

History

Dated: _____

Page No: _____

Kuldeep Singh

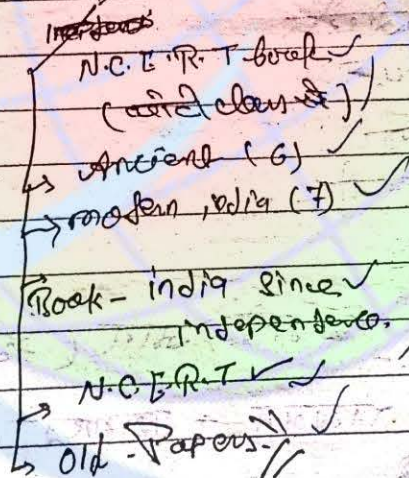
① P.C.S./P.C.S. :-

G.S - General Science

CSAT

①

(i) History - P.C.S.-21 ✓



Indian Politics -
Laxshmi Kanya

= Geo with map

① History is a study of man

Dated: / /
Page No.:

② India! - 1000 BC - Ancient India

9th - 2000 BC

↳ Carbon-14 dating

③ Sources! - बीबीस बेबरी हिस्टरी बीबी

Literary

Archaeological

④

Source

- ↳ इपिका
- ↳ मीटिंग्स
- ↳ काव्य
- ↳ राजा
- ↳ साहित्य

⑤ नाट्य - श्रमिक जीवन (कृषि)

⑥ Epics - रामायण + महाभारत

पुराण - 18

उपपुराण - 18

⑦ सगी -
Mansuhat - पुरीसंगी

- स्वयं
- करी
- पु
- पै

↳ राजघर
↳ लोकघर
↳ मीडिया
↳ अर्थशास्त्र

⑧

1000
⑨

→ राज समा
 → लोक समा
 → मीडिया संग्रह
 → www.pri.com

→ भारत का खोज
 → scores of info

office
 → Generation and mass communication
 IAS

(i) सामवेद - Prayag इंडिया
 250-इंडिया
 200-अग्नि

(ii) इत्यादि
 [10 मंडल]
 9 से 4 मंडल - अग्नि
 9-4 मंडल - सौ नाम मंडल
 10-4 मंडल - women मंडल

चार वंशी
 Anulom
 इतिलीडा

(iii) सामवेद - संजीव इंडिया
 1028
 99 मंडल
 → Prayag का संस्कार
 में जाया गया है

(iii) मज्जिमेक - Soteno of Soteno (12)

(iv) अग्नि वेद - एकद्वि अतप्रेत
नास वेत
Dis 2010

↓
Nitya

↓
अमिने प्राये अगधान

↓
प्राप्त

(10) Arynaka - अंगल (physical abo
sol of 900

↳ अमिने अतपरक

अतपरक

अतपरक

अतपरक

(11) अग्नीषद - अत प्राये अरना

↳ Sol near (विश्व)

108 > अ

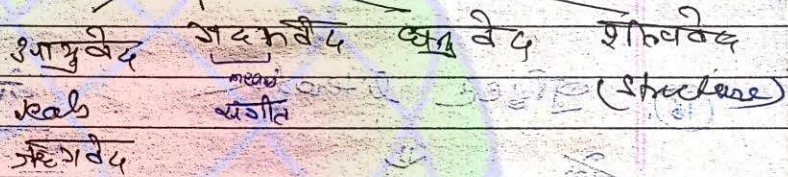
one of 2000 (12)

इपतगत खंरकार

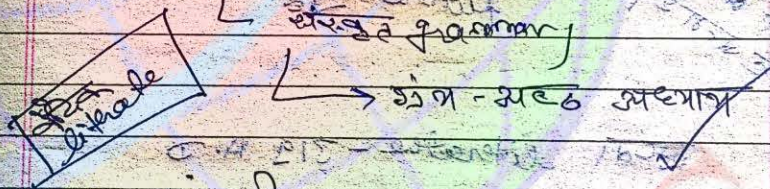
→ काहगत - 6
 → अरील - 8

अतः
 वीत
 अतः

(13) इपतगत - 4



(14) Pannini (पणिनी)



Special char
 set of 900

असंज्ञा व्याकरण
 → असंज्ञा व्याकरण

Sanskrit

प्राचीन (वृद्ध)

→ 1800

असंज्ञा (A Pannini)



→ असंज्ञा व्याकरण
 → असंज्ञा व्याकरण

(15) लिपी

Pictorial लिपी

↓

जंदा लिपी

↓

स्मारक लिपी

(16) बुद्धिगत literature

ISSO जगत परदे के अर्थ है।
 और जो कथात्मक और वास्तविक है।

↓
 Jett keta

↓

future बुद्धि

की प्रकृति

↓

शेष वंशा

(18) काली कास -

(20) अम्लीतव संक

(21) 1955 - Hin

(22) इति वलीत -

(23) नाटक - (गोप)

(iv) वि

(iii) -

(17) अलता literature - 319 A. D

(18) इतिहास - राजाधरा

वाचनी (3210)

काली कथा

↓
 वेद भास

↓
 वाचनी श्री जट

↓
 कथा

↓
 अत्र

↓
 24,000 श्लोक

↓
 वाचनी 1000

↓
 श्लोक

महाकाव्य

राजा

↓
 अत्र

↓
 वाचनी

28) कालीदास - मैत्रिक, प्रथमस्कंध

29) अमीनतव संस्कृतकाम

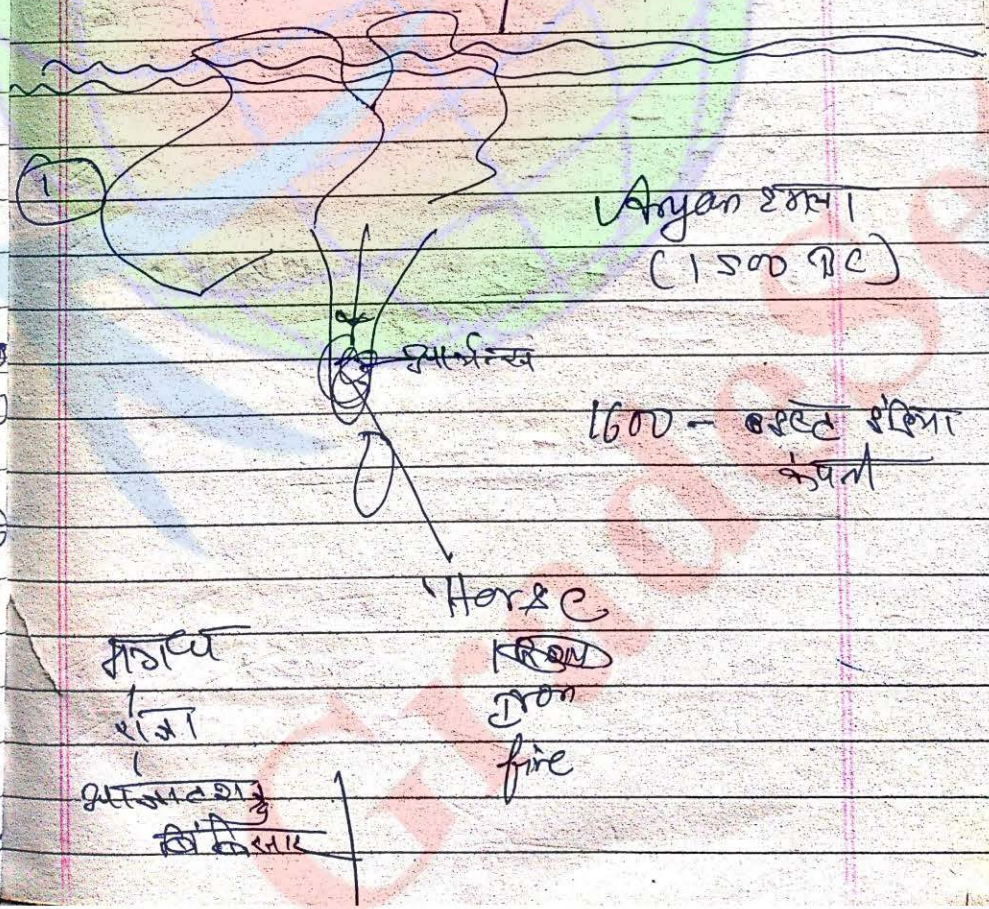
30) 1955 - Hindu association act

31) इतिहास - प्रथमस्कंध एवं महर्षि

32) नाटक - (जायन्तिका,
(ii) अश्वमेधिका,
(iii) इन्द्रावली)

अथवा
↓
अथवा

33)
3210
अथवा
अथवा
अथवा
अथवा



अथवा इतिहास
(1500 गे)

1600 - अथवा इतिहास
कंपनी

Horse
iron
fire

अथवा
अथवा
अथवा
अथवा

दि

Modern india

Date: _____
Page: _____

(1) 31 Dec 1600 ; 1498 - वास्को दि गामा

(2) (1498) - वास्को दि गामा

1500 - वापस आता है,

↳ 60% का benefit करता है,

कि

1501 - से आता है,

→ Cortez - letter of permission to go to sea.

→ 1519 - 1521

(3) RIN - Royal indian navy -

(4) 1600 - East india company

~~1600~~ James wand - 1609
- 1613

1664 - French east india company
(सरकारी कंपनी है @france)

[Ess articles]

Article 14 → [Contribution of British]
[संगल पांडेय - film]

(6) ~~1858~~ 1858 - लार्ड की लॉर्डशिप
1864 - बक्सर की लॉर्डशिप

(7) Shah Alam 2nd - 1759 - 1806

(8) दिवानी रिवाज - (collection of revenue rights)

बंगाल	लॉर्ड क्लाइव
बिहार	
उड़ीसा	

(9) 1765 - dual system (कौड़ी शासन)
1773

(10) 1740 -
ASA

(11) • 1956 (12th constitchn)
↳ 156 articles (8)

• Citizen - State

• 1980

(12) Socio religious reforms

(13)

(14) राजा

(15) SIOAD
[कदम]

(16) 1956

(17) 1842

(18)

(19) 1948 -
1955 -
1961 -

(20) 545

(21) शिवजी
(22) जालिगा वल

16

Date: / /
Page No.:

महादेव
(महादेव)

राजा राम गोदान राम -
(14) सती प्रथा बिल किया जाता है।
→ ~~अप्रथा~~

6
अंग्रेजों
अंग्रेजों
कलकत्ता

(15) SIOAD में सती कक्षा का प्रभाव मिलता है।
↓
[कक्षा प्रभाव मिला]

राजा
(14)

(16) 1956 - शिवर चंद्र विद्या समाज
1842 - marriage age 1 वर्षाल किया
जाता है।
- वैवाहिक चंद्र पाल ने प्रारंभ करता है

(17) 1929 - भारत का marriage act.

(18) 1948 - देव दारम ~~evolution~~ act

1955 - Hindu succession act

1961 - Jarry abduction act

(19) 545 / 550 (2)
Anglo - india

(20) शिवराजी festival
(21) जलिया वाना बांग हलकांड

③ Vasco da Gama was Zambian,

④ Vasco da Gama return to Portugal in 1499 with kabo with 60 tons of his emporse.

(5) Portugals setup their trading station at Kalikkochin and Kannore.

6. Kochin was the only capital of Portugals, later Goa replaces it.

7. In 1503 Alfonso de Albuquerque arrives in India. And he is the real founder of Portugals power in India.

8. D. L. Metel was the 1st Portuguese governor from 1505 to 1509 in India. (16)
9. L. P. Krup's captured Goa in 1510 from Bixapu, etc. (17)
10. Albi Krup's increased with continuing to marry with Indian women. (18)
11. Mahmud Beghera was killed by D. L. Metel in 1508. (19)
12. Portuguese empire was called "Estado da India". (20)
13. In 1739, Maratha captured Salsette and Raolam from Portuguese. (21)
14. ~~Portuguese~~ Portuguese possession of Goa, Damand and Diu till 1961. (22)
15. Cortez was a bold leader of Portugal for a person to take his ship in other part of India or neighboring countries. It was issued by Portuguese. (23)

16. ~~कलकत्ता~~ इज! -
 सिखा -
~~सुनी~~ - कलकत्ता से सतमाग
 सरितात follow करते हैं।
 रीखी रचना
 नाम रचना

(14) The Act of Charles was issued in 1502.

(18) Portuguese settlement on west coast.

(19) Calicut, Cochin, Cannor, Goa, Surat, Diu, Daman, Diu, and Goa are western coast.

(20) Chittagong, Hughli, Pondicherry are eastern coast.

(21) Portuguese issues from Phon and Pagoda come in India. To trade with Bazaar and Nitay nage.

(22) The 1st Paper in India was introduced by Portuguese.

(23) They introduced tobacco in India.

[24] वा, वा, वा

8
5
0

English :-

(1) on 31st Dec, 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to govern and Company of ~~most~~ merchants of London trading into east india.

(2) ~~Later~~ Later came to be known as "east india Company" for 15 years.

(3) Grant ~~afforded~~ of fresh charters before the expiry of its charter by James I and ~~in 1609~~ signing east india company, a monopoly for ~~in~~ in ~~refine~~ refine ~~power~~ power.

[4] Decision to set up factories at Surat and for ~~the~~ the ~~partition~~ partition ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ the ~~country~~ country arrived at jahangir court in 1600, but ~~due~~ due to ~~the~~ the ~~pressure~~ pressure, it fails to receive any

Trade

(3) Amir as a at

and jahangir up for espic Agre

[5] Suna ly B

[7] Ab

Trade Concession.

(3) Arrival of Sir Thomas Roe, as an ambassador of James I in 1615, and he obtain permission from Jahangir to trade and set up factories in diff. part of India especially at Surat, Ahmadabad, Agra and Nagpur.

[5] Surat was the 1st factor, set up by British East India Company in 1613.

[7] - Abu Hanafi,

- Zimmī (हम ई)

- Not tax of India Ruler

↓
जाने से नहीं

↓
कहा जाता है,

- हम ई जहाँ जाता है वहाँ काली बुझा जाता है।

[8] Francis Day captured markets of
from the Nagas of chandragu
ons set up efforts and ledges.

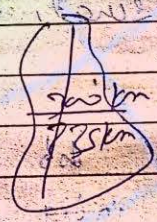
(10) 1-4
5-11

(9) 1961 - ~~the~~ ~~capital~~ ~~shift~~ to
1919 - 11 (capital shift)

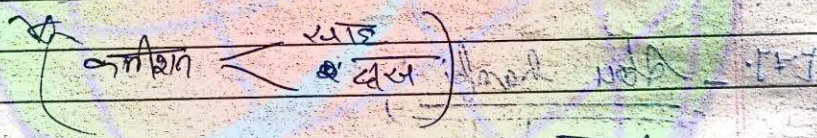
NR

1947 - 11
1966 - 11

PI



or



1971 -> सिमा-यल State बना

1976 -> All India अक्ट /

Artel 200 -

1960 - index work
द्वितीय अग्रगण्य

Work done



(10)

1-4 - State
5-11 - citizenship

1955, 1986, 1992, 2003

NRI - कर्ता नर India आ सकते हैं

PIO - Person of India.

Overseas - बाहर, परवाह - भादी
Overseas सीट 1

1 - }
12 - } Dept of State.
30 - }

DPSP - Direct Principle of State Policy.

(13-17) → Judicial review

So - Division of Power

किसी वंश नारी करा - ✓

Schedule 9 - added by 68th amendment

Date _____
Page _____

- fundamental
right

legal
right

Art 12 - 14-1
Art 15 - 11-2

- 32/226

- 14 - equal opportunity

- 9th am mand

(94 Art, 143)

- 21 - right to life

Part-1 ✓
Part-2 ✓ S.
Part-3 - 12.
Part-4 -
Part-4A -
Part 5 -

- Part 1 - 5-4 - State
- Part 2 - 5-11 - Citizenship
- Part 3 - 12-35 - fundamental rights
- Part 4 - 36-51 - DPSP
- Part 4A - 51A - 11 Duties
- Part 5 - 52-151 -
 - (i) 52-78 - Union executive
 - (ii) 79-122 -
 - Art 123 - Ordinance power making of
 - Art 124-144 - ^{Presidently} Supreme Court of India
 - Art 145 -
 - 148-150 - CAG - Controller and Comptroller General of India

① 1690, to be chartered. Establish a factor at ~~Surat~~ along with ~~Surat~~ and ~~Kolkata~~ which emerged at Calcutta.

(2) 1773 - Regulating act.
- Governor general - Warren Hastings.

(3) 1833 - Governor general of India
- William Bentinck.

(4) 1858 - Viceroy / Governor general

(5) Secretary of state
- Viceroy

⑥ British purchase the ~~rights~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~territories~~ of Surat, Gujara, Kolkata, and Anish for 1200, and made effort which was known as 'Pact of William'.

(7) Charles May was the first President of the ~~first~~ ~~william~~ ~~company~~.

⑦ 1414, ~~for~~ ~~Shay~~ granted a charter to the East India Company by giving

"Dastak right"

(9) formation of rival company by a group of merchants, under 'Sir William Norris' but it was merged with east india company in 1702.

(10) Maratha attack, done by English in 1718 in the north east of Kolkata, for protection of city, against Maratha forces.

(11) Chauth :- ~~सुरक्षा~~ tax है। (सराफा)
शरत - ~~सुरक्षा~~ (सुरक्षा)

(12) 1748 :- बाल शहासजी का जन्म है।

(13) 1674 :- ब्रजपति शिवाजी

(14) East india company was regulated by court of directors and board of control.

(15) Queen Elizabeth was the largest share holder of east india company.

(16) Free merchants, who are called

"interlopers": disturb the part of east india Company.

(14) "Fort william" at Kalkatta was named after "king william 3".

(15) 1701, Aurangzeb the general master of all the ~~indians~~ ^{European} in india.

(16) Europeans in india

→ Babar - 1526-30

→ Humayun - 1630-40 / 55/56

(17) → Akbar - 1556 - 1605

→ Jahangir - 1605 - 27

→ Shahjahan - 27 - 58 - Prince of builders

→ Aurangzeb - 1658 - 1707

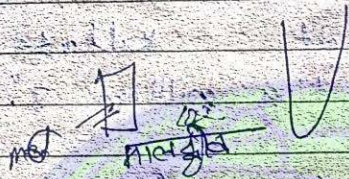
→ French east india Company (Gov. Company)

(i) Colbert minister of Louis 14 creates Company de-indes orientales

→ Refers to french east india Company 1664

(ii) ~~1664~~ french east india Company until state patronage and it was financed by state

(iii) it regains a ~~short~~ straight at Madagascar



(iv) The 1st french factor was setup at Surat in 1668

2nd at raisali Patna

3rd at Yagrit in 1763, which become the capital

(v) French resident was the first governor of Pondicherry

(vi) In 1690, they got Chandernagore from the Mughal Emperor.

चन्द्रनगर का गठन

(vii) In 1693, Dutch captured Pondicherry but was returned by the treaty of 1697.

(viii) The India Company

(ix) In the settlement of the

(x) At Pondicherry Superior and direct

Mughal

(xi) Bahadur

Jahangir

Mohammed

(viii) The main factor of french east india Compn was mahi, Yanam, Kalikatt, marseilles, karikal

(ix) ~~Karikat~~ French was finally defeat in the battle of Pondicherry by english in 1760. and they lost almost all indian settlement to english. the war ended with the T. of Paris in 1763.

(x) At Pondicherry, they build a fort, "fort Louis". Superior council of india was the superior bodies of council of commerce and direct general of chief, Mughal शासक

nga
nag

(xi) Bahadur Shah - 1707-12

Jahangir - 1612-17

Jahangir - 1612-19

Mohammad Shah Rangila - 1719-40
L'Empire pathak
dence"

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1
①

1758
Shah Jahan - 1628-54
Shah Jahan - 1658-59
Shah Jahan - 1659-1806
Shah Jahan - 2 - 1806-34
Shah Jahan - 2 - 1834-58

②

1862 "death"

③

④

8-07-2015
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① ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ
 ਫੌਜੀ
 ਫੌਜੀ

② ਖੋਲੀ-ਨੀਚੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਰ
 ਸਿਕਸ ਨਾਰਾ

③ ਸੁਰਤ ਚਾਪੀ, ਸੁਰਤ ਚੁਕੀ ਚੀਜ਼ੀ

④ 1606 - ਸਿਕਸ ਸਿੱਟ ਟਾਈਪ ਚੀਜ਼ੀ

⑤ ਸੁਰਤ - ਗਾਨਕ ਡਿੱਟ
 (ਡਿੱਟੀ ਕੀ ਗਾਨ, ਨਾਚਾ ਚੁਕੀ ਚਾਪੀ)

⑥ ਰਾਜ ਕੀ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ - ਰਾਜ ਕਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ - ਚਮੀ ਕਰੀ ਹੈ।

(6) 1977 - ਨੰਦ ਪੁਸ਼ਾਦ ਸ਼ਰੋਟੀਓਨ

(7) 1966 - (i) ਚਾਨੀ ਸ਼ਰੋਟੀਓਨ - ਨਾਹਿਦੀ ਕੀ
 (ii) - ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਚੀਜ਼ੀ ਕੀ ਚੀਜ਼ੀ ਕੀ ਸਿਖਾਤਾ
 (iii) Chandigarh ਕੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੇ ਸਿਖਾਤਾ

(8) कलदा - राज नरेशनी
 (9) 1469-1606 ⇒ एक सिंहासक
 (10) पंजाब का distinct पता करे।
 (11) महाराजा रंजीत सिंह → death - 1839
 (12) 1849 में पंजाब सुल्तान की जगह 10 साल बाद।
 (13) खाह मुहम्मद - Poet of Punjab है।
 (14) जंग नामा - मुहम्मद का सिक्क करना।
 (15) सगला चरन - ...
 (16) कुमल नतीहाल सिंह - ...
 महाराजा सिंह हीरा सरती है।

1708
 1716 - बड़ा बहादुर
 1748 - Dark phase of Sikhism
 "Kand" - written document
 एक शवसखा बनता है।

11/10

(17) चंद कीर - खिकरव की महिला जो राज करती है।

↳ महाराजा रंजीत सिंह का खिकरव "महाराजा कीर सिंह"

(18)

प्रह चंद कीर के बाद राज करता है

(18) महाराजा खिकरव - महाराजा दिलीप सिंह - महारानी जिंद -

(19) 1st Sikh war - 1845-46

- मुंबदा - मुंबकी
 - फैद - फेद शेर
 - बंदीवाट - बंदी बलीपा
 - जात्रा - जात्रा कपतीवास
 - खिकरव जी - सीवाना
- 1st war of Khikarav

(20) पद्यना सिंह - "गद्दार of खिकरव"

(21) रंजीत कुमार नसीदल

महाराजा दिलीप सिंह - बाद में लखनवा बन जाते हैं।

↳ 1st login बिकरव की महाराजा को लखनवा बनाने का काफी प्रयास करती है।

(ii) → Hyderabad

(i) The state of Hyderabad was founded by "Nizamul mulk" in 1724.

(ii) He founded "Shafiah" society.

• He belongs to Turani muslim party of mughal morality.

(iii) Farrukh Sayyid gave him the title of "Khwa Dauran" and later on "Nizamul mulk".

(iv) He died in 1748, and after his death the state of Hyderabad was re-constituted.

→ In 1798, "Nizam Ali" sign "Subsidiary aligns" with British.

• Subsidiary Aligns -

• Last belgari - 1798 - 1805

(मोहि बेगम)

— बीम सुल्तान की हत्या पर "Subsidiary aligns" से इसी वजह से या इसी वजह से इसी align करेगा उसका सुरदा British करेगा

Date _____
Page _____

1. जी राजा - "Subsidiary ally"
यह सैनिकी थी, जो वह
होई कि foreign policy
वह बिना British के सहाय
को sign नहीं करेगा।

(2) Beng
(L)

(iii) In 1748, war of success broke
between Nizam Jang and Muzaffar Jang

English supports Nizam Jang
French supports Muzaffar Jang

(iv) "इल्मान अली खान" was the
last ruler of Hyderabad
(1711 to 1749)

(v) "Operation polo" - सरदार पटेल इसी चर्चा में

(6)

(3) Ca

② Bengal

(i) The state of Bengal was found was "Munshir Ouli Khan" in 1720

↓
next Munshir Ouli Khan

↓
Munshir Ouli Khan - He was defeated by British in battle of Palashi

↓
Alivardi Khan

↓
Alivardi Khan - " " "

↓
The battle of Buxar in 1764

(3) Carnatic (कर्नाटक)

next state was founded by Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1720
Siraj-ud-Daulah (সিরাজ-উদ-দৌল)

(4) Oush (अवध)

- The founder of the ~~old~~ economic state was ~~the~~
Saddat kham and Burhan ul malk
(सादत खान (अवध का संस्थापक))
- 1857 - 1st war of independence
- वाजिद अली शाह - last nawaab of अवध

इज्जत खान -

(5)

सिंगर

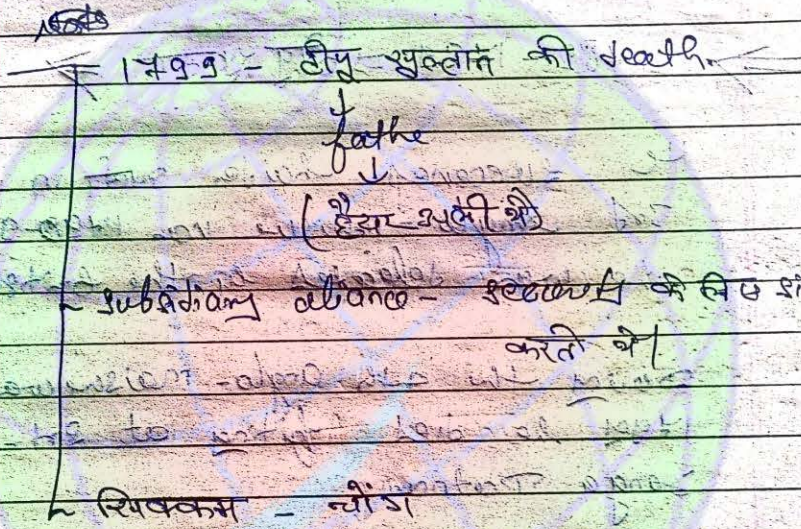
इज्जत खान

The most imp. power that merged in south india was ~~the~~
सिंगर under इज्जत खान

It was normally a part of ~~the~~
मौर्य empire in early 18th century
to मौर्य and देवराज. Seized
power in सिंगर

Haider occupies power from there
of two brothers in 1761 in one
from देवराज and देवराज and

conquered the territories of
प्रयाग, शिवपुर, रोमबा, शुगरा और
ऐसा an excellent महारानी,



He was liberal and tolerant in a
religious matter his first deen
and was affire to Hindu

He found war against marathas
and uniform of Hyderabad to

He defeated British force in his anglo
masser war

टीपू सुल्तान
मराठा



He died in 1782 in the 1782
in the course of 2nd anglo-mysore
war. and he was succeeded by his
son tipu sultan.

⇒ 1782-1799 ⇒ तीपू सुल्तान ⇒

He succeeded haider ali in
3rd anglo-mysore war 1792-94
he was defeated by the British

during the 4th anglo-mysore war
1799 he died fighting at Srirangapatna

- He introduced the new calendar
and the new system of
measuring land on a
new scale

- He planted "tree of liberty"
at Srirangapatna and became
a local member of the committee.

- He reduced the possession of
poligar (big zamindars) and do away the
custom of giving jagir to them.

- He organized his troops/army on
a european model.

Note: Army - discipline

- He build a "modern Navy"
- Tipu assumed the title of ALPHA
- Tipu was the only Indian ruler
who understood the importance of
economic strength as the founde of
foundation of military strength.

- He introduced modern industry
by importing foreign experts
and extending state work to many
industries.

- He established 3-dockyards at
Mangalore, Basilicata and Mooladala

- He established trade with china,
Rusia and arabia.

- He gave money for the construction

Date _____
 Page _____

of the temple of goddess "Sharda"
 Saraswati which was built by maratha
 in 1791.

of the temple of goddess "Sharda"
 Saraswati which was built by maratha
 in 1791.

of the temple of goddess "Sharda"
 Saraswati which was built by maratha
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 Saraswati which was built by maratha
 in 1791.

of the temple of goddess "Sharda"
 Saraswati which was built by maratha
 in 1791.

of the temple of goddess "Sharda"
 Saraswati which was built by maratha
 in 1791.

social and cultural awakening

(i) Raja Ram Mohan Rai - father of india
1772-1833

1813 - first law act

1815 - Law act

criticism of Hinduism

Hinduism

1843 - first women moment

President - Raja Ram Mohan Rai

1877 - first law act

K.C. Sen

father of india

Shri Ram Shastri

Raja Ram born in 1772 at at
Setha nagar in Burdwan district of
West Bengal.

→ He is called the 1st modern man

→ He was the Pioneer of socio religious

particular leader

Date _____
Page _____

and political reform movement in
Hindu society

- He represents a synthesis of
thought b/w east and west
(religion) (material)

- He studies diff language such
as Persian, arabic, sanskrit, english,
french, latin, greek etc.

- In order to study the various
religions scriptures (stra) in their
original referen.

✓ In 1800, he wrote a book -

"Aqaid to monothism in
Persian"

~~...~~

tuhfat-ul-muwahhidin

- He establishes Atmiya (आत्मिया समाज)
in Kolkata.

in 1814, in order to propagate
monotheism, and to fight against
evil customs and practices in
Hinduism.

→ He had emphasized on human
reason (तर्क) and rationality in all
religious matters.

→ In 1820, they wrote a book

"The Precepts of Jesus"

↳ A guide to peace and
happiness.

→ The defender of Hinduism and its
romantic philosophy from the

↳ वेद का ज्ञान (वेदान्त)
↳ Lens of knowledge

↳ 4 वेद

↓
वैदिक

↓
अरनामकाज (Jungle Book)

↳ जीविका

(रामे, अग्ने, काम)

सो ह)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

→ He established Prarthana Samaj in 1828 in Kolkata.

- ↳ Prarthana Samaj
- ↳ Atmiya Samaj

- In order to Purify Hinduism and lead to British monotheism, he had a long struggle against the caste distinctions due to his efforts William Bentinck passed the abolition of suttee act.

- He fought for the introduction and spread of modern education through the medium of English.

1835 - English India Act was passed

1854 - Wood's Dispatch (Primary and Secondary Education)

1882 - Hunter Committee (to assess the progress of the two wood's dispatch)

- He condemned polygamy.

- He supported hindu widow remarriage.

- He supported recognition of widow remarriage.

- In 1825, he founded the Hindu College in Kolkata.

- He published the Prarthana Samaj journal.

- He dealt with social and religious aspects.

- He condemn the miserable condition of
soy. and. jaindair system

- He supported the re-marriage of
hindu widows and strabotype of
marriage

- 8-type of hindu marriage -

recognised

- 1. Brahma marriage
- 2. Soma marriage - जो याग करता है लड़क का
दाय.
- 3. Asura marriage
- 4. Manus marriage
- 5. Gavasta marriage

- In 1825, he setup rectorate college
in kolkata,

- Hindu college at kolkata with the
association of pandit banam

- He publishes the general in bengali
journal "राज्य, विवेक" in 1825

- He demand the separation of
adjective from judiciary and trial by
jury and judicial equality

few indian european

British - ilbert bill. Constituency

He publishes "बंग डूब" from
Kolkata in 1829.

Marathi सफळ, newspaper in
Punjab

ब्रह्म समाज के संस्थापक राजा-राम मोहन
रॉय -

(2) देवीचर नाथ देवी -

They publishes "नव बीरत समाज"
at Kolkata. To Propagate
Raja-Ram Mohan Rai's idea.

They promote the systematic
study of India's past through a
general नव बीरत पत्रिका।

(11) केशव चन्द्र सेन (K.C.Sen)

→ He joined ~~प्रशासन~~ in 1854 and he was appointed the "आचार्य प्रशासन"

→ He popularises the movement and branches of ~~प्रशासन~~ opened in United Provinces in Punjab, Bombay and ~~the~~ Bihar.

→ There was 150 branches

Note

→ development of difference b/w the older and conservative section lead by "देवेन्द्र नाथ"

→ ~~AM~~

→ younger and progressive section lead by ~~section~~

One the issue of socio reform and cast system and way of imparting education

→ देवेन्द्र नाथ dismissed, केशव from the office of आचार्य in 1865 and ~~sen~~ started new organisation

-1- ब्रह्म समाज of india in 1866

— while of the organisation of होमर came to be known as "शुद्ध ब्रह्म समाज"

★ Parthna Samaj (पार्थना समाज)

It was an branch of Brahma Samaj founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Panduranga under the guidance of Keshav Chandra Sen

They emphasis upon social reform specially in western india other important leader of the samaj was M. T. Ranabay, N. B. Chonibawanka and P. E. Pandarkar.

★ Swami Dayanand ^{Date} Arise Arya Samaj

Dayanand born in 1824 at
Motilalpur in Gurjat, its original
name was "moolachankar",

He spent 13 years as a
wandering saints and later
received spiritual education from Swami
Brijanandabhai at Mathura.

In 1875, he formally organises
the 1st arya samaj unit at
Bombay.

Dayanand's ideal was to unite
India, religiously, socially and
nationally.

He looked upon religion as india
's original seed
of hinduism.

→ Their slogan was

"Arise like to religion"
(Arise like to religion)

→ He condemned ideal cooperation
schools etc.

→ He prop. Unity of God

→ He advocated (re-marriage) inter-
caste marriage and high studies
for women in society.

→ He inculcates the impresses of
western science.

→ He wrote 3-books -

(i) Safayath Prakash

(ii) ~~बड़े साधु~~ साधु साधु

(iii) बड़े साधु

(संस्कृत भाषा में)

→ The remarkable imp. achievement
of Anand Society lies in the field
of education.

→ The 1st Anglo-Ved. school was
established at Lahore in 1886.

- The "D. A. V" institutions are the standing proof the education
is proof of progress.

- Lala Lajpat Rai was lala lai
pat Rai in the sepahar.

work of D. A. V → Dayanand Anglo
Vedie

- They started Sathi movement
in 1902.

1909 -

1919 - बिकस, कस्तूर, पारसी

→ separate elector
बिकसकी क्षेत्र

→ 1924 - रक पक्षी

→ 2004 -

- Dayanand was the first to use
the word "Swadeshi"

→ co-operative feeling
→ self rule

★ Ram Krishna Brahmins (1836-1886)

~~Swami Vivekananda~~ Swami Vivekananda

→ Ram Krishna Brahmins originally known as Ganga Paribhaskari
ganga paribhaskari
He was born in 1836 in high forest of west Bengal. His father became a priest in the goodness of Kali and Lakshmineshwari Kali near Calcutta.

He manage to Saradhamoni

They sought the religious salvation in traditional way (शुद्धी पाने के लिए)

Renunciation (त्याग)

Mediation

Devotion

They emphasize that there was many road to god.

one of But if the service of the man is a service of god.

भारत दर्शन - श्री भारत दर्शन

Date _____
Page _____

HW
L

इसका lecture सुनें U-tube पे

He compares and emphasizes that
Sri Krishna, Hanu, Ram, etc are
the divine names of same god.

→ Swami Vivekanand (1863-1902)

↳ Youth Day

Originally known as रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर
Born in 1863 in Kolkata.

He took 1st visit to Ram Krishna
to 1881. and his frequent visits
to him there after.

They made an extensive tour
of India which brought him
into close contact of the people
and enabled him to realize the
true condition of India.

They attend the Parliament of
Religion and raise the prestige
of India and hindered of on us.

He started a publishing press
the U.S.A. in 1894. He published
his first book 'Prabhasha' in
English

'U.S.A.' in Bengali
(1894-1895) 6 months after its
publication

They made the 2nd visit to
U.S.A. in 1899.

He returned to India in 1900

He died in 1902.

— He condemned caste system and
rituals and superstition.

They declared the essential
oneness of all religions.

— "So long as millions learn
and hunger and ignorance
hold every man near to
his father's, who while educating
at their expense, pay not
least ~~but~~ hit to them"

→ Paragraph the least hit them.

→ Subhash Chandra Bose said
"as far as Bengal is concerned we can call Virekhananda spiritual father of national movement of India"

→ He set up "Rami Krishna mission" in Bailure, Karnataka. It was a social service and charity org.

The mission was set up with the objective of carrying on the relief and social work through the establishment of college, school and hospital.

→ An English ladies "margaret novel" known as "Sister Nivedita", they came the devoted disciple of Virekhananda and tried to the teaching of his gospel.

★ Theosophical Society :-
(Ani-besent)

Founded in New York by Madam
W.P. Blavatsky and H.P. Olcott

The society was founded with the
three main objectives

(i) To form the universal
brotherhood of man.

(ii) To make a systematic
investigation into mysteries
and the potential of India.

(iii) To promote the culture of
India.

Ani-besent has arrived in 1879 and
established their seat "Adyan" near Ramnagar

After the death of Olcott in
1907, Ani-besent became the President
of the society in order to provide
Hindu religious instruction. She
founded central Hindu school at
Varanasi, later on the school developed

in Varanasi.

Date _____
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भारत के शीत

Antibanset - translated into English. भारत शीत

★ Young श्री मुरेमन्त

Henry वैरिण Desai

He was born in Kalkat in 1809.
He taught at Hindu College
from 1826 to 1831,
and died in 1831 due to cholera.

He followed the most radical
view of the time by drawing
inspiration from French revolution.

He was "passionate" and advocate
of women's rights, and
demanded education for them.

They carried a Public agitation
for the freedom of Press, better
treatment for Indian labour in
British Country.

★ Total by Shri

Protection
the open
employment
grade of

Reminder
the fair
of Benzal.

★ 9 820

Born in
the
1831 at Kalkat
Student

They
teaching
in 185
voice
in 1856

Protection of Rigot (रिगोट) from the operation of affairs and employment of indians in high grade of gov. service.

Swinder Nath दाँत, describes them the Trainers of modern civilization of benzal.

★ पुँ शंकर चंन विचारधारा -
↳ thinker

Born in 1820 in Kolkata, He become the principal of Sanskrit college in Calcutta and admits non-Sanskrit student in Sanskrit college.

They evolved a new technique of teaching of "Sanskrit grammar".

In 1855, He raises a powerful voice in favour of widening marriage and due to his effort in 1856, it become a widening marriage act.

-1891- राज राम मीरत का
 1856- ~~राज राम मीरत का~~
 1879- ~~राज राम मीरत का~~
 1891- Native marriage act,
 to increase marriage age of women } 1929 - शारदा सम्वाह्य act.
 1948- द्वा संसदी evolution act.

1935 - Hindu socialion act
(संविधान)

* जीपाल दत्त देशमुख :
 known as "लोक हीत वादी"
 They was the social reformer movement of maharashtra

* Mr. G. Ranadav
 He was the famous socio reformer of maharashtra.
 He was one of the prominent member of शिवता समाज as well as the socire of inspiration for the founder of decan education society by जीपाल

He end social os

He was
 He was
 leader
 He fe

He was gardi

1872
187
Lact
*
cab
18
17

He inaugurates the "Indian national social conference" in 1884.

L social cell of INC
(Indian national congress.)

He was the political guru of "Jai Hind" and "Jai Hind" slogan.

He was the famous nationalist leader and a renowned social worker.

He founded "Government of India Society"

with the aim of training Indians in the different fields for the service of motherland.

He was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi.

★ श्रीनिवास कृष्ण :-

Born in low cast ~~and~~ family in Maharashtra.

He carried on the campaign against upper cast domination, and Brahminical Supremacy.

In 1851, He started a girls' school at Puna, with the sense

of providing a wise, for the education of children of depressed classes.

He founded Satya Shiksha Samaj for the welfare of depressed classes in 1873.

He published his book 'सत्यता शक्ति' (Satyata Shakti) in 1873.

★ कृष्ण राम जी :-

founder of known as 'श्रीव' (Shriw) Samaj.

He founded 'श्रीव' (Shriw) sect in 1861 in Agri.

Date _____
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The Radha Swami believes in
one - spring wings, (एक स्त्रोत्रवाद)
superiority of ~~अज्ञान~~

superiority of ~~अज्ञान~~

→ and simple social life

★ Dev. Samaj

Dev. Samaj was founded in 1887

in ~~अज्ञान~~ by ~~अज्ञान~~ in ~~अज्ञान~~

~~अज्ञान~~

Earlier he was follower of ~~अज्ञान~~

The teachings of the Samaj was
compiled in a book called

"~~अज्ञान~~ शास्त्र"

The movement first took popula

appearance in ~~अज्ञान~~ in ~~अज्ञान~~

~~अज्ञान~~ appointed him as

Swami, as his spiritual

Successor

★ पार्थिव दार्शनिक संघ संस्था

↳ (दीन दयाल दार्शनिक)

This was an all India organization of orthodox, educated Hindus against the teaching of अज्ञान, theosophy and समाजवाद.

★ A. M. Joshi (राजिनाथ केशवजी)

He was a member of "secret" of "India" secret

He founded social service league in Bombay in 1911. with the aim of "securing" for the mass a better and reasonable condition of life and work. He also founded "all India base union congress" in 1920.

But left it in 1929, and started a new organisation - "Indian Trade Union Federation" in ~~1929~~ 1929.

★ H.N. KUNZU ROY -

↳ He founded "সেবা সমিতি" in

১৯১৪ in 1914.

↳ The object of the committee was organising social services during national calamities.

★ সেবার স্বেচ্ছাসেবক গণদল movement -

↳ The movement was started by

"সেবার স্বেচ্ছাসেবক গণদল"

↳ 1905 - Partition of Bengal.

↳ for social & moral education, enhancement of the Muslims in India.

The other prominent leaders of the moment were
(महात्म, सुभाष चण्डी,
श्री राजीव गण्डी,
श्री श्री, श्री श्री, and
श्री श्री श्री।

They believe that the religious and social life of the muslim can be improved only by providing western scientific knowledge and culture to the muslims.

He promotes his ideas to the general "दुखीत जल अखलीत।"

In 1845, They founded Mohamadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh as the centre for western learning. Later on this college, ~~was~~ developed into "Aligarh Muslim University".

In 1886, he founded "All India Educational Conference".

श्री एन एन एडुकेशन कॉन्फ्रेंस, एस 9
general forum, spreading ideas
liberal ideas from muslim.

But, Unfortunately in the
later stage, becomes anti
congress and anti-hindu and
pro-british.

★ As Ahomadiya movement :-

Also known as "कादीया movement"
Structure formed by "सीतल, सुवास
अहमद" at कादीया, इंदरदासपुरा, फर्रुख

अहमद अहमद, first his definition
in (The birth of a nation अहमदिया)
published in 1880.

He claimed to be an incarnation
of "Lord Krishna".

A अहमदिया mov. has done in
the field of social reform and

spread of western education.

★ भारतीय reform movement

↳ foundation of "Rahnumai Mazdayasnam Sabha"

founded by दादा साहेब फाल्के and S.S. Bangal in 1851 at Bombay.

The main aim of the society was social and religious reform, modernisation and abolition of भारतीय सूत्र and सूत्र as abolition of भारतीय सूत्र.

★ 1843 - सिद्ध समाज movement

1843 - बापू सिद्ध समाज दीवा (राजीव सिद्ध)

11 Nov, 1925 - एरिसी सूत्र

Start
98-7-2015

I. N. C
(Indian national Congress)

Date _____
Page _____

(10) → theory

L safety walls - then

(meeting - ~~संयुक्त~~ राज पाव)

→ 1905 -

L 1904 → जापान , मुम्बई की इरा देता है

L Mr. वेडरबर्ग ने A.O. मोहनदास
बुक लिखे हैं।।

L Activist → बाल - बाल - पाल

L gujan 1915

L ~~ब्रह्म~~ Great भारतीय प्रवासी
अध्यात्मों जाया भारत
भूट।

L 1944 → में राजादी के बाद सहायता
जाया का प्रिय का नाम change
कर दते हैं।

(1) → Founder in 1885 by A. D. Home,

then venue of its founder was

288) गोकुल विद्यालय Sanskrit school
at Bombay.

Date _____
Page _____

1st President was W.C. Banerjee (बिन्दू)

2nd session at Kolkata in 1886
President was Sisir Kumar Ghosh (पारसी)

3rd session at 1887, Madras
President was K. S. Thiruvalluvar (शुक्लजी)

4th session at 1888, Allahabad
President was J. M. Das (प्रिन्स)

1st women President "Smt. Besant" (1917)

1925 - Smt. Nirmala Ganguly (1st Indian woman)

1933 - Smt. Sarojini Naidu

7 times a President
1st time Sisir Kumar Ghosh (1886)

2nd time K. S. Thiruvalluvar (1887)

3rd time J. M. Das (1888)

4th time Smt. Besant (1917)

(1) ...

(2) ...

(3) ...

(4) ...

(5) ...

(6) ...

मिर्जा अहमद खान

क. खानजी
(खिन्नु)

17 1886
गई जादीजी
पारसी)

ख
शाबजी
बीस)

हालाक

ले

बीसिनट

कमल
in women)

खीबा
लीज

(4) पं जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी तीन बार बने-

- 1st - 1929, लाहौर
- 2nd - 1936,
- 3rd - 1937,

→ ~~ख~~ आइसत कमीडार

→ श्री लाल नेहरू committee

→ खरदार संगल सी है

→ "Dominion status" की मांग करते हैं

↓
self gov. under British

(8) Direct split 1904

(9) 1st joint session of Congress
and muslim league in 1916 in

(10)

1918 L 1918-19 ईस खल आन्दोलन

(11) L सुदीरस वीस and सुखल अंद थाकी

L बाल जवाहर तीस

L माएली जीस

(12) L वर्षे संसदे नीचे - and other
... ..

L 1906 - ~~...~~ स्वयंसेवक लीग की स्थापना

(13) The only session presided by Sir J. B. ...
... ..

(14)
... ..

(14) संसद की कार्य-
... ..

L operation blackboard -

... ..
... ..
to the school.

(15) During the 4th session of 1888,
... ..
... ..
emphasis was given on the
formation of constitution of I.M.C.

(16) During session, 1891
the word "National" was
added to the Congress by

< 17 > During
... ..
... ..

(18) L
L

L

< 17 > During special session of Congress
in Kolkata in 1920,
Congress proposed to start non-
cooperation movement.

(18) L All India State Union Congress
L लाला जी ने एक बैंक बनाने
के लिए पंजाब प्रोविन्स बैंक

L मुहि बिदा खीरे
L बंधुसख्त बनाने की योजना थी।

L ~~clear leader~~ clear leader की एक movement
काफी कम असफल के लिए चलते
थे क्योंकि उन्हें असफल के बाद पार्टी
बदलने लगती थी।

L State of E.C.C.F.
Council

L Indian air force बनती है,
1932 में

(19) L
A 13 member executive council was organized, and the member he was ~~first~~ first प्राथमिक

(24)

(25)

(26)

(20) महा संसद कंस was set up. (21) अनुसंधान of constitutional cells for congress दिल्ली "sewards" as its aim,

(27)

(22) During वाराणसी session 1922, दिल्ली अनुसंधान one the issue of council enters. CR was दिल्ली from the congress.

(28)

CR दिल्ली

(23) L During दिल्ली session 1923, मे decided to establish "all india संघ board"

(29)

L During the session knowledge of बिब्लिस संघ was दिल्ली at min. अनुसंधान of the मे

19

(30)

(24) ग्रेट्टी जी सेट अप "all india चरखा
association"

(25) चरखा -

(26) Consolidation of modern India! -

L T.N session and imp of

(27) During चरखा session 1924
proposal for independence and boycott of
सरकार का कारोबार was passed, but
ग्रेट्टी जी did not participate

(28) During कराची session 1931,
fundamental right and economic Policy
resolution was passed.

(29) Russia

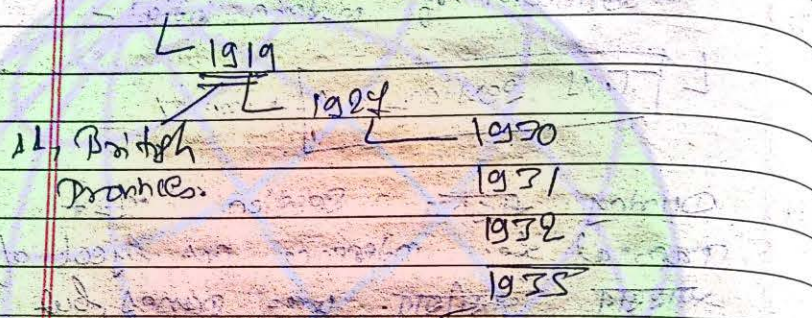
वर्ग
बकारी

1931- resolution

(30) During 1932 and 1933, Congress was
declared as an illegal organization

(कॉंग्रेस पर दो साल बंद प्रा-1932 से 33
(Gov. General Pt. M. Wellington))

(30) During the session, 1934
Congress decided to take part
in the election of 1934.



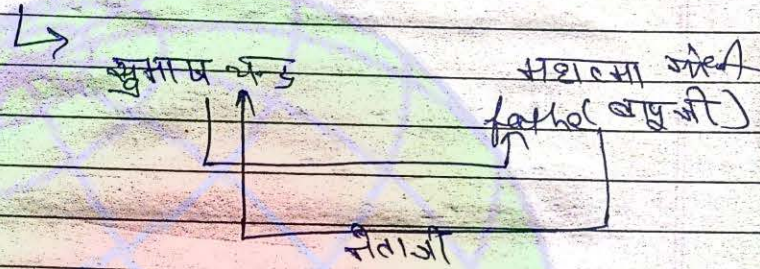
↳ United Provinces -
Nirmal Singh (भा. की जात) राजा काजी
"कजल पल एक"

(32) ↳ 1939 - world war शुरू हुआ।
to 1945

↳ 1940 to 1947 → Day to day
history पढ़ें।

(33) During the session of
INC, 1939, सुभाष चंद्र बोस
no of members

defeats पता साई जीता रमेश्वर
official candidate of महात्मा जेठू



(34) During फैलकला session 1920, all india youth Congress was established.

(35) - 1916, लखनऊ - A.C. ~~बापू~~ राजेंद्र
1927, कीलमी - मो. अबुल फताम
(अबुलक Youngst leader)

"India wings freedom"
→ अबुलक - magazine है प्रकाश

1944 - डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद इलाहाबाद

1904 - राज बिहारी ~~बापू~~ राज
(Great split होता है)

→ 1911/12 - कीलमी Capital शहर
होती है।

Governor

Date _____
Page _____

(*) Governor
↓
Governor General
↓
Governor General of India
↓
Ministry

(*) Governor

1st Lord Dalhousie
↓
Governor of Bengal from
1857 to 60.
1865 to 67.

• 1st ^(with) title of Allahabad with
shuja daula of Awadh
↓
on 16th of Aug 1865

- Acc. to this, he has to pay
Salute as was identified

- Balwant Singh was given the
jagir of Ramnash.

• 2nd ^(first) title of Allahabad with
mughal ~~shah~~ shah
shah alam 2 in 1865

Date _____
Page _____

Note - 1765 में दीवानी सौदा
अंग्रेजों के पास है

Acc. to which - Shah Alam
got the districts of
allahabad and karachha and
receive a pension of 26 lakhs per
annum

And East India Company receive
"Dewan" Rights of Bengal, Bihar
and Orissa

→ द्वारानी system was British
land revenue - British

→ द्वार governmental in Bengal 1765
to 1792

→ East India Company

"White mutiny" was in 1857

→ British soldiers

→ An unwar soldier revolted against

abolition of double Chattr

(2) Hal...

(3) Pen...

(4) GO

(1) was

(2) • "Halwell" (1760)

(3) Peshwa (1760 - 65)

↳ Battle of Buxar

↳ Mir Kasim (मिर्कसिम) was replaced by

↳ Mir Jafar (मिर्जाफर)

↳ British का
का Power से मजबूत

(*) Governor general →

(1) Warren Hastings (1773 - 1785)

↳ 1773 में 'Regulating act' पारित हुई

• It was passed to regulate the affairs of East India Company

It made a clear distinction between Governor general and Council

Anglo - सिद्धा ^{means}

Suprim court at Kalkota.

The suprim court at Kalkota was established with "Justice Jemay" two other judges (main judge)

Dual system of administration of Bengal was abolished.

Annexation of Bahalkhand with the help of Mir Jafar of Arakh.

4th सिद्धा वार (1770-82)

(सिद्धा जीव १)

1st सिद्धा वार 1803-05 1st Anglo सिद्धा वार

2nd सिद्धा वार 1816-18 2nd सिद्धा वार

2nd Anglo - सिद्धा वार (1800) (1780-84)

1st - 1769

2nd - 1780-84

trial of Mangalore

- Affairs (अखबार)

The Regent of Mysore affairs

Nand Kumar episode

अखबार प्रसिद्धि विवाद

- Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal by Warren Hastings and Sir William Jones in 1784

- Revenue Reform

land revenue settlement was based upon open auction and method of revenue farming was introduced.

- appointment of Collector's and other revenue officers.

- Judiciary

starting of दीवानी and फौजदारी

- दीवानी and फौजदारी अदालत at Kalkata as a appili court

- Hindu and muslim law was re-defined

and codified, they translated
आलमगिरी into English.

• Charles Wilkins translated दिलीपदेश (आलमगिरी) into English.

• He started the annual pension
of Shah Alam II, and taken only allahabas and
Kara distos from Mughal revenue
and handed over to British in
50 lakhs.

• After his return to England,
empirement Proclamation was
started against him in 1757
to abolish his privileges.

1757 - 1759 - Governor

1759 - 1763 - Governor general

1763 - 1764 - Governor general of India

(ii) Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

- 3rd Mayor
- Introduction of British system, 1792

• Introduction of Permanent revenue settlement and zamindari system in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

• 1764 - Permanent Settlement (1765 - British right to tax)

• UNO - as a year after family farming, 2015

• Reform of judiciary, by setting up courts at different levels and separation of judicial and executive functions.

• Introduction of civil service and reforms to separate judicial and executive functions at appropriate administrative levels.

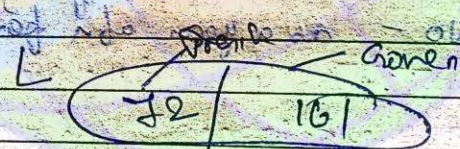
• Loozo college
civil service kota
CDS

• ~~Ratho~~ ~~or~~
corruption in the field
of indian civil service

• Governor General gave the
power of pardon
↳ totally सफा कर देता है

↳ Commode - means substitute
(जहाँ एक जगह पर दूसरा करता)

↳ Respite -



↳ Police refers to the district
The Zamindar was in charge of all police
power

• Each district was divided into
area of 400 sq. kms and placed

under full supervision

- Thana was set up under Deroja who was mostly indians

- He re-organized the revenue department, the Province of Bengal was divided into physical area and each area was collected under the collector

(iii) Sir John Shore (1793-98)

He played a leading role in the introduction of permanent settlement

The battle of Plassey

• Babur Ghika started the

...

...

...

(iv) लॉर्ड वेलिंगटन (1798-1805)

~~Introduction~~ Introduction

• 1st मराठा वार 1799
and annexation of पेशवा and
death of शिवाजी महाराज।

• 2nd मराठा वार

(1803-05) (1803-05)

• Formation of पेशवा प्रोविन्स

• formation of मराठा प्रोविन्स after
the annexation of पेशवा and
मराठा

(v) लॉर्ड वेलिंगटन capture Delhi and Agra in 1803
and took the Mughal
Emperor under company

• In 1801, British concluded
a treaty with a Czar

Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1813

• Alexander I of Russia and Tsar Nicholas I of Prussia signed a treaty in the park of Spa in 1813. The treaty concluded a truce with him and took a promise that, legal He could not allow french entry in his country.

• In 1805, direct communication was established among Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

• In 1800, the Peter Park William College in Calcutta for the training of civil servants.

→ An Act to shift the college to "Harbory College, London"

3. • He launched the Indian Press in 1799.

• He was famous as "The Tiger" of India.

Black Iron of the East India

(V) Sir George Barlo (1805-07)

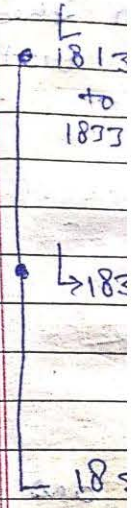
- yellow mutiny, 1806 by British soldiers.
- Yashwantrao Chavan signed subsidiary alliance with the British.
- Anglo-Maratha war ended.

(VI) "Laid mento" (1807-1813)

• Statute of Amritsar, 1809, Maratha

• Charter Act, 1813

- (i) (real power) & trade monopolies
- (ii) tax loci act
- (iii) corporate social responsibility (CSR)
- (iv) lakh education development



• Laid mento (1807-1813)

(VII) Laid mento

• He and

• wa

1813 to 1833 } एक 20 साल स्वयं की की सी

1835 India में English लागू
20-सदस्यी है (Maeuley Committee)

1854 Wood Dispatch

• Latest education जा रही है, 2010, RUSA
(RUSA - राष्ट्रीय उच्चतम शिक्षा आयोग)
↑
Latest scheme of education

(VII) लॉर्ड डलहौजी (1814-1823): -

• He adopted the policy of intervention and war.

war with Nepal or गोरखा war in 1814 to 1816

in which Gorkh defeat
due to his success in गोरखा/नेपाल

was, he was given the
name of "Brother"

(1) Article

- 3rd Anglo-Ashanti War, 1817;

पहला - 1782-83
दूसरी - 1807-08
तीसरी - 1817

- Abdication of Peshwa and annexation of all his territories

(2)

• Treaty of Madras with Holkar

- Suppression of Pindaris (अज्ञात बंदूक)

(1811-1817) Pindari
इसके बंदूक
कहत है

Introduction of Royal Warrant Settlement
in Madras Presidency. My governor
Thomas Munro.

(3)

He also introduced the system

Common errors in English

(1) Articles: a, an, the

vowel sound } use an
vowel + vowel sound }

Consonant } use a
+ Consonant sound }

(2) Determiner -

few littel
↓ ↓
used with " "
Countable uncountable
noun little, a little, the little

few, a few, The few
↓
The

Not to be used
taken / use case

(3) The article. The is also use with
important designation.

The PM is going to china.

(4) Connecting: (between the subject and the verb)

The list of exam points was long

• His type write and my studio

• Focus and better is a good breakfast

Rule of the subj. is made up of both singular and plural words, connects by or, nor, neither, either, neither nor, not only but also

कहाँ कौन से शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए

Neither the price nor the quality has changed

(5) words like with, together, along with, in addition to, they do not affect the no of verb

eg The tension along with the carbide is to be soft

(6) Some in f

(7) 11 11

(8) 10

(9) when

(10) A the con g.

(11) Exo

(6) Some ~~count nouns~~ plural
in form "singular" in number
like news, physics, statistics,
research etc.

(7) " " singular
" " plural
like judge, furniture,

(8) Your hair is turning gray

(9) when a group is through to
act with unity, the verb should
be singular
eg committee, film, class, etc

The ~~gov.~~ gov. is taking

The comm is

(10) A "linking verb" usually with
the subject, not with the
complement.

eg.

(11) Excellence ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} the reason
of his failure

(12) ~~musca~~ and ~~company~~ have ~~return~~
the goodwill of their customer's

(14)

(13) when noun expressing period of
time amount's of money or
quantity are considered as single
unit, use "single"

(15)

eg. 10 Rs seems to much for the job

(15)

3 month to much time for work

I am going to a five day course

(16)

(12) who and that used

"who" is used when we refer to
individual

"that" " " for class, type, species

(13) ~~After~~ ~~agent~~ ~~of~~
still adjective of ~~with~~ subordinate
degree ~~with~~ et, then person ~~of~~ ~~with~~
that ~~with~~

(14) After such, all, any, only, alone,
nothing, that is used in places
of ~~where~~ "that"

eg.

~~Man~~ Man is only animal that can think

(15) which is used for places, animals
and object's.

~~which is used for places, animals and object's.~~

(16) Reflexive pronoun

The verb such as absent, apply,
enjoy, present, avail, exert,

you absent yourself from the class.

But

in place of simple personal noun

we do not use self

Ram and I can distribute the sweets

Xiv
(2) Indefinite Pronoun: -

(5)

One must do one's duty

(6)

Subject \rightarrow of must be followed by one's.

One should keep one's promise.

~~Every one~~ should do

(7)

(3) Use of each other and one-another

each other - used in reference to two persons.

(8)

one-another - used in reference to more than two persons.

eg: -

(4) shall and will: -

(9)

Date _____
Page _____

(5) ^{differ b/w}
~~slightly~~ as many as ; as much as
 number quantity

(6) Avoid double negative especially
in adverbs
eg hardly, scarcely, rarely

इसके साथ -ve लक्षित की
विनय त्री हीनी के साथ
-ve है

(7) Among, between
 ↓ ↓
 more than two
 two

The ~~books~~ :

(8) at, in
smaller - larger places
places

He lives at gill check in gazipur

He lives in gazipur

~~28/12~~

(9) in, into
↳ Related with movement
The frog jumped into the water.

(10) ~~decide~~, ~~beside~~
Beside, Besides
↳ in addition to
↳ by the side of

(11) ~~senior~~, ~~junior~~, ~~prefer~~, ~~infer~~
senior, junior, Preference, superior, inferior, preferable
↓
use "to"

I prefer to coffee

~~infer~~ ~~inferior~~
inferior, inferior

(12) words are used with Zearen —
abstain, ~~abstain~~, confident

He is confident of speaking english

insist -

He insists me on going for the
teaching

Note →
Tense form → ing form

~~Permit~~ Persist, Prohibit

~~we are prohibited~~ from speaking

(13) In case of tenses

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ (Example same tense, सार
Paragraph में use करना
है)

~~UUUUU~~ Repeat or explanation always
given in the past tense

~~Universal truth~~ - always present

(14) The past tense of the Principle clause will always be followed with the past tense

(14)

eg.

before I reaches home

(15) Until, unless
↓ ↓
time before Condition
 what means
 (if not)

(15)

(16) Doubt that, Doubt whether
↓ ↓
uses in uses in
-ve sentence. positive
 sentence.

(16)

I do not doubt that he will succeed.

I doubt whether the news is true.

(17) Dare, Dares

↓
Courage

(used in Present tense, in 3rd person)

if it not in the verb we use it in the case of challenge is added.

Following (by - be)

Here dare not smoke in front of me.

(18) who, whom

↓
It is decided at the beginning of the sentence making who

(19) It was here →

(14) This course is challenging and an inspiration for us.

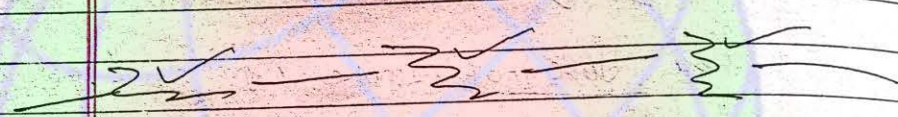
(5) a
a

~~(15) This generate an effect on~~

(6)

(16) He would neither study at home ~~nor~~ go to school

(7)



HOMO GRAMS

(8)

(1) Excel
Aced - To give concert

(9)

(2) Advise - verb &
advice - noun &

(10)

(3) adapt - to adjust to,
 adept - to be highly skilled

(11)

(4) Complement - which complete something
Compliment

(12)

- (5) altogether - wholly
all together - when refer to countable things, people, groups.
- (6) Council -
counsel - to give advice
- (7) discreet - separate, disconnected,
discrete - ~~to~~ careful (जो चीज खमबर कल काम करता है)
- (8) For ever -
forever -
- (9) Implying - to suggest without stating
~~infer~~ infer - to reach a conclusion without based on evidence.
- (10) site - place
cite - ~~to~~ locate,
- (11) ~~calendar~~ calendar - (कलेंडर, year वाला कलेंडर)
calendar - कलेंडर को भरक करवाना
- (12) proscribe - to condemn, or forbid
prohibit,

Script -

(13) Scrip - Paper currency or token issued for temporary use.

(14) Sometime ^(at times) - an unspecified, or indefinite time.
Sometimes - usually, now and then.

~~Some one or one~~ / ~~somebody~~
~~some~~ (used for)

(15) ~~voracious~~ -
~~voracious~~ -
~~proximity~~ -

(16)

लक्ष्मीवती - ?

शारदावती - ?

सहायवती - ?

↓ का मतलब पीछे

लोक क्षेत्र

Bombay, ~~पंजाब~~ पंजाब, C.P

North west frontier

• 1825, He liberates the Indian
Princ.

(VIII) लार्ड आम्हरेस्ट :- (1823-28)

• 6th वर्षी वार - (1824-26)

• ~~Trials of~~ Yandabo and वर्षी become
a part of india.

• Capture of मरहपुर in 1826.

• Territorie in सल्तनत पेनीसुवा,

Imp. Phase (1p) लार्ड विलियम बेंटलीज (1828-1835)

• Prohibition of स्त्री 1829 by regulation
no. 14.

Initially it was introduced only in Bengal but in 1830, it was introduced and Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

• ↳ S.I.A.D - Reg (शरी का पश्चात)
1309 → शरी का पश्चात

• Woman Reg -

1829 - शरी

1856 → विधवा मंगल अद

(1829-1849) - Civil marriage act (1856)
(विधवा मंगल अद)

1891 → विधवा मंगल अद

1929 → शरी मंगल अद

1955 -

↳ अविवाह - Property right of women

(1881-1885) अविवाह - Property right of women

↳ 24 अविवाह अद

only
was

र

मान

मान

• separation of duties by William Sleeman

• 1855
↳ introduction of free trade in india
↳ by abolishing the company
monopoly of trade in tea
and opium with china.

↳ 1813

① Tea and opium

1857

↳ (totally open for free trade)

• ↳ Governor general, Lord Dalhousie
↳ Governor general of india

• Inclusion of Lord Dalhousie as a law
member in Gov. general executive
Council.

↳ I.P.C Indian Penal Code.

↳ 1859 - C.P.C - Civil Procedure Code.

↳ 1908 - ...

• Re-naming of Governor general of
india as Governor general
of india.

• and "William Bentinck" was the 1st Governor General of India.

• Charter Act 1833, introduced English as a medium of instruction from 1835.

• Visit of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to England in 1830, to increase the sum of Pension of Akbar (1806-34).

• Annexation of Mysore State in 1831, due to mis-management.

• Formation of Andhra Province:

↳ formation of 'Andhra' (1953) by Sir B. K. Chaudhary

• Introduction of State List system by Sir B. K. Chaudhary.

• Central Province

C.P (1956)

• North west frontier provinces (NWFP)

↳ frontier area - "खात थपडुल
जाफका खात"

↳ opium trade was regularised
and licences

• In high court, Pershan was
replaced ~~by~~ by english as court
english.

↳ FIR → Pershan language में होती है

• A treaty of friendship was signed
by Ranjit Singh

↳ 1805 -

1809 -

friendship treaty 1829 -

1845-46 -

• He baned infanticide

↳ बच्चे -

• 1st medical college was opened in Kolkata in 1835.

(X) Charles Metcalf (चार्लिस मेटकॉल्फ)
↳ (1835-36)

• He is known as liberator of Press.

• He saw the famous Press laws which remove the restriction on public press in India.

(XI) 1st Auckland (1836-42)

• 1st Anglo-Afghan war (1836-42) and
• Dislike of British in the war and recall of Auckland

• Death of महाराज जीत सिंह
↳ June 1839 (Death)
1780 (जन्म)
अध्यापक का नाम
↓
(जीत सिंह)

- Tri Party treaty (Treaty of 1838) in 1838, Ac. to which the two Parties accepted Company as mediator to settle their disputes.

(XII) लॉर्ड Ellenborough :-
(1842-44)

- It Brought an end to the war.

- It was the next ~~best~~ by Charles Napier.

- He forced the ~~British~~ of ~~the~~ ~~British~~ to sign humiliating (1843)

- Charles Napier was appointed the 1st governor of India.

(XIII) लॉर्ड Harding - (1844-48)

1st Anglo Sikh War (1845-46)

Retreat of Sikh

- 2nd Anglo Sikh War (1848-49) was annexation of lower ~~part~~

• ~~Charter Act 1853~~

• Prohibition of female infanticide
and
practice of human sacrifices
by Hindus.

(XIV) लार्ड डलहौजी - (1848-56)

• 2nd Sikh war (1848-49)
and annexation of Punjab

↳ बंगाल, सम्राज्य State

↳ द्वितीय लार्ड डलहौजी, जानकारी

(XV) • Application of doctrine of lapse.

• Annexation of सम्राज्य (1848), सम्राज्य (1849)
& सम्राज्य (1853), सम्राज्य (1854).

• Annexation of सम्राज्य on the plea of
mis-management.

↳ ब्रिटिश कार्य

• Wood despatch, 1854

↳ (सिद्धान्त) of Indian education

• Introduction of Railway and 1st train from Bombay to Thane, 34 km.

engine का नाम - Quine-ferris

• Introduction of telegraph and Postal network,

विद्युत् मंत्रालय act, 1856

• Establishment of public works departments in every Province

• He decided to locate impression for at Shimla

• An engg. college at Roorkee

• Annihilation of सिद्धान्त on the plea of misbehaving with two daughters.

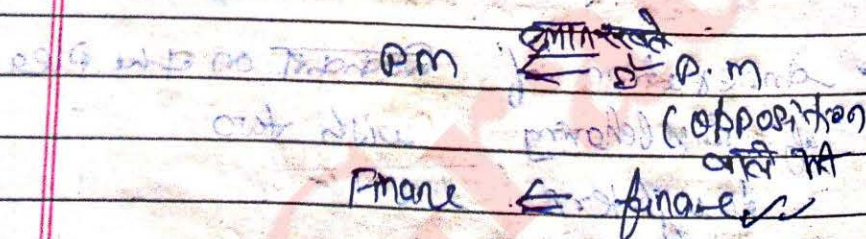
• 36th -

- He plan to open univesrite in kolkata, Bombay and ~~start~~ on the model of univesrite of ~~etc~~

(XV) Lord Canning - (1856-1858)

- Revolt of 1857
- He was the last gov. general of east india company.
- University of kolkata, Bombay and madras was opened.
- ~~1882 - after this~~

Note: shadow cabinet



★ Viceroy (विश्वकर्मा) - dealing with Princes state.

(1) Lord Canning (1858-69)

• The act of 1858 was passed which ends the rule of East India Company, that is known as act of good governance.

• Abolition of board of control and court of directors.

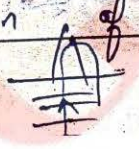
• Appointment of Secretary of State with 15 members.

• Charles Wood was the 1st Secretary of State.

• Indian Councils Act 1861 was passed which was a landmark in the Constitutional history of India.

• Enlargement of legislative wing of Council.

• Introduction of Court folio system
एक department का एक प्रणाली का प्रयोग।



which was based on the
statist, Rule of business.

• Establishment of legislative
council in various provinces, like
Madras, Bombay state.

• The doctrine of left's was
withdrown

• He read out the ~~left's~~ technical
on non hb, 1850 in Allahabad,

• EPC was passed and ~~came~~ came
in 1860.

• The ~~case~~ court of Criminal Appeals
1851 was pass and came into
force in 1864.

• Indian High Court act 1861
was pass in 1863.

• Prudhoe scroll in ~~विज्ञान~~
(नील विज्ञान)

• लंकीन चंड चट्टी - नील डीट
(नील डीट)

The state of ~~being~~ ~~was~~ ~~gran~~ ~~ban~~

the state

• ~~the~~ ~~state~~ ~~was~~ ~~ban~~ ~~was~~
represents to ~~ban~~

• ~~the~~ ~~state~~ ~~was~~ ~~ban~~

• ~~the~~ ~~state~~ ~~was~~ ~~ban~~ ~~was~~ ~~implemented~~

(2) ~~the~~ Elgin (1862-69)

• ~~the~~ ~~state~~ ~~was~~ ~~ban~~ ~~was~~ ~~implemented~~

• ~~the~~ ~~state~~ ~~was~~ ~~ban~~ ~~was~~ ~~implemented~~
from 1862-64, Charles Napier
and Denison acted as viceroys.

(3) Charles Napier and Denison (1862-64)

~~the~~ ~~state~~ ~~was~~ ~~ban~~ ~~was~~ ~~implemented~~

(4) विलियम लॉरेन्स (1864-1869)

- The legal comm. was opened with eguare
- दस्तावेज tenancy act was passed.
- ~~was~~ was ~~war~~ war with 40th
- stabilment of high court.
- He forms the matter in se in matter of afganistan

Femine in 1865-66

- Appointment of 1st stratchy
- 1st stratchy
- 1st stratchy

(5) विलियम मेयो (1869-72)

- He started the policy of de-centralisation of policy of India

• He stab

• He
India
Nes
↓
Po

• He

• He

• He established the राजकीय college of
कृषिशास्त्र and
Mayer college at Almorah
for Indian Princes

• He organised statistical survey of
India.

NSRO → National Survey
↓
Principals का data collect कराने

• He established the department of
agriculture and Commerce

• He was the only कायस्थ
murdered in office by सर शाह
in अहमदाबाद सर मिर्जा

• The 1st census in 1872 was
done in India

• 1872 -

• National Population :-

• India, ^{दुनिया} the ^{पहला} country "family planning"
अर्थ

(6) लॉर्ड लॉथ (1874-76)

• कृषक • revolt/rebellion in Punjab

↳ founder - राजत अखण्ड

↳ Real founder - (बाबा राम सिंह)

अकाल (famine) in बिहार 1874

• Prince of wells in western area 1874

• He resigns on the issue of अफगानिस्तान

(7) लॉर्ड लॉथ (1876-80)

• He was the nominee of conservative gov.

• The policies of financial deterioration was continued

• feminine was

• Royal and the title

• march india

• Arms & disall

• He for

cha
at
to
↓

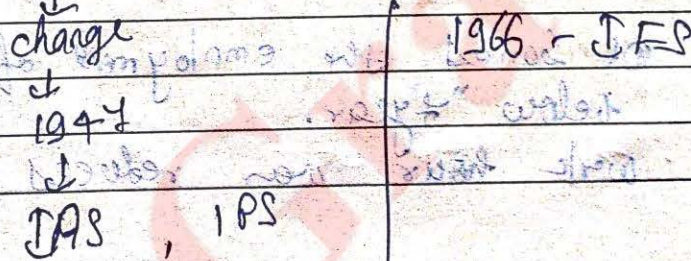
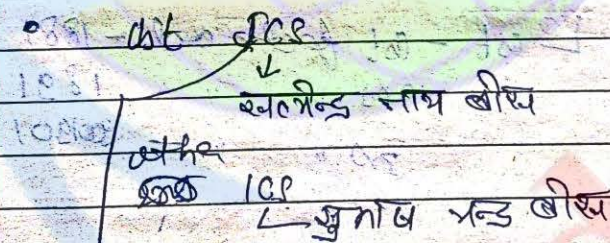
• feminine Commission under ^{strategic} ~~strategic~~ was in 1848.

✓ Royal titel act 1846 was passed and Queen Victoria was given the title of "कैबरी हिंदू".

• वर्गीकरण विधायक अधिनियम 1870 was passed in march 1870 which reserves the Indian newspaper.

• Arms act 1870 was passed which disallowed the Indians for carry arms.

• He had the marriage age for 10s for 21 to 19 years.



2nd Sikh War (1848-1850)

- International smuggling of salt was baned.
- In 1846, Deccan aggrigation relief act was passed.

⑧ Sir Rippon (1880-84)

- He was appointed by liberal party.
- He repeal the 1858 Press act.
- His factory act was passed.

- ↳ 1st - 1st factory act - 1881
- " " " " " - 1891
- " " " " " - 1901

↳ U.P.S.C - assistant factory inspector

It baned the employment of children below 7 year.
work hour was reduced.

1880-1880

fencing ~~was~~ of houses industry
was made compulsory

it was

special provision for women working
at factory.

in relief

Financial de-centralisation was taken
further.

liberal

Rippon is known as father of
"Local self government"

Press act

In rural areas local ^{Board} ~~boards~~ are
setup.

1884

In 1884 ^{district} local Board act was
passed.

1881

In 1882 Hunter Comm. was set

1891

to access the ~~resources~~ ^{properties} of
wood.

1901

1. ~~reference~~

1817

1902 ~~act~~ ^{religion}

of children

1835

1904 ~~act~~ ^{university}

1. ~~function~~

1854

1855

Note
शासकीय कानून → 1911-21 ✓

Date _____
Page _____

• Gilbert bill controversy 1885
which empowered the Indian
judge to empowe into European
cases.

• 1st official pension 1881

Last 1872 - लॉ म्यू
official case 1881

↳ शासकीय
कानून

• Foundation of Punjab University.
• Restoration of मंत्रालय in 1881 which
was ~~abolished~~ wrongly renewed by
श्री. श्री. बिलीयन डी. डी. डी.

• Establishment of agriculture and
comm. department

(दीवाने इसी कोली)

↳ सुवैयसक विन सुवैयसक

(3) लॉ डब्लिन (1884-88)

• Foundation of INC (Indian National
Congress)

• 3rd बसी कानून

• Annexation of बर्मा 1885

• Netheran जोर of अफगानिस्तान
was sketches.

L Durand line b/w india
and afganistan .

L मैकमोहन line b/w
india, china and bhutan
line .

eg ,

keel

with

action

• Morley minto reform / Gov of india act 1909
↳ separate electorate for the muslims

— अलीपुर खेला खान खान बाबासा खान
इ। मीराडा खली + ० जे मजी/अखलक
II
मुसलीम लीग (मसजद)

— Introduction of an element of direct election to legislative Council.

~~30 Abolition of Board of Control and audit of director.~~

(3) enlargement of permissible legislative council and removal of official majority in them.

(4) The size of the council at both level increases.

(5) Foundation of Serrent of india society (जीपाव सेरा सेवारी)

(6) Foundation of संस्कृत लीग, 1906

(7) S.P. सेना became member of governor general executive council and he was the 1st Indian to hold this post.

8. शुकी राम बीरगंज was hanged 30 अप्रैल 1908.

L शुकी राम (14) बीरगंज and पुष्पल चन्द पाण्डे

(1904) मुद्राधमपुर का गठन हुआ है सी० की० राय की है

पहली अहमद
कास का
(बिप्रेत)

रात की meeting

film

रात में तीन
बाद बाह्य अतिथि
meeting से

L बाल गंगाधर तिलक की विप्लव 1908 में जम शीत स्था है

(9) He follows the policy of divide and rule.

(10) विप्लव चन्द्र पाल and अरविन्द अरिज लेब

active satellites and gone spend to spiritual life in India |

★ Life of Harding - Pt 1 (1910-1916)

Harding (1844-40) - (D) Pt
1848-56

(1) Admission of Partition of Bengal

→ 16th Dec 1911 - 16th Dec 1911
the partition of Bengal

→ 1911 - 1911
the partition of Bengal

(2) Formation of Bengal and Assam
→ 1911 - 1911
the partition of Bengal

Jelly:

(iii) हिन्दू महासभा was founded, 1915
by जवाहरलाल

Note: R.S.S गठना हे, एसात हे

↓
राष्ट्रीय संघर्षीय संघ, 1925
(हेतू स्वतंत्र)
- म्हणजे "Hed war"

(iv) In 1911, बिहार and उड़ीसा was
separated from ~~बंगाल~~ बंगाल,
and became a new state

Note: -

[Chhopia of India - म.प्र.]

ही ~~ही~~ maloutin ~~का~~
असता हेतू - म.प्र. हे

(v) A bomb was thrown on Gen
General Harding while he was
entering Delhi from चांदनी चौक।

(संघर्ष विद्या) =

(vi) शिखर पार्ले was founded in 1913
by महात्मा जवाहरलाल

(vii) Association of हि.प्र. in Pacific
Coast.

(viii) [गद्य - अखबार] think-thank

भारत सिंह धरणा को कौसी डी जमीन

L हिन्दू जमीन Councilary case :-

L सौत सिंह फकता - President

L डा. विद्यालक्ष्मी सिंह - vice President
विद्यालक्ष्मी

L जंजीत कौसी जम - Member
(रिजिस्ट्रार)

माला सुर्य माल - General Secy

(ix) Defence of India Act, 1915

L 1915 - National Emergency

L इंडियन एक्ट - to hire the
body, to जिला
(body वेकेशन)

(x) Death of जीवन्त, and किराण
साहू जीवन्त in 1915,

★ चर्चि चेलमेफर्ड : (1916-21)

(i) Starting of home rule movement by रती बरेल्ल and कास डोगाकर तिलक।

(ii) ही न राल movement - ("Dominant Status" की मांग करते हैं)
(तिलक)

1916 - लखनऊ session

1919 - साठ की रिफरेंस।

(iii) लखनऊ session of Congress and merger of moder and extreme

(iv) लखनऊ Post War Congress and muslim लीग

(v) Arrival of महात्मा गांधी

२० जनवरी 1915

↓
"प्रवासी भारतीय शिवर"

Crisis

1915 - ~~...~~

1916 - ~~...~~ (Indigo movement)

1917 - ~~...~~ (Poqueet problem) ---

1918 - ~~...~~ (Promised field enquiry comm)

1919 - ~~...~~

1920 - non-cooperation

1922 - movement ~~...~~

Crisis Gov. of India Oct, 1919

↳ It was only act, which was introduced to a "Preamble"

↳ Introduction of dyarchy in the Province by central legislation.

↳ Division of Provincial subject into reserved subject (Police, Jail, Land revenue, irrigation, forest)

↳ which was administered by Gov. and his legislative council.

↳ Transfer subject (Education,

Note: Education - Concurrent list Part II

→ Local self government, which was looked after by governor and his ministers.

(iii) Relaxation of central control over the provinces, who devolution rule.

→ 1919 (खरबानि सिमन)
|
Leiman committee
1930
1951
1952

→ 1951 - शांत अरिबि दोर

Rowlett

(iv) Rowlett act 1919 :-

(i) विभाजन movement, 1919 launched
↳ हिन्दुओं का स्वयं शासकीयता

संयुक्त अरबी, सीडमक अरबी
(आमिन)

→ chairman of all india विभाजन committee
(महात्मा गांधी)

→ प्रो. कर्वी को लक्ष्मी हिन्दु स्वयं शासकीयता का best opportunity

(i) murder of Jinnah's brother, ~~bro~~
L 13 April 1919

L Govt. के अनुयायियों की मृत्यु
Actual में - more than 1000
deaths

(ii) launching of non-cooperation movement
by महात्मा गांधी |

L शांति आंदोलन

L अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति

1920-1921 अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस - 1920-21

"गांधी का आंदोलन"

(iii) key affairs L key affair - 1921

L गणकायदा का अन्वय

L 1922-23

L अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस

L 1924

L अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस का अन्वय

(iv) अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस के अन्वय में
cost of कैदों,

(v) Appointment of Hunter Committee

(xv) Aligarh muslim university
was founded in 1916,

(xvi) 1st women university established
at Puno,
with the effort of शांता कृष्ण

(xvii) "All india state indian Congress"
founded in 1920
by नरमदा एल. जोशी
(उद्योग - लाला लजपत राय
(Bombay))

★ लाला लजपत राय - meeting (1921-26)

(i) He was the only voice raised

(ii) अखिल भारतीय (5 feb 1922)

(iii) Non-cooperation mov. was
withdrawn on 12 feb, 1922

(iv) founder of Communist Party
of india 1925, M.N. राय

(agriculture crisis)

m. s. p.

Date: _____
Page: _____
Page No: _____

(i) Foundation of R.S.S. (राष्ट्रीय सेवा) at Varanasi by K. B. Khilari

(ii) Kakori train robbery (काशी रेल कटघिना)

(iii) Holding of I.C.S. examination both in England and India from 1923.

(iv) Murder of Swami Saradhanand.

(v) Press act ~~1910~~ 1910, and ~~1924~~ 1924 was withdrawn.

(vi) Royal commission was setup on agriculture.

(vii) Lee Commission, 1924 on the reform of public services.

(viii) Yonge-Hilton offer currency note, 1926.

★ माई ड्रॉपिन (1926-31)

(i) ड्रॉपिन the christel अभियान

(ii) Appointment of माई ड्रॉपिन 1924 and its landing in India 1928, पुणे बॉम्बे, then अभियान माई ड्रॉपिन

(iii) बटलर कमिटी, 1924 on effectiveness of पारामाउन्ट

(iv) All India youth congress founded in 1928.

(v) माई ड्रॉपिन Session of Congress 1929 and Demand of "पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता"

(vi) 1924 - पारामाउन्ट माई ड्रॉपिन

माई ड्रॉपिन ब्रिगेड

माई ड्रॉपिन कमिटी पुणे पार्ट

↳ सिन्हा के 14 points,

↳ 1929

(iii) दांडी मार्च - by गांधी

[12 मार्च से 6 अप्रैल 1930 तक]

or
Civil Disobedient movement

↳ salt का issue

फिर → 5 मार्च 1931 → सिन्हा शर्मा
Poel

↳ Congress को

↳ गांधी

(नया चेहरा पार्टी)

जाना जाता है after

independence

(viii) 1st round table conference (RTC)

on 1930,

and Congress boycot it,

[(ix) throwing of Bomb on central
assembly, Delhi 8 अप्रैल 1929.

L ^{act} Public safety bill

L ^{act} State Deicide bill

(X) ^{act} Political Prisoners and release bill

(XI) Imperial Council of agriculture research was setup,

(X) Royal Commission for Indian workers 1929, was setup

(XI) ^{act} Marriage act, 1929, under which marriageable age of girl was fixed 14 years and boys 18 years

(XII) ^{act} Lala Lajpat Rai and Anand Bhawan founded "independence of India League"

(XIII) for the 1st time, tri colour flag was unfurled (फहराया) by

जवाहर लाल नेहरू का जन्म 1, 1930.

L जेम्स मिखा जी कासा
(James Michie)

L एनोव हाउस
↓
इंग्लैंड का नौ आर्य
जवाहर जी द्वारा जी, मिखा
मिखा जी कासा, अरुणा मिहल शर्मा

L क्वीन विल्लि:-

★ लॉर्ड वेल्लिंग्टन: → (1811-1842)

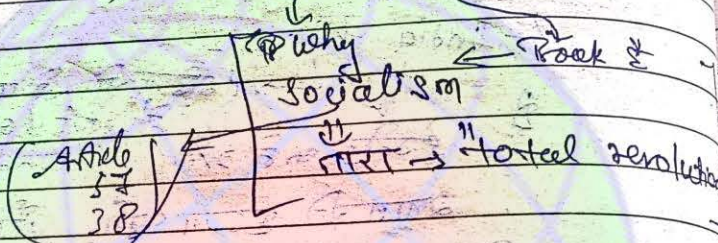
(i) जेम्स मिखा जी कासा participated in 2nd round table confren sep 1931, as a sole representative of INC.

(ii) 3rd round table confren 1932

(iii) Commando award by British P.M in sep 1932

↳ Communal award :-

(iv) Foundation of विदेशी Socialist Parties, 1934 by आचार्य रीतिका
दा, महाकाश नरसिंह



सर्वो को बराबर मानो

↳ free legal aid :-

↳ IPC - 1860

↳ "Indian Penal Code"

(v) All India Kisan Sabha, 1936

(vi) Govt of India act, 1935

(vii) In 1934, Civil disobedient mov. was withdrawn, असी and अदन

was separated from india,

and उड़ीसा was separated from बिहार at 1936 and new

the National Conference was founded in काशी in 1932 by श्रीराम कृष्ण

↳ 1936. जन शक्ति article

↳ 154 - article 5

80 - article 1

★ लिथगो (1936-43):

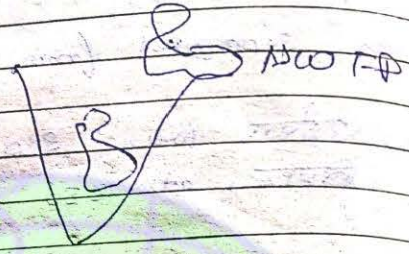
(i) Congress ministry in eight provinces,

(ii) राज्य स्वतंत्र

↳ Unionist पार्टी बंद की गई

↳ क्रिश्चियन पार्टी बंद की गई

↳ मिलीटरी बंद / कानून / रद्द



(iii) लखनऊ में 1900-1901 में
Congress and founded 'forward block'
का गठन हुआ।

(iv) Registration of Congress कागजात
1929

(v) सुप्रीम कोर्ट की घोषणा
सुप्रीम कोर्ट की।

(vi) भारत की resolution by सुप्रीम कोर्ट
की and demand of पाकिस्तान

के हटाने पाकिस्तान
की मांग का
हिन्दुस्तान

Note - सुप्रीम कोर्ट का
कोर्ट का
हिन्दुस्तान की मांग

(vii) Quit india movement
9 Aug, 1942 //

(viii) Death of रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर
1941
↳ Nobel Prize of literature
(1st Asian)
award

↓
1913

↳ 1930 - C. V. रमन

★ वॉरि Wabell (1943-47)

(i) Cabinet mission come to india
in May 1946

(ज. प्र. इन्डियन्स, डी. एन. क्लेवेल, एच. ए. लॉरेन्स)
(ए. ए. क्लेवेल, ए. ए. लॉरेन्स)

• कलियुक्त अस सुखलीय लीडा बोथ
rejected it / अस सुखलीय

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू

बीस celebrates "direct action"

(iii) wheel plan / शिमला conference
in 1945,

(iii) INA - army trial - ans "Marat" mutiny 1946

↓
Indian national army

मार्त - मुख्य
main cause जिसके
एने अज्ञात की सीली

(army का बर्खास्त
की जाय)

(INA - Royal
Indian Army)

(iv) General election for
constituent assembly in
July, August 1946

(v) 9 Dec 1946

11 Dec 1946

2 खान 11 महीना 18 दिन

(vi) Entering G
of ...

(vii) Own ...
British
declare

अडि मार

Leak ...
india
let gov

Vote
let

• India
and

(vi) Entering Gov. under the leadership of ~~जवाहर लाल नेहरू~~

(vii) On 25th february, 1947, British PM, "Clement Attlee" declared

"India will be free by June 1948"

लार्ड माउन्ट बेटन (मार्च से अगस्त 1947)

Last British ~~राजसत्ता~~ of British India and last gov. general of free India

Note
Last Indian gov. general of free India is ~~जवाहर लाल नेहरू~~ जवाहरलाल नेहरू

• India was divided into India and ~~पाकिस्तान~~ पाकिस्तान under ~~मार्च~~ भारत योजना.

"New MISCELLANEA" Date _____
Page _____

(1) The coins are regarded the most imp. source for re-construct the history of India.

Coins are mostly found in hoards.
Haver used it for historiography in 12th century

- Coin — (i) Title
(ii) Date
(iii) Script
(iv) Economy
(v) Cultural
(vi)

(2) The earliest coin are "पाँच पाई" ^{पाँच पाई} ~~पाँच पाई~~ ^{पाँच पाई} which was minted in 6th century B.C onwards.

They have a weight of 180 grain
There are reference of Krishna and Satnana as a coin of literal value period.

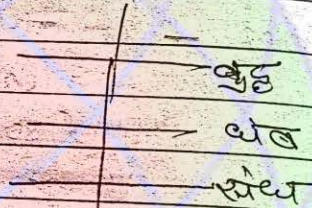
They are made of silver and copper

• चंद्रगुप्त was the first to issue gold coins
 • पुष्प का भाकेय on large scale
 the most common symbol of
 this coin elephant, tree and mountains and steppes, religion

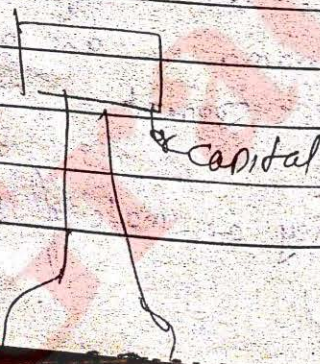
(रूप)



*



*



* The
 • अग्नि शक्ति

L

• Ende
 gold

(3) • अग्नि

(4) Gupta
 na

(5) The
 known

* The morian use "पंच शाक्य" coins.

• सुनिशासक mentions two types of coins -

(i) ~~pana~~ Pana

and half part of pana is known as "masik"

and $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of pana is known as "kakni"

(ii) ~~shaka~~ शक

L RBI - 1974

1975

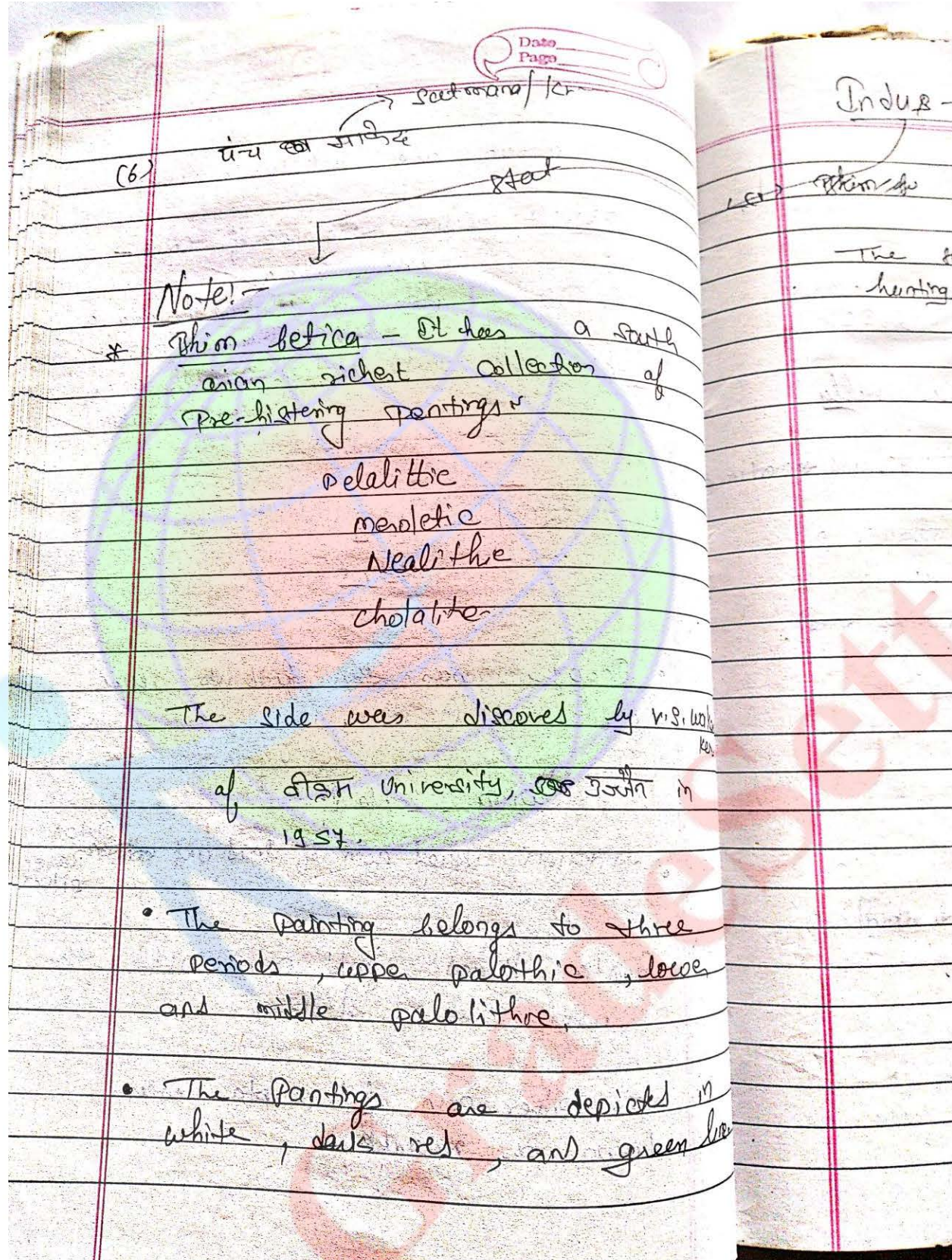
• Endoqi was the first to issue gold coin in india.

"Wima kada phises"

(3) ~~सम्राट~~ issued coin of lead and ~~antimony~~ ^{Potom} (Base metal) _(silver)

(4) Gupta issues gold coin with the name of ~~शक~~ शक

(5) The silver coin of Gupta was known as ~~सुवर्ण~~ ^{सुवर्ण} सुवर्ण



Indus - valley civilisation

~~at~~ ~~them~~

The subject matter of the painting
hunting, dancing in group,

(1)★ महाराष्ट्र :-

↳ दुर्ग }
↳ महाराष्ट्र } } the
↳ दुर्ग } } urban civilization
} } 600 BC

It was the the indus valley
civilization site, in the
by महाराष्ट्र राज्य, दुर्ग, and महाराष्ट्र
village

It is located in महाराष्ट्र, in
district महाराष्ट्र महाराष्ट्र.

दुर्ग is located on दुर्ग राज्य.

B major findings :- (संख्या ५)

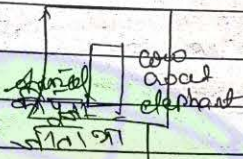
- (i) citadel
- (ii) ~~the~~ Cemetaries

↳ Cemetaries R34

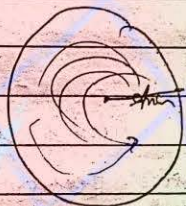
↳ दुर्ग से संख्या ५

- (iii) Bronze mirror
- (iv) Antimony rod
- (v) stone blade
- (vi) ~~the~~ coffin Burial
- (vii) Idy seal seal.

seals - वृतालेखित



वृत्त - Six geometrics
वृत्त - circular brick platform for wheat and barley threshing



(1) Baitis for the liberaris

(2) जीहन बिरिदरी

↳ अर्थ नमूना

↳ "The place of dead"

It is situated in Larkana district of Sindh and Pakistan on the bank of Indus.

It was discovered by R. D. Banerjee in 1922. Under the supervision of

sr john marnal (father of
marchology)

located on the street.

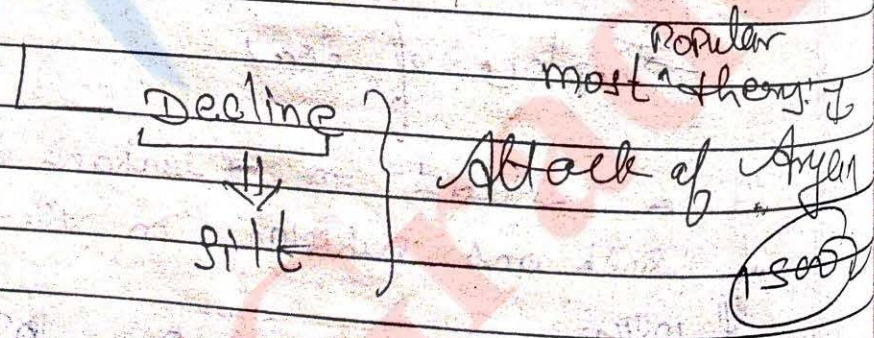
finding -

- (i) Great Bath
- (ii) Great Brewery
- (iii) colgy at building
- (iv) Assembly hall
- (v)

• The great bath was discovered by
sr john marnal

• The largest building of Mohenjo-daro
is "great building",

- (vi) Dancing girl
- (vii) Priest



(viii)
(ix)

(x)
(xi)
(xii)
(xiii)

★ (xiv)

(xv)
(xvi)
(xvii)
(xviii)
(xix)
(xx)
(xxi)
(xxii)
(xxiii)
(xxiv)

- (viii) evidence of cotton
- (ix) 68% seals and famous bull seal,
- (x) The city was built and re-built 7-time
- (xi) Mt street of 35 feet width
- (xii) evidence of jewelry.
- (xiii) scar marks on the skull of skeletons.

★ Wada atal dist - situated in Wada district of Wada

The site is known for pre-harapan and harapan sites.

The name atal dist,

It was discovered by A. Ghosh in 1959, again by B.K. Shaper and B.B. Lal in 1961.

major finding :-

- (i) Blades
- (ii) Sengle of coopers
- (iii) terracota model of carts and ^{toy} bowl.
- (iv) The earliest plough field ^{first} in the world.

(1) fire altar.
(2) terraced model of शिवलीला
ललाट मंदिर

L in dus
Anjan
Mahajanpada
magdha
Kharajga
hna
nanda
mat

(*) शिवलीला - It is a small place
in Odisha Province.

It is pre-historic township
The major findings are -

- (i) The earliest evidence for the
emergence of agriculture
- (ii) a house of various
form on a hill

(iii) Seal
(iv) various
ma
(v) A
stat

* Chanud

It is
of the
by N.
Area
trade
here

model of
(i) of
(ii)

(iii) of
m
a

(iii) Beads

(iv) various kinds of beads
made of stones.

(v) A large no. of female
~~of~~ terracotta figurines.

* Chanudaro :-

It is located 80 mile south
of Mohenjo-daro. It was discovered
by N.G. Datta in 1923.

Apart from Harappan culture some
traces of post-Harappan culture
have been found.

Most of the inhabitants were
artisans.

(ii) Bronze and copper tools have
been found in ~~the~~ holes.

(iii) It was a great centre of bead
making, shell and bone working
and seal making.

⊗ कीदीजन

situated in खैरपुर town in बिहार प्राकृतिक राज्य,
The site was discovered by पंडित प्रहलाद शर्मा in 1953.

It has revealed a pre-harappan culture where the use of stone pre-dominates.

The arrow heads of stones have been found in abundance.

The site was famous for its pottery.

⊗ अजमेर

⊙ situated in मेरठ, U.P.

The site is located upon river हिन्दन (सुवर्ण)

The site was discovered in 1958, and it is exposed for the 1st time the face of Indus civilisation on the गंगा, यमुना सिंधु

major findings

① Beads

(i) terracotta

(ii) terracotta

(iii) ~~pottery~~

(iv)

⊗ Mandla

It is situated

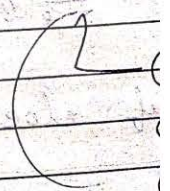
in मंडला

It is on

side of खैरपुर

⊗ खैरपुर :-

situated in खैरपुर



← The best

खैरपुर

major findings

- (i) Beads of stone
- (ii) terracotta figure of mother goddess
- (iii) terracotta bull
- (iv) ~~terra~~
- (v)

★ Manda

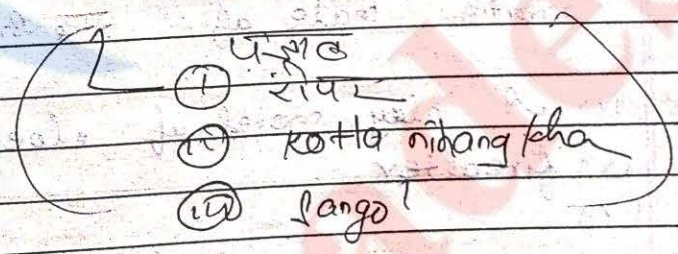
It is situated on river

ਸੰਗਰ,
ਸੰਗਰ

It is now most identified site of Harappan culture

★ ਗੰਗ :

situated in Punjab and was discovered by V.D. Sharma, 1959



The trace of pre-Harappan and Post-Harappan culture have been traced

- finding
- (i) vessels
 - (ii) ornaments
 - (iii) implements.

★ જાનવાલી (Banawali)

In કતારા district of haryana
It was discovered by R.M. Srinivasan
in 1947.

(i) It reveals a unique example
of town planning.

(ii) Citadels with a moat.
It is known for its well
planned town, with the open
streets made of fire bricks.

(iv) A clay model of a cloe, ~~pot~~
or fire altar
(v)

★ Surastadai

It is situated in Chhara district of
Gujarat, discovered by જગતપતિ જોશી
1964.

finding
(i)

★ Lot

It
195

divid
for

(vi)
i.

(v)

(iii)

(ii)

(i)

Carbon dating (C-14) Date
Page

finding: -

(i) None of horses have been discovered,

★ Lothal: -

Situated in ~~the~~ Sanghar district of Sindh.

It was discovered by S.R. Rao in

1954.

It was a port town and was divided into three parts.

from findings

(i) Dockyard

(ii) Citadel

(iii) Warehouse

(iv) Merchants house

(v) 12 bathrooms within the citadel

(vi) The most outstanding feature is the first man-made tidal dockyard

(vii) Tusk of elephant

(viii) Seal feet

(ix) Fish hook - made of copper.

(x) Scale - for measurement

Date _____
Page _____

संख्या 2, 4, 6, 8, 16x

(XI) Double burial.

(XII) (Day & Night)

(XIII) Persian type of seals

(XIV) evidence of rice.

(XV) one of the Poetry at this place show forest and crow story.

★ राजी सिरी :-

situated in district of Haryana

★

Agri

The best

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Cotto

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OX, De
ho

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Star

Agriculture Practices

Date _____
Page _____

The economy of Indus civilisation based on agriculture.

There is evidence of cultivation of wheat, barley (Yava), mustard, cotton, seeds of date and mango.

↳ wheat - Godhuma

↳ rice - Hirni

↳ Barley - Yava

Agriculture implements were made of wood and heaven earth.

Indus people were the earliest to produce cotton.

Domestication of animal:-

Ox, Dog, buffalo, sea, goat, humped and humped bull were

humped bull was favored

-horse and elephant was well known in Gujrat area.

They have the knowledge of संज्ञा

Date _____
Page _____

Deer, monkey, tiger, Bison,

★ Metals and their Sources

Copper: - from खेड़ी mine राजस्थान

Gold: - कच्छ, कच्छ, कच्छ, कच्छ

Silver - अफगानिस्तान, ईरात and
mesopotamia,

Lead - काश्मीर, उर्वी विस्तान and
पंजाब,

~~कच्छ~~

Lapis lazuli (पत्थर है) - ~~उर्वी~~ Badkha
अफगानिस्तान

mineral salt - पाकिस्तान

* Rudram :- (ब्रह्म)

mother - महासामा

wife - भार्या

Son - शकुल

Cousin - श्वशुर (always jealous to ब्रह्मा)

ब्रह्मा के दो - शत्रु - शत्रु

शत्रु character - यन्त्र

↳ ब्रह्म यन्त्र से ब्रह्म

ब्रह्म को ब्रह्म के ब्रह्म

शत्रु was born in SGT RC.

in यन्त्रा family.

शत्रु
शत्रु
शत्रु
शत्रु

He left home at the age of 19, which is called "भद्रवर्षकर्म"

He wandered for 7 year, and at last he meets with "शत्रु" who taught him the technique of meditation and teaching of यन्त्रा to the शत्रु.

At यन्त्रा, शत्रु शत्रु taught

him to achieve the highest level of meditation

• श्रुति - गुरु की सीख - रतीलात को,

He went to
 • ~~There are the events to start,~~
बिहार, under a tree and saw for his
 feet under a tree and
and 49 day of continuous meditation
 he got enlightenment (सर्वज्ञान प्राप्त)

• After realizing the truth he
 through of his true teachers, but
 they was no more.

Then he went to आरणात, and
 later he 1st आरामत with his
 represented as धर्म चक्र परिवर्तन

• Then he went to वनारस्य and
 converted "yasha" a rich merchant
 son and no. of his friends
 into ब्रह्मिणम् ।

• श्रुति selected his larger no. of
आरामत at आरा वसती ।
 and showed a great miracle of

thousand years

• वृहस्पति took his last breath at Kushinara, the capital of Magadha Public

• वृहस्पति speaking the earliest available source of वैदिक knowledge was

"Three Pitiks"

written in Pali

(i) विनायक पिटिक
(rules of बुद्ध)
(आचार के पाप के माला)

• जीव - महा वृजयति जीव
(ii) वृत्त पिटिक जीव
जीव जीव जीव जीव

(iii) अभिज्ञान पिटिक
(philosophy of वैदिक)

Notes पिटिक is the largest and divided into 5 books.

जानान 100 सूत्र
 भात्र शलो 100 सूत्र
 Date
 Page

- वेद do not believe in
 - soal and god.
 - Authority of वेदा
 - superiority of वेद
 - Importance of sacrifices.

Therefore Sudhism is a revolutionary religion because they not believe in soal and god.

* • Four noble truth :-

- (i) Noble truth of sorrow.

Birth का दुःख
(जन्म)

Age का दुःख

Sorrow " "

death " "

- (ii) Noble eight fold path
(अष्टांगीय मार्ग)

(a) Right observation

(b) " determinator

(c) " speech

(d) " exercise

(e) " (मार्ग)

liabilityhood

- (+) Right action
- (-) " angry (असह्य भावना)
- (+) " meditation,

★ वैशाली code of conduct:-

- (i) Do not skilled the property of other
- (ii) " " " " commit violence
- (iii) " " " " use toxic
- (iv) " " " " lie (झूठ)
- (v) " " " " Indulge in current practice
- (vi)

★ three main element of Buddhism:-

- (i) प्रज्ञा
- (ii) अहिंसा
- (iii) अशुभ विचार

★ बुद्धि council:-

- (i) 1st council - 483 BC
- (ii) 2nd - वैशाली, बिहार - 383 BC
- (iii) 3rd - पाटलीपुत्र - 249 BC
- (iv) 4th - कुशीनर, कश्मीर - 100 BC

(11/4)

श्री

श्रीजीव born - 340 BC
in village कुंडल साहिब.

श्रीजीव

His father name was शिवराज,
mother has ~~the~~ त्रिसला,

wife - गणेश,

daughter - श्रीमती शिवराज or श्रीमती

He left his home at the age
of 20, and wandered for 12 years.
- one important event in the
life of श्रीजीव is meeting
with 'Gosala', who founded
a new 'श्रीजीविका'.

(4) Under "श्रीजीव" tree on the bank
of river श्रीजीविका, near
village श्रीजीविका, he
attained full enlightenment.

After enlightenment he became
श्रीजीव, श्रीजीविका, श्रीजीविका

↓
great
here

महमा तीसराक - मंडरुथ

23 - पांशवगाण

24 - महावीर

In early life महावीर follow
the practice of "Nir graanthi"

महावीर recognised "god" but
placed him below जीना

जीना - जिन्ही अपरे आप को
जीत लिआ ।

महावीर died at वाकापुरी
near राजगीर, बिहार in 468 BC
at the age of 72.

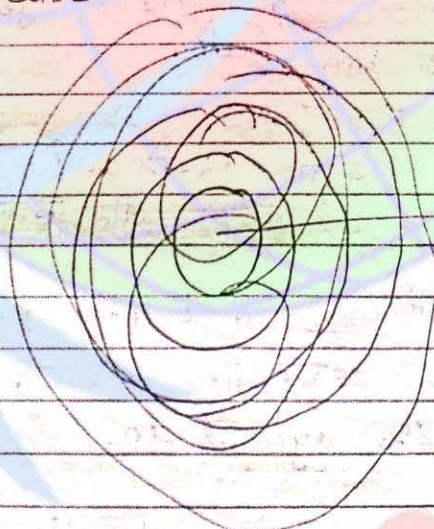
The night of his death,
was celebrated as lamp
festival by disciples and
शिवल ।

જૈન philosophy

Jainism is a moral code than a religion.

According to it every soul has the potential to become ~~and~~ great.

- It does not endorse the theory of cast



"14 cycle"
જૈન ધર્મ
પર દેખાય છે

The result of this sort of accommodation, Jainism has besides in India

till today.

Hindu - 80%.

Muslim - 13-14%.

Sikh -

Jainist philosophy is divided into two parts, -

(1) अज्ञान

(2) अज्ञान के कारण होने वाले दोष

(3) अज्ञान के निवारण

* Doctrine of 'अहिंसा' -

(i) do not do violence.

(ii) do not speak a lie.

(iii) do not kill.

(iv) do not acquire property.

(v) अहिंसा ।

The first 4 was taken from the previous teaching of 'पारश्वामिन' and 5th one अहिंसा was added by 'महावीर'.

⇒ तीन स्तन of जैन धर्म :-

जैन धर्म mainly aims at attainment of freedom from worldly bond.

① No ritual is required for acquiring such liberation

② It can be attained through -

- (i) Right knowledge (ज्ञान)
- (ii) Right action (कर्म)
- (iii) Right faith (विश्वास)

⇒ तीन जैन काण्वगील :-

1) मादलीपुरा - 302 BC

(Presides by जसस)

(Serial of सहावील)

During the Council the teachings of सहावील was compiled into 12 स्तन /

(in प्राकृत language)

Jainism of divides into two parts

श्री शिव	श्री शिव (white)
----------	---------------------

✓ 2nd Council - भारत
(18th century AD)

During this council the division took place on two questions

- ① dress
- ② Participation of women

It was presided by श्री शिव, श्री

✓ 3rd Council - श्री शिव, श्री शिव
(12th AD)
It was presided by

Date _____
Page _____

✓
(देवा रसुत)

this council marks the
final separation b/w

शैतान and ईश्वर ✓

* नीम नरु

7 7 7 7 7 7 7
7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Date _____
Page _____

① Edicts and description

(i) 14 major rock edicts at eight diff places, and 7 pillar edicts

L 1837

L Ashoka

L ब्राह्मी

7 7

(ii) 4 minor pillar edicts :-

(a) Cave inscription - Borobudur, Sanchi Caves, Kailash Caves, वैशाली

(b) Topra and Math pillar was brought to Delhi by फिरोज शाह तुगलक ।

(c) Ashoka pillar was removed to Kolkata by Cunningham (अशोक का इतिहास श्री निरंजन)

(d) Ashoka edicts (7 pillar edicts) (Pillar edicts) of Ashoka

They give information about
myriads and their social economic
condition.

(vi) Digba Nikaya (दुर्गा)

↳ It's a buddhist text,
• gives information about origin
of states.

(vii) Darya Nalam -

↳ It's a mainly Chinese
and Chinese sources.

(viii) History of Tibbet -

↳ ལོ་ལོ་མཁོ་མོ་
↳ means
Teacher

(ix) ཤེས་ལུ་འཇུག་པའི་འཇུག་པོ་ - / Paristaban ban

↳ ལོ་ལོ་མཁོ་མོ་ literature & / ལོ་ལོ་མཁོ་མོ་

which says that Chandragupta
returned to India, and on later part of
regime and went to Pantan region
in Karnataka, to end and
his life in starvation.

(xi) Secular

with

which is
document

↳ It is a
↳ King
↳ made
↳ dated
↳ 1909

They list a
variety of

classical
languages

(xii) Archaeology

(xiii) ...

(xi) Secular literature

↓
अर्थ शास्त्र

written by Kautilya / विश्व सुप्त / चाणक्य

which is originally a Mauryan document

L It is a book of statecraft

L King

L Mahā

L Satnita

L 1909 - It was compiled by R-Sama Dasgupta in English

Its list of various King, is given in विद्या पुराण

L 18 पुराण, 18 उपपुराण

classical country in Greek and Latin by Megasthenes

(iii) Archaeological sources from पाटलीपुत्रा, अशोक स्तूप, Neb. (मह एते ह)

(iv) Megasthenes was a Greek

ambassador sent by Ptolemy

L Megasthenes

L अमिन्त

L Hellenist

L India

He refers to the ^{मौर्य साम्राज्य} capital of ^{पाटलिपुत्र} Patliputra

and ^{write} wrote account of not only about the administration but also the ^{मौर्य} Mauryan empire as a whole.

He wrote book = ^{इण्डिका} Indica

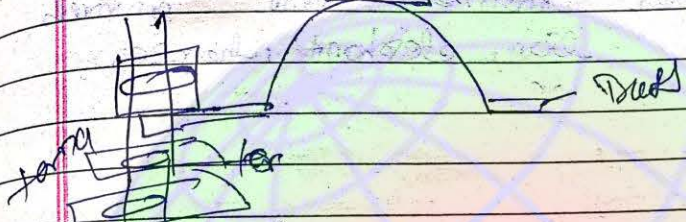
L Indica = ^{मौर्य साम्राज्य} Mauryan Empire

L Sindh = ^{सिन्धु} Sindh

~~L ...~~

* The structure of Stupa

(i) It is semi hemispherical in shape



(ii) Stupa = the for view

(the body of god)

It was here when the aser of Stupa was kept

The wooden rod with 3 small umbrellas which are a symbol of Stupa and Sangha

These Stupas has gateways or toranas which are the imitation of wooden gateways. The ceiling around the Stupa has carving of yaksha, yakshini (Stupa) and other gods (Stupa) & divinities associated with Buddhism.

They also contain thematic representation of Vedas, story along with natural elements.

Flower motifs, and animals like lion, elephant, horses,

Famous stupas:-

Chaitya, Stupa, (Asoka, Mauryan)

The most famous and most beautiful stupa site

is Sanchi, which has 3 stupas all with gateways around them.

But most famous is "great stupa", which was originally made from bricks at 250 BC.

During the Mauryan period, the circumference of stupa was doubled. The bricks of Asoka times, was replaced by stones, and a

vedica was also constructed around it to beautify it.

The northern gate depict the stories, from the east out from great events of Krishna life,

(I) Birth

(II) attainment of knowledge

(III) ब्रह्म यज्ञ परिवर्तन

(IV) महापति निर्वान

Representative of birds and animals is abundant.

The forest animal are represent in a manner, which looks as if the whole animal world turned out to worship Krishna.

(2) Bharhut स्तूप

It is located in Satna district of M.P.

Its structural remains are now preserved in Indian museum Kolkata.

The notable feature of this stupa is the railing spread

out from the gateways, on the top, a heavy stone border is depicted, the relief of gods and देवता are intermingling of gods like सुभा, अश्वि, इंद्र and natural gods like मरु and मरुत्त.

The gateways and terraces are imitation stone of wooden gateways.

(ii) अमरावती - दक्षिण - इन Guntur district of आंध्र प्रदेश, it is the only steppa, which has been made exclusively of marble.

though the स्तूपा has completely disappeared, sculptured panel has been preserved in British museum, India.

Important feature of the स्तूपा is वैदिक pillar, beautiful carving of garland, god, bodi tree, इन्द्र symbol and other images.

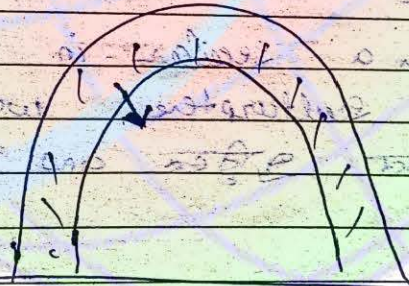
from
Human
forms
The
than
two
inner

from SST life.

Human figures are depicted in simple forms

शिव मूर्ति स्तूप (शिव मूर्ति स्तूप)

This stup is built in drift style, than those of north India, here two circular walls one on the inner and other at the outer end.



was joined by spoke like walls and the space was filled with mud or small stones. pieces of bricks.

★ Sculptural Art

Date _____
Page _____

(i) शुक्र School of Art:-

The origin of शुक्र School can be traced back to 2nd century B.C.

The school produces a variety of sculptures and other pieces of art belonging to बुद्ध, जैन and वैष्णव faith.

The manufacture of शुक्र school:-

(i) It is a secular in character. The sculpturers work for वैष्णव, बुद्ध and जैन faiths.

(ii)

(ii) Use of spotted red stones.

(iii) Black clay terracotta is the special speciality of the school.

(iv) Continues of early art form of central india, specially of बुद्ध.

(v) Introduction of portrait:-

The earliest image of बुद्ध and जैन मुर्तिया, and बुद्ध

was made here.

(ii) exposition of feminine beauty with great delicacy and charm.

★ शुद्धि Image

(i) शुद्धि Image are in two posture, standing and sitting in सज्जन शुद्धि,

(ii) Head and face of शुद्धि is seven, except one ~~part~~ Udamarg.

(iii) The अक्ष always tight on the body and the left hand hold the शुद्धि.

★ विशुद्धि Image

Image worship विशुद्धि of शुद्धि was placed for विशुद्धि period, the damaged विशुद्धि of new figure from विशुद्धि घर has been identified with विशुद्धि.

कंस Rishab

पाण्डुब्रह्म (271)

नर्मदा

* कंकाली लीवा was the main
लैना site at ~~सुवर्ण~~

1/1

2/2

~~ब्रह्मब्रह्म Image~~

The earliest image of
बालराम, सुग्री, लीवा, and ब्रह्म
हस्त
come from the place

During the Kishan Period
काशी, कुली, सरस्वती, विष्णु
and गणेश Images was represented
in sculptures.

Secular :-

A single house in a village
in ~~सुवर्ण~~ has yield a big
images of कल्ले
(heavy dress, heavy boots
heavy sword, headless) are

markable in these figures.

The शुद्ध school of art has the significant influence on Gupta sculpture, गुप्ता and सम्राज्य steps.

① गजानुदीन गुजाल → (1320/1414)

He belongs to Gujarat tribe of turtles during alauddin time, he was appointed gazi malik, and gov of दीपलपुर,

His relations with तिमूरजी शेरशाह sources because he wanted gift and money back, given by khushroo khan to गजानुदीन शेरशाह, in 1324-25. He invited मालवा, बंगाल, तिबुत in गुजरात. died in 1325 due to collapse of victory parklay maid by जुना खान. at अकशायक near delhi.

दिल्ली बुद्धा, जिसका accused जुना खान

for (Petrificer (विना जी मारने वाला)) the burnish is that lightning and Pread of elephants.

He was the first गुजरात to use the term राजा in his name.

He accepted khud and मकदूम from tax. He incurred cultivation by deeing canals, and he was the first sultan of delhi to do show. He lead the foundation of

कुतुबशाह
~~होना~~ ^{फैत}

(2) मीरजमाह बिन कुतुबशाह -
 (1395-51)

His original name was
 जना खान and title ^{अल्लु} ~~अल्लु~~ खान
 or ^{अल्लु} ~~अल्लु~~ खान

He was the most educated
 Sultan a good calligrapher, and
 had a discussion with ^{जिन}
 Sainis जनसमा ^{वृत्ति} and enjoying
 played holes.

He allowed Indian's into gov.
 services.

He believe ~~and~~ in divine right
 of himself. Jila ilahi in
 shadow of God in earth.

He was the first Sultan to
 issue ~~sonam~~ loan.

L sonam loan

L tacchi loan / musabbi loan,

He is called the king of moneyiers and mixture of religions. He ~~restores~~ neglected religion in matter of politics. ✓

- He establishes a new department of agriculture, "दीवानी अमीर की" .

- He organized army in decimal mode. (सततब न्नी से जया)

He followed the system खबरेग,

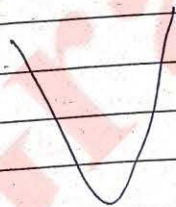
- He made centrally located शहरी, दीवनाबाद, his capital in 1327

- The Afgan was failed.

- Token Currency experiment - (failed)

He issues bronze coin in place of gold coin.

- He ~~pleased~~ ~~pleased~~ to conquest khurasan and ~~paid~~ ~~paid~~ soldier in advance,



• In 1329, he sent Expedition in Duxachal, near बिठूर, where army meet a heavy road back,

(3) वि

• Due to famine and Plague in Delhi he made राजि राजी a new Capital near कन्नौज,

• He was the foundation of बदायुन, the 4th city of Delhi in 1328,

• इरीडर and बुककारम founded विजय नगर Empire in 1336.

• 1347 इसनगिद, established सुल्तान सुल्तान He died in 1351 near सिंध according to बेनी his death liberate the Sultan from the people, and people from the Sultan.

(3) किर्रीज शाह राजा - (1751-88)

He was son of राजा, his mother was a daughter of राजा chief राजा राजा, प्रतीक of दीसलपुर;
 • उल्लिखित शक्ति and नीचत - raises किर्रीज to the throne.

• किर्रीज राजा was युवा राजा, and he burnt the राजा for questioning the राजा, दीसल राजा कीदी was re-organised and consolidated his standard the irrigation by digging canals and wells.

• He abolish the 27 taxes, and had only four, which was sessioned by राजा,

- ↳ धाराय - agriculture tax
- ↳ zakat - poor राजा

• राजा -

• राजा - non-muslim

(He was the first Sultan to
reel ~~in~~ even on the
(BETA))

- खामस tax - war tax
- ~~shah-ab~~ tax - घानी से tax
- Free hospitals - कार उल खाफा,
मरीज भवरी
- employment भवरी was setup.
- Soldier and higher official
post become hereditary.
- In 1365, राज court complain
was successful 1700 संस्कृत
मानु scripts from जालामुखी temple was
collected and translated into Persian,
Under the title ~~तार~~
"Dala'i - किरीत राज शमी"
- He had 1 lakh 80 thousand
slaves and setup a new
department of slaves, शिवी - बदन
- He founded the towns of

जीन पुर, डिहार किराजा, कतीमाबाद,
किरीजाबाद, किराज शाह जीतला.

- He brought topsa and मेरठ pillar of अशोक, into delhi.
- दीन खैरात, charity department was established.

• He introduced new coins, जका, बिक, ~~one~~ 1/4, सख्त गान, हस्तगानि

• He baned un-islamic practices for eg. prohibiting women to prey at the grave of मुकी संत.

(4) शीमशदे :- (1414-51)

• They claimed to be descendant of prophet शीमशदे,

• khizr khan was a founder of शीमशदे dinah, as a reward of her service, शीमशदे gave him the governorship of

लाठी, सुतान and दीपलपुर,
last सुतान of बुराशाह शाहसुतान
को who was deposed by बहलीमीदी,
to lead the foundation of लोदी
dynasty

3 लोदी (1451 - 1526)

⑩ प्लारे - (1206-90)

शकीमजी - 1290-1320

बुजुगलक - 1320-1414

सुतानक - 1414 - 1451

लोदी - 1451-1526

⑪ बहलीम लोदी - (1451 - 1489)

• लोदी was सफजान was raised,

• During the reign of सफजान लोदी
सुतान they immigrated from
सफजान लोदी,

• बहलीम लोदी was the founder
of लोदी dynasty.

- He annexed the Kingdom of Vijayanagara in 1514.

- their gov. was highly tribal confederacy,

- He introduces copper coins in India,

⑤ ① श्रीकृष्ण देव राय - (1489-1517)

His original name was विजयनगर
He was one of the ablest rulers

- He introduced the new yard for land measurement.

- In 1504, he founded the city of agra, and made his capital.

- His original name was देव राय

- He wrote verses and Purshian under the pen-name of ...

- Price of commodities was made chief. He also forgets un-Islamic practices.

Such as friend ~~men~~ women

(iii) इब्राहीम लोदी -

He was the last Sultan
दीर्घी सुल्तान

Q. He separates his ~~part~~ part

• He seizes to

(iv) He was in

• His in part

Books :-

(i) कप संजरी - राज श्रीरवर

(ii) नवीनी हीक - L. Poonia

(iii) ~~राज~~ राज एवं जोसी - ~~अज्ञान~~ निजामी

(iv) राज लकनासा -

(v) अरशावली -

हीट में सन - } अरशावली

- (vi) पाय शाह नामा - अब्दुल हमीद बाहीरी
- (vii) कथा खारीता खाजर - खीमकेव
- (viii) तबकत - इ - अकबरी - मिजासुदीन अहमदीन
- (ix) आश - इ - अकबरी + अकबरनामा - अब्दुस फत्त
- (x) फखरुल मुल्क - इ - अकबरी - यारा सुखीजी
- (xi) शाहजहाँ नामा - अनामद खान
- (xii) मारु - इ - आबुसगीरी - ईश्वर दास नागर
- (xiii) ~~मामुल~~ कल मुआव - खाकी खान
- (xiv) हुसु खायें दीव खुशा - मीमकीन
- (xv) खिताब - नुराज - ईबहीम आदबी शाह - इ
- (xvi) दशवीध - इकत शम दास

(खानाजी के इंप्रिंटल मुद्रा)

- (xvii) तरी ख - इ - शेरशाही - अब्बास खान खेखानी
- (xviii) इमाशु नामा - मुलवदन बेगम
- (xix) फुखी शाहनामा - मि नान्दवली
- (xx) शाही पुरान - अनामदीन

Town and their founder :-

जामी

- (i) जीरपुर - शकरीया
- (ii) डिकरबाद - Kuli Kuli
- (iii) अहमदाबाद - इम

(iv) ~~...~~

(viii) अंतकपाल नीतक
- कर्तव्य दूर शीकरी - अकबल

(ix) अमृतमल - सुरत राम कल्लुला
यासजी।

(x) किजमनगर - डरीहर - 1,

(xix) दीवतवाक - सीहम्मद बीन कुशक

(xx) श्री - अलाउदीन खलीजी,

शुभालः-

- (i) बालक - 1526-36
- (ii) हुमायु - 1530-40, 55-56
- (iii) अकबर - 1556-1605
- (iv) जहांगीर - 1605-27
- (v) शाहजहाँ - 1627-58
- (vi) औरंगजेब - 1658-1707

* Great Kings :

Date _____
Page _____

(i) बहादुर शाह - 1 (1707-12)

(ii) जहाँदार शाह - (1712-13)

(iii) फारूक़शाह - (1713-19)

(iv) सीद्दिक़ शाह रंगिल - (1719-48)

(v) अक़्बर शाह - (1748-54)

(vi) अक़्बर शाह - (1754-59)

(vii) शाह अलम - 2 ⇒ (1759-1806)

(viii) अक़्बर - 2 ⇒ (1806-37)

(ix) अक़्बर ⇒ (1837-57)