu

Glove Puppetry

- Glove puppets, are also known as **sleeve, hand or palm puppets**.
- The head is made of either papier mache, cloth or wood, with two hands emerging from just below the neck.
- The rest of the figure consists of a **long flowing skirt**.
- These puppets are like limp dolls, but are capable of producing a wide range of movements.
- The tradition of glove puppets in India is popular in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Kerala.
- In Uttar Pradesh, glove puppet plays usually present **social themes**, whereas in Orissa such plays are based on stories of **Radha and Krishna**.
- In Orissa, the puppeteer plays on the **dholak** with one hand and manipulates the puppet with the other.
- The delivery of the dialogues, the movement of the puppet and the beat of the dholak are well synchronized.



About Tholpavakkoothu

- Tholpavakkoothu is a traditional temple art in Kerala having its roots in Palakkad and neighbouring regions.
- In Malayalam, **Thol** means **leather**, **pava** means **doll** and **koothu** the **play**. Though the origin of this ritualistic art form is not known exactly, some **believe it to be as old as 1200 years**.
- It used to be performed in the **Bhadrakali temples** of Palakkad, telling tales from the **Ramayana**.
- It is a ritual art performed during the annual festivals in the Kaali temples of Palakkad district, Kerala
- This entertainment art is performed on a special stage called koothumadam in the temple courtyard.
- It is a fine example of the **integration of Aryan and Dravidian cultures**.
- It is also known as **Nizhalkkoothu** and **Olakkoothu**.
- The theme of the play is based on the **Kamba Ramayana** (the Tamil version of the epic).
- It is performed using the mythological figures along with the use of fire and lighting of lamps behind the screen.
- The **chief puppeteer** is known as '**Pulavan**'.



Regional Names of Shadow Puppetry in India

State	Name
Andhra Pradesh	Tholu bommalata
Karnataka	Togalu gombeyaata
Maharashtra	Charma bahuli natya
Odisha	Ravanachhaya
Kerala	Tholapavakkoothu
Tamil Nadu	Thol bommalata



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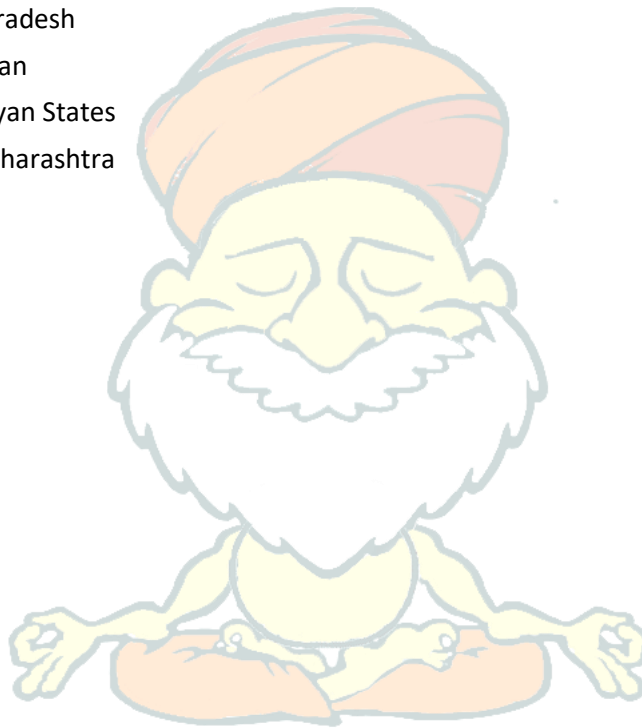
RaRe Notes

DAY 92 - HISTORY

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Index

- 651. MCQs
- 652. MCQs
- 653. Hindustani Music
- 654. Hindustani Music Gharanas
- 655. Carnatic Music
- 656. Regional Music of Uttar Pradesh
- 657. Regional Music of Rajasthan
- 658. Regional Music of Himalayan States
- 659. Folk Songs of Goa and Maharashtra
- 660. Folk Music of Chattisgarh



651. & 652. MCQs**Q.1) The Preamble to the Constitution of India, is**

- (a) Part of the Constitution but has no legal effect
- (b) Not a part of the Constitution and has no legal effect either
- (c) A part of the Constitution and has the same legal effect as any other part
- (d) A part of the Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts

Answer: (d)

- With respect to whether the Preamble is In the Kesavananda Bharati case(1973), the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution. It observed that the Preamble is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble.
- In the LIC of India case18 (1995) also, the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
- In both the Berubari Union case (1963) and the Kesavnanda Bharati Case (1973), the Supreme Court of India quoted the following observations of Willoughby about the Preamble to the American Constitution:- It has never been regarded as the source of any substantive power conferred on the Government of the United States, or on any of its departments. Such power embrace only those expressly granted in the body of the Constitution and such as may be implied from those so granted. What is true about the powers is equally true about the prohibitions and limitations.
- Hence Preamble to the constitution of India is part of the Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts

Q.2) "Gold Tranche" (Reserve Tranche) refers to

- (a) A loan system of the World Bank
- (b) One of the operations of a Central Bank
- (c) A credit system granted by WTO to its members
- (d) A credit system granted by IMF to its members

Answer: (d)

The IMF is funded through its members and their quota contributions. The reserve tranche is basically an emergency account that IMF members can access at any time without agreeing to conditions or paying a service fee. In other words, a portion of a member country's quota can be withdrawn free of charge at its own discretion.

Q.3) With reference to the provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. They shall be enforceable by courts.
2. They shall not be enforceable by any court
3. The principles laid down in this part are to influence the making of laws by the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: (d)

- The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them. Nevertheless, the Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are fundamental in the

governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
Hence, statements 2 and 3 are correct.

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. According to the Constitution of India a person who is eligible to vote can be made a minister in a State for six months even if he/she is not a member of the Legislature of that State
2. According to the Representation of People Act, 1951, a person convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment for five years is permanently disqualified from contesting an election even after his release from prison

Which of the statements given above is are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (d)

Constitution does not mention eligibility as a condition to be made a minister in a State. Qualifications a person should possess to become eligible for appointment as a minister are:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should be above 25 years of age
- He should not hold any office of profit under the government of India
- If he is not a member of Parliament, then he should be elected to the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha within six months after his appointment as a minister.

According to the Representation of People Act, 1951 A person convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct**

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The President of India can summon a session of the Parliament at such place as he/she thinks it.
2. The Constitution of India provides for three sessions of the Parliament in a year, but it is not mandatory to conduct all three sessions.
3. There is no minimum number of days that the Parliament is required to meet in a year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: (c)

Article 85(1) of the Constitution empowers the President to summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one Session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next Session. In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year. Hence statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is not correct.

There is no minimum number of days that Parliament is required to meet in a year. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

653. Hindustani Music

Hindustani Music is one of the two distinct schools of Indian Classical Music practiced mainly in North India.

- The other school is Carnatic music which is practiced mainly in Southern India.

Origin of Hindustani Music

- The present Indian music has grown from ancient times. Almost every tribe or people have lent their own share in this growth.
- While the historical roots of both the music types belong to the **Bharata's Natyasastra** (written sometime between the 2nd century B.C. and the 2nd century A.D) , they diverged in the **14th century**.
 - **The Natya Shastra is a comprehensive work mainly dealing with dramaturgy. But a few chapters of this deal with music. Therein we get information on scales, melodic forms, tala and musical instruments.**
- The Hindustani branch of music focuses more on the musical structure and the **possibilities of improvisation in it**. The Hindustani branch adopted a scale of Shudha Swara Saptaka or the 'Octave of Natural notes'.
- The Hindustani music **has elements of ancient Hindu tradition, Vedic philosophy and Persian tradition** as well. It has been influenced by various elements such as Arab, Persian and Afghan elements which have added a new dimension to Hindustani music.
- In ancient times, it has been passed from one to another through the **Guru-Shishya Parampara**.
- **Musical instruments used in Hindustani are Tabla, Sarangi, Sitar, Santoor, Flute and violin.**
- It is based on the Raga system. The Raga is a melodic scale comprising of basic seven notes.
- Most of the Hindustani musicians trace their descent to Tansen.
- There are **ten main styles of singing in Hindustani music** like the Dhrupad, Khayal, Tappa, Chaturanga, Tarana, Sargam, Thumri and Ragasagar, Hori and Dhamar.

Major Styles of Hindustani Music

Dhrupad

- One of the oldest and grandest forms.
- Alap is usually the longest portion of the performance.

Khayal

- Origin of this style was attributed to Amir Khusrau.
- Based on the repertoire of short songs ranging from two to eight lines. Is also referred to as a 'Bandish'.

Tarana Style

- In this style the rhythm plays a very crucial role.
- It uses many words that are sung at a fast tempo.

Thumri

- A romantic & erotic style of singing; also called "the lyric of Indian classical music".
- Compositions are mostly on love, separation and devotion.
- A Thumri is usually performed as the last item of a Khayal concert.

Tappa

- The compositions are based on fast, subtle and knotty constructions.
- Great use of very quick turn of phrases.

Ghazal

- A poetic expression of both the pain of loss or separation and the beauty of love in spite of that pain.
- Originated in Iran in the 10th century AD.
- A Ghazal never exceeds the 12 ashaar or couplets.

654. Hindustani Music Gharanas

- A Gharana is a system of social organisation linking musicians or dancers by lineage or apprenticeship, and by adherence to a particular musical style.
- Function in guru-shishya parampara, i.e. disciples learning under a particular guru, transmitting his musical knowledge and style.
- **Dhrupad Gharanas:** Dagari, Darbhanga, Bettiah, Talwandi.
- **Khayal gharanas:** Gwalior, Kirana, Patiala, Agra, and Bhendibazaar Gharana
- **Gwalior Gharana** is the oldest and is also considered the mother of all other gharanas.
- **Three main gharanas of thumri:** Benaras, Lucknow and Patiala.

Gharana	Place	Founder
Gwalior	Gwalior	Nanthan Khan
Agra	Agra	Hajisujan Khan
Rangeela	Agra	Faiyyaz Khan
Jaipur Atrauli	Jaipur	Alladiya Khan
Kirana	Awadh	Abdul Wahid Khan

655. Carnatic Music

- Carnatic music owes its name to the Sanskrit term *Karnâṭaka Sangîtam* which denotes “traditional” or “codified” music.
- Composed of a system of Ragam (*Raga*) and Thalam (*Tala*), it has a rich history and tradition.
- Carnatic Sangeet has developed in the south Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. These states are known for their strong presentation of Dravidian culture.

Characteristics of Carnatic Music –

- The intensity of sound can be controlled in this style.

- Use of helical (Kundali) swaras is evident.
- Free and typical style of raga.
- The singer recites **the 'aalap' and 'taanam'**.
- The distorted swars are named according to the shrutis.
- The purity of swars are based on less shrutis, meaning high purity.
- The time durations are well-defined in the Carnatic music. 'Madhya' is twice of 'Vilamba' and the 'Dhruta' is twice of Madhya.

Evolution of Carnatic Music

- It is believed that the music of India was more or less uniform before the 13th century. Hindustani synthesises with Vedic, Islamic and Persian traditions. Carnatic is comparatively untouched and developed on the original lines.
- The course of the evolution of Indian music saw the emergence of two different subsystems as Hindustani and Carnatic music. Both the terms emerged for the first time in **Haripala's "Sangeeta Sudhakara"**, written in the 14th century A.D.
- Carnatic music has homogenous and Hindustani music has a heterogeneous Indian tradition.
- Carnatic music has a restrained and intellectual character as compared with the more secular Hindustani traditions.
- **Purandardas** (1484-1564), a prolific poet-composer and mystic of Vijayanagar, is considered to be the **father of Carnatic music** (Carnatic Sangeeta Pitamaha).
- **Venkatamakhi** is regarded as the grand theorist of Carnatic music. In 17th century AD, he developed "**Melakarta**", the system for classifying south Indian ragas. There are 72 Melakartas at present.
- **Tyagaraja** (1767-1847), his contemporaries **Syama Sastri** and **Muttusvami Dikshitar** are together known as the "**Trinity**" of Carnatic music.

Musical forms of Carnatic Music

- **Gitam**: It is the simplest type of composition with an easy and melodious flow of raga.
- **Suladi**: The Suladi is a talamalika, the sections being in different talas.
- **Svarajati**: It consists of three sections, called Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charanam. The theme is either devotional, heroic or amorous.
- **Jatisavaram**: It is noted for the use of rhythmical excellence and the Jati pattern.
- **Varnam**: It is the only form which does not find a counterpart in Hindustani music. This form is called a Varnam because many of the Svara group patterns called 'Varnas' in ancient music are interwoven in its texture.
- **Kirtanam**: It is valued for the devotional content or Bhakti Bhava of the Sahitya.
- **Kriti**: It developed from the Kirtanam. It is a highly evolved musical form.
- **Pallavi**: This is the most important branch of creative music. It allows improvisation.

Carnatic	Hindustani
72 ragas	6 major ragas
Veena, Mridangam and Mandolin	Tabla, Sarangi, Sitar and Santoor

Indigenous	Afghan Persian and Arab Influence
Only one particular prescribed style of singing	Several sub-styles
Freedom to improvise	Scope to do variations and improvise
Both have equal importance	More importance to vocal music

656. Regional Music of Uttar Pradesh

Rasiya Geet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rich tradition of singing Rasiya Geet flourished in Braj which is the sacred land of Lord Krishna's charming <i>leelas</i> from time immemorial. This is not confined to any particular festival, but is closely woven into the very fabric of daily life and day to day chores of its people. 'Rasiya' word is derived from the word <i>rasa</i> (emotion) because <i>rasiya</i> means that which is filled with <i>rasa</i> or emotion. It reflects the personality of the singer as well as the nature of the song.
Alha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alha, typical ballad of Bundelkhand narrates the heroic deeds of Alha and Udal, the two warrior brothers who served Raja Parmal of Majoba (12th-13th century AD). This is the most popular regional music of Bundelkhand which is popular elsewhere in the country as well. The Alha is full of tales of feudal chivalry, which have appeal to common men. It highlights the high principles of morality, chivalry and nobility prevalent in those times.
Hori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is based on the love pranks of 'Radha-Krishna'. Hori singing is basically associated with the festival of Holi only. In India tradition of singing Hori during spring season and while celebrating Holi has been continuing since ancient times..... '<i>Braj mein Hari Hori Machayi</i>.....' .
Sohar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social ceremonies have, at times, served as a potent factor for intermingling of different cultures. North India has a strong tradition of singing 'Sohar' songs when a son is born in a family. This has influenced the muslim culture and a form of 'Sohar' song gained currency in the muslim families living in some regions of Uttar Pradesh. 'Sohar' songs unmistakably point to the mingling of two cultures.
Kajri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kajri is a folk song sung by women, from Uttar Pradesh and adjacent region, during rainy season. On the third day in the second half of the <i>bhadra</i>, women sing Kajri songs all through the night, while dancing in a semi-circle.

657. Regional Music of Rajasthan

Pankhida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sung by the peasants of Rajasthan while doing work in the fields, the peasants sing and speak while playing <i>algoza</i> and <i>manjira</i>. The literal meaning of the word 'Pankhida' is lover.
Lotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Lotia' is sung in the <i>chaitra</i> month during the festival - 'Lotia'. Women bring <i>lotas</i> (a vessel to fill water) and <i>kalash</i> (a vessel considered to be auspicious to fill water during worship) filled with water from ponds and wells.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They decorate them with flowers and come home.
Teej Songs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teej is celebrated with great involvement by women of Rajasthan. This is a festival celebrated on the third day after the new moon or amavasya of shraavana month. Songs of Shiva and Parvati, the magic of monsoon, peacock dance etc. are sung. One of the song is<i>Aakha Teej Ayi Re..</i>

658. Regional Music of Himalayan States

Bhakha, Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bhakha form of folk music is popular in Jammu region. Bhakha is sung by the villagers when harvesting is done. It is considered to be the regional music with most melodic and harmonious elements. It is sung to the accompaniment of instruments like harmonium.
Laman, Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Laman a group of girls sing a stanza and a group of boys give reply in the song. This continues for hours. Interesting is that the girls singing on one of the peaks of the hill seldom see the faces of the boys singing on another peak. In between is the hill which echoes their love song. Most of these songs are sung especially in Kullu Valley.
Barhamasa, Kumaon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This regional music from Kumaon is describing the twelve months of an year, each with its specific qualities. In one of the songs the Ghughuti bird symbolizes the onset of <i>chait</i> month. A girl in her in laws place asks this bird not to speak because she is disturbed with the memories of her mother (Ija) and she is feeling sad.
Shakunakhar - Mangalgeet, Kumaon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numberless songs are sung on auspicious occasions in the foothills of Himalaya. Shakunakhar are sung during religious ceremonies of baby-shower, child-birth, Chhati (a ritual done on the sixth day from the birth of a child) Ganesh <i>pooja</i> etc. These songs are sung by only ladies, without any instrument. In Shakunakhar on each auspicious occasion prayer for good health and long life is made <i>Shakuna de, Shakuna de</i> <i>Kaj ye Ati Neeko So Rangeelo</i> <i>Patlo Anchli Kamloo Ko Phool.....</i>
Basanti/ Basant Geet, Garhwal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basant or spring season is welcomed in a unique manner in Garhwal. Land is filled with different colourful flowers. On Basant Panchmi floor designs are made with the rice flour and the green oats bundles are used to put impressions with cowdung. Swings are tied on the trees and folk songs are sung.
Ghasiyari Geet, Garhwal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young women of mountains have to go in far off forests to get grass for their cattle. They go to the forest dancing and singing in groups. Alongwith entertainment emphasis is laid on the importance of labour in the Ghasiyari Geet. <i>'Bajli Teri Jhanwar Jham Jham O ho.....</i>

659. Folk Songs of Goa and Maharashtra

Mando, Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goan regional music is a treasury of the traditional music of the Indian subcontinent. Mando, the finest creation of Goan song is a slow verse and refrain composition dealing with love, tragedy and both social injustice and political resistance during Portuguese presence in Goa.
Powada, Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powada is the traditional folk art from Maharashtra. The word Powada itself means "the narration of a story in glorious terms". The narratives are always odes in praise of an individual hero or an incident or place. The chief narrator is known as the Shahir who plays the duff to keep the rhythm. The tempo is fast and controlled by the main singer who is supported by others in chorus. The earliest notable Powada was the Afzal Khanacha Vadh (The Killing of Afzal Khan) (1659) by Agnidas which recorded Shivaji's encounter with Afzal Khan

660. Folk Music

Pandavani, Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Pandavani, tales from Mahabharata are sung as a ballad and one or two episodes are chosen for the night's performance. The main singer continuously sits throughout the performance and with powerful singing and symbolic gestures he assumes all the characters of the episode one after another.
Sukar ke Biah, Bhojpuri Song	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhojpuri songs portray a lively picture of common folk. They give expression to the innermost feelings of simple hearts. Village folks have their own interpretations of nature, planets and constellations. The story of Shukra and Brihaspat is sung even today – how Shukra forgets the wedding ornament and comes back to take it, where he finds his mother drinking rice water, which is poor man's food. On asking mother about this, his mother answers that she doesn't know whether Shukra's would be wife will even give her rice water or not. Shukra decides to remain unmarried



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RaRe Notes

DAY 93 - HISTORY

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Index

- 661. MCQs
- 662. MCQs
- 663. Regional Music: North-East
- 664. Regional Music: South
- 665. Bhand Pather & Swang
- 666. Nautanki & Bhavai
- 667. Maach & Tamaasha
- 668. Apatani (Arunachal Pradesh); Kosa (Chhattisgarh)
- 669. Kunbi (Goa) & Bandhani (Gujarat)
- 670. Phanek (Manipur) & Puans (Mizoram)



661. & 662. MCQs**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. Aadhaar metadata cannot be stored for more than three months.
2. State cannot enter into any contract with private corporations for sharing of Aadhaar data.
3. Aadhaar is mandatory for obtaining insurance products.
4. Aadhaar is mandatory for getting benefits funded out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: (b)

- Supreme Court had ruled that Aadhaar metadata can **not be stored for more than six months**. This nullified the provision in the Act, which allowed storage of such data for five years. **Therefore, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Supreme Court has struck down the Section 57 of the Aadhaar Act which allowed sharing of data with private entities. The judgement means that private bodies like telecom companies, e-commerce firms cannot ask for biometric and other data from consumers for their services. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- **Insurance regulator IRDAI** has advised insurers not to mandatorily seek Aadhaar and PAN/Form 60 from customers, existing or new, for KYC (Know Your Customer) **purpose**. It, however, allowed insurers to accept Aadhaar card as one of the documents for establishing identity, address of the customer subject to certain conditions that presumably are being stipulated to guard against misuse of the information. The insurers can accept Aadhaar as one of the documents for KYC, only when the same is offered voluntarily by the proposer/policy-holder. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- As per section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, any individual who is desirous of availing any subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, shall require to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar based authentication. In case the individual does not have Aadhaar, he/she shall make an application for enrolment and the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**

Q.2) Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha in

- (a) The matter of creating new All India Services
- (b) Amending the Constitution
- (c) The removal of the government
- (d) Making cut motions

Answer: (b)

- Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha in the amendment of the constitutional bill. Unlike money bill, the constitutional amendment bill has to be approved by both the houses of Parliament with special majority. There is no provision of Joint Session in case of disagreement, so, Lok Sabha cannot override the decision of Rajya Sabha.
- However, in the matters of formation and removal of government, the Rajya Sabha has unequal status with respect to Lok Sabha. Similarly, Rajya Sabha has less powers in the matters of finance like making cut motions, passing money bill, etc. vis-a-vis Lok Sabha.

- The Rajya Sabha has been given some special powers which it enjoys exclusively. This includes power to authorise the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the Centre and states (Article 312) by passing a resolution.

Q.3) With reference to the funds under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), which of the following statements are correct?

1. MPLADS funds must be used to create durable sets like physical infrastructure for health, education, etc
2. A specified portion of each MP fund must benefit SC/ST populations
3. MPLADS funds are sanctioned on yearly basis and the unused funds cannot be carried forward to the next year.
4. The district authority must inspect at least 10% of all work under implementation every year.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Answer: (d)

Following are the features of MPLAD scheme:

- All works to meet locally felt infrastructure and development needs, with an emphasis on creation of durable assets in the constituency are permissible under MPLADS except those prohibited in Annexure-II of the guidelines of MPLAD. **Therefore statement 1 is correct.**
- Development of Areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe: M.Ps are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 per cent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by S.T. population. In other words, out of an amount of Rs.5 crores, a M.P. shall recommend for areas inhabited by S.C. population, Rs.75 lacs and Rs.37.5 lacs for areas inhabited by S.T. population.
- In case there is insufficient tribal population in the area of Lok Sabha Member, they may recommend this amount for the creation of community assets in tribal areas outside of their constituency but within their State of election. In case a State does not have S.T. inhabited areas, this amount may be utilized in S.C. **Therefore, statement 2 is correct**
- **MPLADS Funds are Non-lapsable:** Funds released to the District Authority by the Government of India are non-lapsable. Funds left in the district can be carried forward for utilization in the subsequent years. **Therefore, statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Role of the District Authority:** The District Authority's role has been outlined in different paragraphs of the MPLAD Guidelines. The District Authority would be responsible for overall coordination and supervision of the works under the scheme at the district level and inspect at least 10% of the works under implementation every year. **Therefore, statement 4 is correct.**

Q.4) Which one of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporate protection against untouchability as a form of discrimination?

- (a) Right against Exploitation
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (d) Right to Equality

Answer: (d)

Untouchability as a form of discrimination goes against the notion of equality amongst citizens irrespective of caste. Therefore, it has been incorporated under Article 17 as one of the five rights under the spectrum of right to equality (Articles 14-18)

Q.5) In India, separation of judiciary from the executive is enjoined by

- (a) The Preamble of the Constitution
- (b) A Directive Principle of State Policy
- (c) The Seventh Schedule
- (d) The conventional practice

Answer: (b)


Article 50 of the Indian Constitution recommends state to take efforts to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. The Criminal Procedure Code (1973) has affected the separation of Judiciary from the Executive in pursuance of Article 50 under the Directive Principles of State Policy.

663. Regional Music: North-East

Chai hia (songs of the Chai Dance), Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Mizo custom during the Chapchar Kut festival not only singing, dance should also continue throughout the festival. Special occasion for singing and dancing is called 'chai' and songs are known as 'chai hia' (chai songs).
Saikuti Zai (songs of Saikuti), Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mizo are traditionally known as a 'singing tribe'. The regional folk songs of Mizoram constitute the richest heritage of Mizos. Saikuti, a poetess of Mizoram composed songs in praise of warriors, brave hunters, young men aspiring to be great warriors and hunters etc.
Sana Lamok, Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manipur's hills and valley-both are fond of music and dance. Sana Lamok is sung at the time of coronation ceremony by the Maaiba (priest). It may also be sung to welcome the king. It is sung to evoke the spirit of Pakhangba, the presiding deity. There is a belief that this song is potent with magical powers.
Bihu songs, Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bihu songs (biyu geet) are the most distinctive type of folk songs of Assam, both for their literary content and for their musical mode. Bihu songs are blessings for a happy new year and the dance is associated with an ancient fertility cult. It is Bihu time when an opportunity is there for marriageable young men and women to exchange their feelings and even to choose their partners.
Daskathia, Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daskathia is a form of ballad singing prevalent in Odisha. Daskathia is a name derived from a unique musical instrument called "Kathi" or "Ram Tali", wooden clappers used during the presentation. The performance is a form of worship and offering on behalf of the "Das", the devotee.

664. Regional Music: South

Villu Pattu, "Bow Song", Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villu Pattu is a popular folk music of Tamil Nadu. The lead singer also plays the role of the main performer. He also handles the dominating instrument which is bow shaped.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The songs revolve around theological themes and the conquest of good over evil is emphasized
Ammanaivari, Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammanaivari are songs sung in praise of Chola monarch. Ammanai is a wooden ball and the women folk sing appropriate songs while playing the ball. This game of Ammanai is still current in Tamil Nadu
Burra Katha, Andhra Pradesh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burra Katha is a highly dramatic form of ballad. A bottle shaped drum (tambura) is played by the main performer while reciting a story. The ballad singers, like stage actor, wear make up and a highly stylized costume.
Bhuta song, Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of Bhuta song is rooted in superstitions. Some communities of Kerala do Bhuta rituals to send away the evil ghost and spirits. This ritual is accompanied with vigorous dancing and the music has a piercing and eerie character.

665. Bhand Pather & Swang

Bhand Pather

- It is the traditional theatre form of Kashmir.
- It is a unique combination of **dance, music and acting**.
- Satire, wit and parody** are preferred for inducing laughter.
- In this theatre form, music is provided with **surmai, nagaara and dhol**.
- Since the actors of Bhand Pather are mainly from the farming community, the impact of their way of living, ideals and sensitivity is discernible



Swang,

- Swang is a folk dance drama of Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh.
- It incorporates suitable **theatrics and mimicry accompanied by song and dialogue**.
- It is **dialogue-oriented** rather than movement-oriented.
- Religious stories and folk tales are enacted by a group of **ten or twelve persons** in an open area or an open air theatre surrounded by the audience.
- The themes draw variously from themes of morality, folk tales, lives of inspiring personalities, stories from Indian mythology and in recent times, more current themes like health and hygiene, literacy, etc.
- The two important styles of Swang are from **Rohtak and Haathras**.
 - In the style belonging to Rohtak, the language used is **Haryanvi (Bangru)** and in Haathras, it is **Brajbhasha**.

666. Nautanki & Bhavai**Nautanki**

- It is usually associated with **Uttar Pradesh**.
- The most popular centers of this traditional theatre form are **Kanpur, Lucknow and Haathras**.
- There was a time when **only men acted** in Nautanki but nowadays, **women have also started** taking part in the performances.
- Generally, there is an intense **melodic exchange** between two or three performers; a chorus is also used sometimes.
- The Storyline range from **mythological and folk tales** to stories of contemporary heroes.
- Among those remembered with reverence is **Gulab Bai of Kanpur**. She gave a new dimension to this old theatre form.

Bhavai

- It is the traditional **theatre form of Gujarat**.
- The centers of this form are Kutch and Kathiawar.
- It includes issues **from social life in a satirical way**.
- The instruments used in Bhavai are: bhungal, tabla, flute, pakhaawaj, rabaab, sarangi, manjeera, etc.
- In Bhavai, there is a rare synthesis of devotional and romantic sentiments.
- The Bhavai drama is a continuous performance which lasts for the whole night **without any stage equipment**.
- Usually women don't perform in **Bhavai and male artists perform female roles** as well.
- The origin of the dance is **believed to be from Asait**, a Brahmin from north of Gujarat.

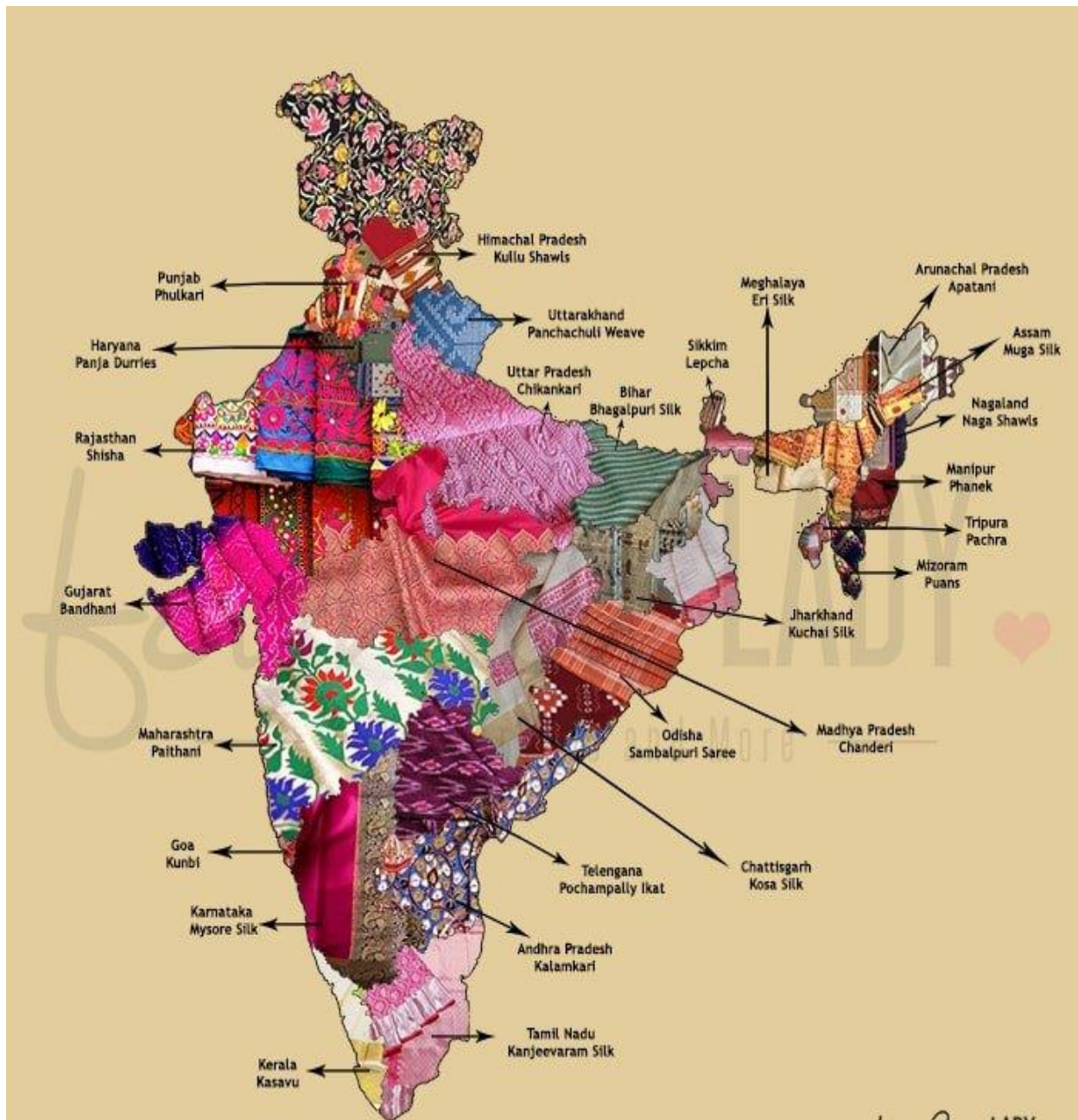
667. Maach & Tamaasha**Maach**


- It is the traditional theatre form of **Madhya Pradesh**.
- The term Maach is used for the stage itself as also for the play.
- In this theatre form songs are given prominence in between the dialogues.
- The term for dialogue in this form is **bol and rhyme in narration is termed vanag**.
- The tunes of this theatre form are known as **rangat**.

Tamasha

- **Tamaasha** is a traditional folk theatre form of Maharashtra.
- It has evolved from the folk forms such as Gondhal, Jagran and Kirtan.
- Unlike other theatre forms, in Tamaasha the **female actress is the chief exponent** of dance movements in the play. She is known as Murki.
- Classical music, footwork at lightning-speed, and vivid gestures make it possible to portray all the emotions through dance.


Handlooms of India



668. Apatani (Arunachal Pradesh); Kosa (Chhattisgarh)

ARUNACHAL PRADESH APATANI

The Apatani weave comes from the Apatani tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. The weaving techniques of this tribe are considerably more advanced than the rest of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. The Apatani woven fabric is known for geometric patterns, mainly angular designs and zigzag patterns. It forms an essential part of the daily wardrobe of the people.



CHHATTISGARH KOSA SILK

Kosa is the Sanskrit name for desi tussar. Made from an extremely rare worm, the extraction and weaving of kosa silk saree involves a painstaking process that takes anywhere from three to five days. Nevertheless, kosa is even more popular in Chhattisgarh than pure silk thanks to its durability. The kosa silk produced in Champa district of Chhattisgarh is considered to be the finest in the world.

669. Kunbi (Goa) & Bandhani (Gujarat)

GOA KUNBI

From Goa's oldest tribe - Kunbi - comes a cotton chequered fabric that was draped as a saree just below the knees by the tribal women who worked in the paddy fields.

With the advent of the Portuguese, however, the use of the Kunbi saree declined and the weaving of these sarees completely stopped by the 20th century. In recent years, designer Wendell Rodricks has tried to revive the weaving of this saree.



GUJARAT BANDHANI

Did you know Bandhani dates back to the Indus Valley Civilisation, where dyeing was done as early as 4000 BC? It gets its name from the Sanskrit word 'banda' (meaning to tie). Made by the Khatri community of Gujarat, this gorgeous tie-dye textile is usually found in colours like yellow, red, blue, green and black and features white dots that form interesting patterns on the fabric.

670. Phanek (Manipur) & Puans (Mizoram)



IASBABA'S

RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES - UPSC 2021

RaRe Notes

DAY 106 - HISTORY

#RaRebaba
www.rrs.iasbaba.com

Index

- 751. MCQs
- 752. MCQs
- 753. Dara Shikoh
- 754. Krishnadevaraya
- 755. Battle of Haldighati
- 756. Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela
- 757. Tipu Sultan
- 758. Abdul Rahim Khan
- 759. Important Battles
- 760. Baba Banda Singh Bahadur

751. & 752. MCQs

Q.1) Under the Kisan Credit Card scheme, short-term credit support is given to farmers for which of the following purposes?

1. Working capital for maintenance of farm assets
2. Purchase of combine harvesters, tractors and mini trucks.
3. Consumption requirements of farm households
4. Post-harvest expense
5. Construction of family house and setting up of village cold storage facility.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Solution (b)

EXPLANATION:

This question can be easily solved by eliminating statement 5. Question is asking about short-term credit support, so it could not include Construction of family house and setting up of village cold storage facility

The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit for the comprehensive credit requirements of farmers under single window for their cultivation and other needs as indicated below:

- To meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops
- **Post harvest expenses**
- Produce Marketing loan
- **Consumption requirements of farmer household**
- **Working capital for maintenance of farm assets**, activities allied to agriculture, like dairy animals, inland fishery and also working capital required for floriculture, horticulture etc.
- Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities like pump sets, sprayers, dairy animals, floriculture, horticulture etc
- Short term credit requirements of rearing of animals, birds, fish, shrimp, other aquatic organisms, capture of fish.

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The weightage of food in Consumer Price Index (CPI) is higher than that in Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
2. The WPI does not capture changes in the prices of services, which CPI does.
3. Reserve Bank of India has now adopted WPI as its key measure of inflation and to decide on changing the key policy rates.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (a)

EXPLANATION:

The weightage of food in Consumer Price Index (CPI) (around 46%) is higher than that in Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

(around 26%)

Wholesale Price Index, or WPI, measures the changes in the prices of goods sold and traded in bulk by wholesale businesses to other businesses. WPI is unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which tracks the prices of goods and services purchased by consumers.

RBI adopted CPI as the key measure of Inflation. Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

REFERENCE: Covered in Economy VAN also.

<https://m.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=17450>

<https://iasbaba.com/2020/01/inflation/>

Q.3) Consider the following pairs: River Flows into

1. Mekong : Andaman Sea
2. Thames : Irish Sea
3. Volga : Caspian Sea
4. Zambezi : Indian Ocean

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Solution (c)

EXPLANATION:

- | River | :: | Flows into |
|------------|----|-----------------|
| 1. Mekong | :: | South China Sea |
| 2. Thames | :: | North Sea |
| 3. Volga | :: | Caspian Sea |
| 4. Zambezi | :: | Indian Ocean |

Q.4) Consider the following statements

1. In the case of all cereals, pulses and oil-seeds, the procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) is unlimited in any State/UT of India.
2. In the case of cereals and pulses, the MSP is fixed in any State/UT at a level to which the market price will never rise.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution (d)

EXPLANATION:

The procurement of oil seeds, pulses and cereals is not unlimited. PM-AASHA guidelines limit the procurement to 25% of pulses and oil seeds production at MSP. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**

Market price, by definition, is determined through demand and supply force. So, it is difficult to predict whether

market price for any crop must be lower or higher as compared to MSP. **So, statement 2 is also not correct.**

Q.5) With reference to the Indian economy, consider the following statements:

1. 'Commercial Paper' is a short-term unsecured promissory note.
2. 'Certificate of Deposit' is a long-term instrument issued by the Reserve Bank of India to a corporation.
3. 'Call Money' is a short-term finance used for interbank transactions.
4. 'Zero-Coupon Bonds' are the interest bearing short-term bonds issued by the Scheduled Commercial Banks to corporations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 4 only
- c. **1 and 3 only**
- d. 2, 3 and 4 only

Solution (c)

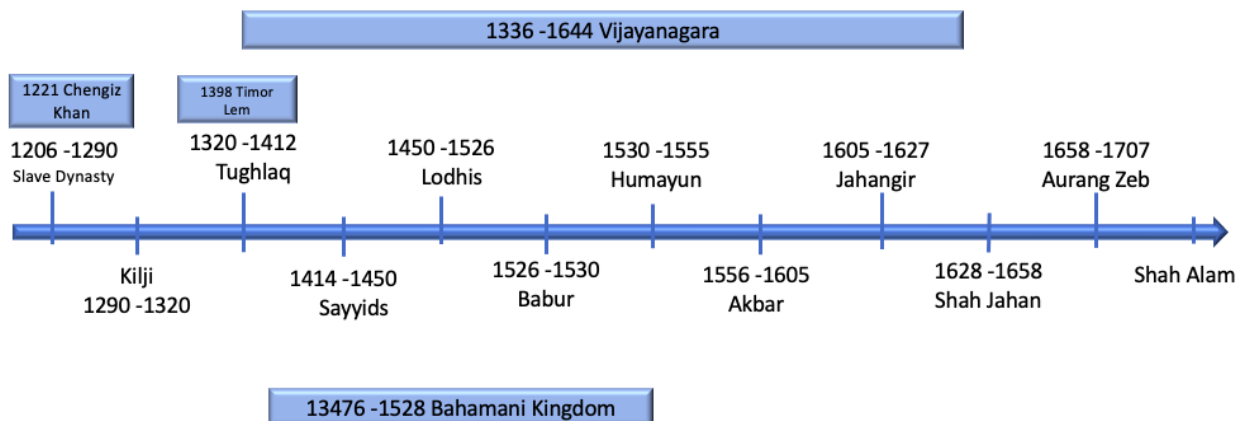
EXPLANATION:

A certificate of deposit (CD) is a product offered by banks and credit unions that provides an interest rate premium in exchange for the customer agreeing to leave a lump-sum deposit untouched for a predetermined period of time.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect

A zero-coupon bond is a debt security that does not pay interest but instead trades at a deep discount, rendering a profit at maturity, when the bond is redeemed for its full face value.

Hence Statement 4 is incorrect



753. Dara Shikoh

- He was the eldest son and heir-apparent of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
- Dara Shikoh, the expected heir, was killed on the orders of his brother Aurangzeb in 1659 after losing the war of succession.
- He authored the work **The Confluence of the Two Seas**, which argues for the harmony of **Sufi philosophy in Islam and Vedanta philosophy in Hinduism**.
- A great patron of the arts, he was also more inclined towards philosophy and mysticism rather than military pursuits.
- Dara Shikoh devoted much effort towards finding a common mystical language between Islam and Hinduism.

- Towards this goal he completed the **translation of fifty Upanishads** from their original Sanskrit into Persian in 1657 so that they could be studied by Muslim scholars.
- His translation is often called **Sirr-i-Akbar ("The Greatest Mystery")**, where he states boldly, in the introduction, his speculative hypothesis that the work referred to in the Qur'an as the "**Kitab al-maknun**" or the hidden book, is none other than the Upanishads.

754. Krishnadevaraya

- He was an emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire who reigned from **1509–1529**.
- He belonged to **Tuluva Dynasty**.
- Krishna Deva Raya earned the titles **Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana, Andhra Bhoja and Mooru Rayara Ganda**.
- He became the dominant ruler of the peninsula of India by **defeating the Sultans of Bijapur, Golconda, the Bahmani Sultanate and the Raja of Odisha**.
- The great south Indian mathematician **Nilakantha Somayaji** also lived in the Empire of Krishnadevaraya.
- Portuguese travellers **Domingo Paes and Fernao Nuniz also visited the Vijayanagara Empire during his reign**.
- He patronized Kannada poets Mallanarya, who wrote Veera-saivamruta,, Chatu Vittal-anatha who wrote Bhaga-vatha, Timmanna Kavi who wrote a eulogy of his king in **Krishna Raya Bharata**.

Krishnadevaraya's Death Inscription

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

About

- The inscription is engraved on a slab kept on the north side of the Gopalakrishna temple at Honnenahalli and is written in
- The inscription also registers gift of village Honnenahalli in Tumakuru for conducting worship to the god Veeraprasanna Hanumantha of Tumakuru.
- The **Kalahasti inscription** refers to the date of Achyutaraya's coronation as October 21, 1529 AD.
- Normally, the death of kings was not recorded in the inscriptions and this was one of those rare records.

755. Battle of Haldighati

Why in news: The ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) would update a number of plaques in Rajasthan's Rajasmand district that carry 'incorrect information' about the Battle of Haldighati.

About the issue:

- The battle was **fought in June 1576**, between the forces of **Maharana Pratap of Mewar** and the soldiers led by his cousin, **Man Singh I of Amber, who was leading Akbar's army** to expand the Mughal empire.
- According to some historians, both sides claimed victory at the end of the battle.

About the Battle of Haldighati:

- Haldighati is a **region in the Aravalli mountain range**, the name for which is inspired by its **yellow-turmeric colored soil**.
- In Rajasthan, almost all major kings had accepted the Mughal dynasty except Udai Singh, the father of Maharana Pratap.
- After **Udai Singh's death**, his son Maharana Pratap took charge of Mewar.

- The battle is described as being so fierce that the yellow soil of the area turned to red, which is why one of the battlefields is now known as **Rakht Talai, the pool of blood**.

756. Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela

Why in news : Minister of State for Tourism and Culture inaugurated the 'Maharaja Chhatrasal Convention Centre at Khajuraho.

About the Maharaja Chhatrasal (1649 – 1731)

- He was a Bundeli warrior who chose to turn against the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb and seek to establish his own kingdom in **Bundelkhand**.
- He was a descendant of **Rudra Pratap Singh** of Orchha.
- Chhatrasal was a disciple of **Pran Nathji** and accepted him as his guru and also accepted **Pranami Dharma**.
- His eulogies were written by **Kavi Bhushan, Lal Kavi, Bakhshi Hansaraj** and other court poets helped him gain lasting fame.
- Raja Chhatrasal died on 20th December 1731 at the age of 82.

757. Tipu Sultan

Why in news: Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation(BMC) to name a garden after him in Govandi, a suburb in Eastern Mumbai.

About Tipu sultan(1750-1799)

- He was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India.
- He was **born in 1750, Devanahalli, Karnataka**.
- He had inherited the throne from **his father Haidar Ali**.
- He **fought against the Marathas on several occasions between 1775 and 1779**.
- War between Mysore and Maratha ended with the treaty of Gajendragad.
- He was the pioneer of rocket artillery.
- He introduced **sericulture in Mysore** on a large scale and maintained its records.
- Tipu established banking networks and cooperatives, where principal held on an annual basis and returned with interest (or 'nafa').
- He established **trading houses for Mysore products** worldwide, including places like Puducherry , Kutch, Karachi, Oman, Baghdad and Constantinople.

758. Abdul Rahim Khan

Why in news: Delhi's monument of love gets new lease of life after six-year conservation.

Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan Tomb and its restoration

- His tomb is situated in Nizamuddin East on the Mathura road, near Humayun's Tomb, in New Delhi.
- It was built by him for his wife in 1598, and his body was placed in it in 1627.

About Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan(1556 – 1627)

- Popularly known as simply Rahim, he **was a poet who lived in India during the rule of Mughal emperor Akbar**, who was his mentor, also.
- Abdul Rahim was the son of Bairam Khan, Akbar's trusted guardian and mentor, who was of Turkic ancestry.
- He was **one of the nine important ministers (dewan)** in his court, also known as the **Navaratnas**.
- Rahim is **known for his Hindi dohe (couplets)** and his books on astrology.

- The village of **Khan Khana**, which is named after him, is located in the **Nawanshahr** district of the state of Punjab, India.

His major works

- Rahim translated Babar's memoirs, **Baburnama** from **Chagatai** language to Persian language.
- In Sanskrit, he wrote two books on astrology, **Khetakautukam** and **Dwattrimshadyogaval**.

759. Important Battles

Battle of the Hydaspes

Parties: Alexander against Porus

Year: 326 BCE

Seleucid–Mauryan war

Parties: Chandragupta Maurya against Seleucus I Nicator

Year: Between 305 and 303 BCE

Battle of Pullalur

Parties: Chalukya king Pulakesin II against Pallava king Mahendravarman I

Year: 618 – 619 CE

First Battle of Tarain

Parties: Prithviraj Chauhan against Mohammed Ghori

Year: 1191

Second Battle of Tarain

Parties: Prithviraj Chauhan against Mohammed Ghori

Year: 1192

Battle of Diu

Parties: Portuguese versus the combined forces

Year: 3 February 1509

First Battle of Panipat

Parties: Babar against Ibrahim Lodi

Year: 21 April 1526

Battle of Khanwa

Parties: Babur against Rana Sanga

Year: March 16, 1527

Battle of Ghaghra

Parties: Babur against Mahmud Lodi (Delhi Sultanate), Nusrat Shah (Bengal Sultanate)

Year: May 6, 1529

Battle of Chausa

Parties: Sher Shah against Humayun

Year: 26 June 1539

Second Battle of Panipat

Parties: Akbar against Hemu

Year: 5 November 1556

Battle of Talikota

Parties: Vijayanagara Empire (Aliya Rama Raya) against Deccan Sultanate alliance (Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Bidar and Golconda)

Year: 23 January 1565

Battle of Haldighati

Parties: Maharana Pratap of Mewar against Akbar's forces led by Man Singh I

Year: 18 June 1576

Battle of Samugarh

Parties: Dara Shikoh against Aurangzeb for the Mughal throne

Year: 29 May 1658

Battle of Karnal

Parties: Nader Shah (Persian Empire) against Muhammad Shah (Mughal Empire)

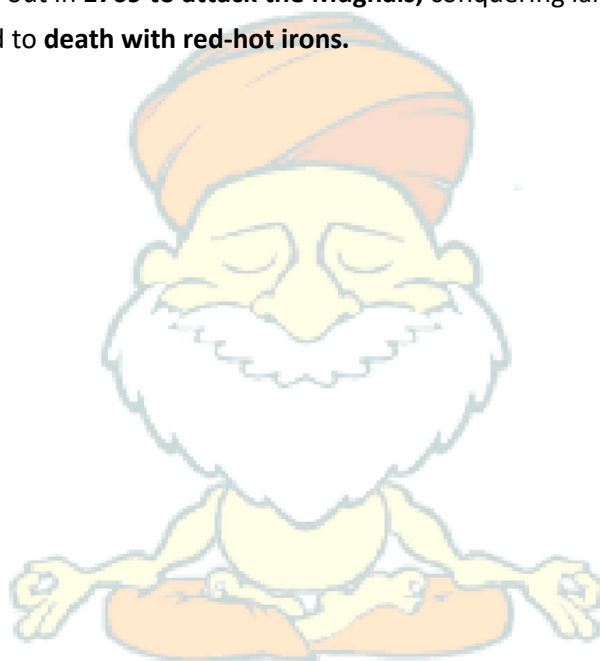
Year: 24 February 1739

760. Baba Banda Singh Bahadur

Why in news: 350th birth anniversary of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur.

History of Banda Singh Bahadur

- Banda Singh Bahadur, **also called Lachman Das, Lachman Dev, or Madho Das**, (born 1670, Rajauri [India]—died June 1716, Delhi),
- He was the **first Sikh military leader to wage an offensive war against the Mughal**.
- He was the founder of first Sikh raj, who abolished Zamindari system in Punjab.
- Famous for the sack of the Mughal provincial capital, Sirhind.
- As a youth, he decided to be a samana (ascetic).
- In 1708, he became a **disciple of Guru Gobind Singh**, he was known as Madho Das.
- After his initiation into the Sikh brotherhood, he took the name Banda Singh Bahadur and became respected.
- Banda Singh set out in **1709 to attack the Mughals**, conquering large tracts of territory.
- He was tortured to **death with red-hot irons**.





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RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES - UPSC 2021

RaRe Notes

DAY 107 - HISTORY

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Index

- 761. MCQs
- 762. MCQs
- 763. Mamluk and Khilji
- 764. Tuglaq & Sayyids
- 765. Lodhis & Mughlas (Babur, Humayun, Sher Shah)
- 766. Mughals (Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb)
- 767. Later Mughals
- 768. Literature of Ancient India
- 769. Literature of Medieval India
- 770. Rajputs



761. & 762. MCQs

Q.1) With reference to Foreign Direct Investment in India, which one of the following is considered its major characteristic?

- (a) It is the investment through capital instruments essentially in a listed company.
- (b) It is a largely non-debt creating capital flow.
- (c) It is the investment which involves debt-servicing.
- (d) It is the investment made by foreign institutional investors in the Government Securities.

Solution (b)**EXPLANATION:**

Foreign direct investment or FDI is when a business receives investment from a foreign investor (individual or company). This foreign investor is based outside the country where the business is taking place.

Foreign direct investments are characterized by a notion of 'lasting interest'. Having a lasting interest in the business where the investment is being done is a significant characteristic of FDI. Foreign direct investments are guided by the notion of 'controlling ownership'.

Q.2) With reference to the international trade of India at present, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. India's merchandise exports are less than its merchandise imports.
- 2. India's imports of iron and steel, chemicals, fertilisers and machinery have decreased in recent years.
- 3. India's exports of services are more than its imports of services.
- 4. India suffers from an overall trade/current account deficit.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 4 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1, 3 and 4 only

Solution (d)**EXPLANATION:**

India had a total export of 322,291,568.43 in thousands of US\$ and total imports of 617,945,603.08 in thousands of US\$ leading to a negative trade balance of -295,654,034.65 in thousands of US\$. The Effectively Applied Tariff Weighted Average (customs duty) for India is 4.88% and the Most Favored Nation (MFN) Weighted Average tariff is 6%. The trade growth is 0.87% compared to a world growth of 3.50%. GDP of India is 2,718,732,231,300 in current US\$. India services export is 204,955,578,850 in BoP, current US\$ and services import is 124,181,614,510 in BoP, current US\$. India exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP is 19.74% and imports of goods and services as percentage of GDP is 23.64%.

REFERENCE:

<https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/IND#:~:text=India%20All%20Products%20Exports%20and%20Imports&text=India%20services%20export%20is%20204%2C955%2C578%2C850,percentage%20of%20GDP%20is%2023.64%25>.

<https://iasbaba.com/2020/05/issues-in-export-sector-during-covid19-all-india-radio-air-ias-upsc/>

Q.3) The term 'West Texas Intermediate', sometimes found in news, refers to a grade of

- a. Crude oil
- b. Bullion
- c. Rare earth elements
- d. Uranium

Solution (a)

EXPLANATION:

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is a specific grade of crude oil and one of the main three benchmarks in oil pricing, along with Brent and Dubai Crude.

Q.4) In the context of the Indian economy, non-financial debt includes which of the following?

- 1. Housing loans owed by households
- 2. Amounts outstanding on credit cards
- 3. Treasury bills

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution (d)

EXPLANATION:

Non-financial debt consists of credit instruments issued by governmental entities, households and businesses that are not included in the financial sector. It shares most of the same characteristics with financial debt, except the issuers are non-financial. It includes industrial or commercial loans, Treasury bills and credit card balances.

Debts are contractual obligations to repay monetary loans, often with related interest expense. Non-financial debt includes industrial or commercial loans, Treasury bills and credit card balances. They share most of the same characteristics with financial debt, except the issuers are non-financial. They have maturities ranging from one day to perpetuity, and can be used as loans to finance a company's growth. Companies can also use more sophisticated debt instruments for hedging purposes.

Q.5) In India, why are some nuclear reactors kept under "IAEA Safeguards" while others are not?

- a. Some use uranium and others use thorium
- b. **Some use imported uranium and others use domestic supplies**
- c. Some are operated by foreign enterprises and others are operated by domestic enterprises
- d. Some are State-owned and others are privately-owned

Solution (b)

EXPLANATION:

India will decide on the number of new reactors to be placed under IAEA safeguards only after assessing if these will

be fuelled by uranium procured from abroad.

For those procured from abroad, will come under IAEA safeguards and those using domestic will be outside its preview.

763. Mamluk and Khilji

Mamluk

Qutb ud-Din Aibak (Reign: 1206 – 1210)

- Started construction of the **Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque** in Delhi.
- He began the construction of **Qutb Minar** in Delhi.
- He was also known as **Lakh Bash (Giver of Lakhs)** for his generosity.

Iltutmish (Reign: 1211 – 1236)

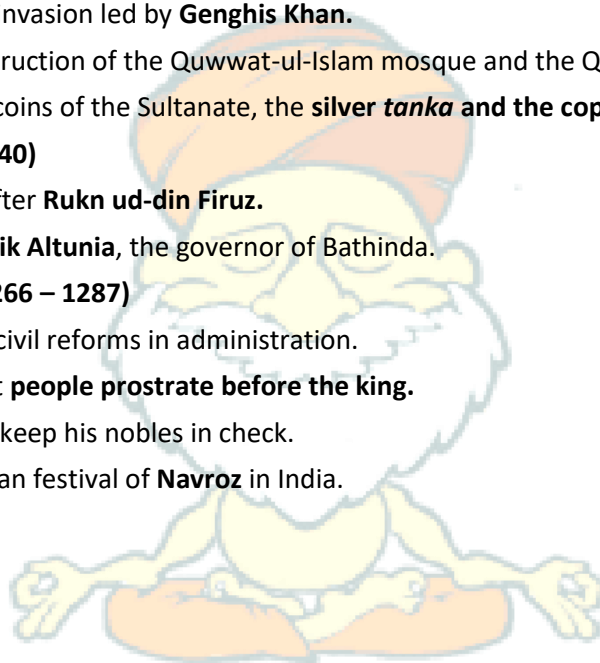
- Also introduced the **Iqtadari system**.
- He shifted his capital from **Lahore to Delhi**.
- In 1221, he stopped an invasion led by **Genghis Khan**.
- He completed the construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and the Qutb Minar.
- He introduced the two coins of the Sultanate, the **silver tanka** and the **copper jital**.




Razia Sultana (Reign: 1236 – 1240)

- Ascended the throne after **Rukn ud-din Firuz**.
- She was married to **Malik Altunia**, the governor of Bathinda.

Ghiyas ud din Balban (Reign: 1266 – 1287)

- He carried military and civil reforms in administration.
- He even demanded that **people prostrate before the king**.
- He had a **spy system** to keep his nobles in check.
- He introduced the Persian festival of **Navroz** in India.



RAJPUT DYNASTIES		
Tomaras	Early twelfth century-1165	
Ananga Pala	1130-1145	
Chauhans	1165-1192	
Prithviraj Chauhan	1175-1192	
EARLY TURKISH RULERS 1206-1290		
Qutbuddin Aybak	1206-1210	
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1210-1236	
Raztuya	1236-1240	
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266-1287	
		
		<i>Iltutmish's tomb</i>
KHALJI DYNASTY 1290-1320		
Jalaluddin Khalji	1290-1296	
Alauddin Khalji	1296-1316	
		
		<i>Alai Darwaza</i>
TUGHLUQ DYNASTY 1320-1414		
Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	1320-1324	
Muhammad Tughluq	1324-1351	
Firuz Shah Tughluq	1351-1388	
SAYYID DYNASTY 1414-1451		
Khizr Khan	1414-1421	
LODI DYNASTY 1451-1526		
Bahlul Lodi	1451-1489	
		
		<i>Firuz Shah Tughluq's tomb</i>

Khilji

Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji (1290-1296 A.D.)

- He was also called as "**Clemency Jalal-uddin**" as he followed peace and wanted to rule without violence.

Ala-ud-din Khilji (1296-1316 A.D.)

- He impounded **pious grants and free grants** of lands
- He banned social parties and wine.
- He introduced a **permanent standing army**.
- He started the system of **branding of horses** and descriptive roster.
- He fixed the **prices of necessary commodities** which were below the normal market rates.
- He strictly **prohibited black marketing**.
- Revenue was collected in cash and not in kind.
- He imposed the **Jizya**.
- Officers called **Diwan-i-riyasat** were appointed in the offices called **Shahana-i-mandi** to standardize the market.
- Merchants should **have to register** themselves in the office before selling their goods at the fixed rates.
- He constructed **Alai Darwaza**, the Palace of a thousand pillars and the Fort of Siri.

764. Tuglaq & Sayyids**Tuglaq****Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq or Ghazi Malik (1320 – 1325 A.D.)**

- Tughluq's policy was harsh against Mongols.
- He also started construction of **Tughlaqabad Fort**.
- He gave more importance to **postal arrangements, judicial, irrigation, agriculture, and police**.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1325-1361 A.D.)

- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq stood for the **administrative and political unity** of India.
- To fill the empty treasury, he raised taxes in the Doab region.
- Many people ran away to **the forests to avoid heavy taxes** due to which cultivation was neglected and severe food shortage occurred.
- He shifted his capital from **Delhi to Devagiri**.
- He introduced the **copper currency system**.
- The value of coins dropped; hence he had to withdraw the copper token currency.

Firoz Tughlaq (1351-1388 A.D.)

- He withdrew all **Taquavi (agricultural) loans** granted by Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq.
- He collected four important taxes which are:
 - **Kharaj**- 1/10 of the produce of the land
 - **Khams**- 1/5 of the war booty
 - **Jizya**-Poll Tax
 - **Zakat**-Tax on Muslims for specific religious purposes
- He constructed 150 wells, 100 bridges, and 50 dams, and also dug many irrigation canals.
- He constructed towns like **Firozabad, Hissar, Jaunpur, and Fatehabad**.
- He established hospitals (**Dar-ul-shafa**), **Marriage Bureau, (Diwani-i-kherat)**, and an Employment Bureau.
- He also established **Diwan-i-Istibqaq** to give financial aid to the poor.
- **Futuh-i-Firoz Shahi** is an autobiography of Firoz Tughlaq.
- He patronized **scholar Zia-ud-din Barani**.
- During his reign, several Sanskrit books on medicine, science, and arts were translated into Persian.
- **Kutab- Feroz Shahi** – a book which dealt with Physics

Sayyids**Khizr Khan (1414- 1421 A.D.)**

- He did not swear any royal title.
- He took advantage of the disordered situation in India after **Timur's invasion**.
- In 1414 A.D. he occupied the throne of Delhi.

Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 A.D.)

- Mubarak Shah crushed the local chiefs of the Doab region and the **Khokhars**.
- He is first Sultan ruler to appoint Hindu nobles in the court of Delhi.
- He constructed "**Mubarakbad**" City on the banks of the river Jamuna.

Muhammad Shah (1434-1445 A.D.)

- He defeated the ruler of Malwa with the help of Bahlul Lodi the Governor of Lahore.
- He conferred Bahlul Lodi with the title **Khan-i-Khanan** for help in defeating the ruler of Malwa.

765. Lodhis & Mughlas (Babur, Humayun, Sher Shah)**Lodhis****Bahlul Lodi (1451 -1489 A.D.)**

- **Gwalior, Samthal, Sakit, Mewat** was conquered by Bahlul Lodi.
- He died in 1489 A.D.
- To gain support and recognition, Bahlul Lodi **never sat** on the throne instead, he opted to sit on the carpet with his nobles.

Sikandar Shahi (1489-1517 A.D.)

- He set up a **well-organized spy** system.
- He developed **agriculture and industry**.
- He put severe restrictions on the Hindus.
- Sikandar Shah enjoyed **"Shehnai" Music**.
- A work on music names **"Lahjati-Sikandar Shahi"** was created during his reign.

**Babur – Zahiruddin Muhammad**

- He was a descendant of Timur (on his father's side) and Genghis Khan (on his Mother's side).
- The **First Battle of Panipat** marked the foundation of Mughal dominion in India.
- Babur conquered Delhi and sent his son Humayun to seize Agra.
- Babur announced himself as **"Emperor of Hindustan"**.
- In 1527 he fought Rana Sangha in Battle of **Kanhwa**.
- He wrote his memoirs, **Tuzuk-i-Baburi** in Turki language.

Mughal Empire - Humayun (1530-1540, 1555-1556)

- Humayun had three brothers, Kamran, Askari and Hindal
- Humayun divided the empire among his brothers.
- In 1540, in the Battle of **Bilgram or Ganges also known as Battle of Kanauj**, Humayun fought with Sher Khan.
- Humayun sought help from the **Safavid ruler**.
- Later, he defeated his brothers Kamran and Askari.

Sher Shah Sur (1486-1545)

- Sher Shah's empire was divided into forty-seven Sarkars
- Each sarkar was further divided into various Parganas and in charge of various officers.
 - **Shiqdar** – Military Officer
 - **Amin** – Land Revenue
 - **Fotedar** – Treasurer
 - **Karkuns** – Accountants
- **Iqtas** – various administrative units
- Under Sher Shah, the **land survey** was sensibly done.
- All cultivable lands were classified into three classes – good, middle and bad.
- The state's share was one-third of the average production and it was paid in cash or crop.
- Sher Shah introduced new copper coins called "**Dam**".
- Sher Shah had also developed the communications by laying four important highways.
 - **Sonargaon to Sind**
 - **Agra to Berhampur**
 - **Jodhpur to Chittor**
 - **Lahore to Multan**

766. Mughals (Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb)**Akbar (1556-1605)**

- In 1556, in the **second battle of Panipat**, Akbar defeated Hemu.
- Akbar appointed **Raja Man Singh and Raja Bhagawan Das** in the senior position of the Mughal Administration.
- Though the majority of the Rajput states surrendered to Akbar, the **Ranas of Mewar** continued to confront.
- He abolished the pilgrim tax and later the jizya.
- In 1575, Akbar built **Ibadat Khana** (House of worship) at his new capital Fatepur Sikri.
- He did not like the intrusion of the Muslim Ulemas in political matters.
- In 1582, he propagated a new religion called **Din Ilahi or Divine Faith**.
- The land revenue system was called **Zabti or Bandobast system or Dahsala System**.
- The revenue was fixed on the average yield of land measured on the basis of previous ten years.
- The land was divided into four categories
 - **Polaj, Parauti, Chachar and Banjar**
 - Payment of revenue was made generally in cash.
- His **mansabdari** system is immemorial.

Jahangir (1605-1627)

- He defeated and imprisoned his son, **Khusrau Mirza**.
- He also **beheaded Guru Arjun**, the 5th Sikh Guru and one of the supporters of Khusrau Mirza.

Shah Jahan (1628-1658)

- His **Deccan policy** was more successful.
- He defeated the forces of Ahmadnagar and seized it.
- Both Bijapur and Golconda signed a treaty with the emperor.
- Shah Jahan engraved four Mughal provinces in the **Deccan – Khandesh, Berar, Telangana and Daulatabad**

Aurangazeb (1658-1707)

- He assumed the title **Alamgir, World Conqueror**.
- In his first ten years of reign, his military campaigns were a great success.
- In the same time, **Shivaji, the Maratha Ruler** carved an independent Maratha kingdom.
- There ensued a direct confrontation between them which economically drained the Mughal empire.

767. Later Mughals

Ruler	Time period	Key Points
Bahadur Shah I (Shah Alam I)	1707–1712	He released Shahuji, Son of Shambuji .
Furrukhsiyar	1713–1719	Ascendancy of the manipulative Syed Brothers . Firman to the English East India Company .
Muhammad Shah (Rangeela)	1719–1720 1720–1748	Got rid of the Syed Brothers. Invasion of Nadir-Shah of Persia in 1739 .
Ahmad Shah Bahadur	1748–1754	Son of Muhammad Shah. His Minister Safdarjung was responsible for the Mughal Civil War.
Alamgir II	1754–1759	He was murdered by a conspiracy of Imad-ul-Mulk and his Maratha associate Sadashivrao Bhau
Shah Jahan III	1759-1760	He was overthrown after the Third Battle of Panipat by Prince Mirza Jawan Bakht.
Shah Alam II	1760–1806	Battle of Buxar .
Bahadur Shah II	1837–1857	He was the last Mughal Emperor.

768. Literature of Ancient India

Books	Authors
Mudrarakshasa	Visakdatta
Rajtarangini	Kalhana
Kathasaritsagar	Somdeva
Kamasutra	Vatsayana
Prashnottarmalika	Amoghavarsha

Swapnavasavadattam	Bhasa
Buddha charita	Asvaghosa
Natyashastra	Bharata
Abhigyan Shakuntala Vikramorvashi Raghuvansan	Kalidasa
Amarkosa	Amarshmha
Panchsidhantika Brihat Samhita	Varharmihara
Surya Sidhanta Aryabhatta	Aryabhatta
Panch tantra	Vishnu Sharma
Nitisara	Kamandaka
Aihole Prasasti	Ravi Kriti
Indica	Megasthanese
Arthasastra	Kautilya
Charaka Samhita	Charaka
Lilawati	Bhaskara II
Harshacharita Kadambari Nagananda Ratnavali	Harsha vardhan
Gitagovinda	Jayadev
Navratna	Virsena
Gathasaptashati	Hala
Nitisara	Kamandaka
Astadhyayi	Panini
Mahabhasya	Patanjali
Naishadhacharitra	Sri Harsha
Mrichhakatika	Sudraka

769. Literature of Medieval India

Books	Authors
Taj-ul-Maasir	Hasan Nizami
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri	Minhaj Siraj
Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi (Most	Ziauddin Barani

important work of sultanate period) Fatwah-i-Jahandari	
Futuh-us-Salatin (establishment of Bahmani Kingdom)	Isami
Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi	Afif
Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi	Yahya Sirhindi
Akbar Nama	Abul Fazal
Tabaqat-I-Akbari	Nizammudin Ahmad
Muntakhab-al-tawarikh	Badauni
Badshahnama/Padshahnama	Abdul Hamid Lahori
Muntakhab-ul Lubab (Aurangzeb's reign)	Khafi Khan
Mirat-i-Ahmadi	Ali Muhammad Khan
Padmavat (on Padmini – wife of Ratan Singh, King of Chittor)	Malik Mohammad Jaisi
Tughluq Nama Tarik-i-Alai Nuh Sipihr Ashiq	Amir Khusro
Marwar ra Pargani ri Vigat (Info on Rajasthan)	Munhta Nainsi
Tuzuk-i- Jahangiri (Autobiography)	Jehangir
Tarikh-i-Shershahi	Abbas Sarwani
Tuzuk-i-Baburi/ Baburnama (in Turkish –Autobiography)	Babur
Shahjahannama	Inayat Khan
Dayabhaga	Jimuta Vahna
Chandayan	Maulana Daud
Himayun Nama	Gulbadan Begum
Bhavartha Dipika	Gyaneshwara
Safarnama or Rihla	Ibn Batuta
Tuzuk-i- Jahangiri (Autobiography)	Jehangir
Tarikh-i-Shershahi	Abbas Sarwani
Tuzuk-i-Baburi/ Baburnama (in Turkish –Autobiography)	Babur
Shahjahannama	Inayat Khan
Dayabhaga	Jimuta Vahna

Periya Puranam (12th book of Tamil Veda called Tirumurai)	Shekkilar
Sur Sagar (Life of Krishna)	Sur Das
History of Aurangzeb, The fall of the Mughal Empire	Jadunath Sarkar
Mahmud of Ghazni	Mohammad Habib
The Administration of the Delhi Sultanate	I.H. Qureshi
Foundation of Muslim Rule in India	A.B.M. Habibullah
Agrarian System of Mughal India	Irfan Habib

770. Rajputs

Tripartite Struggle for Kanauj

The Tomars of Delhi

- AnangaPala I founded Tomar Dynasty in 8th Century AD.
- Anangpal II was **the founder of Dhillikapuri**, which eventually became Delhi.
- Anangpal II is credited to have established and populated Delhi during his reign in the 11th century.
- Anangpal Tomar II was succeeded by his **grandson Prithviraj Chauhan**.

The Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer

- They captured Ujjain from the **Paramaras of Malwa** and Delhi in the early part of the 12th century.
- They shifted their capital to Delhi.
- Prithviraj Chauhan was the most important ruler of this dynasty.

Rathors of Kanauj

- The Rathors established themselves on the throne of Kanauj from 1090 to 1194 A.D.
- **Jaichand** was the last great ruler of this dynasty.
- He was killed in the **battle of Chandawar** in 1194 A.D. by Muhammad of Ghori.

The Chandellas of Bundelkhand

- Established them in the 9th century.
- Nannuk, a ruler of small kingdom was the founder of Chandela Dynasty.
- The capital city of Chandels was **Khajuraho which was later changed to Mahoba**.
- **Kalinjar** was their important fort.

The Guhllas or Sisodiyas of Mewar

- Guhil was the founder of the Guhila Dynasty.
- The Rajput ruler **Bappa Rawal** laid the foundation of the Guhilot Dynasty.

- Rana Sangha and Maharana Pratap the Sisodiya rulers gave a tough fight to the Mughal rulers of India.

The Paramaras of Malwa

- They declared their independence in the 10th century and Dhara was their capital.
- The later Parmara rulers moved their capital to **Mandap-Durg (now Mandu)**.

Raja Bhoja (1010-1055)

- He was the most famous ruler of this period.
- He constructed a beautiful lake more than 250 sq. miles near Bhopal.
- He set up a college at **Dhara** for the study of **Sanskrit Literature**.

