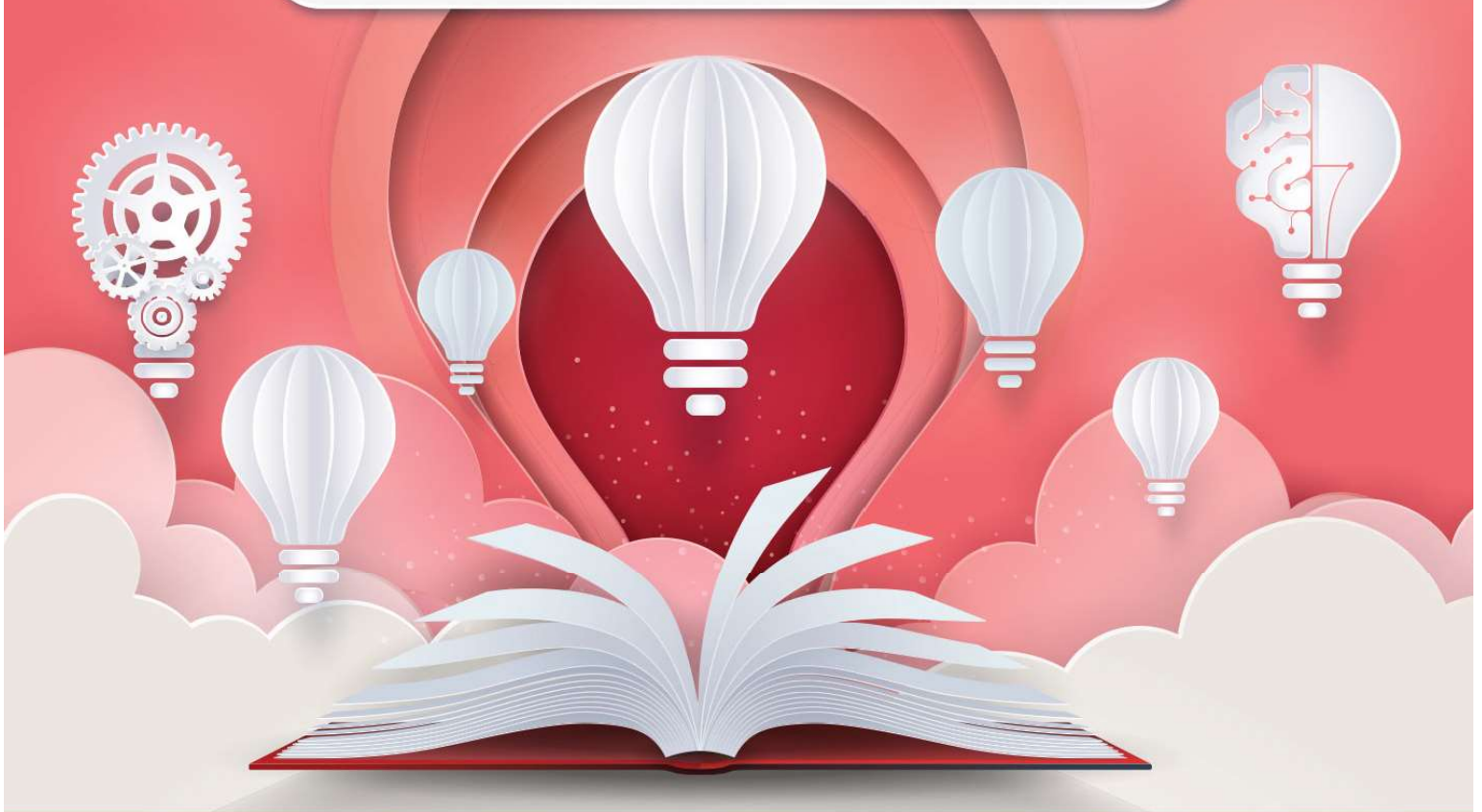


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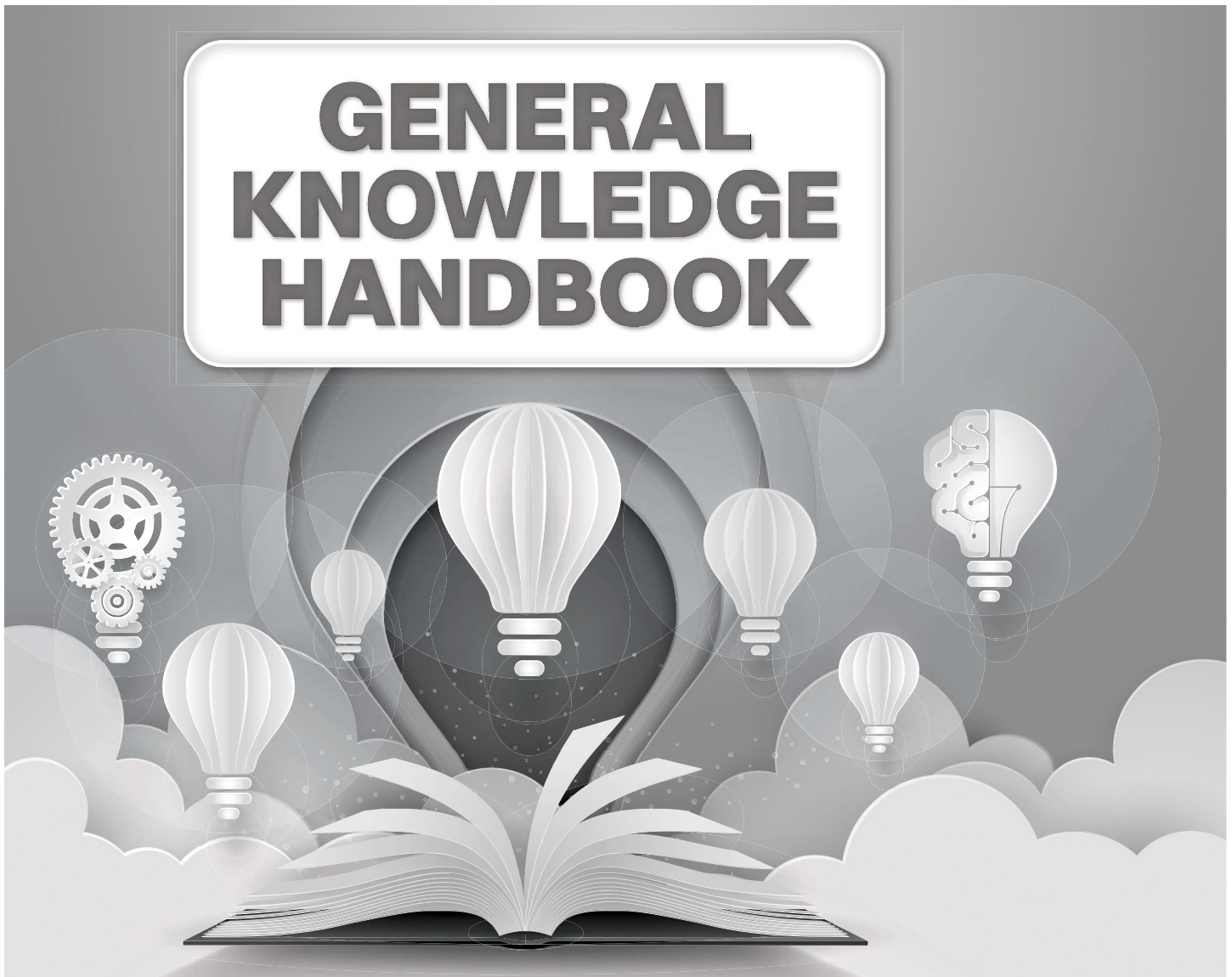
**A Must Have General Awareness Guide for Schools,
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1st EDITION

YEAR 2023-24



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COVERED**

Handbook



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For the Monthly Current Affairs updates throughout the Academic year 2023-24 Scan the QR code below

The banner features a student with a backpack reading a book on the left. The background is filled with various educational icons like a clock, pencil, graduation cap, books, and a paper airplane. On the right, a hand holds a smartphone displaying a QR code.

PREFACE

"Knowledge is power and knowledge shared is knowledge multiplied."

In a world that constantly evolves, being aware of what's happening around us is not just an advantage; it's a necessity. General Knowledge isn't merely a segment of information; it's the lifeblood of informed decisions, a passport to competitive exams, and the key to coming across as a knowledgeable individual in any setting.

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Knowledge is waiting; let's dive in!

Warm regards,

Team Oswaal Books

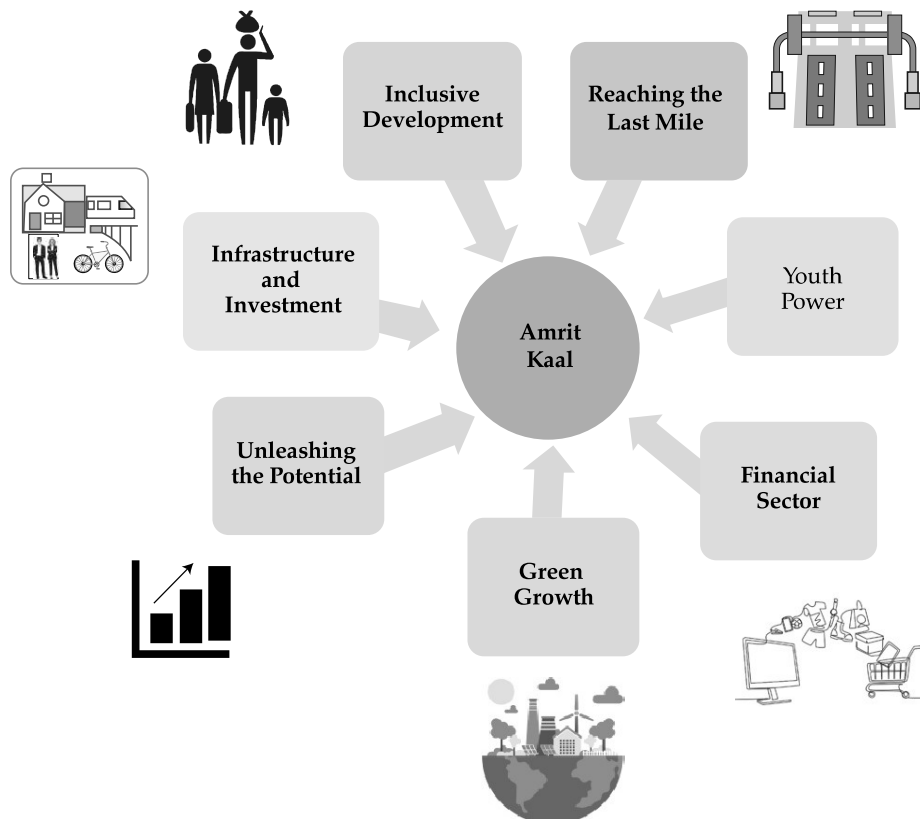
1

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Union Budget 2023-24

Key Highlights:

- ◆ The Union Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman, presented the Union Budget 2023-24 on 01 February 2023. The Union Budget is the annual financial report of India, which deals with the expected income and expenditure of the economy in the upcoming fiscal year.
- ◆ The Budget adopts the following seven priorities. They complement each other and act as the 'Saptarishi', guiding us through the Amrit Kaal.
 1. Inclusive Development
 2. Reaching the Last Mile
 3. Infrastructure and Investment
 4. Unleashing the Potential
 5. Green Growth
 6. Youth Power
 7. Financial Sector



- ◆ Here's how this year's Budget proposes to allocate money to various ministries when compared to the last one:

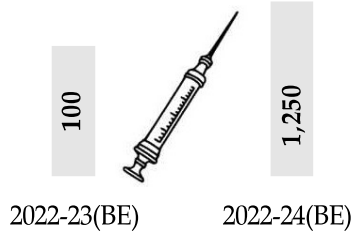
Allocation for Specific Ministries



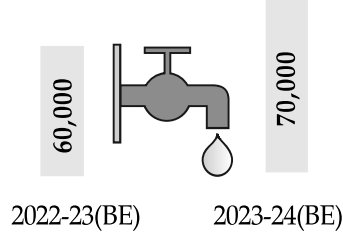
- ◆ Here's how the Budget proposes to allocate money for major government schemes when compared to the last one:

Allocation to Major Schemes (in ₹ crore)

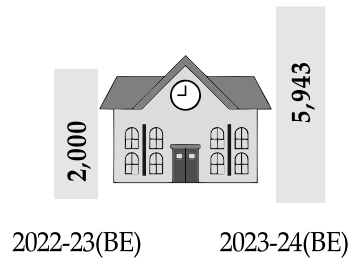
Development of Pharmaceutical Industry



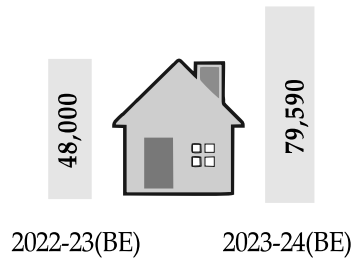
Jal Jeevan Mission



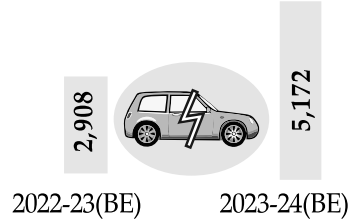
Eklavya Model Residential Schools



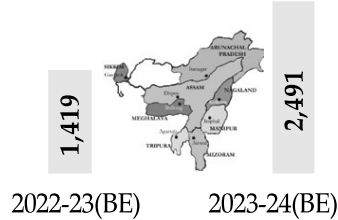
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana



Scheme for faster Adoption and Manufacturing of EV's (FAME)



North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme



| Government Schemes | Previous year Budget allocations (In Crores) | Current year Budget allocations (In Crores) |
|--|--|---|
| Pharmaceuticals Industry | ₹ 100 | ₹ 1,250 |
| Jal Jeevan Mission | ₹ 60,000 | ₹ 70,000 |
| Eklavya Model Residential Schools | ₹ 2,000 | ₹ 5,943 |
| Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana | ₹ 48,000 | ₹ 79,590 |
| Scheme for faster Adoption and Manufacturing of EVs (FAME) | ₹ 2,908 | ₹ 5,172 |
| North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme | ₹ 1,419 | ₹ 2,491 |

National

- ◆ India's tiger population is estimated to be 3,925 with an annual growth rate of 6.1% per annum holding 75% of the global wild tiger population.
- ◆ 'Meri Mati Mera Desh' campaign launch by PM Modi to honour martyrs and foster national unity.
- ◆ Eco-Friendly 'Bahu Balli' Bamboo Barriers to replace steel barriers on highways.
- ◆ Byculla Railway Station of Maharashtra receives UNESCO Award for Heritage Restoration and Modernization.
- ◆ Semicon India 2023 is held from 28 to 30 July 2023, in Gandhinagar.
- ◆ Redeveloped Pragati Maidan Complex is set to host G20 Leaders Meetings 2023.
- ◆ Union Home Minister inaugurated Aviation Security Control Centre (ASCC) of CISF at Mahipalpur campus in New Delhi.
- ◆ Sixth India-Arab Partnership Conference 2023 took place on 12 July 2023 in New Delhi.
- ◆ Seventh edition of India Mobile Congress (IMC) exhibition to be held from 27th October at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- ◆ Japan-India Maritime Exercise (JIMEX 23) was held in Visakhapatnam from 05-10 July 2023.
- ◆ PM Narendra Modi conferred the Prestigious Lokmanya Tilak Award 2023.
- ◆ Parth Salunkhe becomes the first Indian to win the Youth World Championship in the recurve category.
- ◆ India will be Open Defecation Free in the next five years. Sikkim will be the first ODF state.
- ◆ RAPIDX, India's first regional train service, will commence operations in July.
- ◆ Ajit Pawar took over as Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra and joined the BJP led government.
- ◆ India's First Indigenously Developed 700 MW Nuclear Power Reactor was installed at Kakrapar nuclear power plant, Gujarat.
- ◆ 23rd Summit of the SCO Council of Heads of State chaired by PM Modi on 4 July 2023.
- ◆ India launches first booster vaccine, "GEMCOVAC-OM" for Omicron Variant of COVID-19.
- ◆ Deepest metro station in India: Howrah metro station.
- ◆ The G20 tourism working group and tourism ministerial meetings concluded in Goa.
- ◆ Senior IPS officer Ravi Sinha was appointed as the new chief of India's external spy agency RAW.
- ◆ Amit Agarwal took over as the CEO of UIDAI.
- ◆ Ethnic clash in Manipur between Meitei and Kuki Tribes.
- ◆ Prime Minister Narendra Modi attended the International Day of Yoga celebrations at the UN Headquarters in New York.
- ◆ Geeta Press, Gorakhpur, conferred Gandhi Peace Prize for 2021.
- ◆ Fourth National Water Awards, 2022: MP Best State, Ganjam Best District and Jagannadhapuram Best Village Panchayat.

- ◆ Raja Mahotsav celebrated in Odisha from 14 to 16 June, 2023.
- ◆ India-Maldives joint military exercise "Ekuverein" began in Chaubatia, Uttarakhand.
- ◆ Cyclone 'Biparjoy' originated in Arabian Sea, Coastal Gujarat on high alert.
- ◆ Air India Express creates history with all-women Haj flight.
- ◆ Maharashtra CM Eknath Shinde launched Asia's biggest cluster development scheme in Thane.
- ◆ India's first carbon-neutral village is being developed in Bhiwandi taluka of Thane district, Maharashtra.
- ◆ Sarbananda Sonowal flagged off India's first international cruise ship from Chennai to Sri Lanka.
- ◆ 233 killed and over 900 were injured in the Coromandel Express train accident in Odisha's Balasore district.
- ◆ Praveen Kumar Srivastava sworn in as Central Vigilance Commissioner.
- ◆ India's public sector Sutlej Jal Vidyut Nigam will develop Arun-4, the second hydroelectric project in Nepal.
- ◆ CAG of India Girish Chandra Murmu was re-elected as External Auditor of WHO for a second term.
- ◆ The first Mining Startup Summit will be held in Mumbai.
- ◆ IPS officer Praveen Sood took charge as CBI director.
- ◆ PM flagged off the first Vande Bharat Express train between Dehradun-Delhi on 25 May, 2023.
- ◆ Supreme Court gets two new judges: Justice Prashant Mishra, KV Viswanathan.
- ◆ Madhya Pradesh is becoming the first state in the country to send older people on air travel.
- ◆ Karnataka's Siddaramaiah will take oath as Chief Minister and DK Shivakumar as Deputy CM.
- ◆ Dr Manoj Soni sworn in as Chairman of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
- ◆ International Museum Expo 2023 was held on 18th May at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- ◆ Environment Minister Bhupendra Yadav launched the mobile application Meri LiFE.
- ◆ Air Marshal Ashutosh Dixit took charge as the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.
- ◆ India's largest tunnel aquarium 'Aqua Marine Park' will be built in Hyderabad.
- ◆ IPS officer Praveen Sood has been appointed as the next director of CBI.
- ◆ The 4th edition of the Indo-Indonesia bilateral Exercise Samudra Shakti-23 concluded on 19 May 23.
- ◆ 3rd G20 Development Working Group meeting under the chairmanship of India was held in Goa.
- ◆ Foreign ministers of SCO member states will continue their discussions on the 2nd day of their meeting in Goa.
- ◆ Wing Commander Deepika Misra has become the first woman Air Force officer to receive a gallantry medal.
- ◆ India Overtakes China as World's Most Populous Nation as per UN Data.
- ◆ Apple CEO Tim Cook meets with Indian Prime Minister Modi to discuss technology's positive impact on India's future.

- ◆ G-20 Conference on Research and Innovation for Egalitarian Society begins in Dharamshala.
- ◆ First Global Buddhist Summit concluded in New Delhi on 18 & 19 April 2023.
- ◆ Nandini Gupta from Rajasthan crowned Femina Miss India World 2023.
- ◆ Kolkata Metro conducts a successful test run of India's first-ever underwater metro.
- ◆ PM Narendra Modi flagged off Rajasthan's first Vande Bharat Express between Jaipur and Delhi Cantt.

Books and Authors

| Book Title | Author(s) |
|--|----------------------|
| Forks in The Road: My Days at RBI And Beyond | C. Rangarajan |
| India's Knowledge Supremacy: The New Dawn | Dr. Ashwin Fernandes |
| Revolutionaries – The Other Story of How India Won Its Freedom | Amit Shah |
| Braving a Viral Storm: India's Covid-19 Vaccine Story | Aashish Chandorkar |
| Prince Harry | Spare |
| Autobiography of Prof. K.K. Abdul Gaffar | M. S. Dhoni |
| Roller Coaster: An Affair With Banking | Tamal Bandyopadhyay |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Chief Minister's Diary No.1 | Ranjan Gogoi |
| Revolutionaries | Sanjeev Sanyal |
| Ambedkar: A Life | Shashi Tharoor |
| The World: A Family History | Simon Sebag Montefiore |
| Breaking Barriers | Kaki Madhava Rao (Retd. IAS) |

Military Exercises

| Exercise | Participating Countries |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sampriti | India and Bangladesh |
| Mitra Shakti | India and Sri Lanka |
| Maitree Exercise | India and Thailand |
| Vajra Prahar | India and the United States |
| Yudh Abhyas | India and the United States |
| Nomadic Elephant | India and Mongolia |
| Garuda Shakti | India and Indonesia |
| Shakti Exercise | India and France |
| Dharma Guardian | India and Japan |
| Surya Kiran | India and Nepal |
| Hand-in-Hand Exercise | India and China |
| SIMBEX | India and Singapore |
| CORPAT | India and Indonesia |

Heads of Organizations and Important Position Holders in India

| Office | Name |
|---------------------------|------------|
| National Security Advisor | Ajit Doval |

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Deputy National Security Advisor (NSA) | Pankaj Kumar Singh |
| Cabinet Secretary | Rajiv Gauba |
| Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister | Pramod Kumar Mishra |
| Secretary General of the Lok Sabha | Utpal Kumar Singh |
| Secretary General of the Rajya Sabha | P. C. Mody |
| Secretary General of Supreme Court of India | Sanjeev S. Kalgaonkar |
| Chairperson of the Railway Board | Jaya Varma Sinha |
| Attorney General | R. Venkataramani |
| Solicitor General | Tushar Mehta |
| Principal Scientific Advisor | Prof. Ajay Kumar Sood |
| Chief Economic Advisor | V. Anantha Nageswaran |

Heads of Statutory Commissions

| Office | Name |
|---|----------------------------|
| Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission | Arun Kumar Mishra |
| Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities | Sardar Iqbal Singh Lalpura |
| Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes | Vijay Sampla |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes | Harsh Chouhan |
| Chairperson of the National Commission for Backward Classes | Hansraj Gangaram Ahir |
| Chairperson of the National Commission for Women | Rekha Sharma |
| Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights | Priyank Kanoongo |
| Chairperson of the Central Administrative Tribunal | Justice Ranjit Vasantryo |
| Chairperson of the Central Vigilance Commission | Praven Kumar Srivastava |
| Chairperson of the Atomic Energy Commission | Ajit Kumar Mohanty |
| Chairperson of the Indian Space Research Organisation | S. Somanath |
| Chairperson of the University Grants Commission | Prof. Mamidala Jagadesh Kumar |
| Chairperson of the Central Information Commission | Yashvardhan Kumar Sinha |
| Chairperson of the Competition Commission | Ravneet Kaur |

Heads of Financial Bodies

| Office | Name |
|---|---------------------------|
| Chairperson of the 15 th Finance Commission of India | N. K. Singh |
| Governor of the Reserve Bank of India | Shaktikanta Das |
| Chairperson of the Securities and Exchange Board of India | Madhabi Puri Buch |
| Chairperson of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority | Debasish Panda |
| Chairperson of the 7 th Pay Commission | Ashok Kumar Mathur |
| Chairperson of the Small Industries Development Bank | Sivasubramanian Ramann |
| Chairperson of the Company Law Board | Mahesh Kumar Mittal |
| Chairperson and Managing Director of the Export-Import Bank | Harsha Bhupendra Bangari |
| Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the National Housing Bank | Sarada Kumar Hota |
| Chairperson of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development | Shaji K V |
| Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Industrial Finance Corporation | Emandi Sankara Rao |
| Chairperson of the National Stock Exchange | Girish Chandra Chaturvedi |
| Chairperson of the Bombay Stock Exchange | S. S. Mundra |
| Chairperson of the Industrial Development Bank | T. N. Manoharan |

Heads of Organizations and Important Position Holders in the World

| Department/Position | Person |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Commonwealth, Head | Charles III |
| Commonwealth, Secretary-General | Patricia Scotland (F) |
| FIFA, President | Giovanni Vincenzo Infantino (Swiss) |
| International Court of Justice, President | Joan Donoghue |
| International Cricket Council, Chairman | Greg Barclay |
| International Cricket Council, CEO (Acting) | Geoff Allardice |

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| International Labour Organization (ILO), Director-General | Guy Ryder |
| International Monetary Fund (IMF), Managing Director | Kristalina Georgieva (F) |
| International Olympic Committee, President | Thomas Bach |
| INTERPOL, President | Ahmed Naser Al-Raisi |
| NASA, Administrator | Bill Nelson |
| UNESCO, Director-General | Audrey Azoulay (F) |
| United Nations (UN), Secretary-General | António Guterres |
| World Bank, Chief Economist | Indermit Gill |
| World Bank, President | David R. Malpass |
| World Health Organization (WHO), Director-General | Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus |
| World Trade Organization (WTO), Director-General | Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (F) |

Note: (F) indicates a female holder of the position.

Important National Officials

| Designation | Dignitary |
|--|--------------------|
| Chief Justice of India | D. Y. Chandrachud |
| Chairperson, NHRC | A. K. Mishra |
| Chairperson, University Grants Commission | M. Jagadesh Kumar |
| Chairman, ISRO | S. Somanath |
| Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission | Ajit Kumar Mohanty |
| Chairperson, 15 th Finance Commission | N. K. Singh |
| Chairperson, CBFC | Prasoon Joshi |
| Chairperson, CBSE | Nidhi Chhibber |
| Chief Election Commissioner | Rajiv Kumar |
| Chief Information Commissioner | Yashvardhan Sinha |
| Attorney General | R. Venkataramani |
| Solicitor General | Tushar Mehta |
| Chairman, UPSC | Manoj Soni |
| Governor, RBI | Shaktikanta Das |
| President, BCCI | Roger Binny |
| President, Indian Olympic Association | P. T. Usha |

Forest Survey 2021

- ◆ **Forest Survey Report 2021: Key Findings and New Features**
- ◆ **Introduction:** The Forest Survey Report 2021 (ISFR 2021) is the 17th biennial assessment of India's forests conducted by the Forest Survey of India, an organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). It provides an overview of the forest cover, tree cover, growing stock, trees outside forests, mangrove cover, bamboo resources, and forest carbon stock in the country.

Key Findings of the ISFR 2021

1. Forest Types

- The report classifies forests into three categories based on canopy density: Very Dense Forests (canopy density > 70%), Moderately Dense Forests (canopy density between 40% and 70%), and Open Forests (canopy density between 10% and 40%).

2. Forest Cover

- The total forest cover in India is 7,13,789 square kilometres, which accounts for 21.71% of the country's geographical area.
- The tree cover is estimated to be 2.91% of the geographical area.

3. Changes in Forest Cover

- As per ISFR-2021, the top three states showing an increase in forest cover are- Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha respectively.
- Five states in the Northeast (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland) have experienced a loss in forest cover.

4. Mangroves

- India's mangrove cover has increased by 17 square kilometres, reaching a total of 4,992 square kilometers.

5. Tiger Population

- According to tiger census 2022, India is home to 70% of the world's tiger population, with a total of 3167 tigers. This is followed by Russia and Indonesia.

G20

- ◆ The 18th G20 Summit was held in New Delhi, India on September 9th and 10th, 2023. India hosted the G20 leaders' summit for the first time.



Theme of India's G20 presidency

- ◆ "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth - One Family - One Future".

Major Outcomes of G20 Summit 2023

- ◆ **New Delhi Declaration:** G20 Leaders' New Delhi Declaration achieved unanimous consensus.
- ◆ **African Union:** The G20 leaders agreed to admit the African Union as a permanent member of the G20.
- ◆ **Tripling the Global Renewable Energy Capacity By 2030:** G20 countries promised to work towards tripling the global renewable energy capacity by 2030.
- ◆ **Commitment to Global Food Security and Nutrition:** The G20 leaders recognize the importance of addressing ris-

ing commodity prices, including food and energy prices, which contribute to cost-of-living pressures.

- ◆ **Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA):** The alliance was launched with nine initiating members: India, the US, Brazil, Argentina, Bangladesh, Italy, Mauritius, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates.
- ◆ **India – Middle East – Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC):** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Governments of India, the US, Saudi Arabia, the European Union, the UAE, France, Germany and Italy to establish the IMEC.

India's Cultural Showcase

- ◆ Bharat Mandapam (inspired from Anubhav Mandapam).



- ◆ Bronze statue of Lord Nataraja (Chola style).



- ◆ Konark Chakra of Odisha's Sun Temple and Image of Nalanda University (used as iconic backdrops).

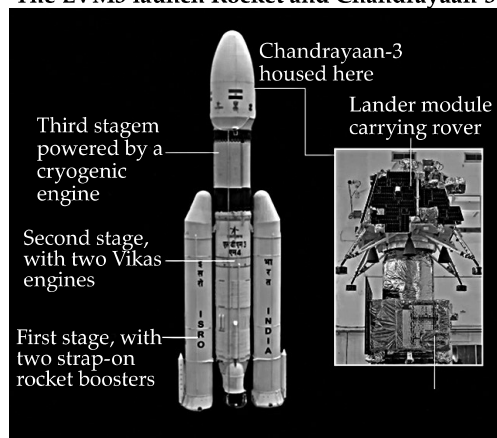


- ◆ Thanjavur Paintings and Dhokra art.
- ◆ Brass statue of Lord Buddha sitting under Bodhi tree.
- ◆ Diverse musical heritage (Hindustani, Folk, Carnatic, Devotional).

Chandrayaan-3

- ◆ Chandrayaan-3 has made history by becoming the first mission to soft-land on the lunar south pole, a region that has never been explored before. The mission aimed to demonstrate safe and soft lunar landing, rover mobility, and in-situ scientific experiments.

The LVM3 launch Rocket and Chandrayaan-3



- ◆ Chandrayaan-3 Mission is the second attempt of the Indian Space Research Organisation after the Chandrayaan-2 to demonstrate the capability of India in safe landing and roving on the lunar surface.
- ◆ Indian Space Research Organisation launched the Chandrayaan-3 Mission by using the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III (LVM3) on 14th July 2023 from Sriharikota.
- ◆ The Lander Module of Chandrayaan-3 carrying the Lander, Vikram and Rover, Pragyan, made the historic soft landing on the surface of the Lunar South Pole on August 23, 2023. Thus, India became the first nation to soft-land on the surface of the Lunar south pole. India now joins the United States, Russia, and China as one of the few countries to successfully land on the Moon.
 - On August 24, the rover Pragyan started its exploration.

ADITYA- L1

- ◆ Recently, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has accomplished the launch of Aditya-L1, its inaugural Solar Mission.
- ◆ The launch was conducted using the PSLV-C57 rocket
- ◆ **About**
 - Aditya-L1 is the first space based observatory class Indian solar mission to study the Sun from a substantial distance of 1.5 million kilometers. It will take approximately 125 days to reach the L1 point.
 - The spacecraft is planned to be placed in a halo orbit around the Lagrangian point 1 (L1) of the Sun-Earth system.

World Athletics Championships

- ◆ Neeraj Chopra made history by winning the gold medal in the men's javelin throw event at the World Athletics Championships held in Budapest, Hungary.
- ◆ He became the first-ever Indian athlete to achieve this feat, marking a significant milestone for Indian athletics.
- ◆ Neeraj's exceptional performance was highlighted by a remarkable throw of 88.17 meters.
- ◆ Pakistan's Arshad Nadeem took the silver.



INS Kirpan

- ◆ Recently, India gifted the Corvette INS Kirpan to Vietnam to enhance that country's naval capabilities.

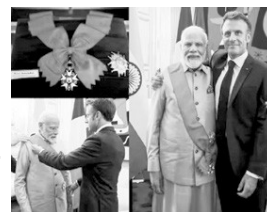


About INS Kirpan:

- It is an indigenously-built in-service missile corvette.
- It is a Khukri class missile corvette commissioned into the Navy on January 12, 1991.
- It has a displacement capacity of close to 1,450 tonnes.
- It is capable of a speed of more than 25 knots.

Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour

- ◆ Prime Minister Narendra Modi was conferred with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France's highest award by, the President of the Republic of France.



About Legion of Honour

- ◆ The Legion of Honour is the highest French decoration given to the most deserving citizens in all fields of activity.
- ◆ Established by former French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802.

Indian-origin Ajay Banga Chosen as World Bank President

- ◆ Indian-origin Ajay Banga has been selected as the new World Bank President.
- ◆ He will serve in this position for five years starting from June 2, 2023.
- ◆ He is succeeding David Malpass.
- ◆ He spent ten years as the President and CEO of Mastercard.



2

INDIAN HISTORY

Prehistory

- Prehistory is the time during the development of human culture before the appearance of the written word.
- Information about prehistoric times is collected by archaeologists by excavating and studying the remains.
- For instance, the Stone Age.

Protohistory

- Protohistory is the time just before the earliest recorded history.
- Written records about protohistoric times are few, and the scripts are yet to be decoded.
- For instance, the Indus Valley Civilisation.

History

- History is a continuous, typically chronological, record of events.
- Information about historic time can be collected through various sources- written as well as archaeological surveys. For instance, the Vedic age.

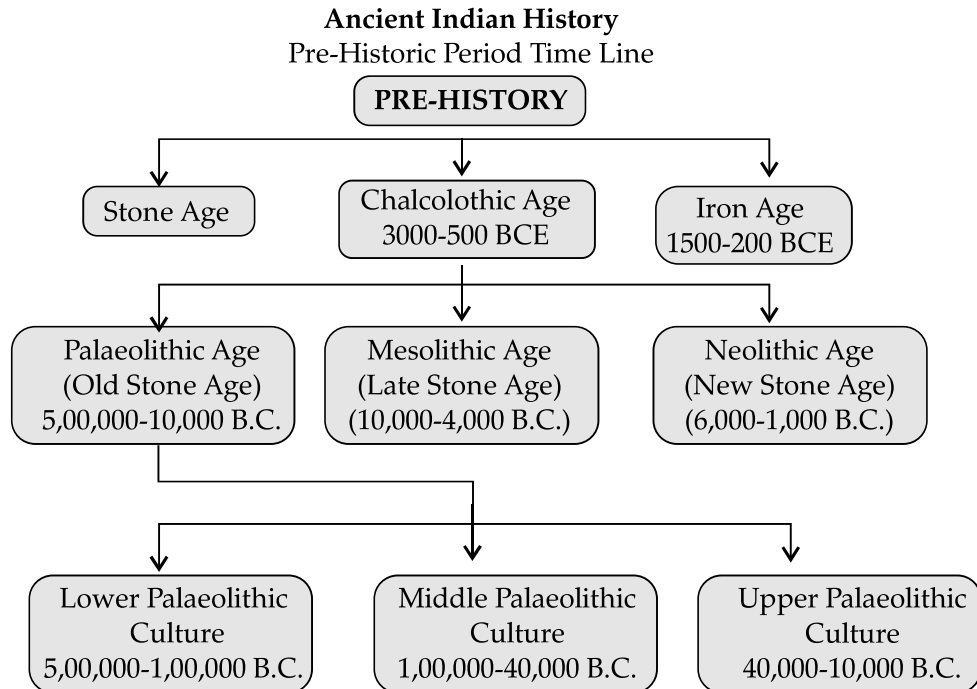
ANCIENT HISTORY

Sources:

- ◆ **Sources:** There are many sources of ancient history. Pliocene deposits, Inscriptions, The study of coins, Monuments, The Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, Arthashastra, Mudrarakshasa.
- ◆ **Foreign travelers** documented information about India, such as:
 - **Megasthenes:** His book "INDICA" provides insights into the Mauryan dynasty.

- **Fahien:** He recorded details about the Gupta Emperor.
- **Hieun-Tsang:** His writings cover Buddhist records of the western world during the reign of Harshavardhana.
- **Albiruni:** He authored "Tarikh-ul-Hind," a historical work on India.
- **Ibna-Batuta:** His accounts describe India during the rule of Muhammad Tughlaq.

Pre-historic Period



Paleolithic Age

- ◆ Homo sapiens first appeared towards the end of this phase.
- ◆ **Stone Tools:** Use of crude stone tools like hand axes, cleavers, and choppers.
- ◆ **Hunter-Gatherers:** Human populations relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering for survival.
- ◆ **Cave Paintings:** Prehistoric rock art found in places like Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.

Mesolithic Age

- ◆ **Transition Period:** Shift from a purely hunting-gathering lifestyle to early agriculture and domestication.
- ◆ **Microlithic Tools:** Emergence of smaller and more refined stone tools called microliths.
- ◆ **Semi-permanent Settlements:** People began to settle in semi-permanent locations and engage in limited farming.

Neolithic Age

- ◆ **Agriculture:** Introduction of agriculture, leading to the domestication of animals and cultivation of crops.
- ◆ **Pottery:** Development of pottery for storage, cooking, and other purposes.
- ◆ **Permanent Settlements:** The establishment of permanent villages and communities.
- ◆ **Megalithic Burials:** Construction of large stone structures to serve as burial sites.

Chalcolithic Age

- ◆ **Copper Age:** Emergence of copper tools and weapons alongside stone tools.
- ◆ **Advanced Agriculture:** Further advancements in agricultural practices, including the use of irrigation techniques.
- ◆ **Craftsmanship:** Skilled artisans produced pottery, metal artifacts, and intricate jewellery.

- ◆ **Beginning of Urbanization:** Some regions witnessed the growth of towns and cities.

Indus Valley Civilization

An Ancient Bronze Age civilization in the Indian subcontinent, was discovered by archaeologists in the 1920s. The first city to be discovered was "Harappa". Consequently it is also known as "**Harappan Civilization**".

- ◆ The Indus Valley Civilization (2550-1750 BC) represents the Bronze Age culture (Chalcolithic Age).
- ◆ John Marshall was the first scholar to use the term "Indus valley civilization".

Characteristics features of Indus valley civilization :

- ◆ Highly efficient Town planning.
- ◆ The streets were laid at right angles with an elaborate system of covered drains.
- ◆ Iron was not known to the people of Indus valley civilization.
- ◆ There was a presence of buildings made of bricks.
- ◆ Slaves were present in Indus valley Civilization.
- ◆ The society in the Indus valley civilization is patriarchal.

- ◆ The Indus valley people were the earliest to produce cotton.
- ◆ Lothal was an ancient port of Indus Valley Civilization.
- ◆ The seals found were mostly square in shape and made up of steatite. The most common animal on the seal was the unicorn.
- ◆ Mohenjo-Daro means the mound of death.
- ◆ The Indus people worshipped nature. They worshipped the peepal tree.
- ◆ Figures of Mother Goddess have been discovered in large numbers which indicate the worship of female deity. The chief male deity was the "Pasupati mahadeva".

| ▶ WHEN | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--|
| EARLY HARAPPA | 3500 - 2600 BCE | REGIONALIZATION ERA With Village Settlements |
| MATURE HARAPPA | 2600 - 1900 BCE | INTEGRATION ERA With Large Urban Settlements |
| LATE HARAPPA | 1900 - 1300 BCE | LOCALIZATION ERA Beginning of Decline |

| ▶ WHERE | |
|---|--|
| NORTHWEST INDIAN SUBCONTINENT | |
| Present day Pakistan, Northwest India & some regions of Northwest Afghanistan along the banks of the rivers Indus and Saraswati | |

Important Indus Valley Sites

| Site | Location | Excavation year | Excavator | Major findings |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| Harappa | Sahiwal District, Punjab, Pakistan | 1921 | Daya Ram Sahni | Granary, Pillared Hall, Indus script |
| Mohenjo-daro | Larkana District, Sindh, Pakistan | 1922 | R. D. Banerjee | Great Bath, Citadel, Dancing Girl, Indus script |

| | | | | |
|------------|--|------|-----------------------|---|
| Lothal | Ahmedabad District, Gujarat, India | 1954 | S. R. Rao | Dockyard, Granary, Indus script |
| Kalibangan | Hanumangarh District, Rajasthan, India | 1953 | A. Ghosh | Fire altars, camel bones, Indus script |
| Dholavira | Kutch District, Gujarat, India | 1967 | R. S. Bisht | Stepwell, citadel, Indus script |
| Surkotada | Kutch District, Gujarat, India | 1964 | J. P. Joshi | Horse bones, Indus script |
| Rakhigarhi | Hisar District, Haryana, India | 1963 | Amarendra Nath | Largest Harappan site in India, Indus script |
| Chanhudaro | Larkana District, Sindh, Pakistan | 1931 | N. G. Majumdar | Citadel, granary, Indus script |
| Shortughai | Baghlan Province, Afghanistan | 1976 | G. F. Dales | Beads, seals, ivory figurines |
| Mehrgarh | Balochistan, Pakistan | 1974 | Jean-Francois Jarrige | Earliest Harappan site, evidence of agriculture |
| Banawali | Hisar District, Haryana, India | 1974 | R.S. Bisht | Citadel, granary, Indus script |
| Ropar | Rupnagar District, Punjab, India | 1953 | Y.D. Sharma | Citadel, granary, Indus script |

The Vedic Period

- ◆ We can divide the timelines of the Vedic Periods that are given below:
 - Early Vedic Civilization or Rig Vedic Period (1500 BC – 1000 BC)
 - Later Vedic Civilization or Painted Grey Ware Phase (1000 BC – 600 BC)
- ◆ The age of the Vedic civilization was between 1500 BC and 600 BC.
- ◆ The name of this age and period were composed after Vedas. The Vedas give information about this era. The Vedic Age started from the time of the Aryans or Indo-Aryans.

- ◆ The Aryans fall in to the group of semi-nomadic pastoral people.
- ◆ The word Aryan is taken from the Sanskrit word “arya”, which means noble, not ordinary.
- ◆ Initially, the Aryans lived in the land known as “Sapta Sindhu” (Land of the Seven Rivers). These seven rivers were: Sindhu (Indus), Vipasha (Beas), Vitasta (Jhelum), Parushni (Ravi), Asikni (Chenab), Shutudri (Satluj), and Saraswati.

Political Structure

- ◆ Monarchical form of government with a king known as Rajan.
- ◆ Patriarchal families: Jana was the largest social unit in Rig Vedic times.
- ◆ Social grouping: Kula (family) – grama – visu – jana.
- ◆ Tribal assemblies were called Sabhas and Samitis.
- ◆ Examples of tribal kingdoms: Bharatas, Matsyas, Yadus, and Purus.

Social Structure

- ◆ Women enjoyed a respectable position. They were allowed to take part in Sabhas and Samitis. There were women poets too (Apala, Lopamudra, Viswavara, and Ghosa).
- ◆ Cattles, especially cows, became very important.
- ◆ Monogamy was practised, but polygamy was observed among royalty and noble families.
- ◆ There was no child marriage.
- ◆ Social distinctions existed but were not rigid and hereditary.

Economic Structure

- ◆ They were pastoral and cattle-rearing people.
- ◆ Rivers were used for transport.

- ◆ Cotton and woollen fabrics were spun and used.
- ◆ Initially, trade was conducted through the barter system, but later on, coins called ‘nishka’ were in use.

Religion

- ◆ They worshipped natural forces like earth, fire, wind, rain, thunder, etc., by personifying them into deities.
- ◆ Indra (thunder) was the most important deity. Other deities were Prithvi (earth), Agni (fire), Varuna (rain), and Vayu (wind).
- ◆ Female deities were Ushas and Aditi.
- ◆ There were no temples and no idol worship.

Later Vedic Period

Political Structure

- ◆ Larger kingdoms were named ‘Mahajanapadas’ or ‘rashtras’.
- ◆ The power of the king had increased and he started to perform various rituals and sacrifices for making his position strong, like Rajasuya (consecration ceremony), Asvamedha (horse sacrifice), and Vajpeya (chariot race).
- ◆ The titles of kings were Rajavisvajanan, Ahilabhuvanapathi (lord of all earth), Ekkrat, and Samrat (sole ruler).
- ◆ The Samiti and the Sabha were diminished.

Social Structure

- ◆ The Varna system became important and society was divided into four divisions such as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras.
- ◆ Brahmin and Kshatriyas were in a higher position.

- ◆ Women were treated as inferior and subordinate to men and also lost their political position of attending assemblies.
- ◆ Child marriages were common in society.

Economic Structure

- ◆ More land was treated for cultivation by clearing forests.
- ◆ Agriculture became the main occupation of people to grow barley, rice, and wheat.
- ◆ Hereditary merchants (Vaniya) formed a different class.
- ◆ Vaisyas indulged in trade and commerce. They organized themselves into guilds called 'ganas'.
- ◆ Gold coins like 'satamana' (besides 'nishka') and silver coins like 'krishnala' –were used as mediums of exchange.

Religion

- ◆ Indra and Agni lost their importance and Prajapathi (the creator), Vishnu (the protector) and Rudra (the destroyer) became the main gods.
- ◆ Rituals became more elaborate and the importance of prayers declined.
- ◆ The priesthood became hereditary.

Vedic Literature

- ◆ The four major Vedas are: Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda.
- ◆ Rig Veda was composed during the Early Vedic Age.
- ◆ The other three were written in the Later Vedic Age.
- ◆ **Rig Veda:** It is the earliest religious text in the world which contains 1028 hymns and is classified into 10 mandalas.

- ◆ **Yajur Veda:** It contains the details of rules to be followed during sacrifices and the ways to perform rituals.
- ◆ **Sama Veda:** It deals with music and has a collection of songs. Indian music originated from Sama Veda.
- ◆ **Atharva Veda:** It contains spells, charms, and magical formulas.

Upaveda

- ◆ The four upavedas are Dhanurveda, Gandharvaveda, Ayurveda, and Arthashastra. Some schools hold Sthapatyaveda as the fourth Upaveda in place of Arthashastra.

The Brahmanas

- ◆ The Brahmanas were a collection of ancient Indian texts that served as commentaries on the hymns and rituals described in the Vedas.

| Veda | Brahmanas |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Rigveda | Kausitaki and Aitareya |
| Yajurveda | Tattiriya and Satapatha |
| Samaveda | Panchvish and Jemineya |
| Atharvaveda | Gopatha |

- ◆ **Aranyakas:** It is a book of instructions that deal with mysticism, rites, and rituals.
- ◆ **Smritis:** Smritis refer to a genre of ancient Indian texts that provide guidelines and regulations for personal conduct, social customs, and legal matters.
- ◆ **Vedangas:** Vedangas are the auxiliary disciplines associated with the study and understanding of the Vedas, the sacred scriptures of Hinduism.
- ◆ **Darshana:** Darshana refers to the various schools of Indian philosophy.
- ◆ There are six major Darshanas, also known as the Shad Darshanas or the

Six Systems of Indian Philosophy. They are:

Nyaya School

- ◆ **Founder:** Gautama (also known as Akṣapāda Gautama)
- ◆ **Prominent Figure:** Vātsyāyana (Author of Nyaya Sutras)

Vaisheshika School

- ◆ **Founder:** Kaṇāda (also known as Maharshi Kanada)
- ◆ **Prominent Figure:** Praśastapāda (Author of Vaisheshika Sutras)

Samkhya School

- ◆ **Founder:** Kapila (considered the sage Kapila)
- ◆ **Prominent Figure:** Ishvara Krishna (Author of Samkhya Karika)

Yoga School

- ◆ **Founder:** Patañjali (Author of the Yoga Sutras)
- ◆ **Prominent Figure:** Vyasa (Commentator on the Yoga Sutras)

Mimamsa School

- ◆ **Founder:** Jaimini (Author of Mimamsa Sutras)
- ◆ **Prominent Figure:** Kumarila Bhatta (prominent Mimamsa philosopher)

Vedanta School

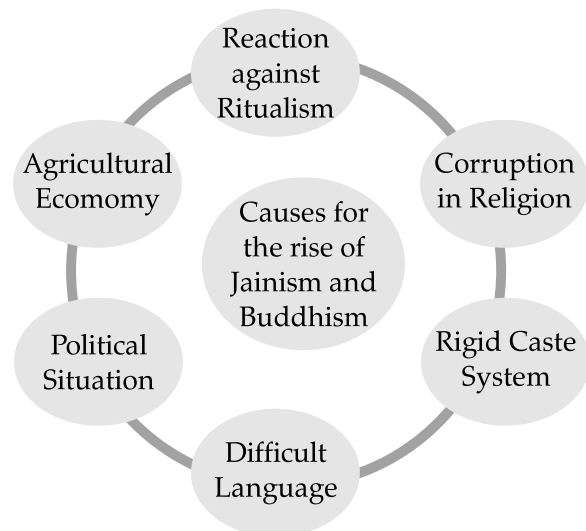
- ◆ **Prominent Figures:** Badarayana (Author of Brahma Sutras)
- ◆ **Adi Shankara** (Renowned Advaita Vedanta philosopher)
- ◆ **Ramanuja** (Prominent Vishishtadvaita Vedanta philosopher)
- ◆ **Madhva** (Founder of Dvaita Vedanta)

Mahajanapada

| Maha-janapada | Associated River | Capital City |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Anga | Champa | Champa (Malini) |

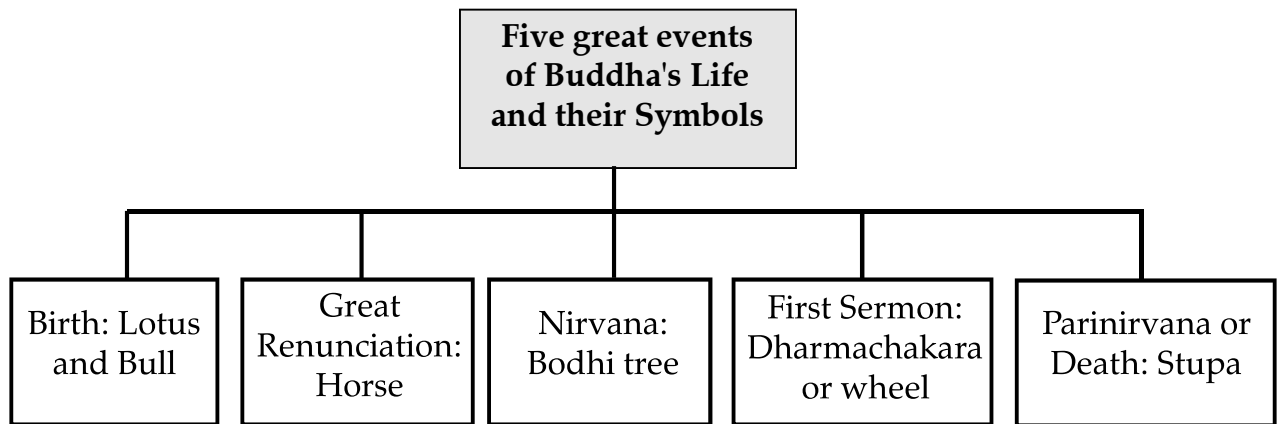
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| Magadha | Ganga | Rajagriha |
| Vajji | Gandak | Vaishali |
| Kasi | Ganga | Varanasi |
| Kosala | Sarayu | Sravasti |
| Vatsa | Yamuna | Kaushambi |
| Avanti | Narmada | Ujjayini (Ujjain) |
| Gandhara | Swat | Taxila |
| Kamboja | Kubha (Kabul) | Rajapura |
| Chedi | Yamuna | Suktimati |
| Matsya | Drishadvati | Viratana-gara |
| Panchala | Ganga | Ahichhatra |
| Surasena | Yamuna | Mathura |
| Assaka | Godavari | Potana (Potali) |
| Avanti | Tapti | Mahish-mati |
| Videha | Gandak | Mithila (Janakpur) |
| Malla | Ganga | Kushinagara |

Jainism and Buddhism



Buddhism

- ◆ Founded by Gautam Buddha.
- ◆ Gautama Buddha also known as Siddhartha, Sakyamuni and Tathagata.
- ◆ Born in 563 BC (widely accepted), at Lumbini, near Kapilvastu, capital of the Sakya republic.
- ◆ Left home at the age of 29 and attained Nirvana at the age of 35 at Bodh Gaya.
- ◆ Attained Nirvana or Enlightenment at 35 at Uruvela, Gaya in Magadha (Bihar) under the Peepal tree.
- ◆ Delivered his first sermon at Sarnath. His first sermon is called 'Dharmachakrapravartan' or 'Turning of the Wheel of the Dhamma (the sacred Law)'.
- ◆ Attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (identical to village Kasia in Deoria district of U.P.) in 483 B.C. at the age of 80 in the Malla republic.



Buddhist Councils

First Council

- ◆ **Year:** 483 BC
- ◆ **Place:** Rajgriha
- ◆ **Presided:** Mahakshayap
- ◆ **Patron:** Ajatshatru
- ◆ **Results:** Compilation of the teaching of Buddha and rules for the disciples into two parts: Sutta Pitaka and Vinay Pitaka respectively.

Second Council

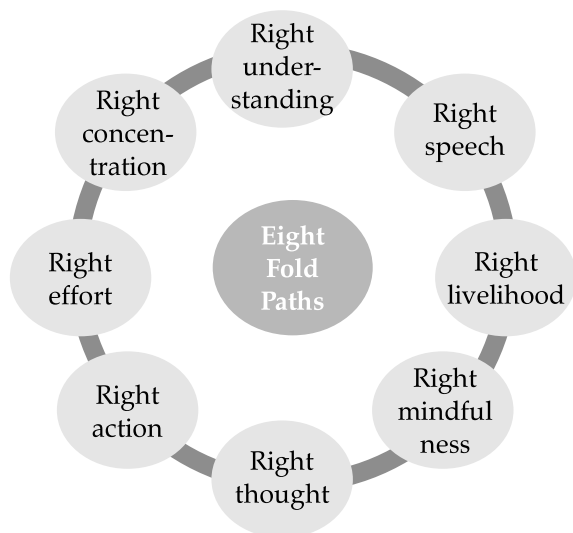
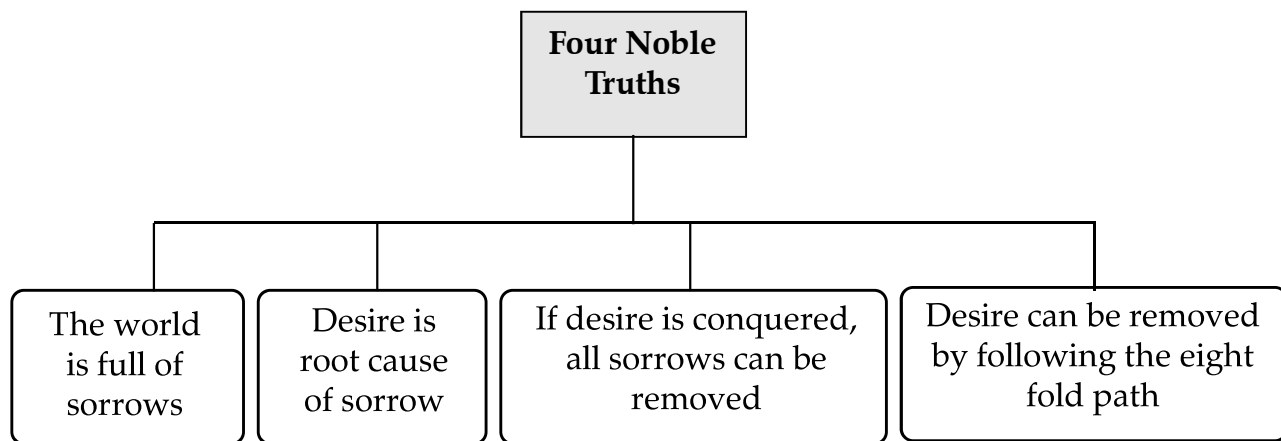
- ◆ **Year:** 383 BC
- ◆ **Place:** Vaishali
- ◆ **Presided:** Sabakami
- ◆ **Patron:** Kalashok
- ◆ **Results:** follower divided into two parts Sthavirvadins and Mahasanghikas.

Third Council

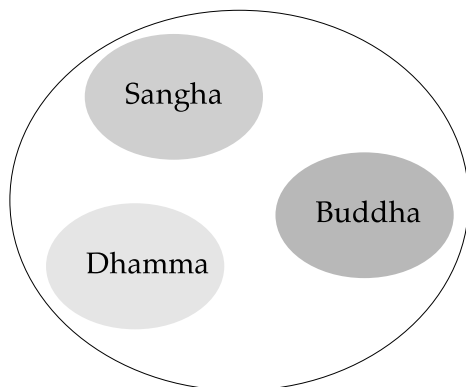
- ◆ **Year:** 250 BC
- ◆ **Place:** Patliputra
- ◆ **Presided:** Mogliputta Tissa
- ◆ **Patron:** Asoka
- ◆ **Results:** Third Pitaka Abhidhama Pitaka was compiled.

Fourth Council

- ◆ **Year:** 72 AD
- ◆ **Place:** Kundalvan (Kashmir)
- ◆ **Presided:** Vasumitra, Asvaghosha
- ◆ **Patron:** Kanishka
- ◆ **Results:** Buddhist divided into two parts Mahayan & Hinayan.



Three Ratnas



Buddhist Literature

- ◆ **Tripitaka (Pali Canon):** Also known as the "Three Baskets," it is the earliest and most authoritative collection of Buddhist scriptures. It consists of three sections: Vinaya Pitaka (rules for monastic discipline), Sutta Pitaka

ka (discourses of the Buddha), and Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophical analysis).

- ◆ **Jataka Tales:** These are stories about the previous lives of the Buddha, illustrating moral lessons and virtues.

Jainism

- ◆ Founded by Rishabhanath, the first Tirthankara.
- ◆ There were 24 Tirthankara (Prophets or Gurus) and all of them were Kshatriyas. Rishabhanath's reference is also there in the Rigveda. But there is no historical basis for the first 22 Tirthankaras. Only the last two are historical personalities.
- ◆ The 23rd Tirthankara Parshwanath (symbol: snake) was the son of King Ashvasena of Benaras. His main teachings were:
 - Non-injury
 - Non-lying
 - Non-stealing
 - Non-possession
- ◆ The 24th and the last Tirthankara was Vardhman Mahavira (symbol: lion). He added celibacy to his main teachings.

Mahavira

- ◆ Born in 540 BC at Kundagrama near Vaisali.

- ◆ Siddhartha was his father: Trisala his mother, Yasoda his wife and his daughter was Priyadarshana married to Jamali.
- ◆ Jamali became his first disciple.
- ◆ Attained Kaivalya at Jambhika-grama in eastern India at the age of 42.
- ◆ He got title of jina, Arihant.
- ◆ Died at the age of 72 in 468 BC at Pavapuri near Rajagriha.

Way to Nirvana (Three Ratnas)

- ◆ Right faith (Samyak vishwas)
- ◆ Right knowledge (Samyak jnan)
- ◆ Right conduct (Samyak karma)

Jain Councils

- ◆ **First: 3rd Century BC**
 - **Place:** Patliputra
 - **Presided:** Sthulbhadra
 - **Result:** The compilation of 12 Angas to replace the lost 14 Purvas.
- ◆ **Second: 512 AD**
 - **Place:** Vallabhi
 - **Presided:** Devardhi kshmasramana
 - **Result:** Final compilation of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas
- ◆ **Split in Jainism:** Jainism was split into two parts–
 - **The Digambar:** Body as clothes leader: Bhadrabahu
 - **The Svetambar:** White clothes leader: Sthulbhadra

Dynasties of Ancient India

Haryanka Dynasty

- ◆ **Founder:** Bimbisara
- ◆ **Capital City:** Rajagriha
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Bimbisara, Ajata-shatru and Udayin

Shishunaga Dynasty

- ◆ **Founder:** Shishunaga
- ◆ **Capital City:** Rajagriha
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Shishunaga

Nanda Dynasty:

- ◆ **Founder:** Mahapadma Nanda
- ◆ **Capital City:** Pataliputra
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Mahapadma Nanda, Dhana Nanda
- ◆ **Important Works:** Centralization of power, Expansion of the Nanda Empire
- ◆ **Events:** Mahapadma Nanda's rise to power, Dhana Nanda's defeat by Chandragupta Maurya.

Mauryan Dynasty

- ◆ **Founder:** Chandragupta Maurya (reigned 322 BCE - 298 BCE)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Pataliputra (present-day Patna, Bihar)

Important Kings

- ◆ **Chandragupta Maurya (322 BCE - 298 BCE):** Established the Mauryan Empire by overthrowing the Nanda Dynasty. He expanded the empire through military conquests, including the annexation of Magadha.
- ◆ **Bindusara (298 BCE - 273 BCE):** Successor of Chandragupta Maurya, further expanded the empire through diplomacy and military campaigns.
- ◆ **Ashoka the Great (273 BCE - 232 BCE):** Son of Bindusara, known for his conversion to Buddhism and propagation of dharma. He renounced violence after the Kalinga War and adopted a policy of non-violence, religious tolerance, and welfare of his subjects.

Shunga Dynasty

- ◆ **Founder:** Pushyamitra Shunga
- ◆ **Capital City:** Pataliputra

- ◆ **Important Kings:** Pushyamitra Shunga
- ◆ **Important Works:** Revival of Brahmanical traditions, Patronage of art and literature
- ◆ **Events:** Overthrowing the Maurya Dynasty, Pushyamitra Shunga's reign as the first Shunga ruler

Kanva Dynasty

- ◆ **Founder:** Vasudeva Kanva
- ◆ **Capital City:** Pataliputra
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Vasudeva Kanva
- ◆ **Important Works:** Patronage of Buddhism, Support for literature and arts

Indo-Greeks

- ◆ Demetrius I of Bactria (reigned 200 BCE - 180 BCE)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Taxila (present-day Pakistan)
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Menander I (Milinda), Antialcidas, Demetrius II, Eucratides I
- ◆ **Important Works:** Promotion of Hellenistic culture, Indo-Greek art and architecture.

The Shakas (Western Kshatrapas)

- ◆ **Founder:** Chashtana (reigned 78 C.E. - 130 C.E.)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Ujjain (initially), later shifted to Vallabhi (present-day Gujarat)
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Nahapana, Rudradaman I

The Kushanas (Kushan Empire)

- ◆ **Founder:** Kujula Kadphises (reigned 30 C.E. - 80 C.E.)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Purushapura (present-day Peshawar, Pakistan)
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Kanishka the Great, Huvishka

- ◆ **Important Works:** Promotion of trade along the Silk Road, the spread of Buddhism

The Satavahanas

- ◆ **Founder:** Simuka (reigned 30 BCE - 7 BCE)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Pratishthana (present-day Paithan, Maharashtra)
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Gautamiputra Satakarni, Pulamavi, Hala

Sangam Age (Tamil Nadu)

- ◆ The three legendary Tamil poets—Agastya, Tolkappiyar, and Thiruvalluvar
- ◆ **Important Works:** Sangam literature, including Tamil poetry and literary works.

The Pandyas

- ◆ **Founder:** Peruvazhuthi (Mythological)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Madurai
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Nedunjelayan I, Nedunjelayan II, Nedunjelayan III.

The Cholas

- ◆ **Founder:** Vijayalaya Chola (reigned 848 CE - 871 CE)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Thanjavur (also known as Tanjore)
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Rajaraja Chola I, Rajendra Chola I.

The Cheras

- ◆ **Founder:** Perum chottu Uthiyar Cheralathan (Mythological)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Vanchi (also known as Karur)
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Uthiyar Cheralathan, Kulashekhara Varman.

Sangam Literature

- ◆ **Associated Period:** Sangam Age (3rd century BCE to 3rd century C.E.)
- ◆ **Important Works:** The Eight Anthologies (Ettuthokai) and the

Ten Idylls (Patthupattu), comprising poems and literary works in Tamil.

- ◆ **Themes:** Love, war, nature, morality, and various aspects of Tamil society and culture.

The Gupta Period (4th to 6th century C.E.)

- ◆ **Founder:** Sri Gupta
- ◆ **Capital City:** Pataliputra (modern-day Patna)
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Chandragupta I: He established the Gupta Empire and expanded its influence in Northern India.
- ◆ **Samudragupta:** Known as the "Napoleon of India," he undertook military campaigns and brought much of the subcontinent under Gupta rule.
- ◆ **Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya):** He was a great patron of arts and literature, renowned for his prosperous and cultured court.
- ◆ **Important Works:** Compilation of the legal code "Dharma Shastra": This code regulated social, religious, and legal aspects of Gupta society.
- ◆ **Patronage of Arts and Literature:** The Gupta Empire witnessed a flourishing of literature, including the works of Kalidasa, such as "Abhijnanasakuntalam" and "Meghaduta." These plays are considered masterpieces of Sanskrit literature.
- ◆ **Mathematics and Astronomy:** Aryabhata, a renowned mathematician-astronomer, wrote the "Aryabhatiya," a significant treatise on mathematics and astronomy.

Monuments

- ◆ **Dashavatara Temple:** Located in Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh.
- ◆ **Gupta-era Cave Temples:** Udayagiri and Ellora house stunning cave tem-

ples and monasteries with elaborate carvings and frescoes.

- ◆ **Sculptures at Sarnath:** Sarnath, near Varanasi, contains exquisite Gupta-era sculptures, including the famous Lion Capital of Ashoka.

Associated Dates and Years

- ◆ Gupta Empire founded in the early 4th century C.E.
- ◆ **Reign of Samudragupta:** Approximately 335 CE to 375 CE.
- ◆ Reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya): Approximately 380 CE to 415 CE.

Pushyabhuti Dynasty

- ◆ **Founder:** Prabhakara Vardhana
- ◆ **Capital City:** Kannauj
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Prabhakara Vardhana, Harsha Vardhana.

Rashtrakuta Dynasty

- ◆ **Founder:** Dantidurga (reigned 735 CE - 756 CE)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Manyakheta (present-day Malkhed, Karnataka)
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Amoghavarsha, Krishna II, Govinda III.

Ganga Dynasty (Eastern Gangas)

- ◆ **Founder:** Indravarma (early ruler), Anantavarman Chodaganga (reigned 1078 CE - 1150 CE)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Kalinganagara (present-day Mukhalingam, Odisha)
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Anantavarman Chodaganga, Narasimhadeva I, Bhanudeva IV.

Pallava Dynasty

- ◆ **Founder:** Simhavishnu (reigned 575 CE - 600 CE)
- ◆ **Capital City:** Kanchipuram
- ◆ **Important Kings:** Mahendravarman I, Narasimhavarman I, Rajasimha Pallava.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

Tripartite Struggle

- ◆ Tripartite Struggle was an armed conflict between Palas of East, Gurjara Pratiharas of the North and Rashtrakutas of South India. These powers were fighting with each other to set up their control on the Gangetic region in northern India.
- ◆ The main objective of the conflict was to possess the Kannauj city, then a symbol of sovereignty.

The Rajputs

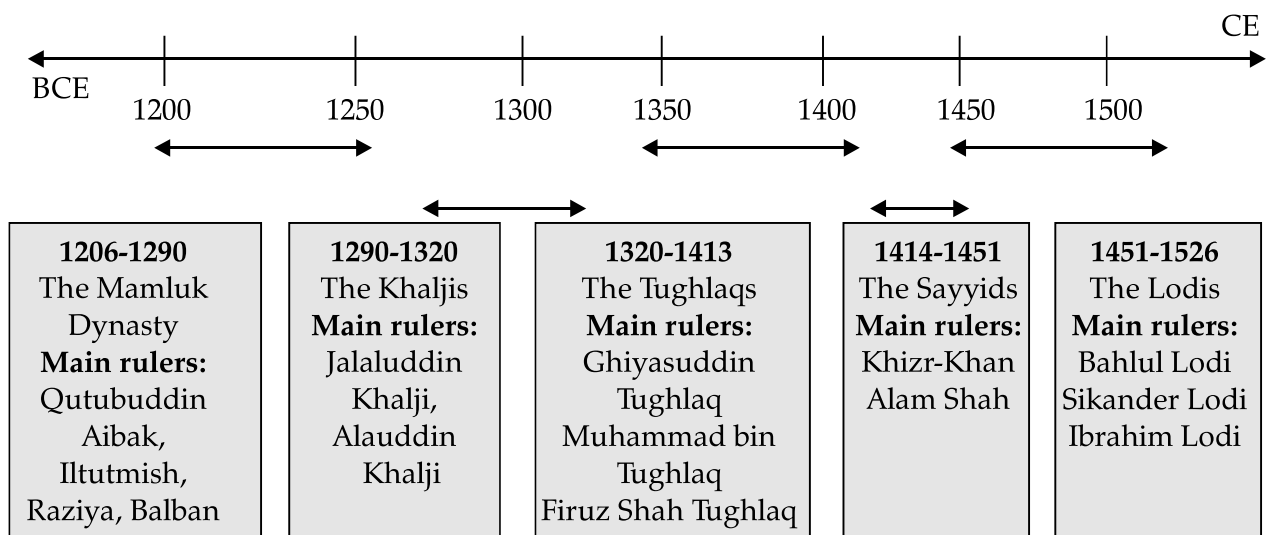
- ◆ The period from 647 A.D. to 1192 A.D., spanning 500 years, is referred to as the Rajput era in Indian history.
- ◆ Prominent Rajput clans were the Gahadavalas (Kannauj), the Paramaras (Malwa), and the Chauhans (Ajmer).
- ◆ Prithviraj Chauhan (1178-92 A.D.) ruled over a vast empire encompassing Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.
- ◆ Chand Bardai, the court poet, wrote the biography "Prithviraj Raso" about Prithviraj Chauhan.

- ◆ Prithviraj Chauhan achieved victory over Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori in the first Battle of Tarrain in 1191. However, he was defeated and killed by Ghori in the second Battle of Tarrain in 1192.
- ◆ Jayachandra was the king of Kannauj. He was defeated and killed by Muhammad Ghori in the Battle of Chaddawar in 1194.

Foundation of the Delhi Sultanate

- ◆ Mohammad bin Qasim invaded India in 712 A.D. and conquered Sindh.
- ◆ Mahmud of Ghazni led about 17 expeditions of India and the famous one was in 1025, an attack on Somnath Temple.
- ◆ Mohammad Ghori invaded India and was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in the First Battle of Tarain in 1191 but won the battle of 1192 of Tarain against Prithviraj himself. It laid the foundation of Muslim rule in India.

The Delhi Sultanate



A timeline of the Delhi Sultanate