

- ① Numismatic and epigraphic inscriptions are one of most important sources about history in addition to textual/literary source

Numismatic

- ✓ coins can tell us about territorial expanse and trade contacts e.g Roman coin hoards in ~~ea~~ from early Gupta period show trade relations
- ✓ The socio-political organisation e.g importance of king known as some coins had images of hungs (Indo-greeks)
- ✓ Technology known from the type of minting
- ✓ The quality of coins tells about economic prosperity e.g coins of early Gupta $\Rightarrow$ gold, but late Gupta period $\Rightarrow$ 'spadhaiya' coins of copper because of decline in trade with Rome

Epigraphic

- ✓ These are direct sources to know about politics/laws/legal codes of things - e.g pillars and rock edicts of Ashokan period

tell about policy of shamas

✓ Prayag prasasti at Allahabad - Samudragupta's
victories - Thus history of wars known from

✓ ~~Meerut prasasti~~ inscriptions.

✓ Uttisamerus inscription of Chola period - detail
about local self government in villages

✓ we know about land grants to Brahmins
during Gupta period from inscriptions

These sources hold importance because
of their clarity, & direct nature.

② Indus valley civilisation (IVC) attained great advances in agriculture, town planning, trade, cultural advancement, writing. This is visible in archaeological findings

Agriculture - variety of crops cultivated - maize, rice, wheat etc

- Storage structures of granaries (A large granary with workers' quarters found at Harappa)

- Plough marks at Kalibangan $\Rightarrow$ evidence of intercropping, Reservoir at Mohenjodaro

Trade and Commerce

- Internal trade - evidence of large number of seals

- External trade with Mesopotamia we found harappan artifacts in this area and mentions of cities of IVC in Mesopotamian writings (a seal with boat image)

Town Planning - Urbanisation was attained

- wide streets cut at right angles

- Drainage system connects to every house. Drains made of burnt bricks

- Division into upper and lower town
- symbol of stratification
- Recreation through board games,
dance (Dancing girl statue)

Religious
Belief - We do not find any temple but
worship of Pipal, unicorn,
Parvati Siva, Mother goddess
seems to be common (found in seals)

- Bearded statue - possibly of priest
- Such beliefs seem to have continued
to present day (nature worship)

The civilisation had pictographic script
which is not yet deciphered. ~~The~~

③ Netaji S.C. Bose was a visionary leader of great determination who resigned from the prestigious ICS to serve the Indian national movement.

S.C. Bose had a socialistic outlook of Indian future, where every Indian enjoys life of dignity, freedom. He joined INC and was a close confidante of Pt. Nehru both of whom represented the left brand within Congress.

His contributions

- Netaji was very popular, he was elected to Presidency of INC twice in 1938, '39.
- He had to leave Congress because of differences with Gandhi, on the strategy to be used. Earlier he formed a forward block within Congress.

- Netaji's military and diplomatic skills came to light when he signed for using opportunity of WWII to fight against the British using help from Axis powers

- He single handedly escaped to Russia, then Germany, Japan and held meetings with the axis leaders to gain support against British

- He was invited by Rash Behari Bose to Singapore to head the Indian National Army which was created by recruiting Indian P.O.s.

- He formed a provisional government, which was recognized by Germany, Japan

The INA campaign did not succeed but S.C. Bose's legacy remains an unforgettable part of Indian National Movement. The renaming of islands in Andaman and Nicobar (Shahid Swaraj, S.C. Bose Island) is a befitting tribute as INA had liberated these islands

- ④ Colonialism was a global phenomenon, therefore the national movement was shaped by both internal and external factors

Internal factors -

- ✓ During WWI, the workclass, other common people suffered high prices, inflation due to shortage of food etc
- ✓ The peasants also suffered high taxes
- ✓ The war led to more crackdowns on civil liberties i.e. repeal of Indian Act
- ✓ A militant brand had arisen in the national movement because of disillusionment

External factors

- ✓ The myth of white superiority was shattered
- ✓ The defeat of Russia from Japan in 1904-05 had instilled confidence
- ✓ Gandhi's non-violent movement by the Indian settlers in USA

Shaping of National Movement

- ✓ There were various opinions - INC leaders both extremist and moderates decided to support British in hope of concessions
- ✓ Revolutionaries ~~who~~ ~~were~~ wanted to use WWI to launch revolt against British
- ✓ This period made clear the contradiction between British and Indian interests
- ✓ Post WWI attitude of the government was of ~~yielding~~ using carrot (Montford reform) and stick (Rowlatt Act). These both made national leaders aware of real face of British leading to → Rowlatt Satyagraha.

The WWI was period which formed the base for mass movements in India later on.

⑤ The Mughal decline started after death of Aurangzeb in start of 18th century

Factors

- ✓ The ~~perpetual~~ ^{perpetual} wars of Aurangzeb led to weakness in financial and administrative status
- ✓ The Jagirdari crisis - paucity of jagirs
- ✓ Extravagance of nobility and their corruption
- ✓ Succession wars and lack of any strong prince
- ✓ Religious intolerance of Aurangzeb
- ✓ Loss of khali's lands as the princes donated to nobles leading to decrease in royal income
- ✓ Army could not be maintained
- ✓ Isolationist nature → no advancement in industry, agriculture

Consolidation by British

- ✓ British were economically, militarily superior
- ✓ They used trade concessions to amass wealth and then exert political control

✓ The disunity among Indian kingdoms was exploited by British e.g. Hyderabad, Carnatic ~~ex~~ wars

✓ Exploiting trade privileges in Bengal.
The inner weaknesses of the Bengal kingdom enabled them to prop puppets like Mir Jafar, use traitors to win Battle of Plassey

✓ The distrust of Indian kingdoms → exploited by subsidiary alliances leading to total loss of sovereignty of Indian states

✓ Poor army strength ⇒ the states fell into trap of subsidiary alliances

Thus consolidation happened because of the weaknesses of Indian states.

⑥ Subsidiary Alliance was a policy introduced by Lord Wellesly to gradually gain control of Indian states.

Features

- ✓ The state was given assurance of military support against other states - stationing of ~~with~~ British troops
- ✓ The state was to pay for maintenance
- ✓ State could not negotiate with other European powers without British permission
- ✓ State could not by itself resolve disputes with other Indian state
- ✓ A permanent resident to be stationed in royal court

How it worked?

This system led to loss of sovereignty of the states: →

- ✓ The maintenance cost was high and often states could not pay leading to indebtedness

- ✓ sometimes they ceded territory to pay for the maintenance
- ✓ The permanent resident interfered in the affairs of the state
- ✓ The states became dependent on British for their relations with other Indian states. Now British could use deceit to turn one against other

The alliance system led to ~~debt~~ consolidation of British power as they got Hyderabad, Mysore, Maratha kingdoms under control

- ⑦ North East India, ~~was~~ was since pre-independence days isolated from the other parts due to geography, cultural difference etc. The national movement did not penetrate

Challenge post independence

- These regions had ^{been} skeptical of integration with India as cultural, tribal ethnicities, culture would be threatened
- There were demands for independence (e.g. Naga club since 1920s) and for separate states led to insurgency (NSCN, ULFA etc.)
- The fear of outsiders ~~to~~ overpowering local economy and culture
- It was difficult to unite the diverse ~~a~~ tribes into coherent states
- Geography prevented infrastructure connectivity ~~thus~~ hindering the integration
- Illegal Immigration from Bangladesh → AASU movement in Assam, ULFA insurgent groups etc.

~~The~~

Resolution of challenges

- ✓ Mamajira and Tripura given statehood
- ✓ new states created out of Assam $\Rightarrow$ Nagaland,

Mizoram

- ✓ Shillong Accord for Nagaland, Assam Accord

- ✓ Schedule 5 and 6 in constitution introduced

to implement policy of Tribal Panchsheel?

giving more autonomy, protection of culture etc

Today, we see disturbances in Nagaland
for which the negotiations are still on.
Other states have been better integrated
through socio-economic development schemes
for North East

⑧ The term New social movement is used for the social movements that take place outside the political space and demand for rights from the state. These movements address issues of weaker sections, less organised groups and use novel methods of mobilisation.

India witnessed such movements especially after 1970s

✓ The feminist wave in the 1980s in India (after the ^{1974-CSWI} report on the status of women) demanding anti-dowry, anti-rape legislations

✓ Student movements e.g. during JP movement students protested in Gujarat, Bihar

✓ Environmental causes taken up by chipko movements, appiko movement. Novel methods by women ~~ex~~ like hugging trees to prevent their felling. Similarly Normada Bachao sandolan to protest displacement of tribes due to the dam construction

New Farmers' Movement

The earlier peasant movement during the national struggle for independence were against oppressive rent, eviction practices. In 1980s we saw new type of farmers movement by medium / ~~low~~ big farmers for getting concessions on electricity, MSP etc.

Features - New constituency - bigger farmers having political clout were participating

- Use of Shobnas, Rail Fero etc
- Bharatiya Kisan Union was a non political organization that led these movements

~~4/10~~

⑨ Iran was under the rule of Pahlavi dynasty after the WW II. This dynasty had close relations with the west powers ~~to~~ as USA, Britain had oil investment in Iran.

The rule of Raza Pahlavi was characterised by cultural modernisation of Iran, western values so much so that it was called 'Iran America' in the west Asia. This was resented by orthodox clerics.

Islamic Revolution was an important event in cold war. It led to deposing of Pahlavi, conversion of Iran to an Islamic ~~rep~~ republic guided by Islamic law. This naturally led to breakdown of relations with USA, nationalisation of oil companies etc.

The event has had profound impact on West

Asian politics :->

• The Iran-Iraq war happened as Iraq was

suspicious of spread of fundamentalism.
Gulf war as a consequence of Iraq war

- Enmity between Saudi Arabia and Iran
~~too~~ and increased fault lines of shia/sunni
- Iran supported ^{shia} militant elements i.e.
Hezbollah thus influencing politics in
other nations viz Lebanon, Israel, Iraq,
~~Yemen~~ Syria etc.
- Yemen crisis because of Iran-Saudi rivalry
- Nuclearisation of the region is a potential
danger (though was averted by Iran
nuclear deal) again due to USA-Iran face
off.

Islamic revolution led to direct
confrontations with USA, Saudi Arabia
thus changing course of politics.

- ⑩ French and American revolutions were both aimed at establishing the democratic ideals of equality, liberty, equal representation.

Difference in conditions

France	America
✓ Monarchy maladministration ✓ Economic misery for common people because of wasteful expenditure ✓ Division into estates, divine right of king to rule	✓ Colonial rule by British ✓ Industry was stifled by the laws ✓ There was no such hierarchy though economic rights of Americans were throttled

Similarity in Driving Factors

- Lack of real equality between the citizens
- Freedom were stifled creating discontent among the people

- The middle classes i.e. trading, merchant, lawyers were at forefront of both the revolutions
- Both did not establish complete equality.
In France - right to vote only to propertied.
In America - only propertied, male had rights
white

Both revolutions were a manifestation of the enlightenment ideas coming into conflict with traditional authorities.

- ⑪ Indian civilisation has a more than five thousand year history since the Indus Valley civilisation, through Vedic Age, ^{upto} eight to the Vijayanagara empire in medieval age.

Contributions of Ancient India

Vedas have a treasure of knowledge in philosophy. Along with this other texts have pioneered advancement in science, ~~math~~.

Medicine - Charaka's text on medicine and Sushruta on surgery dwell on the causes, remedies of various

- diseases
- Ayurveda system of medicine
- Siddha system
- Yoga for health

Science and Mathematics -

- Aryabhatta was the greatest mathematician who is credited with decimal system

- The use of zero is oldest in India

- dating back to 3rd-4th century according to Bhaskali manuscript
- Varahmihira is Panchasiddhanta on astronomy
 - Brahmagupta is Brhmasputa Siddhanta is a treasure in mathematical knowledge
 - Aryabhatta is calculations of the sun's earth's diameter, distance of sun, heliocentric theory were precise

The newer evidence has cemented the fact that Ancient India was much ahead of the rest of the world in scientific advancement. This can be attributed to the liberal and inquisitive approach to knowledge that is inherent in the Vedic texts.

The later period led to isolationist approach thus Indian civilisation lost ground to Europe during enlightenment age in Europe. We need to take inspiration from Ancient India to revive our lead in science and mathematics.

- (12) The Vijayanagara empire arose in 14th century at the banks of Tungabhadra with capital at Hampi and gradually extended to entire south & had great contributions to art, architecture, literature, and economy

Chief Sources

- The ruins of Hampi were discovered during the British period ~~and that~~
- Monuments → Temples like the Vithala temple, Virupaksha temple represent Vijayanagara architecture
 - Lotus Mahal is a structure which has multiple arches and it was probably used for political meetings etc
 - Fortifications have been found showing the great achievement in engineering e.g. multiple levels of fortified walls

→ Under Islamic architecture of monuments

→ A dibba, rectangular structure in shape of a platform which might have been used for royal ceremonies

Inscriptions → The inscriptions in Kannada show how regional language developed during this time

→ The genealogies of kings are known from inscriptions

The accounts of travellers also give great information. Abdur Razzaq talks about 7 levels of fortifications, agricultural fields within walls to ensure food security etc.

Temple Architecture

- Dravida style is predominant ~~the~~ though there are novel elements too
- Vijayapasha was chief deity

- Kalyan Mandaps are a special feature
- Profusely carved pillars in temples
- Vijayanagara was a splendour in every aspect and this is recognised today as a World Heritage site at Hampi

- ⑬ India under British rule underwent a process of de-industrialisation, ~~but~~ due to colonial policies. The indigenous industry was slow to develop, but slowly a cohesive capitalist class emerged with ownership in jute, textile, sugar, iron & steel.

Characteristics of Capitalist class

- ✓ It was not dependent on British capital
- ✓ It was guided not by imperial interest but by Indian interests
- ✓ This class ~~so~~ believed in constitutional means of freedom struggle instead of violent movement
- ✓ It understood the importance of overthrowing British rule and establishing a national government

Contributions to Freedom Struggle

- ✓ The Swadeshi movement itself sowed the seeds of nationalism among this class

as many indigenous factories emerged

✓ It supported the Congress's ~~poli~~
programme both financially and
otherwise

✓ Capitalists like Jamshedji Tata, Russettamp
Thakurdas were patriotic Indians

✓ It supported even the non-violent civil
disobedience against British as long as
it did not ~~it~~ cause damage to business
climate

✓ Capitalists ~~supported~~ ^{opposed} the ~~It~~ Public
Safety Bill even though it was intended
to curb communist activities:

✓ This class was firmly behind INC. It
also championed a Bombay Plan where it
recognised need for land reforms, need
for state's role in planning and
development

Criticism

- ✓ It is criticised for not speaking up against oppression ^{by} landlords and capitalist of workers and peasants.
- ✓ It is seen responsible for Congress's soft stance on landlords.
- ✓ The leftists criticised this class for status quoism.

Bipan Chandra say that capitalist class though had its own vision of Indian future, but it was also anti-imperialist and nationalist like other Indians.

(14) After the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement (Feb 1922) after Chauri-Chaura incident, Congress faced divided opinion on next strategy.

Swarajists were those who wanted to contest 1923 elections and enter councils. No-changers were opposed to this and favoured constructive work in villages.

Arguments of Swarajist

- ✓ The absence from councils would lead to political vacuum, inactivity
- ✓ Councils would be filled by reactionary elements
- ✓ By entering councils they wanted to expose ~~how~~ the British reform as hollow
- ✓ Councils would help them represent the people in British government

'No-changers' Argument

- ✓ Council entry would mean negation of

the mass movement and acceptance of British reforms

- ✓ Peaks of office would lead to corruption
- ✓ Limitations of unipotent councils.
- ✓ Focus would decrease on the ~~now~~ political work among masses → connect with masses would be lost

Finally it was decided to let Swarajists contest in the name of INC as Gandhiji did not want to cause split.

Performance of Swarajists

The formed coalitions with liberals, independents in states and won 47/102 seats in central assembly

Successes → exposing the British rule's exploitative character through budget speeches
→ stopped passage of regressive bills like Public Safety Bill

→ ~~was~~

→ They kept political activity alive until 1928 when they resigned for participation in Burns Swaraj

Limitations → The councils were ineffective
→ Reactionary elements like landlords in upper chamber thwarted the attempts of swarajists
→ Split on responsivist lines i.e. some like Madan Mohan Malviya wanted to cooperate with British for hinder interests

The Swaraj party was important to keep congress voice alive in legislatures even though it lost touch with the masses.

- ⑮ Permanent settlement was a revenue system introduced by Cornwallis in Bengal after realising limitations of earlier bidding system

Reasons

- Earlier bidding system - Zamindars ~~big~~ used to bid high, then fail to pay leading to unstable income
- Permanent settlement - fixing government share at 10/11 of the revenue and rest to Zamindar
 - Zamindar could keep the excess/surplus
- It was expected that fixed revenue $\Rightarrow$ stable income
- Incentive to invest in the technology for more production as Zamindar could keep the surplus
- Political allies in form of Zamindars

Initial defaults

- Arbitrary fixation of the revenue at higher level led to defaults
- Very strict deadline for payment (sunset clause)

The system brought land into private market and made zamindars owners of land instead of the peasant. However the land was made transferable if the Zamindar could not pay the rent on time

Not extended Beyond Bengal

- In Madras, Bombay → Absence of such intermediaries who could be designated as Zamindars

→ Thus government directly collected from peasant (Ryotwari)

- In North West India → Village heads could be given responsibility to collect (Mahals → Mahalwari System)

- This system gave stable income BUT NOT VERY HIGH INCOME as the revenue was fixed. So Thomas Munro & Reid opted for Ryotwari in Madras for higher income

Permanent Settlement was the bane of peasants as it led to indebtedness, poverty, absentee landlordism

- ⑩ Nationalist movement had humble beginning in the form of congress as a platform to crystallise public opinion, present demands of Indians to British government and connect the nationalists of different regions

By the year 1947, national movement had a well defined ideology and culture permeated by liberal democratic values viz equality, liberty, justice, secularism etc

Evolution of the ideology

- Moderates of early congress period did critical analysis of the economic policies of british rule to arrive at 'Drain theory'
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, R.C. Dutt highlighted the exploitation of India for british interests thus the understanding essence of colonialism
- The non-violent methods were used to highlight the deficiencies of british rule

• The emergence of mass movements in early 20th century - Swadeshi movement cultivated the value of democracy as it recognised role of common people.

• Gandhi's tool of Satyagraha added moral ~~as~~ element to nationalist ideology i.e. opposing injustice through non-violent methods

• Defence of civil liberties by nationalists viz freedom of speech, press. B.G. Tilak went to jail for freedom of press

• The nationalist literature educated people about their right to equality, dignity, freedom, social justice

• The nationalist movement spearheaded reforms within Indian society - caste system, anti-untouchability, gender equality (AIWC (Hosiyan campaign))

- The leftist trends within congress made social justice a cherished value of constitution
- Secularism was upheld by nationalists

These set of values created a strong ideology that helped build a foundation for progressive nation. This is visible in our constitutional values & Universal adult franchise, welfare state, Non-Aligned Movement. all of which can be traced back to nationalist movement

(17) Importance of language was realised by nationalists early on. B.C. Tilak's home rule league had demand of linguistic states. The Madras session of Congress 1920 introduced provincial committee on linguistic basis. Gandhi had also supported linguistic organisation of provinces.

Post independence

The states were not organised linguistically immediately after because leaders were emerging from challenges of partition, integration of princely states. They feared that language might become basis for disunity and threaten the integrity of India.

The Shor Commission, JVP committee were created after independence ~~it~~ in response to demands for linguistic state. But both reject language as basis for reorganisation of states.

The demands continued culminating in the creation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953 after one of protestors Sriramulu died. After AP, the other states intensified demand leading to creation of Fazal Ali Commission

Reorganisation in 1956

✓ The Fazal Ali Commission recommended that though language cannot be ~~the~~ sole basis for state, but it supported creation of linguistic states.

✓ 14 states were created along with 6 UTs

✓ Further refinement in the form of ~~the~~ creation of separate Gujarat and Maharashtra (1960), Punjab (1966).

The linguistic organisation has helped bring peace and stability instead of disintegration.

- ⑮ India has a substantial tribal population (8% in 2011) living in different parts, having diverse cultures, languages and occupations.

~~The~~

Challenges in integration

- ✓ Britishers had followed a policy of isolating tribes from mainstream along with exploitation of the forest resources where tribes lived
- ✓ It was difficult to integrate because these tribes followed primitive technology, had different cultures. They feared assimilation into the mainstream
- ✓ The cultures and customs needed to be safeguarded while developing them in socio-economic parameters
- ✓ The development projects were bound to ~~cause~~ cause displacement of tribes from forests.

The Debate on Tribes

The debate was between three different positions:->

<u>Assimilation</u> into the mainstream culture	<u>Isolation</u> from the mainstream to preserve them in their original state	<u>Integration</u> of tribes without destroying their culture
⊖ alienation	⊖ lack of socio-economic development	BEST WAY FORWARD

PM Nehru's view was that Tribes should be integrated into Indian society but without destroying their way of life.

TRIBAL PANCHSHEEL

- respect forest rights
- respect the customs, tradition
- do not introduce too many schemes
- Recruit the tribal officials for administration
- let them develop on line of their own genius

Integration approach implemented through

- ✓ Schedule 5, 6 of constitution gives autonomy
- ✓ Tribal Sub-Plan - for development
- ✓ Forest Rights Act
- ✓ PESA - for local self government
- ✓ Schemes like Roshni, Eklavya schools, ~~+~~ MSP for Minor Forest Produce etc.

There have been limitations in our approach leading to development induced displacement, Naxalite menace which should be resolved for true integration

- ①9 The post WWII period witnessed de-colonisation of the Asia and Africa as European countries were devastated by war and ~~new~~ they could no longer resist the demands of nationalist movements.

Asian decolonisation

- ✓ There were strong nationalist movements (e.g. in India since 1885) in Asian nations which had developed a vision of future
- ✓ Transfer of power was easier because of popular leadership e.g. Congress leaders in India
- ✓ British were fast to de-colonise than French, Dutch, Portuguese. In Indo-China, France tried to gain back control after Japan was defeated. Similarly Dutch were reluctant to free Indonesia

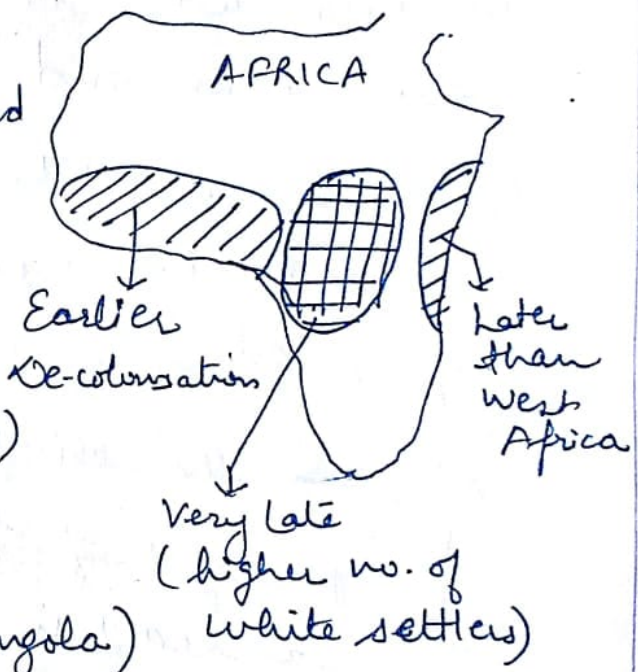
African decolonisation

- ✓ This began late, in 1960s.

✓ These ~~was~~ ^{were} not very strong nationalist movements in African nations

✓ Demographic factors influenced. Those regions with low population of settlers were de-colonised earlier than those with higher no. of white settlers

✓ Central Africa having highest white settlers faced resistance because they were entrenched in the economy and polity
e.g. in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)



✓ De-colonisation became part of cold war (e.g. in Angola)

✓ Apartheid persisted in South Africa until 1994

Thus there are differences in African and Asian decolonisation.

- ② The second world war (1939-1945) was fought between Allies (Britain, France, Russia, USA) and Axis (Germany, Japan, Italy). It was culmination of the processes set in motion by Industrial Revolution

Two Views

- ① It was war between western liberal democracies and fascist dictatorships
- ② It was inevitable result of imperialism pursued by western nations in pursuit of greed

View 1

→ The allied powers recognised principles of democracy, equality at least in theory whereas Axis powers were oppressive dictatorships

→ Axis powers ~~was~~ pursued aggression and provoked the Allies e.g. Japan invasion of China 1931, Spain civil war (1936), Annexation of Austria (1938) by Germany

→ Axis powers broke all promises/treaties made after WWI that had aimed to ensure peace

View 2

- The Allied powers were imperialists themselves who exploited colonial nations depriving the native people of their rights
- The race for colonies was started by Allied powers and Axis powers were merely participants in same race
- The Allied powers ~~was~~ themselves ran oppressive governments in colonies while criticising ~~Axis~~ Germany, Japan
- Allies followed appeasement of Germany, Japan until it came to breakdown point. Had they been ideologically opposed, they would have prevented transgressions by Germany, Japan

Thus we can say, that although fascism was an evil system, but the Allied opposition to fascism was mostly based on the protection of imperial interest rather than ideological opposition.