

# South Indian Kingdom

## Table of Contents

- ✚ The Pallavas
- ✚ The Cholas
- ✚ The pandiyas
- ✚ Vijayanagar Empire (1336–1672 A.D.)

## Introduction

- ✓ South India was ruled by powerful kingdoms like the **Pallavas**, **Cholas**, **Pandyas**, and the **Vijayanagara Empire**. These rulers made important contributions to temples, art, trade, and culture.
- ✓ The **Pallavas** built some of the first stone temples in India. The **Cholas** were strong rulers with a big army and navy. They built grand temples like the one in Thanjavur.
- ✓ The **Pandyas** were known for their trade and support for Tamil literature. The **Vijayanagara Empire** protected South India and became famous for its temples and art.
- ✓ These empires helped shape the culture and history of South India.

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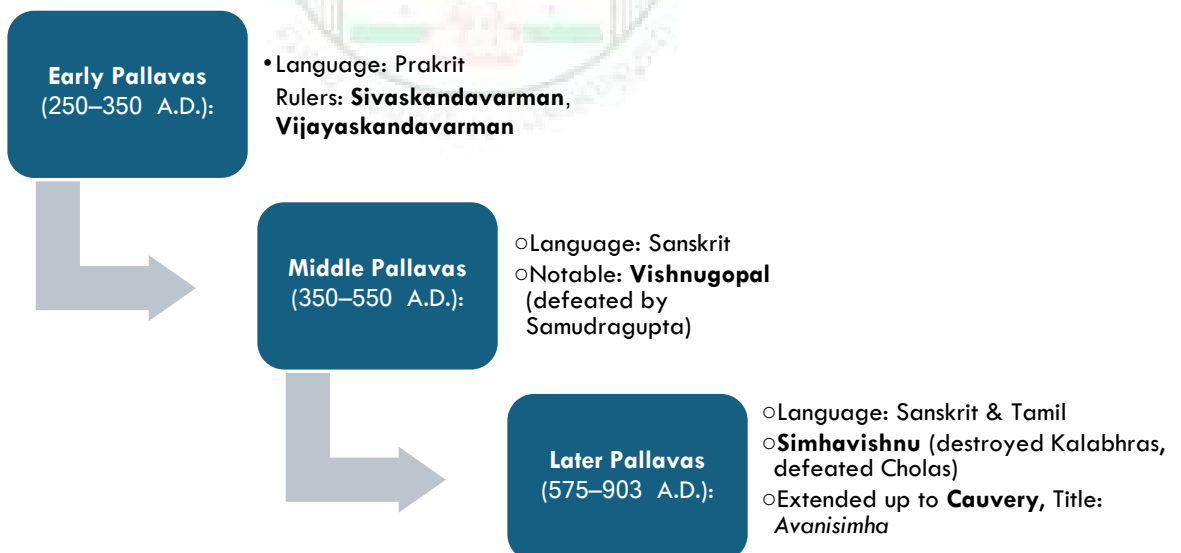
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### The Pallavas

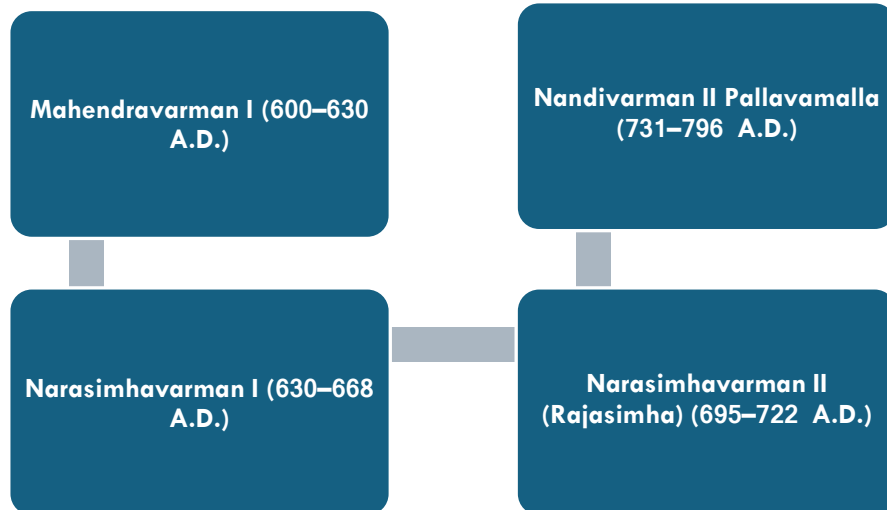
- Post-Sangam, after Kalabhra rule (250 yrs)
- Capital: **Kanchipuram**
- Theories:
  - ✓ Parthian (foreign origin)
  - ✓ Vakataka (Deccan Brahmin dynasty)
  - ✓ Chola prince + Naga princess (Manipallavam)
  - ✓ **Most accepted: Native to Tondaimandalam**
- Linked with **Pulindas** (Asoka's inscription)
- Feudatories of **Satavahanas** → Became independent

### Political History



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Key Rulers & Contributions



King	Contributions
<b>Mahendravarman I (600-630 A.D.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pallava-Chalukya conflict started</li> <li>● Lost land to <b>Pulakesin II</b></li> <li>● Jain → Saivism (influenced by <b>Appar</b>)</li> <li>● Cave temples: Vallam, Mandagappattu, etc.</li> <li>● Titles: <i>Chitrakarapuli, Vichitrachitta</i></li> <li>● Author: <i>Mattavilasa Prahasanam</i></li> <li>● Music: <b>Kudumiyanmalai</b> inscription</li> </ul>
<b>Narasimhavarman I (630-668 A.D.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Known as <b>Mamalla</b> ("Great Wrestler")</li> <li>● Defeated Pulakesin II → Destroyed <b>Vatapi</b></li> <li>● Built <b>Mamallapuram, Monolithic Rathas</b></li> <li>● Hiuen Tsang's visit → Ghatika at Kanchi</li> <li>● Titles: <i>Gunabhara, Satyasandha, Chitrakarapuli</i></li> </ul>
<b>Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha) (695-722 A.D.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Peaceful reign, patron of arts &amp; letters</li> </ul>

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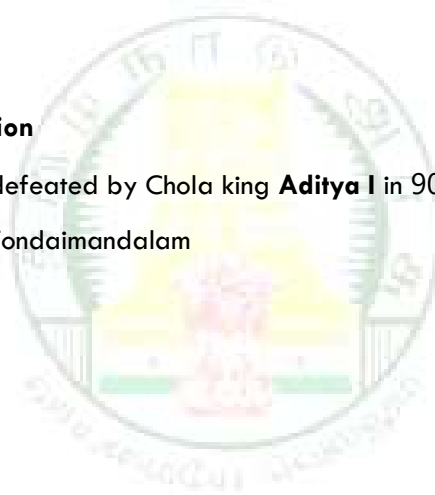
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Shore Temple (Mamallapuram), Kailasanatha (Kanchi)</b></li><li>● Scholar <b>Dandin</b> in court</li><li>● Maritime trade, embassy to China</li><li>● Titles: <i>Sankarabhakta, Agamapriya</i></li></ul>
<b>Nandivarman II Pallavamalla (731–796 A.D.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Chosen by <b>Ghatika</b> (college of learning)</li><li>● Built <b>Vaikunta Perumal temple, Kanchi</b></li><li>● Contemporary: <b>Thirumangai Alwar</b></li></ul>

### Decline



- Weak successors
- Faced **Pandya aggression**
- Last ruler: **Aparajitha** (defeated by Chola king **Aditya I** in 903 A.D.)
- **End of Pallava rule** in Tondaimandalam

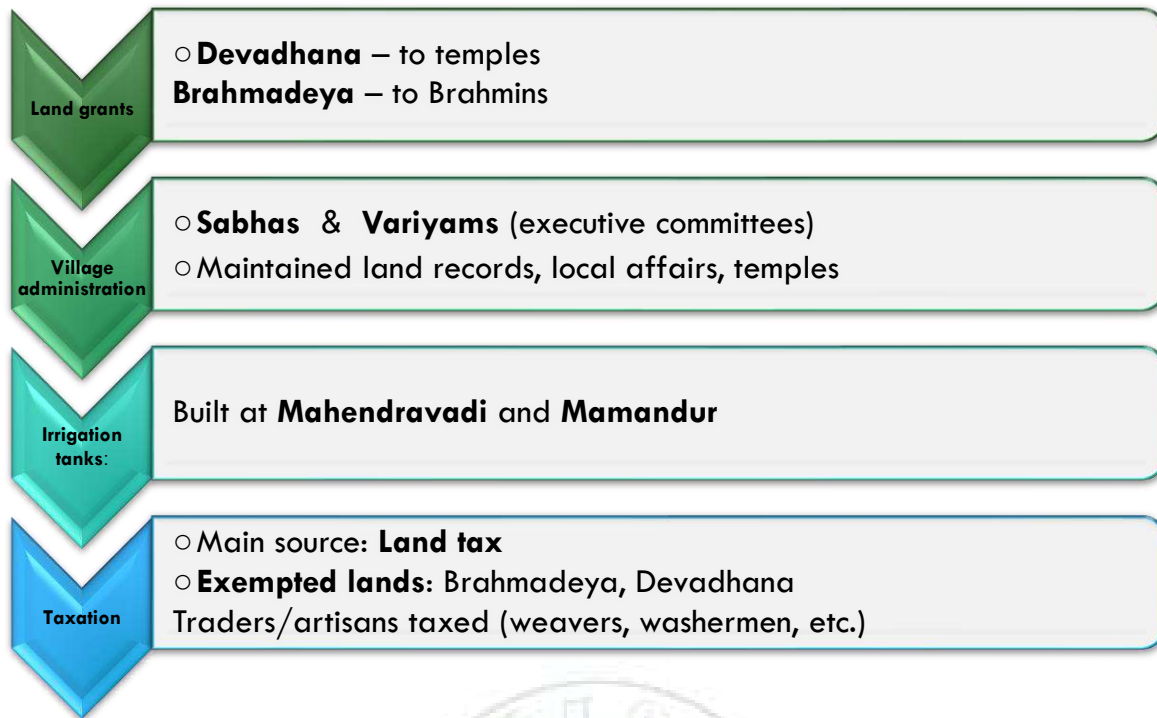


### Administration

- **King:** Central authority, assisted by **ministers**
- **State division:** **Kottams**
- **Officials:** Appointed to administer Kottams
- **Army:** Well-trained military

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### Society

- **CASTE SYSTEM:** BECAME RIGID
- **BRAHMINS:** HIGH SOCIAL STATUS, TEMPLE MANAGEMENT, LAND GRANTS
- **RELIGION:**
  - RISE OF **SAIVISM & VAISHNAVISM**
  - DECLINE OF **BUDDHISM & JAINISM**
  - **NAYANMARS & ALWARS:** LED **BHAKTI MOVEMENT**
  - COMPOSED HYMNS IN **TAMIL**

### Education & Literature

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## Pallava Art & Architecture



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### Fine Arts

#### Music:

- Mamandur inscription - vocal music notation
- Kudumiyanmalai - musical notes & instruments

#### Dance & Drama:

- Many dancing postures in sculpture
- Dakshinchitra commentary (Mahendravarman I)

#### Painting:

- Early fresco style seen in Sittannavasal paintings

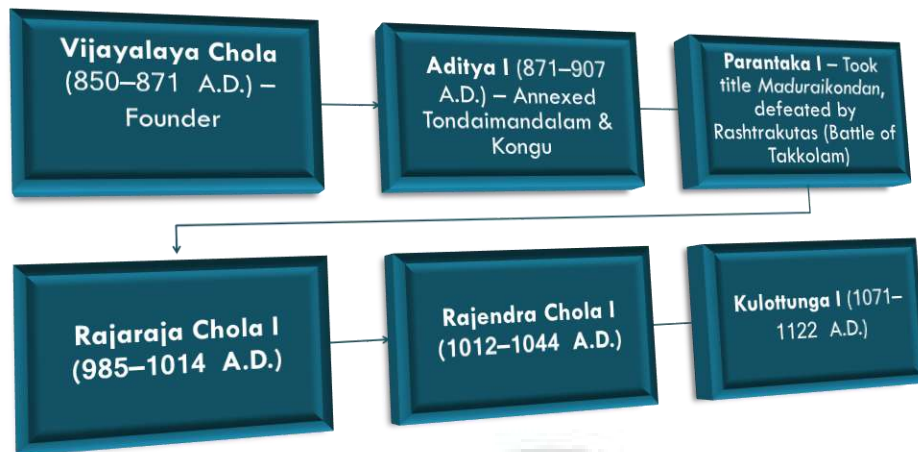
## The Cholas

### Early Cholas (Sangam Period)

- **Capital:** Uraiyur
- **Emblem:** Tiger
- **Territory:** Tiruchi & Tanjore
- **Famous King:** Karikala Chola
  - Built **Kallanai (Grand Anicut)** across River **Cauvery**
- **Decline:** Became feudatories post-Sangam age

## II. Imperial Cholas / Later Cholas (9th–13th Century A.D.)

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**Rajaraja Chola I (985-1014 A.D.)**

- Peak of power with son **Rajendra I**
- **Conquests:**
  - Pandya, Chera (Naval battle – Kandalursalai), Mysore region
  - Northern Sri Lanka (capital shifted to Polonnaruwa)
  - Vengi, Telugu Choda lands, Western Chalukyas (Raichur Doab)
  - **Maldiv Islands**
- **Titles:** Mummudi Chola, Jayankonda, Sivapadasekara
- **Religious Works:**
  - **Brihadeeswara Temple**, Tanjore (1010 A.D.)
  - Buddhist monastery at Nagapattinam

 **Rajendra Chola I (1012-1044 A.D.)**

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- Sri Lanka (South) – Mahinda V defeated
- North India – Defeated Mahipala I of Bengal
  - Founded Gangaikondacholapuram
  - Built Rajesvaram temple, dug Cholagangam tank
- Kadaram (Srivijaya) Naval Expedition – Title: Kadaramkondan
- Titles: Gangaikondan, Mudikondan, Pandita Cholan
- Religious Tolerance: Patron of Saivism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism

### Kulottunga I (1071–1122 A.D.)

- Born to Ammangadevi (daughter of Rajendra I)
  - Started **Chalukya-Chola line**
  - United Vengi & Chola
  - **Trade Embassy to China (1077 A.D.)**
  - **Titles:** *Sungam Thavirtha Cholan* - abolished internal tolls
- Patron of: **Kambar, Ottakkuthar, Jayamkondar, Pugazhendi**

### Decline of Cholas

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- Weakening of central authority under Kulottunga III
- Rise of Kadavarayas, Pandyas
- Final ruler: Rajendra III (1246-1279 A.D.)
  - Defeated by Jatavarman Sundarapandya II
  - Chola Empire absorbed into Pandya Empire

### Chola Administration

#### Central Government

- King: Supreme authority
- Officials: *Perundanam, Sirudanam*
- Royal Tours: For administrative efficiency  
Capital cities: Tanjore,
- Gangaikondacholapuram

#### Revenue Administration

- Land revenue dept.: *Puravubarithinaikkalam*
- Land classification: Based on fertility & usage
- Tax-free lands: *Ur nattam*, temple lands
- Other taxes:
  - Tolls & customs
  - Professional taxes
  - Marriage dues
  - Judicial fines
- Remissions: During calamities
- Kulottunga I: *Sungam Thavirtha Cholan* (Abolished tolls)
- Varipotthagam: Revenue record book
- Survey under Senathipati Kuravan in 1001 A.D

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### **Military Administration**

- Standing army: Infantry, cavalry, elephants, navy
- Regiments: ~70 (Inscriptions)
- Royal troops: *Kaikkolaperumpadai*
  - Personal guard: *Velaikkarar*
- Military camps: *Kadagams*
- Naval power: Controlled Bay of Bengal
- Called *Chola Lake*

### **Provincial Administration**

Empire division:  
*Mandalams* → *Valanadus* → *Nadus* → Villages  
 Heads:  
 Mandalam: Royal princes/officers  
 Valanadu: *Periyanttar*  
 Nadu: *Nattar*  
 Towns (*Nagaram*): *Nagarattar*

### **Village Assemblies**

- System: Highly autonomous
- Source: *Uttiramerur inscriptions* (Parantaka I)
- Structure:
  - 30 wards, selection via *Kudavolai system*
  - 6 committees (*Variyams*):
    - *Samvatsara, Eri, Thotta, Pancha, Pon, Puravuvvari*
  - Members: *Variyapperumakkal*
- Eligibility:
  - 1/4 veli land, residence, 30-70 years, Vedic knowledge
- Disqualification:
  - Account defaulters, sinners, thieves, former members (3 yrs)

### **Socio-Economic Life**

- Caste: *Valangai, Idangai*
- Women: Low status, *Sati, Devadasi system*
- Religions: Saivism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism (tolerated)
- Temples: Centers of economy & culture
- Mathas: Religious & educational influence

### **Agriculture & Industry**

- Land reclamation, irrigation tanks
- Silk weaving: *Kanchi*

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Metalwork: Utensils &amp; temple icons</li> <li>● Trade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Merchant guilds, trunk roads (<i>Peruvazhi</i>)</li> <li>○ Coins: Gold, silver, copper</li> <li>○ International trade: China, Java, Arabia</li> <li>○ Import of Arabian horses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Education &amp; Literature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Centers: Temples, Mathas, Ennayiram, Thirumukkudal, Thirubhuvanai</li> <li>● Subjects: Vedas, Epics, Maths, Medicine</li> <li>● Patronized works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Sivakasintamani, Kundalakesi, Kambaramayanam, Periyapuram</i></li> <li>○ <i>Kalingattupparani, Moovarula, Nalavenba</i></li> <li>○ Grammar: <i>Kalladam, Yapperungalam, Nannul, Virasoliyam</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Art and Architecture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dravidian style → Perfection under Cholas</li> <li>● Major temples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Brihadeeswara (Tanjore – Rajaraja I)</i></li> <li>○ <i>Gangaikondacholapuram (Rajendra I)</i></li> <li>○ <i>Airavatesvara (Darasuram), Kampaharesvara (Tribhuvanam)</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Features: <i>Vimana, Mandapas, Nandimandapa</i></li> <li>● World Heritage Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Brihadeeswara, Gangaikondacholapuram, Airavatesvara</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Sculpture &amp; Painting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bronze icons: <i>Nataraja, Arthanareeswarar</i></li> <li>● Stone icons: Vishnu, Shiva, Durga, Brahma</li> </ul> <p>Murals/Paintings: <i>Tanjore, Thirumayam, Kanchi, Narttamalai</i></p>
<b>Music &amp; Dance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Carnatic music: Foundations laid</li> <li>● Dance: <i>Bharatanatyam</i> flourished</li> </ul>
<b>Global Impact of Imperial Cholas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Overseas conquests: Sri Lanka, Kadaram</li> <li>● Tamil culture spread far and wide</li> <li>● UNESCO World Heritage recognition – The Brahadeeswara temple at Tanjore, Siva temple at World Heritage Sites: Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram</li> </ul>

## The Pandyas

- **Early Pandyas** (Sangam Age)
- **First Pandya Empire** (c. 550-950 A.D.)
- **Second Pandya Empire** (13th–14th centuries)

### Early Pandyas (Sangam Age)

- **Capital:** *Madurai*
- **Emblem:** *Fish*
- **Highlight:** Sangam (Tamil Literary Academy)
- **Decline:** Rise of Kalabhras

### 4. First Pandya Empire (c. 550-950 A.D.)

- **Founder:** *Kadungon* (6th Century A.D.) – Overthrew Kalabhras
- **Prominent Rulers:**
  - **Arikesari Maravarman**
  - **Ranadhiran**
  - **Rajasimha I**
  - **Varaguna I**
  - **Srimara Srivallabha**
  - **Expansion:** Tanjore, Trichy, Coimbatore, Salem

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### Second Pandya Empire (13th–14th Century)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>RISE:</b> DECLARED INDEPENDENCE FROM CHOLAS</li> <li>● <b>CIVIL WAR:</b> VIKRAMA PANDYA VS. VIRAPANDYA</li> </ul> <p>VIKRAMA WON WITH KULOTTUNGA III'S SUPPORT</p>
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### Prominent Rulers (Second Empire)

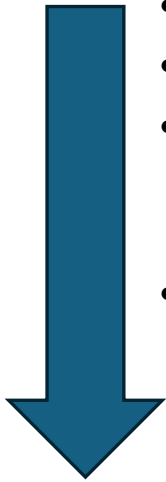
King	Contribution
◆ <b>Jatavarman Kulasekara I (1190–1216 A.D.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ruled: Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari</li> </ul> <p>Successor: <i>Maravarman Sundara Pandya I</i> (brother)</p>
◆ <b>Maravarman Sundara Pandya I (1216–1238 A.D.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Defeated <i>Kulottunga Chola III</i> (1219 A.D.)</li> <li>● Restored Chola throne to <i>Rajaraja III</i></li> </ul> <p>Title: <i>Sonadu Valangiaruliya Sundara Pandya</i></p>
<b>Maravarman Sundara Pandya II (1238–1253 A.D.)</b>	Recovered lost territories from <i>Rajendra III</i>
<b>Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I (1253–1268 A.D.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Empire extended from Nellore to Cape Comorin</li> <li>● Titles:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Emmandalamum Kondaruliya Maharajathiraja</i></li> <li>○ <i>Sri Paramesvaran</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Ponveintha Perumal</i></p>
<b>Maravarman Kulasekara I (1268–1308 A.D.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Son of Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I</li> <li>● Invaded Ceylon</li> <li>● Captured Kollam (Chera land)</li> </ul>

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Title: *Kollam Konda Pandya*

### Decline of the Pandyas



- **Succession War: *Sundara Pandya* vs. *Vira Pandya***
- **Malik Kafur (Alauddin Khilji's commander) helped Sundara Pandya**
- **Tughluqs:**
  - **Annexed Pandya Empire**
  - **Declared it part of Tughluq Empire**
- **Aftermath:**
  - **Rise of *Sultans of Madurai***
  - **Final decline of Pandya rule**

### Administration

<b>Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Pandya Mandalam</b> → divided into:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Valanadus</b> → further into <b>Urs (villages)</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Advisors: <i>Ariyans</i> (ministers), <i>Army Chief</i></b></li> </ul>
<b>Local Self-Government – 5 Variyams</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tax &amp; Revenue: Special officers appointed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Aranilaya Variyam</b> - General administration</li> <li>● <b>Neernilai Variyam</b> - Water resources</li> <li>● <b>Nanaya Variyam</b> - Finance</li> <li>● <b>Varithandal Variyam</b> - Tax collection</li> </ul> <p><b>Needhi Variyam – Justice</b></p>
<b>Uttaramerur Inscriptions (Eligibility)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Age: 35-70</b></li> <li>● <b>Landowner paying tax</b></li> <li>● <b>Knowledge of <i>Vedas</i>, admin skills</b></li> </ul> <p>Disqualified if guilty of misconduct</p>
<b>Occupation &amp; Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Main occupations: <i>Agriculture &amp; Trade</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Farmers called <i>Boomiputirar</i></b></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Slavery: Common for labor</b></li> <li>● <b>Pearl diving: World-famous</b></li> </ul> <p>Ports: <i>Korkai, Thondi</i></p>
<b>. Literature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Religious Works:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b><i>Thiruvagasam</i> - <i>Manickavasagar</i></b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Thiruppavai</i> - Andal</li> <li>○ <i>Thiruppallandu</i> - Periyalvar</li> <li>○ <i>Tiruvaymoli</i> - Nammalvar</li> <li>● <b>Others:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Mahabharatham</i> - Villiputhurar (Tamil version)</li> <li>○ <i>Naidadham</i> - Adhiveerarama Pandya</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Seyur Murugan Ula, Rathingiri Ula</i> – Srikaviraya</p>
<b>Art &amp; Architecture</b>	<p><b>Temple Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gopuram (tower), Vimana, Garbagraha</li> <li>● Arthamandapa, Manimandapa, Sabha Mandapa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Used for recitals, Katha Nataka, Keerthanas</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>↪ <b>Rock-cut Temples (50+)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Thiruparankundram, Kalugumalai, Sithannavasal, Malaiyadikuruchi, Trichy, Kunnakudi, Annaimalai</i></li> </ul> <p>🏰 <b>Structural Temples</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Found in: <i>Madurai, Kovilpatti, Srivilliputhur, Tiruppathur</i></li> </ul> <p>Built extensively by <i>Kulasekara Pandya</i></p>
<b>Sculptures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ornamental &amp; graceful: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Somaskandar, Durga, Ganapathy, Narasimha, Nataraja</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Found at: <i>Kalugumalai, Thiruparankundram, Thirumalaipuram, Kunnakudi</i></li> </ul>
<b>Paintings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Mural Paintings:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seen at <i>Sithannavasal cave temples</i></li> <li>○ Paintings of: <i>Lotus, Bathing elephants, Playing fish</i></li> <li>○ Patron: <i>Srimara Srivallabha Pandya</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Technology</b>	<p><b>Lost Wax Technique (Bronze Making – Used by Cholas)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Model made in wax</li> <li>2. Covered in clay → dried</li> <li>3. Heated → wax melted and drained</li> <li>4. Molten bronze poured in</li> <li>5. Clay removed → statue polished</li> </ol>

**Vijayanagar Empire (1336-1672 A.D.)**

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### Founders & Dynasties

- Founded: 1336 A.D. by Harihara I and Bukka I
- Dynasties:
  - Sangama
  - Saluva
  - Tuluva
  - Aravidu

### Sources

- Defeated Hoysalas & Madurai Sultans
- Conflict with Bahmani Sultans (Raichur Doab)
- Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1529) - greatest ruler
- Battle of Talikota (1565) → decline begins

### Administration

- Centralized monarchy; hereditary rule
- Units: Mandalams → Nadus → Sthalas → Gramas
- Officers: Naik (Governor), Nayaks (military chiefs), Mahanayakacharya (village contact)
- Land revenue: 1/6 of produce

### Political History

- Defeated Hoysalas & Madurai Sultans
- Conflict with Bahmani Sultans (Raichur Doab)
- Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1529) - greatest ruler
- Battle of Talikota (1565) → decline begins

### Military

- Components: Infantry, cavalry, artillery, elephants
- Officers: Nayaks/Poligars
- Amaram system: land-for-service

### Social media

- Four castes system
- Women educated; many roles (poets, astrologers)
- Practices: Sati, Devadasi, Polygamy
- Enjoyments: Music, dance, wrestling, cockfights

### Economy

- Agriculture (tanks, canals, dams)
- Industries: textiles, metallurgy, perfumes, mining

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trade: Inland + Overseas (Arabia, China, Portugal, Burma)</li> </ul> <p>Ports: Goa, Cochin, Quilon, Diu</p>
<b>Religion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tolerant policy</li> <li>● Shaivism, Vaishnavism (Srivaishnavism), Islam respected</li> </ul> <p>Temple construction boom</p>
<b>Literature &amp; Scholars</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Languages: Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Tamil</li> <li>● Notables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Krishnadeva Raya: <i>Amuktamalyada</i> (Telugu), <i>Usha Parinayam</i>, <i>Jambavathi Kalyanam</i> (Sanskrit)</li> <li>○ Sayana: Vedic commentaries</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ashtadiggajas: Peddanna, Tenali Rama, etc.</p>
<b>Art &amp; Architecture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Features: Raya Gopuram, Kalyanamandapa, ornate pillars</li> <li>● Temples: Vittalaswamy, Hazara Ramaswamy, Varadharaja, Ekamparanatha</li> <li>● Sculpture: Horse motif, musical pillars, bronze casting</li> </ul> <p>Painting: Flourished</p>

### Vijayanagar Empire

Category	Details
<b>Founders</b>	Harihara I & Bukka I (1336 A.D.)
<b>Dynasties</b>	Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu
<b>Sources</b>	Literary works, inscriptions, foreign travelers, Hampi ruins, coins
<b>Greatest Ruler</b>	Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1529 A.D.)
<b>Important Battles</b>	Against Madurai Sultans, Bahmani Sultans (Raichur Doab), Battle of Talikota (1565)
<b>Administration</b>	Hereditary monarchy; Mandalams → Gramas; Nayaks and local officials

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**TNPSC GROUP IV- UNIT III: HISTORY, CULTURE OF INDIA, AND INDIAN**  
**NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

<b>Revenue</b>	1/6 land produce; ports, customs, tributes
<b>Military</b>	Infantry, cavalry, artillery, elephants; Nayaks held land (Amaram)
<b>Social Life</b>	Four castes; women educated; Sati, Devadasi system prevalent
<b>Religion</b>	Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Islam tolerated
<b>Economy</b>	Agriculture, trade (Arabia, China, Persia), industries (textile, mining)
<b>Ports</b>	Cannanore, Goa, Cochin, Diu, Quilon
<b>Architecture</b>	Tall Gopurams, Kalyanamandapams, musical pillars (e.g., Vittalaswamy Temple)
<b>Literature</b>	Amuktamalyada (Krishnadeva Raya), works of Peddanna, Sayana
<b>Decline</b>	Battle of Talikota, weak Aravidu rulers, Nayak independence, decline by 1614 A.D.



# National Renaissance

## Table of Contents

- ✓ Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ✓ Young Bengal Movement
- ✓ Arya Samaj
- ✓ Prathana Samaj
- ✓ Sikh Movement
- ✓ Parsi Movement

## Introduction

### Indian Renaissance (19th Century)

- ✓ **Rediscovery of Indian Heritage**
  - Revival of ancient scriptures and classical texts
  - Pride in India's cultural and philosophical past
- ✓ **Influence of Western Ideas**
  - Exposure to Enlightenment, rationalism, human rights
  - Western education system introduced by British
- ✓ **Social & Religious Reform Movements**
  - Reformers: Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, etc.
  - Movements: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement
- ✓ **Intellectual Awakening**
  - Growth of print media, newspapers, and literature
  - Rise in critical thinking, scientific temper, and education
- ✓ **Rise of National Consciousness**
  - Unity through shared reformist ideals
  - Foundation for Indian nationalism and freedom struggle

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## Background: 19th Century India

- INSPIRED BY **WESTERN IDEAS**:
  - REASON,
  - EQUALITY,
  - LIBERTY,
  - HUMANITY
- RISE OF **SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS**
- CALLED THE **INDIAN RENAISSANCE**

## Raja Rammohan Roy (1772–1833)

- KNOWN AS THE "**FIRST MODERN MAN OF INDIA**"
- PIONEER OF **REFORM MOVEMENTS** IN MODERN INDIA
- BORN IN **HOOGHLY DISTRICT, BENGAL**

## Key Contributions

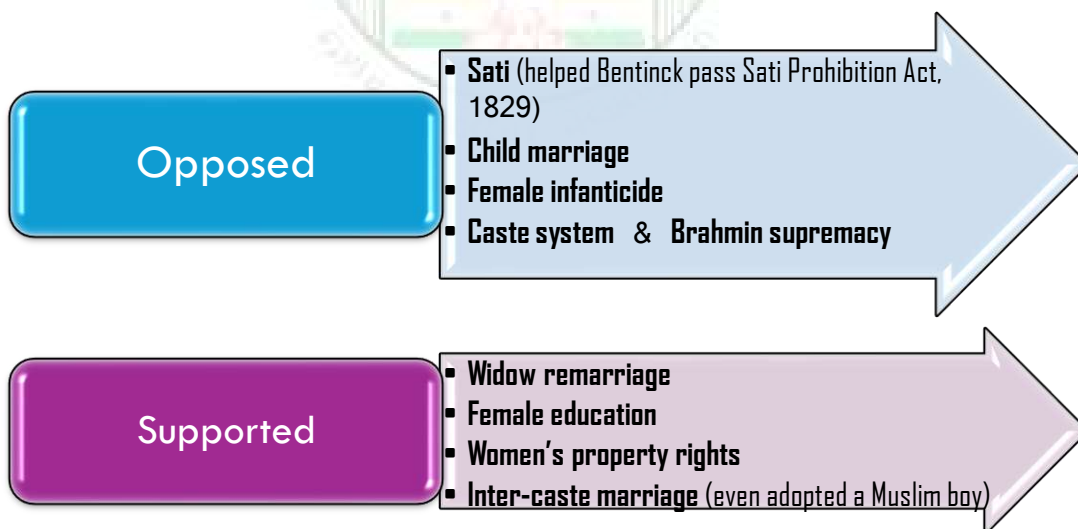
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### 1. Religious Reform

- 1815 – Founded **Atmiya Sabha**
- 1828 – Founded **Brahmo Samaj** (Calcutta)
  - Advocated **monotheism**
  - Rejected **idol worship**
  - Combined teachings of:
    - ▶ **Upanishads,**
    - ▶ **Bible,**
    - ▶ **Quran**
- Promoted **inter-religious unity**

### 2. Social Reform



### 3. Educational Reform

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- 1817 – CO-FOUNDED **HINDU COLLEGE** (NOW **PRESIDENCY COLLEGE**) WITH DAVID HARE
- SET UP **SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS**
- PROMOTED **WESTERN SCIENCE & ENGLISH EDUCATION**

**4. Media & Press**

- Started **Samvad Kaumudi** (1st Bengali weekly)
- Edited **Mirat-ul-Akhbar** (Persian weekly)
- Championed **freedom of the press**

**5. Later Years**

- **Worked for East India Company (1805–1814)**
- **Died in Bristol, England (1833)**

## 5. Legacy

### Continued by:

- **Maharishi Devendranath Tagore**
  - Renamed Atmiya Sabha to **Brahmo Samaj**
- **Keshab Chandra Sen**
  - Led later reforms
  - Helped pass **Act of 1872**
    - ▶ Abolished **child marriage & polygamy**

## Henry Vivian Derozio & Young Bengal Movement

- Born: 1809, Calcutta
- Teacher at **Hindu College, Calcutta**
- Died: 1833 (cholera)
- **Founder: Young Bengal Movement**
- Followers: **Derozians**
- Reforms/Ideas:
  - Criticized **idol worship, casteism, superstitions**
  - Advocated **women's rights & education**
  - Promoted **rationalism, debates, free thought**
  - Founded **associations** for progressive ideas

## Swami Dayanand Saraswati & Arya Samaj

- ORIGINAL NAME: **MUL SHANKAR**
- BORN: 1824, MORVI (KATHIAWAR, GUJARAT)
- DISCIPLE OF: **SWAMI VIRJANAND**
- LANGUAGE MASTERY: **SANSKRIT**
- MOTTO: **"BACK TO THE VEDAS"**
- WROTE: **SATYARTHA PRAKASH**

- BELIEFS
  - VEDAS = **TRUE KNOWLEDGE**
  - OPPOSED **IDOL WORSHIP, CHILD MARRIAGE, CASTE BY BIRTH**
  - PROMOTED **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE, WIDOW REMARRIAGE**
  - STARTED **SHUDDHI MOVEMENT – RECONVERSION TO HINDUISM**

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NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

- Founded **Arya Samaj** in **Bombay (1875)**
  - Became popular in **Punjab**
- Education:
  - Started **DAV Schools** – First in **Lahore, 1886**
- Nationalism:
  - Inspired **Lala Lajpat Rai**, others
  - Preached **Swadeshi**, “India for Indians”
  - Called the “**Martin Luther of Hinduism**”

## **Prarthana Samaj**

- Founded: **1867, Bombay**
- Founder: **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang**
- Inspired by: **Brahmo Samaj**

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- Leaders:
  - Justice M.G. Ranade
    - Promoted Deccan Education Society
  - R.G. Bhandarkar
- Objectives:
  - Focused on Social Reform:
    - Inter-dining, Inter-marriage
    - Widow remarriage
    - Upliftment of women
    - Upliftment of depressed classes

### Swami Vivekananda & Ramakrishna Mission

#### Ramakrishna Paramahansa

- Born: 1836 in an orthodox Brahmin family, Bengal
- Priest at Dakshineswar Kali Temple
- Devotee of Goddess Kali
- Married Saradhamani
- Died: 1886
- Guru of Swami Vivekananda

### Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902)

- Original name: **Narendranath Dutta**
- Educated at **Scottish Church College, Calcutta**
- Took **Sanyasa** in 1886, became **Vivekananda**
- Known for:
  - **"Renunciation & Service"** – twin ideals for India
  - "Service to poor is **service to God**"
  - "Jeeva is **Shiva**" philosophy
  - Emphasis on **Vedanta, strength, self-reliance**
- Opposed:
  - **Caste system**
  - Ritualistic practices in Hinduism

### PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS – 1893, CHICAGO

- Represented India & Hinduism on a global platform
- Began with: "Sisters and Brothers of America"
- Elevated India's spiritual image worldwide

### RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

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- Founded: May 1, 1897
- Location: **Belur, Howrah**
- Named after: **Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa**

**Objectives:**

- **Humanitarian relief**
- Establishment of:
  - **Schools & Colleges**
  - **Hospitals & Orphanages**
- **Social service & Charity**
- **Promotion of Education, Health, Welfare**

**Innovations:**

Set up **Photovoltaic lighting systems in Sundarbans (West Bengal)**

**Theosophical Society & Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**

**THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY**

- Founded in **New York, 1875**
- Founders:
  - **Madam H.P. Blavatsky (Russian)**
  - **Henry S. Olcott (American colonel)**

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### OBJECTIVE

- Promote **universal brotherhood** (no race, colour, creed divisions)
- Study of **ancient religions and philosophies**

### IN INDIA

- Arrived in **India** – 1882
- HQ established at **Adyar, Madras**

### Annie Besant

- Arrived in India: **1893**
- Took over **leadership** after Olcott's death
- Key Contributions:
  - Co-founded **Central Hindu School**, Benaras (with Madan Mohan Malaviya)
    - ▶ Later became **Banaras Hindu University**
  - Started **New India** newspaper
  - Spread **Theosophical ideas**

## Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

### PROFILE

- Born: 1820, Midnapur, Bengal
- Great educator, humanist, social reformer
- Head Pandit of Bengali Dept., Fort William College

### EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

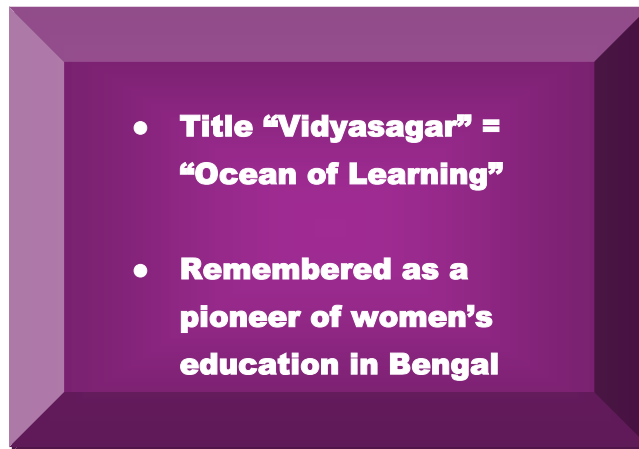
- Believed education = social reform
- Founded many girls' schools
- Helped J.D. Bethune start Bethune School
- Founded Metropolitan Institution. Calcutta

### SOCIAL REFORMS

- Opposed child marriage
- Strongly supported widow remarriage
  - ▶ Contributed to Widow Remarriage Act, 1856

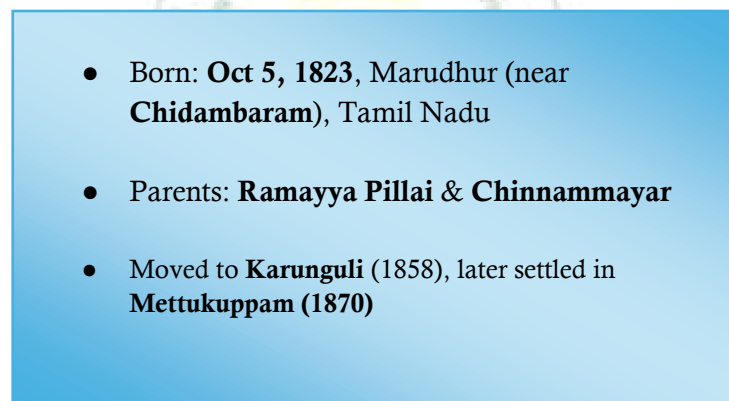
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NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP

**LEGACY**

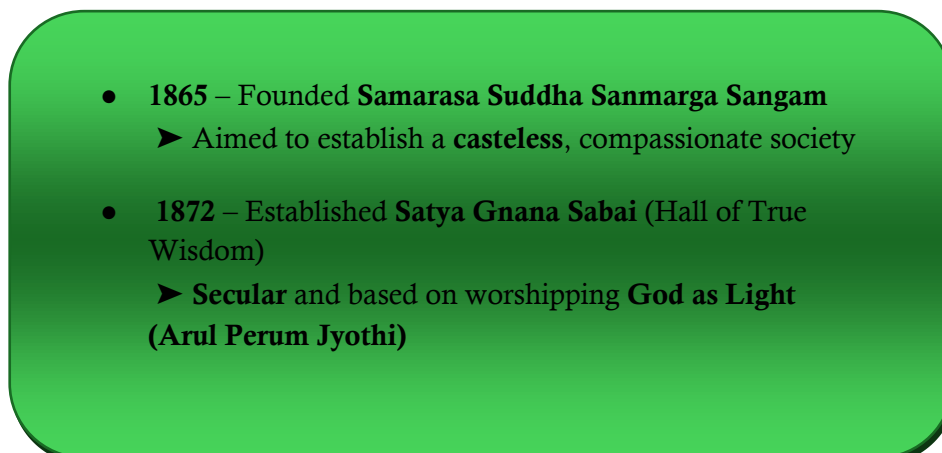


**Saint Ramalinga Adigal (Vallalar)**

**LIFE**



**KEY MOVEMENT**



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### TEACHINGS & PRINCIPLE

- Love = Master key to spirituality
- Jeeva Karunya (Compassion to all life)
  - Mercy to humans, animals, plants, insects
  - Quote: *“Vaadiya payirai kaanbadhum vaadinen”*

### OPPOSED

- Superstitions, rituals
- Animal sacrifice
- Caste discriminationn

### PROMOTED

- Vegetarianism
- Simple living
- Service to mankind = Path to Moksha

### LITERARY WORK

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NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP



## Jyotiba Phule

### BACKGROUND

- Born into a lower caste in Maharashtra
- Lifelong struggle against casteism and Brahmin supremacy

### KEY MOVEMENTS & CONTRIBUTIONS

- 1873 – Founded Satyashodak Samaj
  - ▶ Purpose: Fight caste discrimination
- Social Reform:
  - Pioneer of Widow Remarriage Movement
  - Advocate for Women's education
- In 1851, along with wife Savitribai Phule, started:
  - ▶ First girls' school in Poona

## Muslim Reform Movements

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**NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

Movement	Year(s)	Founder/Leaders	Region	Key Features
<b>Wahabi / Waliullah Movement</b>	1820–1870	Sayyed Ahmed Raibarevi, Shah Waliullah, Shah Abdul Aziz, Titu Mir	Rohilkhand, Kabul, Bengal, CP, NWFP	Revivalist, anti-Sikh → anti-British; convert Dar-ul-Harb to Dar-ul-Islam; HQ in NWFP after 1850
<b>Faraizi Movement</b>	1818	Haji Shariat Allah, Dudu Mian	Bengal	Orthodox Islamic reform, against un-Islamic practices, fizzled out under British repression by 1870s
<b>Ahmadiyya Movement</b>	1889	Mirza Ghulam Ahmed (Qadiani)	Punjab	Claimed to be Messiah (Krishna), promoted mysticism, opposed orthodoxy & jihad
<b>Aligarh Movement</b>	1875	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Aligarh, UP	Modern education, Scientific Society (1864), Aligarh Muslim University (1877), Taadhib-al-Akhlaq magazine (1870)
<b>Deoband School</b>	1866	Md. Kasim Nanotavi, Rashid Ahmed Gangohi, Maulana Azad, Mahmud-ul-Hasan, Shibli Numani	Saharanpur, UP	Orthodox, Quran & Hadis, Jihad spirit, opposed Aligarh, supported INC, anti-polygamy

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**NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

### Parsi Reform Movement

Movement	Year	Leaders	Key Features
Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha	1851	Dadabhai Naoroji, C.R. Kama, Naoroji Furdoonji, S.S. Bengalee	Restore Parsi religion to pure Zoroastrianism, social reform, attacked polygamy, women's rights, publication: <i>Rast Gofar</i> ("truth teller")

### Sikh Reform Movement

Movement	Year(s)	Leaders	Region	Key Features
Singh Sabha Movement	1873	--	Amritsar	Modern education, Khalsa schools, countered Christian & Hindu conversion efforts
Akali (Gurudwara) Movement	1921	--	Punjab	Liberate Sikh Gurudwaras from Udasi Mahants, non-violent, led to SGPC formation, later became communal

### Other reformer

Aspect	Sree Narayana Guru	Sripade B.V. Sadhu Maharaja	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	Periyar E.V. Ramasamy
Region	Kerala	Munger, Bihar	Maharashtra / Madhya Pradesh	Tamil Nadu
Birth	1855	Royal family of Munger	14 April 1891, Mhow (now in MP)	17 September 1879, Erode
Movement / Organisation	Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (1903)	Built <b>Prema Mandir</b> for Chaitanya	<b>Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha</b> (1924)	<b>Self-Respect Movement</b> (1925)
Main Aim	Uplift of <b>Ezhava &amp; backward</b> communities	Spread Vaishnavism (from Shaiva family)	Social & political upliftment of <b>Dalits</b>	Uplift <b>Dravidians</b> , attack caste & Brahminism

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**NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

<b>Social Reforms</b>	Condemned casteism, animal sacrifice	Shift from Shaiva to Vaishnava devotion	Fought untouchability, right to draw water (Mahad March, 1927)	Fought caste system, child marriage, widowhood
<b>Educational Contributions</b>	Promoted <b>education</b> for backward castes	Built temple for <b>Chaitanya Mahaprabhu</b>	Advocated <b>Dalit education</b> , opposed Varnashrama	Encouraged <b>inter-caste</b> marriages, secular naming
<b>Religious Views</b>	God as <b>universal</b> , anti-rituals	Vaishnavism (Chaitanya tradition)	Buddhism (later in life), secularist	Atheist, Rationalist, anti-Manu, anti-Brahminism
<b>Titles / Honours</b>	--	--	<b>Bharat Ratna</b> (1990, posthumous)	<b>"Periyar" (1938)</b> , <b>"Socrates of South Asia" (UNESCO, 1970)</b>
<b>Works / Tools</b>	Spread <b>Jeeva Karunya</b> (compassion to life)	Temple-building as spiritual service	Drafted <b>Indian Constitution</b> , Law Minister	Published <b>Kudiarasu, Viduthalai, Puratchi</b>
<b>Legacy</b>	Symbol of <b>spiritual equality</b>	Prema Mandir stands as legacy	<b>Architect of modern India</b> , Dalit icon	<b>Father of Tamil rationalism and social justice</b>

# Mughal Empire

## Table of content

- ✚ Babur
- ✚ Humayun (1530-1556)
- ✚ Akbar - The Greatest  
Mughal Ruler
- ✚ Jahangir (1605-1627)
- ✚ Shah Jahan (1628-1658)
- ✚ Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
- ✚ Administrative
- ✚ Decline of the Mughal  
Empire
- ✚ Literature & Historical  
Sources

### Introduction:

- The term '**Mughal**' is derived from '**Mongol**', referring to the nomadic tribes of **Mongolia**.
- In the **13th century**, **Chengez (Genghis) Khan** united the Mongol tribes and established the **Mongol Empire**, which extended across **Asia and parts of Europe** during the **13th and 14th centuries**.
- In the **14th century**, **Timur**, a Barlas Turk, claimed descent through marriage from the Genghis Khanid line and **declared himself a sovereign ruler**.
- **Babur**, a descendant of both **Timur and Genghis Khan**, founded the **Mughal Empire in India** by defeating **Ibrahim Lodi** in the **First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE)**.

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### Babur

- Descendant of Timur (father's side) and Genghis Khan (mother's side).
- Timur had annexed Punjab, which Babur claimed as his legacy.
- Babur conquered Afghanistan, then looked toward India

#### Reasons for Conquest of India

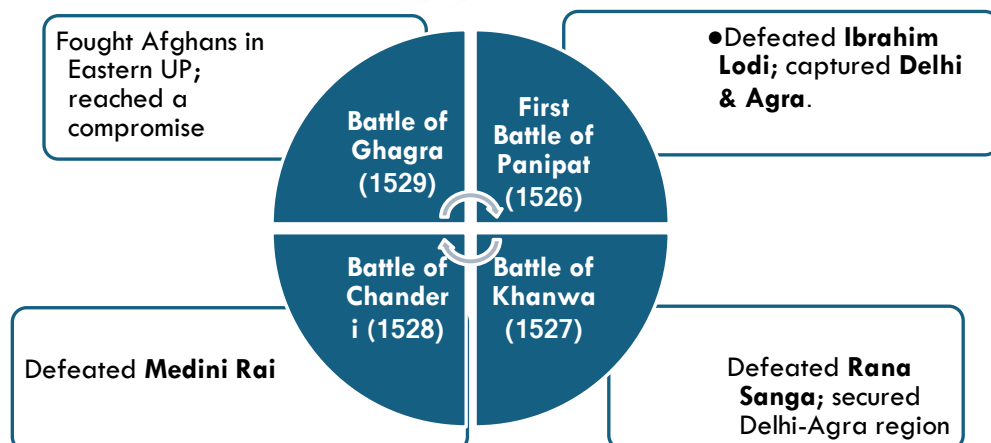
- Attracted by **India's wealth** to boost Kabul's meager revenue.
- **The Uzbek threat** to Kabul pushed him to look for a safer base.
- Received **invitations from Daulat Khan Lodi** and **Rana Sanga** to invade India.
- Political instability in India favored foreign conquest.

#### Legacy & Death

- Died in 1530 (26 December).
- Author of **Tuzuk-i-Baburi** (Baburnama), written in Turkish.
- An **orthodox Sunni**, but **not a religious bigot**.

#### Significance of Babur's Conquest

- Brought **Kabul & Kandahar** under Indian rule—secured NW frontier for 200 years.
- Boosted **India's trade** with China and Mediterranean regions.
- Defeated major rivals—**Lodis and Rajputs**, paving the way for the Mughal Empire.
- **Popularized artillery & gunpowder warfare** in India.
- Laid the foundation for a **centralized imperial authority**



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### Humayun (1530–1556)

- **Ascended the throne** in 1530 after Babur's death.
- **Faced multiple challenges:** Afghan resistance, internal rivalries, and Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- **Conquered Gujarat and Malwa**, but lost them quickly.
- **Sher Shah Suri** emerged as a strong Afghan leader.
- **Defeated at the Battle of Kannauj** (1540), lost his empire, and went into exile in Persia.
- **Lived in exile** (1540-1555) under the protection of the Persian king.
- **Returned to India in 1555** after the decline of the Sur Empire and recaptured Delhi.
- **Died in 1556** after falling from the stairs of his library in Delhi.

Sur Empire (1540–1555)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sher Shah Suri became ruler of Delhi in <b>1540</b> after defeating Humayun.</li> <li>● Established one of the strongest North Indian empires since Muhammad bin Tughlaq.</li> <li>● Expanded his empire by annexing Malwa and Rajasthan.</li> <li>● Died in <b>1545</b>; succeeded by his son Islam Shah (<b>1545–1553</b>).</li> <li>● After Islam Shah's death, a civil war broke out among his successors.</li> </ul> <p>Taking advantage of the chaos, Humayun recaptured Delhi and Agra in 1555.</p>
Administration & Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restored law and order throughout the empire.</li> <li>● Ensured efficient governance with capable officials</li> </ul>
Infrastructure & Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Revived and extended Grand Trunk Road from Bengal to the Northwest.</li> <li>● Built sarais (inns) at regular intervals, which became market towns (qasbas) and dak-chowkis (postal stations).</li> <li>● Improved transport and communication, promoting trade.</li> </ul>
Economic Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introduced currency reforms – issued a uniform silver coin (Rupiya).</li> <li>● Standardized weights and measures to promote fair trade.</li> </ul>
Land Revenue Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implemented land measurement for taxation.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Collected one-third of the average produce as state share.</li> <li>● Focused on efficiency and fairness in revenue collection</li> </ul>
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Built his own tomb at Sasaram (Bihar) – a masterpiece.</li> <li>● Blended Sultanate architecture with early Mughal elements.</li> </ul>

### Akbar – The Greatest Mughal Ruler

- **Crowned in 1556** at a young age.
- After the **Second Battle of Panipat (1556)**, led by his regent **Bairam Khan**, Akbar defeated **Hemu**, securing the throne

#### Empire Expansion

- In his **early campaigns**, Akbar conquered:
  - **Ajmer**
  - **Malwa**
  - **Garha-Katanga**
  - **Rajasthan**
  - **Gujarat**
  - **Bengal**
- Faced **rebellions (1580-81)** in **Gujarat, Bengal, and Bihar** due to administrative reforms and **liberal religious policy**.
  - Suppressed them with help from **Todar Mal, Raja Man Singh**, and other nobles.

### North-Western Campaigns

- Rising **Uzbek threat** led Akbar to focus on the **North-West frontier**.
- Consolidated power and provided the empire with a **scientific, well-defined frontier**.
- Later captured:
  - **Odisha (Orissa)**
  - **Dacca (Dhaka)**

By 1600, **North India was politically unified** under the Mughals

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### Deccan Campaigns

- Concerned about **sectarian tensions** in the Deccan and **Portuguese activities**, Akbar intervened.
- In 1601, Akbar personally led the campaign:
  - Captured **Khandesh**
  - Gained control over **Berar, Ahmadnagar, and parts of Telangana**
- However, **Bijapur did not accept Mughal authority**, leaving the **Deccan issue unresolved**, to be addressed by his son **Jahangir**

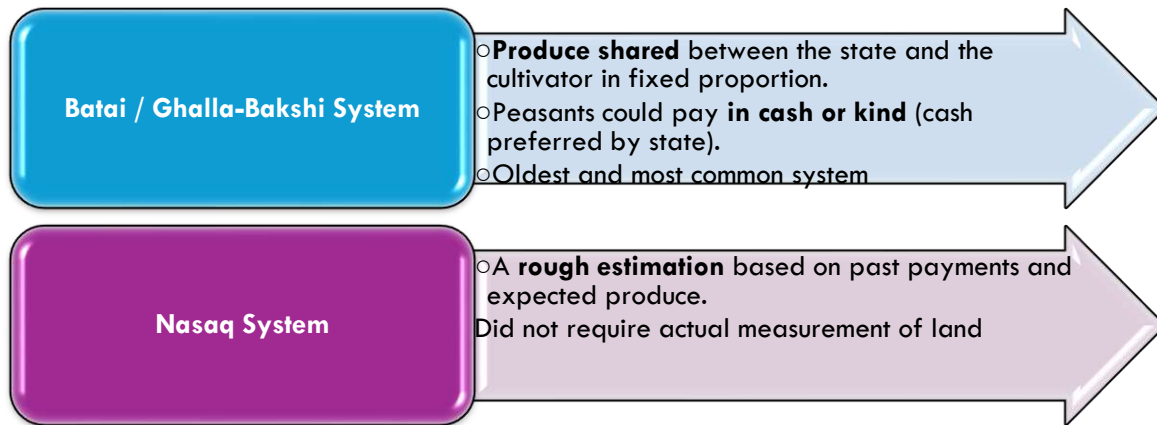
### Land Revenue Administration – Akbar

#### Main System – Dahsala or Ain-i-Dahsala

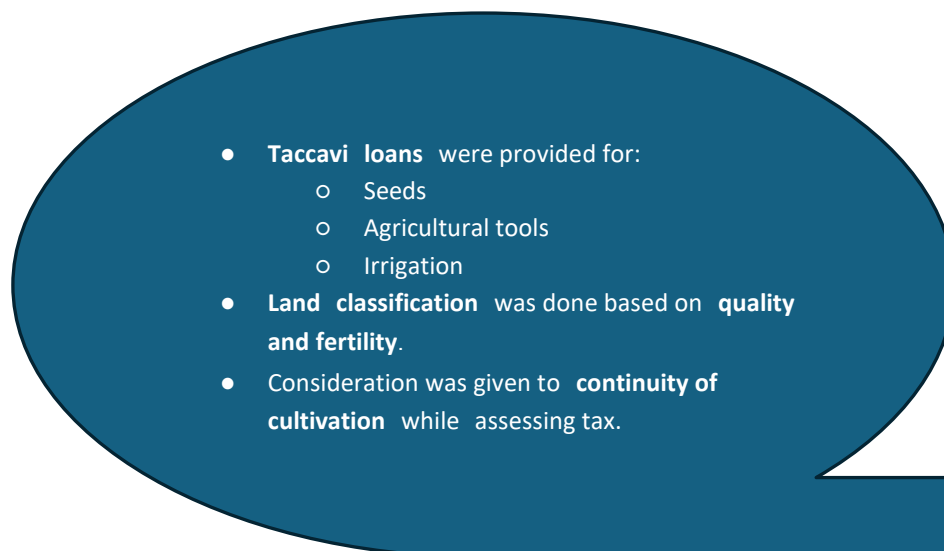
- Introduced by **Akbar**, associated with **Raja Todar Mal**.
- Based on **average yield and prices** of the past **10 years**.
- **One-third** of average produce was fixed as the **state's share**.
- Revenue was **paid in cash**.
- Known as the **Zabti System**.

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### Peasant Welfare Measures



### Mansabdari System – Akbar

#### Meaning and Structure

- "**Mansab**" means **rank or position**.
- Every officer/noble was given a **mansab (rank)**.
- **Ranks ranged** from 10 to 5000 (later increased to 7000).
- Rank determined:

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- **Zat** (personal status/salary).
- **Sawar** (number of cavalymen to be maintained).

### Cavalry Maintenance

- For every 1 **cavalryman**, 2 **horses** had to be maintained.
- Ensured cavalymen were always ready with a spare horse.

### Payment and Jagirs

- **Mansabdars** were generally paid through **Jagirs** (land assignments).
- Sometimes, they were paid **in cash** (especially in imperial service).

### Purpose and Significance

- **Help Akbar to:**
  - **Centralize** administration.
  - **Strengthen the army.**
  - **Organize the nobility.**
- Crucial in **expanding and maintaining** the Mughal Empire.

### Relations with the Rajputs – Akbar

#### Diplomatic & Matrimonial Alliances

- Expanded **Humayun's policy** of allying with Rajputs through **marriage and diplomacy**.
- **Matrimonial alliance** was encouraged but **not made compulsory**.
- Some Rajput rulers (like **Ranthambore** and **Banswara**) accepted Mughal suzerainty **without marriage alliances**.

#### Religious Tolerance

- Policy had a strong angle of **broad religious tolerance**.
- Helped in winning the **trust and loyalty** of Rajput rulers.

#### Exception – Mewar

- **Rana Pratap of Mewar** was the only major Rajput ruler who **refused to accept Mughal authority**.
- He **defied Akbar** and fought in the **Battle of Haldighati** (1576).

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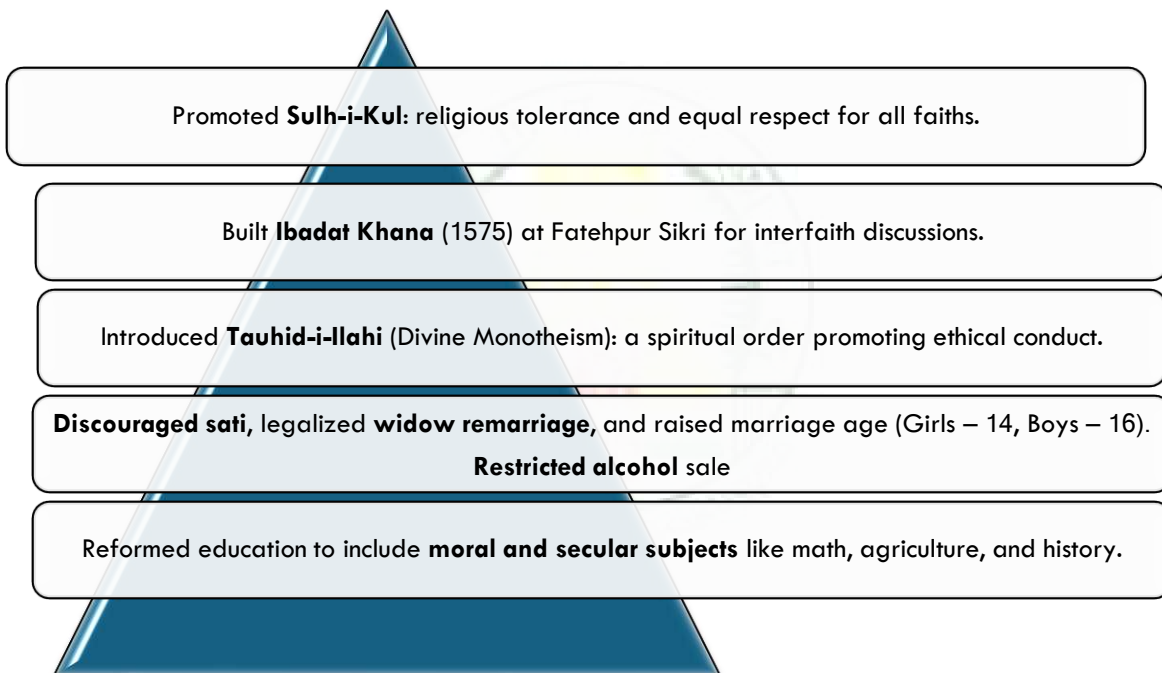
### Equal Treatment

- Rajput nobles were **inducted into Mughal service**.
- They were **treated at par with Mughal nobles**.
- This led to **strong and lasting political alliances**.

### Legacy

- Akbar's **Rajput policy** was **continued by Jahangir and Shah Jahan**, helping maintain stability in the empire.

## Akbar's Religious Policy



## Jahangir (1605–1627)

### Art and Architecture

- Introduced **Pietra Dura** (floral designs with semi-precious stones) in wall decorations.
- **Built Moti Masjid** in Lahore.
- **Laid Shalimar and Nishat Gardens** in Kashmir.
- Introduced the **Halo (Divine Light)** behind the king's head in Mughal paintings.

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<b>Political and Military Events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Succeeded Akbar</b> in 1605.</li> <li>● His son <b>Khusrau rebelled</b>, was defeated, and imprisoned. His supporter <b>Guru Arjun (5th Sikh Guru) was executed</b>.</li> <li>● <b>Malik Ambar</b> of Ahmednagar resist Mughal control.</li> <li>● <b>Mahabat Khan</b>, his general, revolted against him.</li> <li>● Erected <b>Zanjeer-i-Adal</b> (Chain of Justice) at Agra Fort for direct public grievance redressal.</li> </ul>
<b>Foreign Relations &amp; Trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>British arrival:</b> Captain <b>Hawkins</b> and <b>Sir Thomas Roe</b> visited his court.</li> <li>● Thomas Roe <b>secured a Farman</b> to establish an English factory at <b>Surat</b> (sealed under Shah Jahan).</li> <li>● <b>Portuguese &amp; Persian diplomacy:</b> Maintained relations with both powers.</li> </ul>
<b>Administrative Policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introduced the "<b>Du-aspah Sih-aspah</b>" system, allowing nobles to maintain additional cavalry without increasing their rank.</li> <li>● <b>Modified Mansabdari system</b> for more flexible military administration.</li> <li>● His wife <b>Nur Jahan</b> had a strong influence over state affairs.</li> <li>● Wrote <b>Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri</b> (his autobiography) in <b>Persian</b>.</li> </ul>

### Shah Jahan (1628–1658)

- **Ascended the throne** in 1628 after Jahangir.
- "Shah Jahan Nama" was written by **Inayat Khan**.
- His son **Dara Shikoh** translated the **Bhagavad Gita** and **Upanishads** into **Persian**.
- In 1631, his beloved wife **Mumtaz Mahal** died — he built the **Taj Mahal** in her memory.
- **North-West Campaigns:**
  - Failed to capture **Balkh** from the **Uzbeks**.
  - **Qandahar** was lost to the **Safavid**.
- **Deccan Policy:**
  - Successfully annexed **Ahmednagar**.
  - **Bijapur** and **Golconda** accepted Mughal supremacy through treaties.
- **Capital Shift:**
  - Moved the capital from **Agra to Shahjahanabad (Delhi)**.
  - Built **Red Fort**, **Jama Masjid**, and laid out **Chandni Chowk**.
- **Court Etiquette:**
  - Introduced **chahaq-e-shahi** and **zaminbos** (kissing the ground).
- **War of Succession:**

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### Aurangzeb (1658–1707)

- **Title:** Alamgir (World Conqueror), also called **Zinda Pir** (Living Saint).
- **The Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent**, covering nearly the entire Indian subcontinent.
- **Key Officials:**

- **Diwan-i-Ala/Wazir:** Head of revenue.
- **Mir Bakshi:** Head of military.
- **Mir Saman:** In charge of imperial households.
- **Barids & Waqia Navis:** Intelligence & reporters.
- **Qazi:** Head of judiciary.
- **Sadr-al-Sadr:** Managed religious & charitable endowments.
- **Mutasaddi:** Governor of ports.

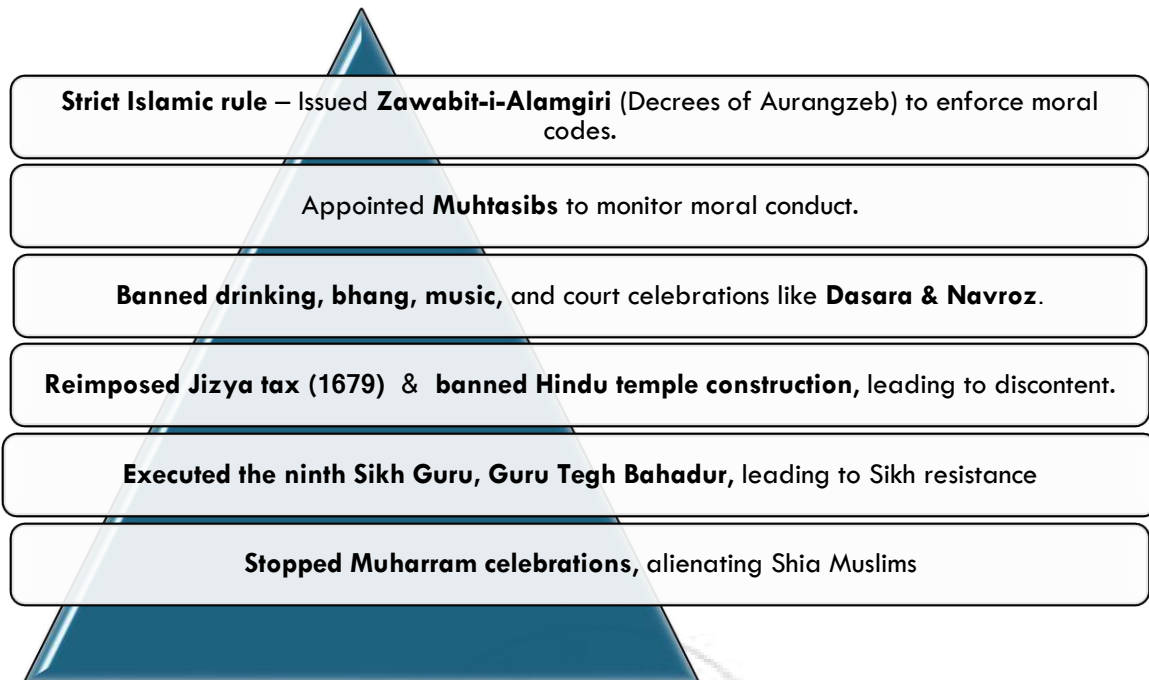
### Military Campaigns & Expansion

- **Annexed Bijapur (1686) & Golkonda (1687)**, expanding Mughal rule in the Deccan.
- **Faced resistance from Shivaji Maharaj & Marathas**, leading to prolonged conflicts.
- His policies caused **rebellions by the Jats (Mathura) & Satnamis (Mewar)**.
- **Rajputs & Marathas were appointed to high ranks in Mansabdari**, yet many

### Religious & Social Policies

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### Architecture & Cultural Impact

Built **Bibi Ka Maqbara (Aurangabad)** – a replica of the Taj Mahal

Built **Moti Masjid (Delhi, near Red Fort)**.

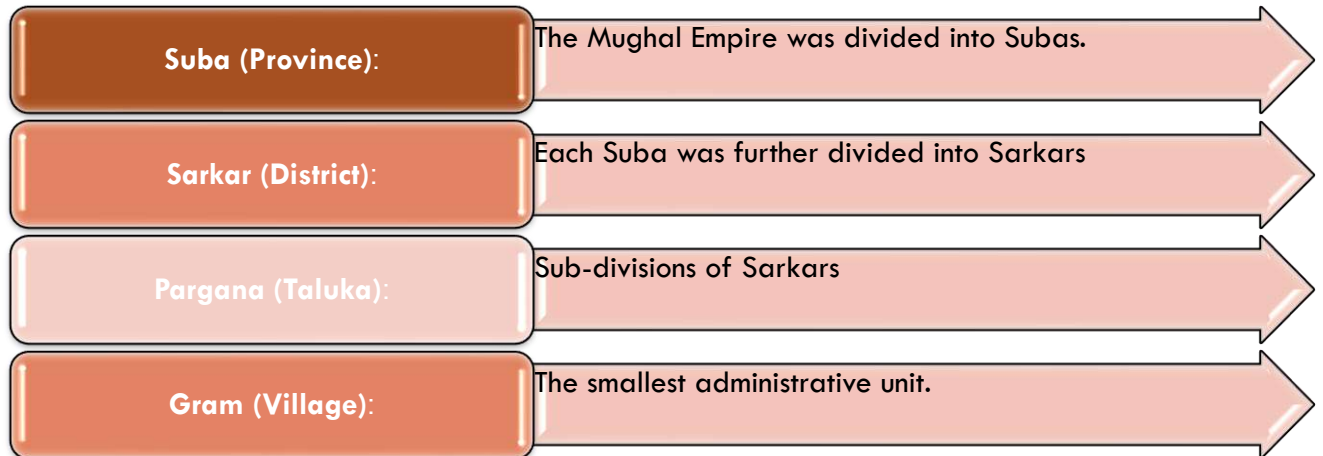
**Discontinued the Jarokha Darshan** (public appearance of the emperor).

### Mughal Administrative System

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### Territorial Divisions



### Other Territorial Units

- **Khalisa:** Royal land managed directly by the state.
- **Jagirs:** Autonomous territories granted to nobles in exchange for military or administrative service.
- **Inams:** Gifted lands, often wastelands, usually granted for religious or charitable purposes.

### Mughal Administration and Akbar's Reforms

- The Emperor was assisted by important ministers:
  - **Vakil** - Chief Adviser
  - **Diwan-i-Kul** - **Finance Minister**
  - **Sadar-i-Sadur** - **Religious Head**
  - **Mir Bakshi** - Maintained **military records** and payments
  - **Daroga-i-Dak Chowki** - Maintained **law and order**
  - **Muhtasib** - Managed **postal services**

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### Administrative Divisions

- The empire was divided into **15 Subas (Provinces)**
- Each Suba → **Sarkar (District)** → **Pargana (Taluka)** → **Gram (Village)**

Administrative Unit	Incharge
Suba	Subedar / Nizam / Diwan
Sarkar	Fauzdar (Admin), Amalguzar (Revenue)
Pargana	Shiqqdar (Admin), Amin/Qanungo (Revenue)
Village	Muqaddam (Head), Patwari (Accountant)

### Important Officials

- Mir Saman - Head of royal workshops and factories
- Mir Bakshi - Paymaster General, military records
- Wazir - Combined civil and military powers
- Chief Qazi - Head of the judicial system
- Barids – Intelligence officers (like spies)

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### Currency

- **Sher Shah** introduced **Rupiah** (178 grains silver)
- **Aurangzeb** increased weight to 180 grains
- **Gold Coin: Muhar** - 169 grains
- **Copper Coin: Dam** – 323 grains (common use)

### Akbar's Nine Gems (Navratnas)

1. <b>Abul Fazl</b> – Chief Adviser, author of <i>Akbarnama</i>
2. <b>Faizi</b> – Poet Laureate
3. <b>Tansen</b> – Famous Musician
4. <b>Birbal</b> – Wise and witty, Foreign Minister
5. <b>Raja Todar Mal</b> – Finance Minister
6. <b>Raja Man Singh</b> – Army Chief
7. <b>Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana</b> – Defence & Poet
8. <b>Fakir Aziao-Din</b> – Religious Adviser
9. <b>Mulla Do Piazza</b> – Home Minister

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### 🏛️ Revenue System (Land Tax)

- Land was divided into 4 types:
  - Polaj - Always cultivated, best land
  - Parauti - Left fallow temporarily
  - Chachar - Fallow for 2-3 years
  - Banjar - Unused for many years
- Land unit: **Bigha**
- Tax paid in **cash or kind**
- **Dahsala Svstem** (under Akbar) used **10-year**

### 🏹 Mansabdari System (Military & Administration)

- **Mansab** = Rank; Nobles were ranked from 10 to 7000
- Two parts of rank:
  - **Zat** - Personal status and salary
  - **Sawar** - Number of horsemen to maintain
- For every 1 **Sawar**, 2 horses required
- Paid via **Jagir svstem** (land instead of salary)

### ⬇️ Decline of the Mughal Empire

- ❖ His **rigid religious policies** turned Rajputs, Marathas, & Sikhs into enemies.
- ❖ Long wars in the **Deccan weakened the empire** financially & militarily.
- ❖ His Mansabdari reforms included **Mashrut (conditional ranks)** & **Khurak-i-tawwab (deductions for animal feed)**.
- ❖ The **Mughal decline** began soon after his death in 1707.

### Literature & Historical Sources

- **Masir-i-Alamgiri** by Mustaid Khan describes his rule.
- **Alamgirnama** by Mirza Muhammad Qasim records his reign.

Book	Author	Contents
<i>Tuzuk-i-Baburi</i>	Babur	Describes military tactics and administrative organization during Babur's reign.

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<i>Qanun-i-Humayun</i>	Khwand Amair	Describes Humayun's administration, festivities, and buildings of that period.
<i>Humayun Nama</i>	Gulbadan Begum	Biography of Humayun.
<i>Akbar Nama</i>	Abul Fazl	Gives a history of Akbar's reign.
<i>Tobaqat-i-Akbari</i>	Khvajah Nizamuddin	History of Akbar's rule.
<i>Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri</i>	Jahangir	Memoirs of Jahangir's reign.
<i>Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri</i>	Muhammad Khan	History of Jahangir's reign.
<i>Chahar Chaman</i>	Chandra Bhan Brahman	History of Shah Jahan's rule.
<i>Alamgir-nama</i>	Munshi Mirza Muhammad Kazim	Gives an account of Aurangzeb's first 10 years of rule.
<i>Massir-i-Alamgiri</i>	Saqi Mustaid Khan	Official history of Aurangzeb's reign written after his death.
<i>Ain-i-Akbari</i>	Abul Fazl	Comprehensive account of Akbar's administration.
<i>Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh</i>	Badauni	History of Akbar's reign.
<i>Tawarikh-i-Alfi</i>	Ahmad Baksh	Detailed historical accounts.
<i>Nuriyya-i-Sultaniyya</i>	Unknown	Theory of kinship during the Mughal period.
<i>Waqt-i-Hyderabad</i>	Unknown	Aurangzeb's Golconda conquest.

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<i>Futuh-at-i-Alamgiri</i>	Unknown	Aurangzeb's history.
<i>Nuskha-i-Dilkusha</i>	Bhimsen Saxena	Analysis of Aurangzeb's rule and character.
<i>Tazkirat-ul-Waqiat</i>	Ishwar Das	Historical accounts of the Mughal era.
<i>Akbarnama</i>	Nimat Khan Ali	History and administration of Akbar's reign.
<i>Chahar Chaman</i>	Chandra Bhan Brahman	Social and political aspects of Shah Jahan's period.
<i>Nuriyya-i-Sultaniyya</i>	Abdul Haq	Theory of kinship during Mughal period.



# Mughal Empire

## Table of content

- Babur
- Humayun (1530-1556)
- Akbar - The Greatest  
Mughal Ruler
- Jahangir (1605-1627)
- Shah Jahan (1628-1658)
- Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
- Administrative
- Decline of the Mughal  
Empire
- Literature & Historical  
Sources

### Introduction:

- The term '**Mughal**' is derived from '**Mongol**', referring to the nomadic tribes of **Mongolia**.
- In the **13th century**, **Chengez (Genghis) Khan** united the Mongol tribes and established the **Mongol Empire**, which extended across **Asia and parts of Europe** during the **13th and 14th centuries**.
- In the **14th century**, **Timur**, a Barlas Turk, claimed descent through marriage from the Genghis Khanid line and **declared himself a sovereign ruler**.
- **Babur**, a descendant of both **Timur and Genghis Khan**, founded the **Mughal Empire in India** by defeating **Ibrahim Lodi** in the **First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE)**.

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### Babur

- Descendant of Timur (father's side) and Genghis Khan (mother's side).
- Timur had annexed Punjab, which Babur claimed as his legacy.
- Babur conquered Afghanistan, then looked toward India

#### Reasons for Conquest of India

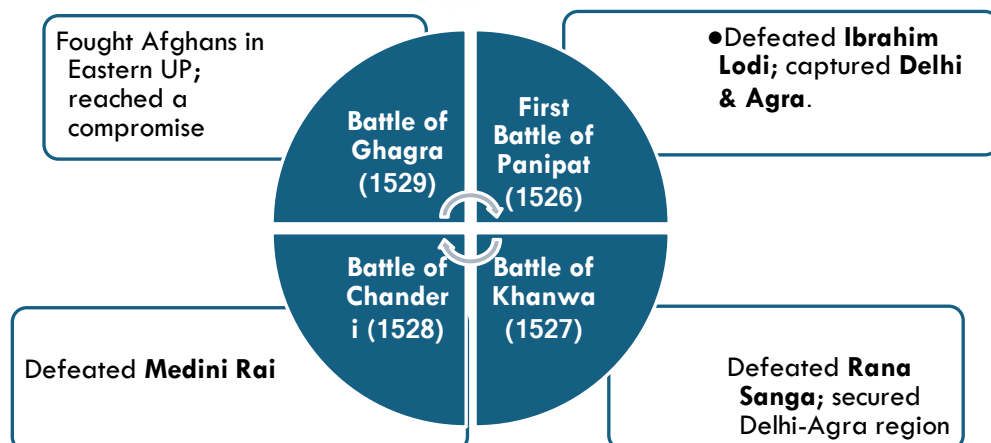
- Attracted by **India's wealth** to boost Kabul's meager revenue.
- **The Uzbek threat** to Kabul pushed him to look for a safer base.
- Received **invitations from Daulat Khan Lodi** and **Rana Sanga** to invade India.
- Political instability in India favored foreign conquest.

#### Legacy & Death

- Died in 1530 (26 December).
- Author of **Tuzuk-i-Baburi** (Baburnama), written in Turkish.
- An **orthodox Sunni**, but **not a religious bigot**.

#### Significance of Babur's Conquest

- Brought **Kabul & Kandahar** under Indian rule—secured NW frontier for 200 years.
- Boosted **India's trade** with China and Mediterranean regions.
- Defeated major rivals—**Lodis and Rajputs**, paving the way for the Mughal Empire.
- **Popularized artillery & gunpowder warfare** in India.
- Laid the foundation for a **centralized imperial authority**



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### Humayun (1530–1556)

- **Ascended the throne** in 1530 after Babur's death.
- **Faced multiple challenges:** Afghan resistance, internal rivalries, and Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- **Conquered Gujarat and Malwa**, but lost them quickly.
- **Sher Shah Suri** emerged as a strong Afghan leader.
- **Defeated at the Battle of Kannauj** (1540), lost his empire, and went into exile in Persia.
- **Lived in exile** (1540-1555) under the protection of the Persian king.
- **Returned to India in 1555** after the decline of the Sur Empire and recaptured Delhi.
- **Died in 1556** after falling from the stairs of his library in Delhi.

Sur Empire (1540–1555)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sher Shah Suri became ruler of Delhi in <b>1540</b> after defeating Humayun.</li> <li>● Established one of the strongest North Indian empires since Muhammad bin Tughlaq.</li> <li>● Expanded his empire by annexing Malwa and Rajasthan.</li> <li>● Died in <b>1545</b>; succeeded by his son Islam Shah (<b>1545–1553</b>).</li> <li>● After Islam Shah's death, a civil war broke out among his successors.</li> </ul> <p>Taking advantage of the chaos, Humayun recaptured Delhi and Agra in 1555.</p>
Administration & Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restored law and order throughout the empire.</li> <li>● Ensured efficient governance with capable officials</li> </ul>
Infrastructure & Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Revived and extended Grand Trunk Road from Bengal to the Northwest.</li> <li>● Built sarais (inns) at regular intervals, which became market towns (qasbas) and dak-chowkis (postal stations).</li> <li>● Improved transport and communication, promoting trade.</li> </ul>
Economic Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introduced currency reforms – issued a uniform silver coin (Rupiya).</li> <li>● Standardized weights and measures to promote fair trade.</li> </ul>
Land Revenue Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implemented land measurement for taxation.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Collected one-third of the average produce as state share.</li> <li>● Focused on efficiency and fairness in revenue collection</li> </ul>
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Built his own tomb at Sasaram (Bihar) – a masterpiece.</li> <li>● Blended Sultanate architecture with early Mughal elements.</li> </ul>

### Akbar – The Greatest Mughal Ruler

- **Crowned in 1556** at a young age.
- After the **Second Battle of Panipat (1556)**, led by his regent **Bairam Khan**, Akbar defeated **Hemu**, securing the throne

#### Empire Expansion

- In his **early campaigns**, Akbar conquered:
  - **Ajmer**
  - **Malwa**
  - **Garha-Katanga**
  - **Rajasthan**
  - **Gujarat**
  - **Bengal**
- Faced **rebellions (1580-81)** in **Gujarat, Bengal, and Bihar** due to administrative reforms and **liberal religious policy**.
  - Suppressed them with help from **Todar Mal, Raja Man Singh**, and other nobles.

### North-Western Campaigns

- Rising **Uzbek threat** led Akbar to focus on the **North-West frontier**.
- Consolidated power and provided the empire with a **scientific, well-defined frontier**.
- Later captured:
  - **Odisha (Orissa)**
  - **Dacca (Dhaka)**

By 1600, **North India was politically unified** under the Mughals

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### Deccan Campaigns

- Concerned about **sectarian tensions** in the Deccan and **Portuguese activities**, Akbar intervened.
- In 1601, Akbar personally led the campaign:
  - Captured **Khandesh**
  - Gained control over **Berar, Ahmadnagar, and parts of Telangana**
- However, **Bijapur did not accept Mughal authority**, leaving the **Deccan issue unresolved**, to be addressed by his son **Jahangir**

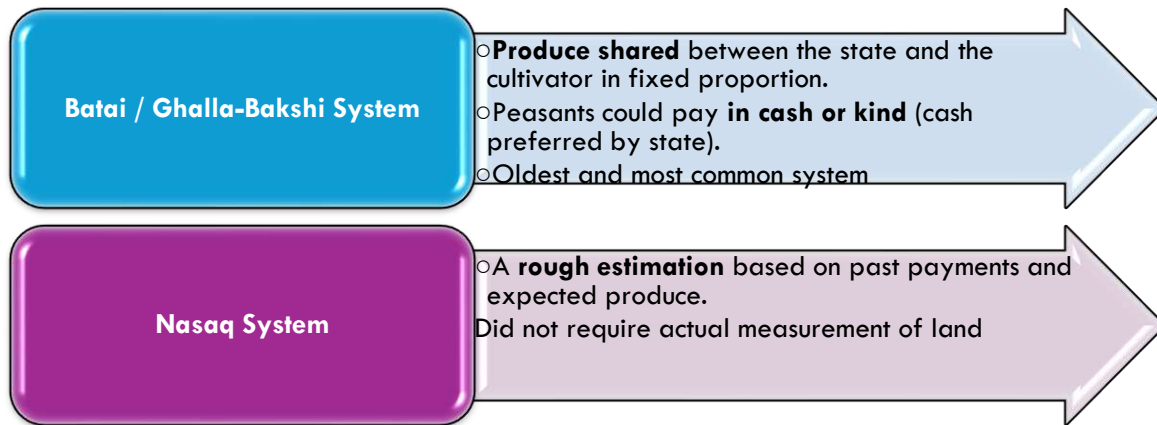
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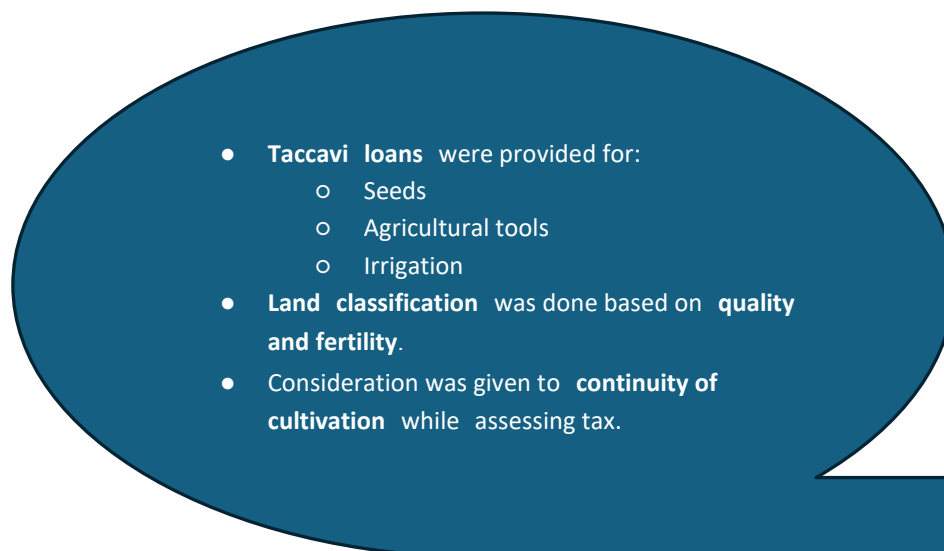
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- Revenue was **paid in cash**.
- Known as the **Zabti System**.

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### Peasant Welfare Measures



### Mansabdari System – Akbar

#### Meaning and Structure

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- Every officer/noble was given a **mansab (rank)**.
- **Ranks ranged** from 10 to 5000 (later increased to 7000).
- Rank determined:

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- **Zat** (personal status/salary).
- **Sawar** (number of cavalymen to be maintained).

### Cavalry Maintenance

- For every 1 **cavalryman**, 2 **horses** had to be maintained.
- Ensured cavalymen were always ready with a spare horse.

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  - **Organize the nobility.**
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- **Matrimonial alliance** was encouraged but **not made compulsory**.
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#### Religious Tolerance

- Policy had a strong angle of **broad religious tolerance**.
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#### Exception – Mewar

- **Rana Pratap of Mewar** was the only major Rajput ruler who **refused to accept Mughal authority**.
- He **defied Akbar** and fought in the **Battle of Haldighati** (1576).

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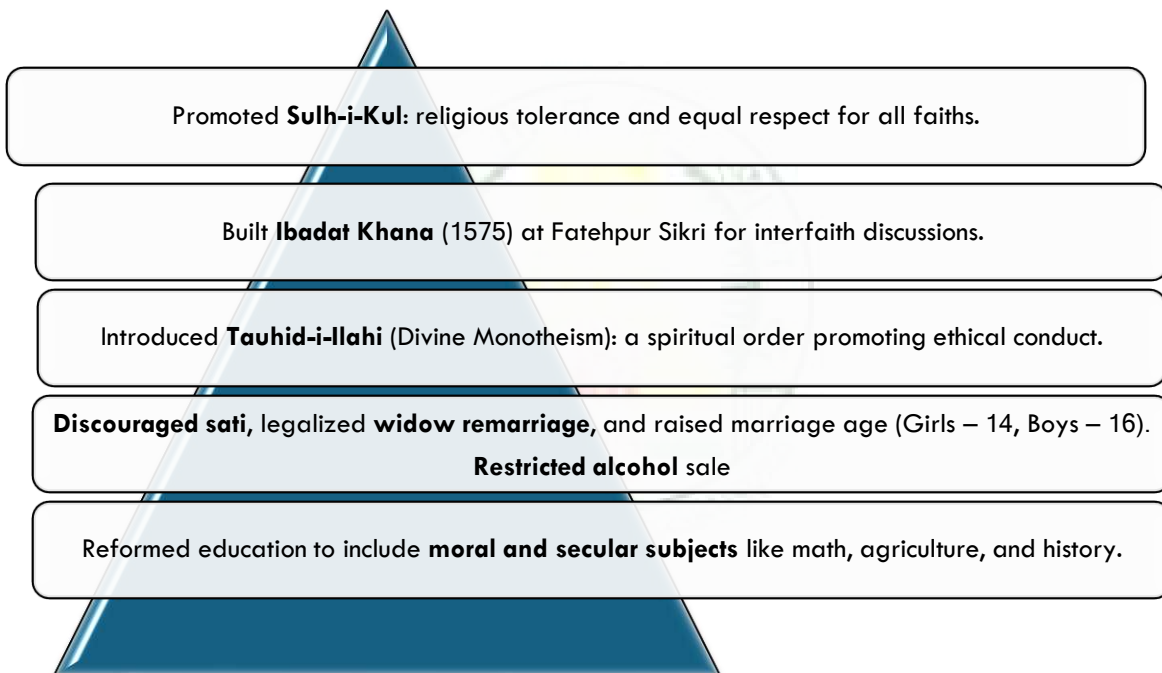
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- This led to **strong and lasting political alliances**.

### Legacy

- Akbar's **Rajput policy** was **continued by Jahangir and Shah Jahan**, helping maintain stability in the empire.

## Akbar's Religious Policy



## Jahangir (1605–1627)

### Art and Architecture

- Introduced **Pietra Dura** (floral designs with semi-precious stones) in wall decorations.
- **Built Moti Masjid** in Lahore.
- **Laid Shalimar and Nishat Gardens** in Kashmir.
- Introduced the **Halo (Divine Light)** behind the king's head in Mughal paintings.

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<b>Political and Military Events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Succeeded Akbar</b> in 1605.</li> <li>● His son <b>Khusrau rebelled</b>, was defeated, and imprisoned. His supporter <b>Guru Arjun (5th Sikh Guru) was executed</b>.</li> <li>● <b>Malik Ambar</b> of Ahmednagar resist Mughal control.</li> <li>● <b>Mahabat Khan</b>, his general, revolted against him.</li> <li>● Erected <b>Zanjeer-i-Adal</b> (Chain of Justice) at Agra Fort for direct public grievance redressal.</li> </ul>
<b>Foreign Relations &amp; Trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>British arrival:</b> Captain <b>Hawkins</b> and <b>Sir Thomas Roe</b> visited his court.</li> <li>● Thomas Roe <b>secured a Farman</b> to establish an English factory at <b>Surat</b> (sealed under Shah Jahan).</li> <li>● <b>Portuguese &amp; Persian diplomacy:</b> Maintained relations with both powers.</li> </ul>
<b>Administrative Policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introduced the "<b>Du-aspah Sih-aspah</b>" system, allowing nobles to maintain additional cavalry without increasing their rank.</li> <li>● <b>Modified Mansabdari system</b> for more flexible military administration.</li> <li>● His wife <b>Nur Jahan</b> had a strong influence over state affairs.</li> <li>● Wrote <b>Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri</b> (his autobiography) in <b>Persian</b>.</li> </ul>

### Shah Jahan (1628–1658)

- **Ascended the throne** in 1628 after Jahangir.
- "Shah Jahan Nama" was written by **Inayat Khan**.
- His son **Dara Shikoh** translated the **Bhagavad Gita** and **Upanishads** into **Persian**.
- In 1631, his beloved wife **Mumtaz Mahal** died — he built the **Taj Mahal** in her memory.
- **North-West Campaigns:**
  - Failed to capture **Balkh** from the **Uzbeks**.
  - **Qandahar** was lost to the **Safavid**.
- **Deccan Policy:**
  - Successfully annexed **Ahmednagar**.
  - **Bijapur** and **Golconda** accepted Mughal supremacy through treaties.
- **Capital Shift:**
  - Moved the capital from **Agra to Shahjahanabad (Delhi)**.
  - Built **Red Fort**, **Jama Masjid**, and laid out **Chandni Chowk**.
- **Court Etiquette:**
  - Introduced **chahaq-e-shahi** and **zaminbos** (kissing the ground).
- **War of Succession:**

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### Aurangzeb (1658–1707)

- **Title:** Alamgir (World Conqueror), also called **Zinda Pir** (Living Saint).
- **The Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent**, covering nearly the entire Indian subcontinent.
- **Key Officials:**

- **Diwan-i-Ala/Wazir:** Head of revenue.
- **Mir Bakshi:** Head of military.
- **Mir Saman:** In charge of imperial households.
- **Barids & Waqia Navis:** Intelligence & reporters.
- **Qazi:** Head of judiciary.
- **Sadr-al-Sadr:** Managed religious & charitable endowments.
- **Mutasaddi:** Governor of ports.

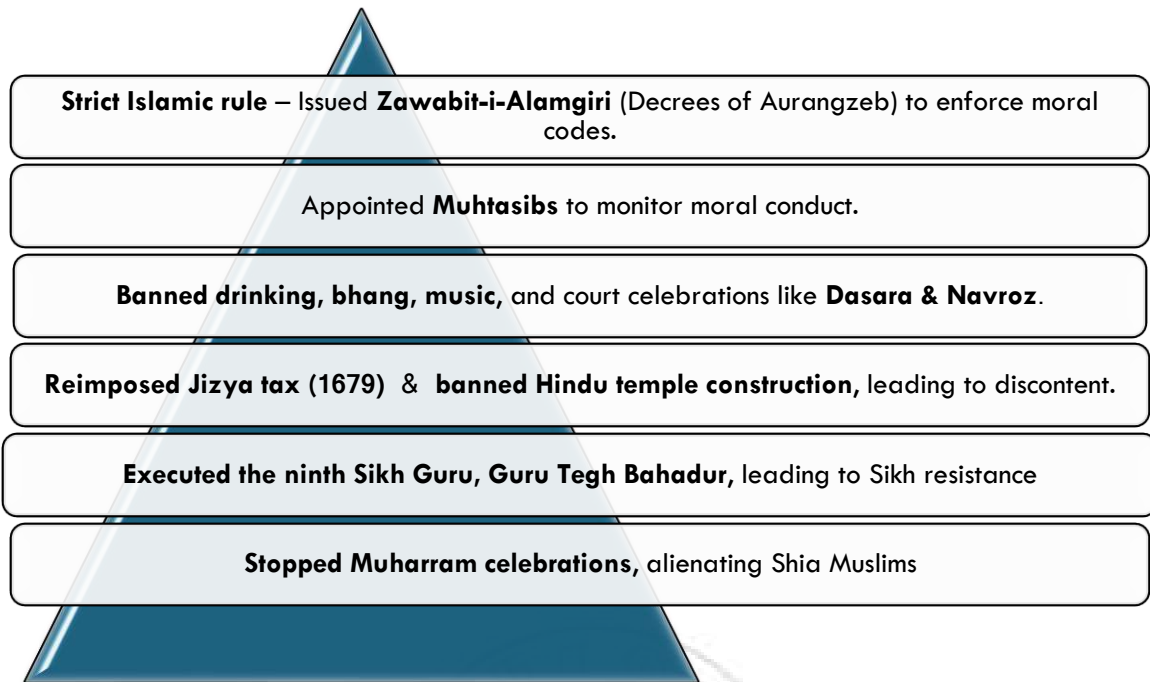
### Military Campaigns & Expansion

- **Annexed Bijapur (1686) & Golkonda (1687)**, expanding Mughal rule in the Deccan.
- **Faced resistance from Shivaji Maharaj & Marathas**, leading to prolonged conflicts.
- His policies caused **rebellions by the Jats (Mathura) & Satnamis (Mewar)**.
- **Rajputs & Marathas were appointed to high ranks in Mansabdari**, yet many

### Religious & Social Policies

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### Architecture & Cultural Impact

Built **Bibi Ka Maqbara (Aurangabad)** – a replica of the Taj Mahal

Built **Moti Masjid (Delhi, near Red Fort)**.

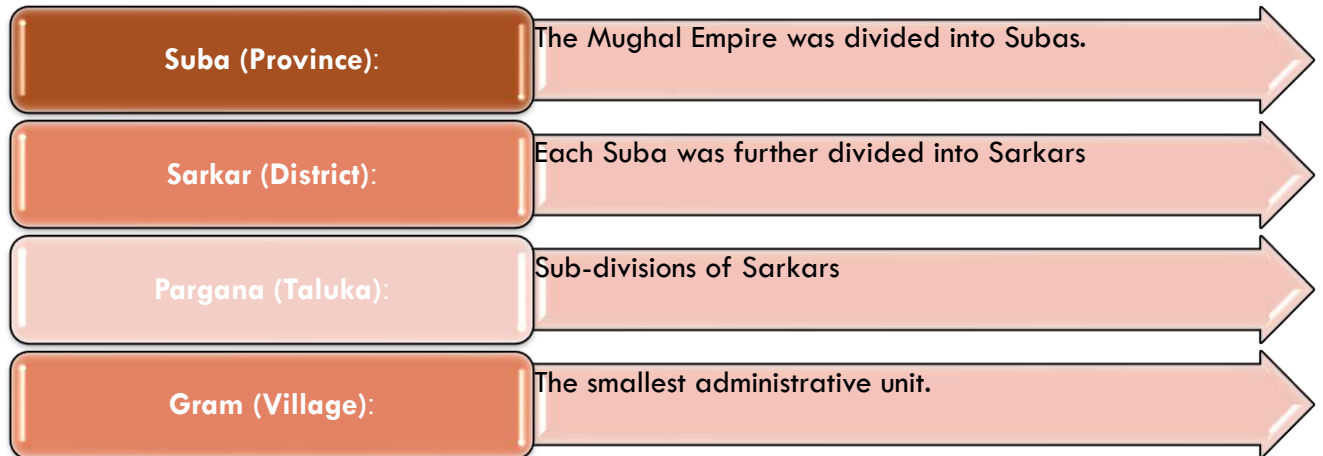
**Discontinued the Jarokha Darshan** (public appearance of the emperor).

### Mughal Administrative System

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### Territorial Divisions



### Other Territorial Units

- **Khalisa:** Royal land managed directly by the state.
- **Jagirs:** Autonomous territories granted to nobles in exchange for military or administrative service.
- **Inams:** Gifted lands, often wastelands, usually granted for religious or charitable purposes.

### Mughal Administration and Akbar's Reforms

- The Emperor was assisted by important ministers:
  - **Vakil** - Chief Adviser
  - **Diwan-i-Kul** - **Finance Minister**
  - **Sadar-i-Sadur** - **Religious Head**
  - **Mir Bakshi** - Maintained **military records** and payments
  - **Daroga-i-Dak Chowki** - Maintained **law and order**
  - **Muhtasib** - Managed **postal services**

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### Administrative Divisions

- The empire was divided into **15 Subas (Provinces)**
- Each Suba → **Sarkar (District)** → **Pargana (Taluka)** → **Gram (Village)**

Administrative Unit	Incharge
Suba	Subedar / Nizam / Diwan
Sarkar	Fauzdar (Admin), Amalguzar (Revenue)
Pargana	Shiqqdar (Admin), Amin/Qanungo (Revenue)
Village	Muqaddam (Head), Patwari (Accountant)

### Important Officials

- Mir Saman - Head of royal workshops and factories
- Mir Bakshi - Paymaster General, military records
- Wazir - Combined civil and military powers
- Chief Qazi - Head of the judicial system
- Barids – Intelligence officers (like spies)

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### Currency

- **Sher Shah** introduced **Rupiah** (178 grains silver)
- **Aurangzeb** increased weight to 180 grains
- **Gold Coin: Muhar** - 169 grains
- **Copper Coin: Dam** – 323 grains (common use)

### Akbar's Nine Gems (Navratnas)

1. <b>Abul Fazl</b> – Chief Adviser, author of <i>Akbarnama</i>
2. <b>Faizi</b> – Poet Laureate
3. <b>Tansen</b> – Famous Musician
4. <b>Birbal</b> – Wise and witty, Foreign Minister
5. <b>Raja Todar Mal</b> – Finance Minister
6. <b>Raja Man Singh</b> – Army Chief
7. <b>Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana</b> – Defence & Poet
8. <b>Fakir Aziao-Din</b> – Religious Adviser
9. <b>Mulla Do Piazza</b> – Home Minister

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### 🏛️ Revenue System (Land Tax)

- Land was divided into 4 types:
  - Polaj - Always cultivated, best land
  - Parauti - Left fallow temporarily
  - Chachar - Fallow for 2-3 years
  - Banjar - Unused for many years
- Land unit: **Bigha**
- Tax paid in **cash or kind**
- **Dahsala Svstem** (under Akbar) used **10-year**

### 🗡️ Mansabdari System (Military & Administration)

- **Mansab** = Rank; Nobles were ranked from **10 to 7000**
- Two parts of rank:
  - **Zat** - Personal status and salary
  - **Sawar** - Number of horsemen to maintain
- For every 1 **Sawar**, 2 horses required
- Paid via **Jagir svstem** (land instead of salary)

### ⬇️ Decline of the Mughal Empire

- ❖ His **rigid religious policies** turned Rajputs, Marathas, & Sikhs into enemies.
- ❖ Long wars in the **Deccan weakened the empire** financially & militarily.
- ❖ His Mansabdari reforms included **Mashrut (conditional ranks)** & **Khurak-i-tawwab (deductions for animal feed)**.
- ❖ The **Mughal decline** began soon after his death in 1707.

### Literature & Historical Sources

- **Masir-i-Alamgiri** by Mustaid Khan describes his rule.
- **Alamgirnama** by Mirza Muhammad Qasim records his reign.

Book	Author	Contents
<i>Tuzuk-i-Baburi</i>	Babur	Describes military tactics and administrative organization during Babur's reign.

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<i>Qanun-i-Humayun</i>	Khwand Amair	Describes Humayun's administration, festivities, and buildings of that period.
<i>Humayun Nama</i>	Gulbadan Begum	Biography of Humayun.
<i>Akbar Nama</i>	Abul Fazl	Gives a history of Akbar's reign.
<i>Tobaqat-i-Akbari</i>	Khvajah Nizamuddin	History of Akbar's rule.
<i>Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri</i>	Jahangir	Memoirs of Jahangir's reign.
<i>Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri</i>	Muhammad Khan	History of Jahangir's reign.
<i>Chahar Chaman</i>	Chandra Bhan Brahman	History of Shah Jahan's rule.
<i>Alamgir-nama</i>	Munshi Mirza Muhammad Kazim	Gives an account of Aurangzeb's first 10 years of rule.
<i>Massir-i-Alamgiri</i>	Saqi Mustaid Khan	Official history of Aurangzeb's reign written after his death.
<i>Ain-i-Akbari</i>	Abul Fazl	Comprehensive account of Akbar's administration.
<i>Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh</i>	Badauni	History of Akbar's reign.
<i>Tawarikh-i-Alfi</i>	Ahmad Baksh	Detailed historical accounts.
<i>Nuriyya-i-Sultaniyya</i>	Unknown	Theory of kinship during the Mughal period.
<i>Waqt-i-Hyderabad</i>	Unknown	Aurangzeb's Golconda conquest.

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<i>Futuh-at-i-Alamgiri</i>	Unknown	Aurangzeb's history.
<i>Nuskha-i-Dilkusha</i>	Bhimsen Saxena	Analysis of Aurangzeb's rule and character.
<i>Tazkirat-ul-Waqiat</i>	Ishwar Das	Historical accounts of the Mughal era.
<i>Akbarnama</i>	Nimat Khan Ali	History and administration of Akbar's reign.
<i>Chahar Chaman</i>	Chandra Bhan Brahman	Social and political aspects of Shah Jahan's period.
<i>Nuriyya-i-Sultaniyya</i>	Abdul Haq	Theory of kinship during Mughal period.



# GUPTAS

## Content

- ✚ Evidence
- ✚ Sri Gupta (240-280 AD)
- ✚ Gadotgaja (280-319 AD)
- ✚ Chandragupta I (319-335 AD)
- ✚ Samudra Gupta (335-375 AD)
- ✚ Chandragupta II (375-415 AD)
- ✚ Kumara Gupta I (415-455 AD)
- ✚ Skandha Gupta
- ✚ Paladitya and Narasimha Gupta)
- ✚ Vishnu Gupta
- ✚ Socioeconomic and Cultural Status
- ✚ Nalanda University (Mahavihara)

### Introduction

After the fall of the Kushan Empire, a new empire emerged with Pataliputra as the capital - **Gupta Empire(300-700)**

- Later, Chandragupta II shifted the capital to Ujjain.

- This period is often termed as the Golden

Age of India, known for:

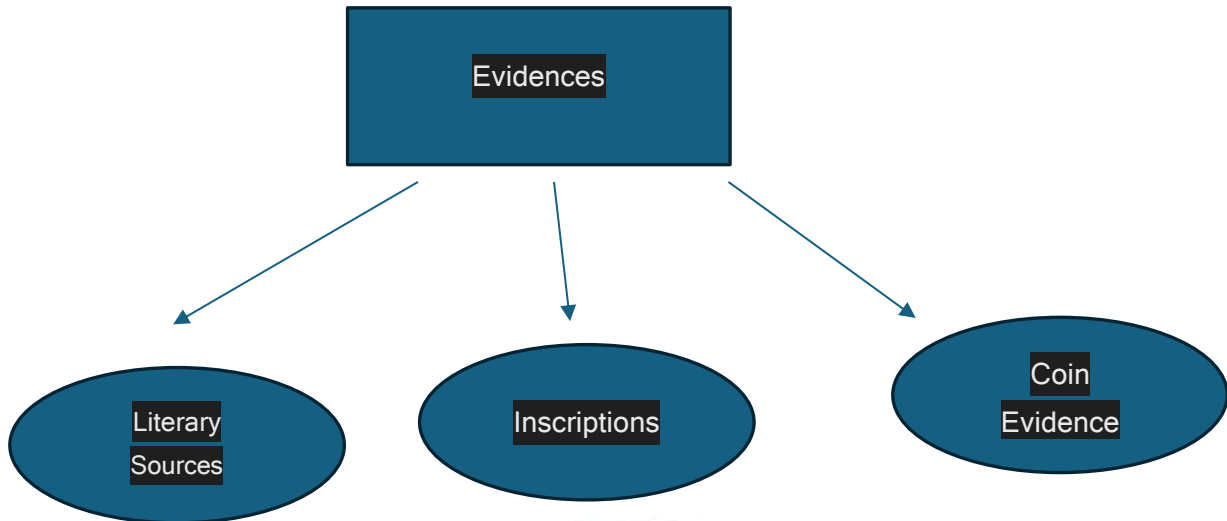
- Cultural renaissance
- Classical art and literature

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**Literature**

Puranas	Vishnu, Matsya, Vayu, Bhagavata Puranas
Narada	Niti Shastra
Vishakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa, Devi Chandraguptam
Bana	Harshacharita
Faxian (Fahiyen)	Gaogukhi (also referred to as Bogoukhi)
Xuanzang (Yuan Chwang)	Si-Yu-Ki
Kamandaka	Nitisara (also called Dharma Shastra)
Works of Kalidasa:	Shakuntalam Vikramorvashiyam Malavikagnimitram Raghuvamsha Meghaduta Ritusamhara

**Inscriptions**

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**Samudragupta**

- Allahabad Pillar Inscription
- Composed by Harisena (a court poet and minister)
- Written in Nagari script
- Consists of 33 lines divided into 4 sections
- Describes Samudragupta as a "Purusha" - one superior to all

**Chandragupta II**

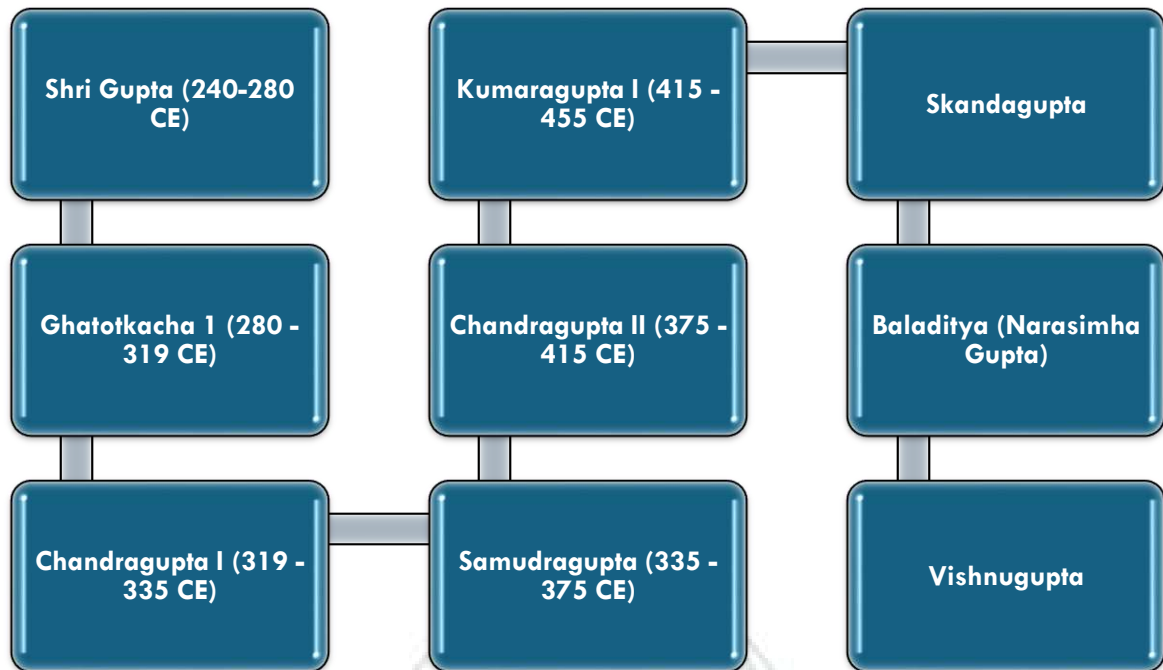
- ❖ Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription
- ❖ Udayagiri Cave Inscriptions
- ❖ Mathura Rock Inscriptions
- ❖ Sanchi Rock Inscriptions

Skandagupta - Bhitari Pillar Inscription

**Coin evidence**

- ✓ Numismatic Evidence
  - Gold, silver, and copper coins were issued.
- ✓ The gold coins provide information about **The titles of the kings** and **The sacrificial rituals (yajnas)** performed by them
  - The images of the kings were engraved on the coins

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**Shri Gupta**

- ✓ Founder of the Gupta Dynasty
- ✓ Along with Ghatotkacha, he held the title Maharaja (Great King)
- ✓ Ruled over regions corresponding to modern-day Bengal and Bihar
- ✓ Shri Gupta was the first Gupta ruler to be featured on coins

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Chandragupta I

- Son of Ghatotkacha
- Considered the first emperor of the Gupta Empire
- Recognized as the first sovereign ruler (independent monarch)
- Assumed the title "Maharajadhiraja" (King of Kings)
- Married the Licchavi princess Kumaradevi
- Gold coins depict the figures of Chandragupta and Kumaradevi, along with the inscription "Licchavayah"

Samudragupta

Son of Chandragupta I

His court poet and minister was Harisena, a distinguished scholar

Harisena composed the Prayaga Prashasti (Eulogy of Prayag), which is inscribed on the Allahabad Pillar

**Prashasti** (Sanskrit term): A eulogy written in praise of a ruler

He was a devout follower of Vaishnavism

He also patronized Buddhist scholar Vasubandhu

Titles and Honors:

Known as "Kaviraja" (King of Poets) due to his love for music and poetry.

Veena (a stringed instrument) appears on coins as a symbol of his musical talent.

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Referred to as the "Napoleon of India" by historian Vincent A. Smith, due to his extensive military conquests.

### Contemporary Rulers and Military Campaigns of Samudragupta

King of the Pallava Kingdom: Vishnugopa

→ Defeated by Samudragupta

King of Sri Lanka: Meghavarman

→ A ruler associated with Buddhism

Military Campaigns:

→ In North India, 9 kings were defeated and annexed

### Chandragupta II (Second Chandragupta / Vikramaditya)

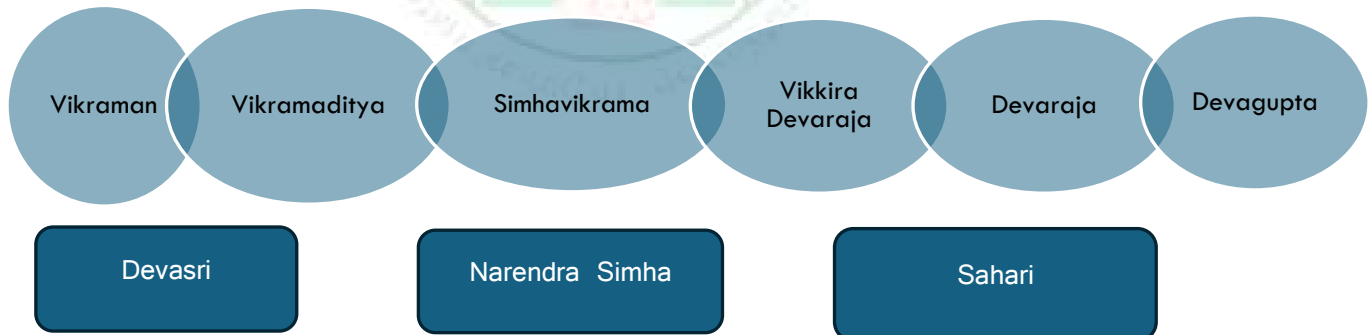
- ❖ Son of Samudragupta
- ❖ Brother: Ramagupta  
Chandragupta II ascended the throne after defeating Ramagupta in a succession conflict
- ❖ During his reign, the Gupta Empire reached its territorial and cultural zenith
- ❖ Married his daughter Prabhavati to the Vakataka prince of the Deccan
- ❖ Established trade relations with the Roman Empire
- ❖ His court featured the Navaratnas ("Nine Gems") — nine eminent scholars and experts

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**Navaratnas (Nine Gems)**

Name	Expertise
Kalidasa	Sanskrit poet and playwright
Harisena	Sanskrit poet and scholar
Amarasimha	Lexicographer ( <i>Amarakosha</i> )
Dhanvantari	Physician; founder of Ayurveda
Kahapanaka	Astrologer
Shanku	Expert in architecture and engineering
Varahamihira	Astronomer and astrologer
Vararuchi	Grammarian and Sanskrit scholar
Vetalabhatta	Magician / illusionist

**Alternate Names of Chandragupta II**



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- He was the first Gupta ruler to issue silver coins
  - His queens included: Kuberanaga and Dhruvasvamini
  - He defeated the Shakas (Western Kshatrapas) and captured Ujjain, which he made the second capital of the empire
  - He also annexed Western Malwa and Gujarat
  - He is regarded as one of the greatest Gupta emperors by many historians
  - Sulaiman - An Arab trader
  - ✓ Marco Polo - A Venetian traveler
  - During his reign, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Fa-Hien (Faxian) visited India
- Observations from Fa-Hien's travelogues:
- Madurai was densely populated
  - People lived in happiness and prosperity

**Kumaragupta I**

- |  |
|--|
| ✓ He was the son of Chandragupta II                                    |
| ✓ Founder of Nalanda University, a renowned ancient center of learning |
| ✓ Also known by the title "Shakraditya"                                |
| ✓ Held the title "Mahendra Adityan"                                    |

**Skandagupta**

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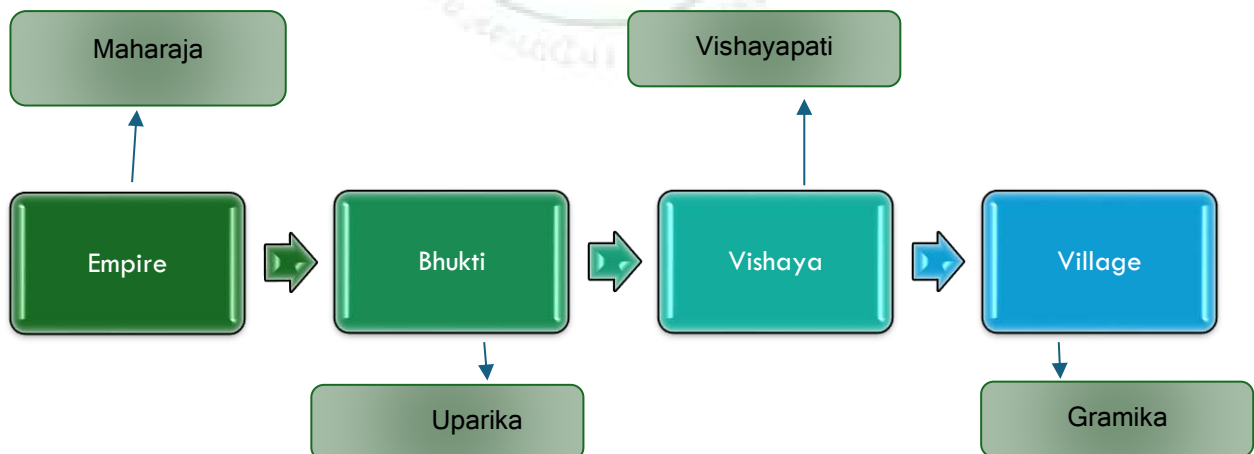
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✓ Son of Kumaragupta 1
✓ Considered the last great emperor of the Gupta dynasty
✓ Some sources also refer to Baladitya as the last Gupta emperor
✓ He later ascended the throne under the name Narasimha Gupta I
✓ Was attracted to Buddhism
✓ Initially paid tribute to the Huns (Mihirakula's group) → But later stopped the tribute due to their hostility towards Buddhism
✓ Successfully repelled the invasion of the Hunas (Hephthalites)
✓ Desilted the Sudarshana Lake (a significant irrigation project)

### Vishnugupta - The Last Ruler of the Gupta Dynasty

#### Socio-Economic and Cultural Status

#### Administration



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**Ashtakula Adhikarana**

A committee of 8 members who collectively administered village affairs during the Gupta period.

Leader - **Mahattara**

**Damodarpur Copper Plate Inscription**

Three Uparikas (provincial governors) conferred the title of "Maharaja" upon themselves.

Result: The central ruler had to assume the higher title "Maharajadhiraja" (Emperor of Emperors) to reassert supreme authority.

**Administratives**

Title	Role / Responsibility
<b>Amatya / Sachiva</b>	Ministers responsible for financial and state affairs
<b>Kumaramatya</b>	Senior/high-ranking administrative officers
<b>Mahasandhivigrahika</b>	Minister of Foreign Affairs / Diplomacy
<b>Mahadandanayaka</b>	Chief of the Army / Military commander
<b>Baladhikritya</b>	Commander of the Infantry
<b>Mahashvapati</b>	Commander of the Cavalry
<b>Mahapratihara</b>	Chief of Palace Security
<b>Dandapashika</b>	District Police Chief
<b>Dutaka / Dootaka</b>	Spy or Intelligence Officer / Messenger

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### Types of Land

<b>Kshetra</b>	Cultivated land (used for farming)
<b>Khila</b>	Uncultivated or wasteland
<b>Apratata / Aprabhata</b>	Forest or jungle land
<b>Vasti</b>	Residential land (habitation area)
<b>Kapatashahara</b>	Pasture land for grazing livestock

### Land Ownership and Revenue during the Gupta Period

Baharpur Copper Plate Inscription:

→ States that the king was the absolute owner of all land ("The ruler is the sole proprietor of land").

Primary source of revenue:

→ Land tax (Bhaga) was the main income for the royal treasury (Karuvooram).

→ This is discussed in ancient texts like Nitisara by Kamandaka, which outlines taxation and administrative policies.

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Puranas	Vishnu, Vayu, Matsya, Garuda
Epics (Itihasas)	Ramayana, Mahabharata
Aryabhata	Mathematician & Astronomer; Aryabhatiyam, Surya Siddhanta First Indian satellite named after him
Varahamihira	Astronomer and astrologer; Brihat Samhita, Brihat Jataka
Vagbhata	Physician; authored Ashtanga Samhita (8 branches of medicine)
Medical Trinity (Trio)	Charaka, Sushruta (first surgeon), Vagbhata, Dhanvantari (Ayurveda deity)
Fa-Hien (Faxian)	Chinese traveler during Chandragupta II's reign. Studied Buddhism; noted Ganga plain Brahmin dominance and Tamralipti as key trade port

**Literature:**

Work	Author
• Hastyayurveda	• Palakapya
• Jaina Ramayana	• Vimala
• Mahabhashya	• Patanjali
• Ashtadhyayi	• Panini
• Mrichchhakatika	• Shudraka
• Vasavadatta	• Subandhu
• Kiratarjuniya	• Bharavi
• Chandravyakarana	• Chandragomin
• Amarakosha	• Amarasimha

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### Arts

- ✓ Jhansi Deogarh Temple
- ✓ Allahabad-Kaushambi Sculptures
- ✓ Sultanganj:
  - A 7.5-foot-tall Buddha statue was discovered here
  - It is now kept in the British Museum, London
- ✓ Bheskar Paintings (Cave paintings)
- ✓ Ajanta Paintings
- ✓ Depiction of Jataka Tales by the Guptas
- ✓ Gwalior Bagh Paintings
- ✓ Sigiriya Paintings, Sri Lanka

### Taxes

<b>Bhaga</b>	Primary land tax (usually a share of the produce)
<b>Bhoga</b>	Gifts like flowers or fruits offered to please the king
<b>Bali</b>	Compulsory or oppressive tax
<b>Kara</b>	Village-level tax
<b>Udikara</b>	Tax for maintenance of police/security stations
<b>Hiranya</b>	Tax paid in gold coins (cash-based)
<b>Sulka</b>	Customs or toll tax (trade tax)
<b>Klipa</b>	Land registration or land documentation fee
<b>Vatabhuta</b>	Ritual tax related to air/steam/spiritual offerings

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**Land Grants**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Agrahara (Brahmadeya) Grant</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Granted to <b>Brahmins</b> (for religious &amp; educational purposes)</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Deva-Agrahara Grant (Devadana)</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Granted to <b>temples</b> (for worship and temple maintenance)</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Non-sectarian Grants</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Granted to <b>landowners</b> or <b>local chiefs</b>, not tied to religion</li></ul>



**Irrigation**

❖ Pantiya and Kara dams - Mentioned in <b>Narada Smriti</b>
❖ Jala Nirgama - Early concept of <b>rainwater harvesting</b> or water drainage
❖ Drainage System - Noted in the writings of <b>Amarasimha</b> (Sanskrit lexicographer)

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

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- ❖ Sudarshana Lake - Located in **Girnar Hills, Gujarat** - renovated by the Guptas; mentioned in inscriptions

### Merchants and Trade Practices

- ❖ **Shreshthi (Sresothi)** - Merchants who **conducted trade in a fixed location** (like guilds or marketplaces).
- ❖ **Sarthavaha** - **Caravan traders** who conducted trade **while traveling**, often across regions (mentioned also in Satavahana contexts and continued in the Gupta period).

### Society

- ❖ **Manusmriti** was widely followed, reinforcing **rigid caste practices**.
- ❖ **Child marriage** and **girl child subjugation** were prevalent.
- ❖ **Brahmin dominance** was strongly established in social, religious, and educational spheres.

### Languages

- ❖ **Sanskrit** - Used by the **upper castes, royalty, and Brahmins**; official language of court, inscriptions, and literature.
- ❖ **Prakrit** - Used in **everyday speech**; existed in **three main regional forms**:
  - Mathura** - *Suraseni Prakrit*
  - Awadh** - *Ardha Magadhi Prakrit*
  - Bihar** - *Magadhi Prakrit*

### Nalanda University (Mahavihara)

- Founded by: Kumaragupta I
- Location: Near Patna, Bihar - Recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Excavation Year: 1915
- Originally covered an area of 12 hectares
- Had 11 monasteries and temples within the complex
- Destroyed in 1193-1200 CE

# தில்லி சுல்தான்கள்

## Table Of Content

- ❖ Slave Dynasty
- ❖ Khilji Dynasty
- ❖ Tughlaq Dynasty
- ❖ Sayyid Dynasty
- ❖ Lodi Dynasty

## Introduction

**Period:** From AD 1206 to AD 1526.

**Known as:** The Delhi Sultanate.

### **Importance:**

- Established the **first major Muslim rule in North India.**
- Introduced **new systems of military, administration, and governance.**
- Brought **economic and social changes** through the creation of an **Islamic state structure.**
- Influenced **Indian culture, architecture, language (Persian), and art.**
- Initiated **Islamic law and taxation systems** like the **Iqta system** and **Jaziya tax.**

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## Arab & Turks Arrival

### - Muhammad Bin Qasim (A.D.712)

- ❖ Pallava country when Muhammad bin Qasim invaded the Indus region
- ❖ 2Narasimha Varman (Irajasimman) ruled

### - Ghazini Mohammad (17method)

- ❖ 997 - took over the government
- ❖ 1025 - Invasion of Somnath Temple
- ❖ 1030 -Death

### - Ghori Mohammed

#### 1st Tarain War – 1191

- ❖ Prithviraj Chauhan vs Muhammad Ghori

#### 2nd Tarain War – 1192

- ❖ Prithviraj Chauhan vs Muhammad Ghori

#### Battle of Chandwar-1194

- ❖ Jayachandra vs Muhammad Ghori

- The word "Mamluk" is derived from the Quran and means "slave" or "property".
- **Bandagan** refers to **military slaves**.

**Delhi Sultans**  
Period: AD 1206 – AD 1526

Dynasty	Originator	Period
Slave dynasty	Qutbuddin Aibak	1206 – 1290
Khilji dynasty	Jalaluddin Khilji	1290 – 1320

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<b>Tughlaq dynasty</b>	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320 – 1414
<b>Syed dynasty</b>	Kisir Khan	1414 – 1451
<b>Lodi dynasty</b>	Bagalul Lodi	1451 – 1526

## Slave Dynasty (1206–1290)

(Also known as Mamluk Dynasty)

✓ **Originator: Qutbuddin Aibak**

✓ **Reign period: 84 years**

Name	Reign period	Highlights
<b>Qutbuddin Aibak</b>	1206 – 1210	established a slave dynasty; A Mamluk (slave) warrior became Sultan.
<b>Samsuddin Iltumish</b>	1210 – 1236	A mighty king who established a dynasty.
<b>Sultana Russia</b>	1236 – 1240	India's first and only female Sultana.
<b>Qaiser ul Din Balban</b>	1266 – 1287	A reforming king of the dynasty; He strengthened the interior security.

### Qutbuddin Aibak (1206–1210)

**Founder of the slave dynasty**  
**The first Sultan of Delhi Sultans**

- **Ghori's slave**, conquered the empire.
- **First Sultan of Delhi.**
- **He was the true founder of Turkish rule in India.**
- **The capital is Lahore** → changed to **Delhi**
- **“Lakpaksha”** (meaning most generous) who holds the title.
- **Qutb Minar** the building **By Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Khagi** Began to build in memory — a legendary **Supi is a monk.**

- **Hasan Nizami** – *Tajkira* A historical writer like
- **Bagremudir** – History teacher.

**He supported scholars**

### GZIA Tax – Important Notes

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In the beginning, land tax (Kharaj) and Jizya tax were collected as a single tax.

"Later, the Jizya tax was separated from the land tax during the reign of Firoz Tughlaq."

"Jizya is a religious tax imposed on non-Muslims. It was introduced by Qutb-ud-din Aibak."

"Abolished by Akbar in 1564 – with the aim of promoting religious tolerance."

Reimposed by: Aurangzeb in 1679.  
Abolished again by: Jahandar Shah (reigned 1712–1713).

## Qutbuddin Aibak – Key Facts

- In Delhi, He built the first mosque "**Fuwwat-ul-Islam Masjid**".
- In 1210, While playing **Polo (horse sport)**, he jumped and died.
- Since his son **Aram Shah** was considered **incompetent**,
- the **Turkish nobles (Amirs)** selected his **son-in-law, Shams-ud-din Iltutmish**, as the **Sultan**.

## Shams ud-Din Iltutmish (1210–1236)

**A strong sultan of the slave dynasty and the founder of the administrative system**

- He was a **slave in Ghazni**, later **purchased by Qutb-ud-din Aibak**.
  - He was known as "**slave of a slave**".
- **Son-in-law of Qutbuddin Aibak.**
- **Belongs to the Turkish Ilbari community.**

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## Administration

"He appointed the slave named **Chamsi Bandagan** as a military commander.  
He protected Delhi from Genghis Khan's invasion – because he refused to support Jalaluddin."

**Religious Recognition:** In 1229, the Caliph of Baghdad officially recognized him as the legitimate Sultan.

➤ He was the **first Delhi Sultan** to receive recognition from the **Caliph**.

He completed the **Qutub Minar** between **1238 and 1243**.

## Currency Reforms:

He issued coins in the **Arabic language**.

- **Tanka** – Silver coin weighing **175 grams**
- **Jital** – Copper coin

## Administrative Setup:

He established the **Chalisa** (Council of Forty nobles), also known as **Shahna-i-Chihalgani**.

## Iqta System

**Iqta** – Land granted to military officials.

The recipients were called **Iqta'dars** or **Muqti**.

## Their duties included:

- Collecting revenue from the assigned land
- Maintaining troops and horses with the collected revenue
- **No ownership** of land – only **right to use the income**, not the land itself

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**Razia Sultana (1236–1240)**

**The first female sultan to rule India**

- ✓ The successor to the Delhi Sultanate led by Father **Iltutmish**
- ✓ **Turkish nobles** were against him.
- ✓ **Jalaluddin Yakut** (Slave) to: as an assistant, **As a cavalry commander** Appointed
- ✓ Thus the nobles **in the riot** were involved.

**Balban (1266–1287)**  
Original Name: Ulugh Khan

"He reduced the power of the Turkish nobles."

"He abolished the **Forty (Turkan-i-Chahalgani)**, a group of 40 powerful nobles."

"He rose from being a common man to becoming a Sultan."

"Water carrier → Hunter → Soldier → Commander → Sultan"

"The Sultan is the shadow of God. The Sultan must be revered like a holy figure."

"The Governor of Bengal, Tughril Khan, was beheaded for disobedience."

"Bukhtiar Khan was appointed in his place."

"He suppressed the Mewat (Miyo) bandits in Mewar."

"Treaty with Hulagu Khan:"

"The Mongols would not cross the Sutlej River."

"Balban's son was killed by the Mongols while serving as the Governor of Multan."

"1287: Balban died."

"Succeeded by: Kaiqubad – an incompetent ruler."

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### Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)

Ruler	Year
Jalaluddin Khilji	1290–1296
Alauddin Khilji	1296–1316
Malik Kapoor	1316 (35 days only)
Mubarak Shah	1316–1320

**Jalaluddin Khilji (1290–1296)**

"He came to power by killing Sultan Kaiqubad. He was kind-hearted but faced many internal conflicts."

"Malik Chajju, the Governor of Kara, revolted. Jalaluddin sent his son-in-law, Alauddin Khilji, to suppress him."

"In 1296, he defeated Ramachandra Yadava, the ruler of Devagiri, and returned to Delhi with immense wealth. Upon returning, he killed Jalaluddin and became the Sultan."

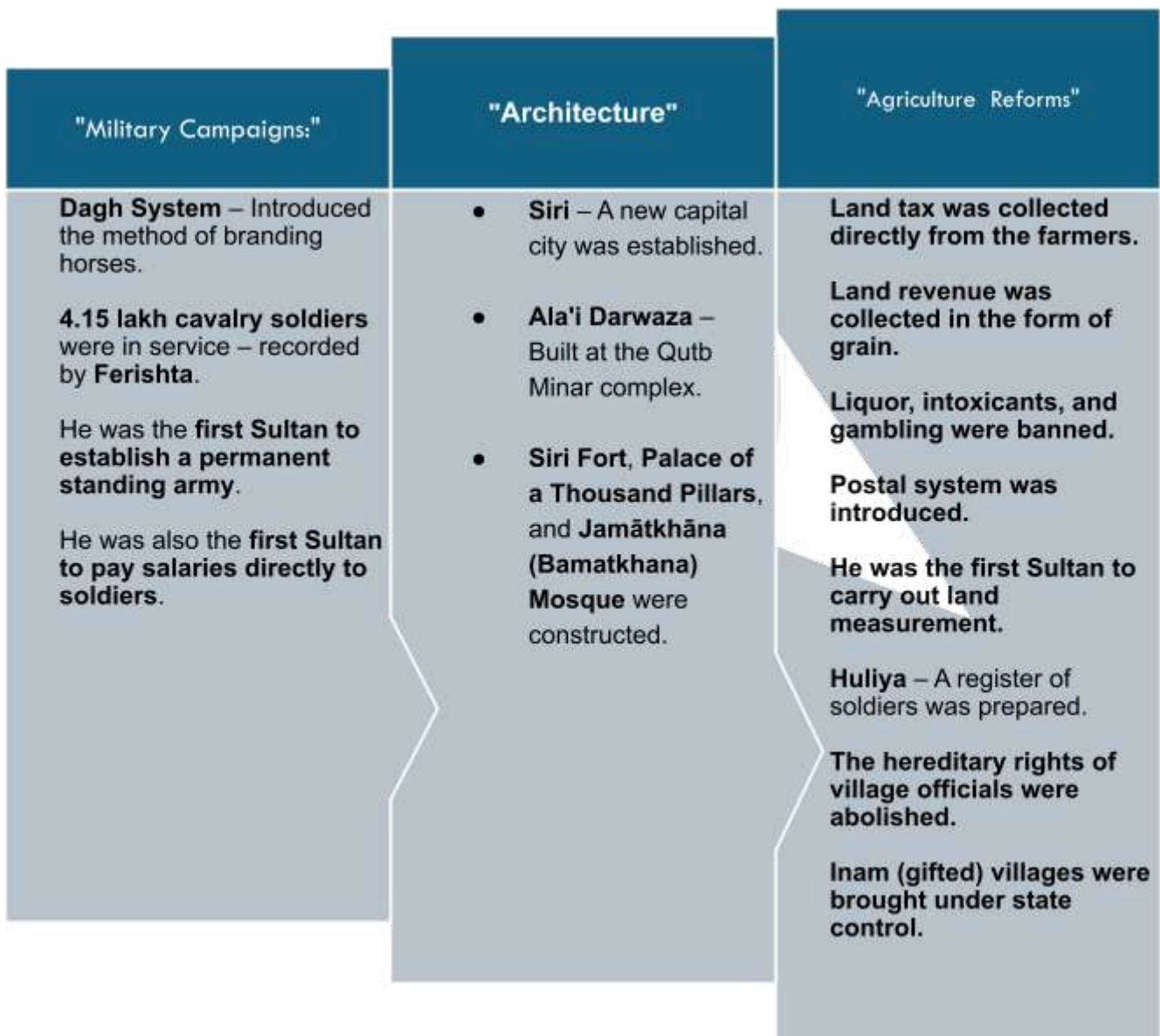
### Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316)

Year	Place	Detail
1296	Devagiri	Yadava king <b>Ramachandran</b> defeated.
1299–1300	Gujarat	" <b>Malik Kafur was brought as a slave.</b> "
1301	Rathampur	Rana Hammir Dev was defeated.
1303	Chittor	<b>Rana Ratan Singh</b> "Queen Padmini committed Jauhar. (This is mentioned in the book <i>Padmavat</i> by Malik Muhammad Jayasi.)"

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## Malik Kapoor – South Indian Invasions:

Year	Place	Detail
1307	Devagiri	Invasion again.
1309	Warangal	<b>Pratap Rudra Devan</b> on.
1310	Dwarka Samudram	<b>"Veera Ballala III was defeated."</b>
1311	Tamil Nadu	<b>Chidambaram, Srirangam, Madurai</b> were attacked. <b>Veerapandian</b> with the help of <b>Killing Sundara Pandyan</b> , captured Madurai.



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## Market Reforms – Alauddin Khilji

- He was the **first Sultan to pay salaries to soldiers**,  
 ✨ which created a need to control market prices.
- Every market was placed under the control of a **high official called Shahna-i-Mandi**.
- A **separate department** was created for price regulation:  
 ✨ **Diwan-i-Riyasat (department)**  
 ✨ Headed by **Naib-i-Riyasat (officer)**
- **Spies (Munhiyans)** were appointed to report **daily prices** to the Sultan.
- **Strict punishments** were imposed on traders found **cheating with weights or prices**.

## Amir Khusru – Singer, Scholar, Historian

Indian Parrot, Father of Urdu language

Created by

Sitar, Taibala Instrument(s)

Cora, sanam, (raga)

Qwalis melody (music)

Thread name	Content
<b>Nuh Sipihr (Nine Heavens)</b>	In this work, he <b>proudly refers to himself as an "Indian"</b>
<b>Ishqia</b>	Written by <b>Amir Khusrau</b> Narrates the <b>love story of Khizr Khan and Devaladevi</b>
<b>Tughlaq Nama</b>	Ghiyasuddin tells the history of Tughlaq
<b>Ghiyas-ul-Futuh</b>	Describes the <b>military victories of Alauddin Khilji</b> .
<b>Miftah-ul-Futuh</b>	Describes the <b>victories of Jalaluddin</b> .
<b>Sabak-i-Hind</b>	Contained <b>literary, artistic, and cultural information</b> .

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### Tughluq Dynasty (1320–1414)

King's name	Reign years
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320 – 1324
Muhammad bin Tughluq	1324 – 1351
Feroz Shah Tughlaq	1351 – 1388
Nasruddin Muhammad Shah	1394 – 1412

#### Ghiyasuddin Tughluq (1320–1324)

- Founder of Tughlaq dynasty.
- **Tughlaqabad city.**
- Son **Juna Khan** (Later Muhammad bin Tughluq):
  - He led a campaign against Warangal (Prataparudra).
  - After returning with immense wealth,
  - he conspired and killed his father.

#### Muhammad bin Tughlaq (Juna Khan)

Rule: 1324 – 1351

Barani's statement: "Muhammad Bin Tughlaq = Person of Contradictions!"

#### Change of Capital

The capital was shifted from Delhi to Devagiri. The general public was also relocated along with the administration. Devagiri was renamed as "Daulatabad". The plan failed; people suffered greatly.

#### Currency Reform

Doab = Fertile land between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. Land tax was made compulsory in cash form (instead of kind). Agricultural loans called "Taqavi" were given to farmers. A special agriculture department, Diwan-i-Kohi, was established.

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## Token Currency

He introduced **copper coins** following **Kublai Khan of China**.  
**Copper** was used **instead of silver** for currency.  
 The plan **failed due to widespread forgery** of coins. Eventually, he **withdrew copper coins** and **reintroduced silver currency**.

## Patronized Scholars

**Ibn Battuta** – A Moroccan traveler who visited Delhi.

**Barani** – A historian and chronicler.

### Independent states that emerged during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq:

Year	Government Name	Founder
1334	Madurai Sultanate	Hasan Shah
1336	Vijayanagar Empire	Harihara & Buker
1347	Bhamini Empire	Hasan Gangu Bahmani

### Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388)

The younger brother of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq **Son of Rajab**  
 Senior High Officer of the Council: **Khan-e-Jagan Maqbal** (A Brahmin – original name: **the eye**)

The name of the line	Explanation
<b>Kharaj (Kharaj)</b>	In agricultural yield <b>1/10 share</b> Collected by the government.
<b>Khams</b>	In terms of personalities, funds, etc. acquired during the war <b>1/5 share Govt</b> Collected.
<b>Jizya</b>	<b>From non-Muslims</b> Separate tax collected.
<b>Zakat</b>	<b>From Muslims</b> A religious tax collected – the revenue of which was used for religious and social service work.

#### practice

#### Explanation

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<b>Iqta method</b>	He brought back – the system of allotment of land to the Armed Forces
<b>Policy of compromise</b>	Regime maintained good relations with high nobles
<b>Debt waiver</b>	He canceled agricultural loans
<b>Slave Welfare Department</b>	Creation of separate welfare department for slaves
<b>Recovery of property</b>	During the reign of Alauddin, confiscated properties were returned to their owners
<b>Abolition of torture</b>	The only type of brewing was the punishments that were removed

### Feroz Shah Tughlaq

- **Feroz Shah Tughlaq mostly avoided wars** and was praised as a **peaceful emperor**.
- He made an **exception only for Bengal**, where he led a military campaign.
- In Odisha, he **raided the Jagannath Temple at Puri**.
- **Hospitals called Dar-ul-Shifa** were established.
- **Free treatment and medicines** were provided to patients

### Gardens and Environment

- Around **1,200 flower gardens** were developed around Delhi.
- He was called the "**Lover of Gardens**".

He is called the "**Father of Irrigation**".

**First Sultan to impose taxes for irrigation purposes.**

Major canal projects:

- **From Sutlej River to Hansi**
- **From Yamuna River to Hisar**

**Agricultural loans were waived off.**

### Timur's Invasion (1398)

- **Timur (Tamerlane)** from **Central Asia** invaded India in **1398**, during the reign of the last Tughlaq ruler, **Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah**.
- Timur belonged to the **Turko-Mongol lineage**, related to the Mongol ruler **Genghis Khan**.
- After his invasion, while returning, Timur **appointed his representative Khizr Khan** to rule Delhi.
- **Khizr Khan later founded the Sayyid Dynasty**.

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## Sayyid dynasty (1414–1451)

- Representative of Timur **Kisirgaon** Established by
- Delhi The fourth and shortest reigning dynasty of sultans

the king	Duration / Details
<b>Khizr Khan</b>	Founder of the dynasty – representative of Timur
<b>Mubarak shah</b>	<b>The son of Khizr Khan</b> founded the city of <b>Mubarakabad</b> on the banks of the Yamuna River.  His achievements are mentioned in the book “ <b>Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi</b> ”.
<b>Muhammad Shah</b>	Brother of Mubarak Shah – <b>Bahlul Lodi was given the title of “Ghana Khan”</b> .
<b>Alamsha</b>	He <b>abdicated the throne and lived a peaceful life</b> .  Later, Became <b>Bahlul Lodi the Sultan</b> .

## Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526)

- The last Afghan dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate
- The Afghans were the ruling dynasty
- Three major kings



### Bahlul Lodi (1451–1489)

- **Founder of the Lodi Dynasty.**
- **Belonged to the Afghan community.**
- **Unified several kingdoms to establish his rule.**



### Sikandar Lodi (1489–1517)

- **A famous ruler of the Lodi Dynasty.**
- **Title: Sikandar Shah.**
- **Founded the city of Agra.**
- **Shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra.**
- **Music collections like “Lahjat” and “Sikandar Shahi” were composed during his reign.**
- **He promoted education, arts, and cultural development.**



### Ibrahim Lodi (1517–1526)

- **Last ruler of the Lodi Dynasty.**
- **Known as a tyrannical ruler.**
- **His relative, Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of Punjab, sought help from Babur.**
- **1526 – First Battle of Panipat:**
  - **Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur’s army.**
- **With this battle, the Delhi Sultanate came to an end.**
- **Babur’s victory marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire, which was of Mongol and Turkish origin.**

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Battle of Banput	Year	Warriors	winner	Main effects
1st Battle of Panipat	1526	Babur (Mughals) <b>VS</b> Ibrahim Lodi (Lodi Dynasty)	Babar	End of Lodi Dynasty, beginning of Mughal Empire
2nd Battle of Panipat	1556	Akbar (Mughal) <b>VS</b> Hemu (Suri Dynasty Prime Minister)	Akbar	Mughal rule re-established, Hemu force falls
3rd Battle of Panipat	1761	Ahmed Shah Abdali (Afghan) <b>VS</b> Balaji Bajirao (Maratha Peshwa)	Ahmed Shah Abdali	Decline of Maratha power, emergence of British as the dominant power

### Delhi Sultanate Administrative Organisation

Administration / Deptt	Officers / Officers	Duties / Job
Empire	<b>Sultan</b>	Head of all management
Naib-i-Sultan	Deputy Sultan	Ruled on behalf of the Sultan
Wazir	Finance Minister	Tax Collection, Budget, Land Surveys
Ariz-i-Mamalik	Commander-in-Chief	Military liability
Diwan-i-Arz	Military Administration	Registration of players, payment
Diwan-i-Insha	Department of News	Documents, government records
Diwan-I - Risalat	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Communication with foreign countries
Qazi-ul-Quzzat	Chief Justice	High Commissioner of Justice
Barid-i-Mumalik	Chief of Intelligence	Intelligence, intelligence
Sadar	Religious officer	Religious Affairs, Waqf Lands

### Literature

Scholar / Writer	Text / Work	Details
Aamir Hasan	Fawaaid-ul-Fuwad	record of Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya's conversations.
Abdul Malik Isami	"Futuh-us-Salatin"	History book of Tughlaq rule
Zia Naqshabi	"Tutinama" (Book of the Parrot)	A book written in the shape of a parrot
Ziauddin Barani	Tarik-I- Firoz Shahi	History of Tughlaq Dynasty
Minhaj us Siraj	Taj ul Masir	A Muslim historical text up to 1260
Ghulam Yahya bin Ahmad	<b>Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi.</b>	History of Sayyid rulers
Alberuni	Tariqul Hindu	
Hassan Nizami	"Taj-ul-Maasir"	

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Aspect	Details
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Provinces were called <b>Iqtas</b> , governed by <b>Muqtis/Walis</b> , responsible for law, order, and revenue.
	Provinces divided into <b>Shiqs</b> (headed by Shiqdar) and <b>Parganas</b> (headed by Amil).
	Villages were the basic unit, headed by <b>Muqaddam/Chaudhri</b> , assisted by <b>Patwari</b> (accountant).
<b>Iqta System</b>	Land revenue system started by <b>Muhammad of Ghur</b> , institutionalized by <b>Ilutmish</b> .
	Nobles and officers were assigned <b>Iqtas</b> in lieu of salary; transferable every 3–4 years.
	Became <b>hereditary under Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1351 CE)</b> .
<b>Economy – Land Types</b>	<b>Iqta land:</b> Assigned to officials for service.
	<b>Khalisa land:</b> Direct Sultan control; revenue used for royal household.
	<b>Inam land:</b> Given to religious leaders/institutions.
<b>Economic Measures</b>	Agricultural loans (Takkavi), irrigation canals, encouragement of wheat over barley.
	<b>Diwan-i-Kohi:</b> Agricultural department started by Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
	Thriving <b>textile, sericulture, paper-making, leather &amp; metal crafts, carpet weaving</b> .
	Major trade centres: <b>Delhi, Lahore, Multan, Cambay, Sonargaon, Anhilwara, Jaunpur</b> .
<b>Coinage</b>	Ilutmish introduced silver tankas; Alauddin Khalji introduced gold coins; Muhammad bin Tughlaq experimented with token currency.

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<b>Social System – Hindus</b>	Hindu society structure remained intact; <b>Brahmins</b> at the top, lower castes marginalized.
	<b>Purdah system and Sati</b> practices increased.
<b>Social System – Muslims</b>	Divided into ethnic groups: Turks, Afghans, Iranians, Indian Muslims.
	Lower caste converts faced discrimination.
<b>Jaziya Tax</b>	Religious tax on Hindus (Zimmis); Firuz Shah Tughlaq extended it to Brahmins.
<b>Slavery</b>	Thrived; slaves were used for domestic service and skilled work. Firuz Shah Tughlaq had 1.8 lakh slaves.



# Indus Valley Civilization

## Table of Contents

- ✓ Features of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC)
- ✓ Directional Extent
- ✓ Religion of Indus Valley Civilization
- ✓ Indus Valley Society and Culture
- ✓ Artifacts for Posterity
- ✓ Reasons for the Decline of Indus Valley Civilization

## Introduction

- The first major civilization in South Asia, covering around 12 lakh sq. km across present-day India and Pakistan.
- The Mature Phase lasted from 2700 BCE to 1900 BCE (approximately 800 years).
- Early Indus settlements existed before 2700 BCE, gradually evolving into a well-planned urban civilization.

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# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

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### Features of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC)

- Time Period: 2700 BCE – 1900 BCE (Mature Phase)
- Location: Along the Indus River Valley
- Also Known As: Harappan Civilization

#### Urban Planning

First organized city life in South Asia  
Cities were divided into Citadel (west) & Lower Town (east)

#### Major Sites & Discoveries

Harappa: Discovered by Dayaram Sahni (1921) in Montgomery District, Punjab (now in Pakistan)  
Mohenjo-Daro: Discovered by R.D. Banerji in Larkana District, Sind (Pakistan)

#### Material Culture & Artifacts:

- Stone weights, seals, special beads, copper tools, long stone blades
- Metals Used: Copper, bronze, silver, gold (but no iron)
- Faience (artificially produced material)
- Handicraft Specialists and import of raw materials
- Red pottery painted with black designs

#### Agriculture & Economy

- Plough was used for farming
- Sugarcane not cultivated
- No evidence of horses

#### Burial Practices

- Early phase: Bodies buried in wooden coffins
- Later phase: "H symmetry culture" – bodies buried in painted burial urns

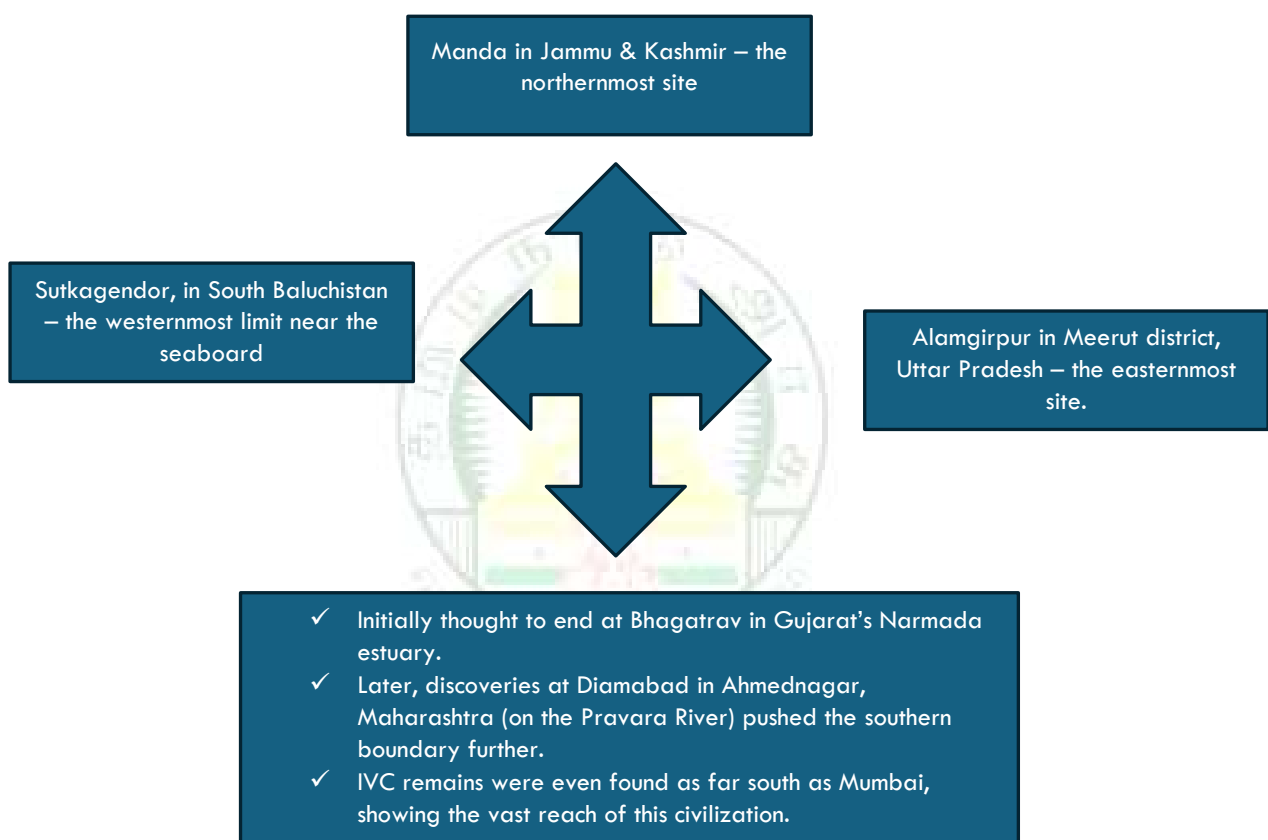
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### Geographical Spread

The Indus Valley Civilization had a triangular area of influence covering nearly 13 lakh sq. km, making it the largest among the four major ancient civilizations (Egypt, Mesopotamia, South Asia, China).

### Directional Extent



Harappa

Discovered by: Dayaram Sahni (1921)

Location: **Punjab, Pakistan (on the banks of the Ravi River)**

Key Features: ○ **Stone seals with inscriptions** ○ **Citadel located outside the city (unlike other sites)**

Mohenjo-Daro ("Mound of the Dead")

**Discovered by:** R. D. Banerji

● **Location:** Sindh, Pakistan (on the banks of the Indus River)

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**NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key Features:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Great Bath (likely used for ritual purification)</li> <li>○ Great Granary (suggesting organized storage of food grains)</li> <li>○ Dancing Girl Statue (bronze figure, proof of metalwork &amp; artistic skills)</li> <li>○ Man with Beard Statue (possible priest or noble figure)</li> <li>○ Assembly Hall</li> <li>○ First evidence of Cotton usage</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Destruction Theory:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Believed to have been destroyed suddenly by flood or invasion (not gradual decline).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Chanhudaro (The Only City Without a Citadel)	<p><b>Discovered by: Gopal Majumdar &amp; Mackay (1931)</b>  <b>Location:</b> Sindh, Pakistan (on the Indus River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key Features:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No Citadel (unlike most Harappan cities)</li> <li>4. Kalibangan (Third Capital of the Indus Empire)</li> <li>○ Pre-Harappan Cultures: Jhangar Culture &amp; Jhukar Culture</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Kalibangan (Third Capital of the Indus Empire)	<p><b>Discovered by: A. Ghosh (1953)</b>  <b>Location:</b> Rajasthan, India (on the banks of the Ghaggar River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key Features:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fire Altars (suggesting ritualistic practices)</li> <li>○ Bones of camels found</li> <li>○ Evidence of furrows (suggesting early plowing techniques)</li> <li>○ Remains of horses (even though horses were not widely used in Indus Valley Civilization)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Lothal (Earliest Known Dockyard & Port)	<p><b>Discovered by: S. R. Rao (1957)</b>  <b>Location:</b> Gujarat, India (near the Bhogava River, a tributary of the Sabarmati River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key Features:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fire Altars (similar to Kalibangan)</li> <li>Storehouse (used for grain or trade goods)</li> <li>○ Dockyard &amp; Port (suggesting maritime trade)</li> <li>○ Double Burial (unique burial practice)</li> <li>○ Rice Husk (evidence of rice cultivation)</li> <li>○ Front-entrance houses (an exception, as most Harappan houses had side entrances)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Banawali (Agriculture-Based Site)	<p><b>Discovered by: R. S. Bisht</b>  <b>Location:</b> Haryana, India (on the banks of the Saraswati River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key Features:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Evidence of Barley Cultivation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Dholavira (Largest Indus Valley Site in India, Until Rakhigarhi's Discovery)	<p><b>Discovered by: J. P. Joshi / Rabindra Singh (1990)</b>  <b>Location:</b> Khadir Beyt, Rann of Kutch, Gujarat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key Features:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City divided into 3 parts + large open area for ceremonies</li> <li>○ Large inscriptions in Harappan script (possibly signboards)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Ropar (Unique Burial Practice: Dog Buried with Humans)	<p><b>Discovered by: Y. D. Sharma (1955)</b>  <b>Location:</b> Punjab, India (on the banks of the Sutlej River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key Features:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dog buried with humans (suggesting special burial customs)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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### Religion of Indus Valley Civilization

#### Amulets & Talismans

- Used for protection against evil forces, indicating a belief in supernatural powers

#### Nature & Animal Worship

- Worship of animals, trees, and natural elements was common.
- Sacred symbols:
  - Unicorn (often depicted on seals)
  - Dove (symbol of peace or divinity)
  - Peepal tree (sacred in later Hinduism as well)
  - Fire (suggesting ritualistic practices)

#### Idol Worship (Unlike Early Aryans)

- Practiced by Indus people, unlike Aryans, who focused on fire sacrifices and hymns

#### Pasupathi Mahadev (Proto-Shiva)

- A famous seal depicts a three-faced deity sitting in a yogic posture, surrounded by animals.
- This figure is often linked to Lord Shiva as Pashupati, "Lord of Animals."

#### Mother Goddess Worship

- Numerous terracotta figurines of a Mother Goddess suggest fertility worship.

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### Indus Valley Society and Culture

#### Systematic Weights and Measures

- Unlike the Later Vedic Period, there is no evidence of a rigid caste hierarchy in Indus Valley Civilization.
- Used a standardized system based on 16 and its multiples (e.g., 16, 64, 160).
- Cubical stone weights made from chert and limestone.

#### Social Structure

- Equal status for men and women (suggested by figurines, burials, and depictions of women).
- Economic inequality existed—not an egalitarian society.
- Presence of traders, artisans, farmers, and laborers.

#### Textiles & Clothing

- Skilled in spinning and weaving (cotton and wool)
- Dyeing techniques were used, and people wore colored garments

#### Burial Practices

- Three types of disposal of the dead:
- Burial (most common)
- Cremation
- Post-cremation (ashes buried in urns)

#### Ethnic Composition

- Majority of the population were Proto-Australoids and Mediterraneans (Dravidians).
- Other racial groups present in city life: Mongoloids, Nordics, etc

#### Script & Writing System

- Pictographic script (symbols represent objects or sounds).
- Boustrophedon script (written in alternate directions, left to right and right to left).
- Not yet fully deciphered, but efforts have been made by scholars like I. Mahadevan

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### Artifacts for Posterity

#### 1. Seals (Most numerous surviving artifacts)

- ❖ Steatite (soapstone) seals
- ❖ **Famous seals:**
  - Humped Brahmani Bull
  - Pashupati Seal (Depicting a deity in a yogic posture, possibly an early form of Shiva)

#### 2. Carved Figurines & Statues

- ❖ Bronze Dancing Girl (Shows expertise in metal casting and artistic expression)
- ❖ Statue of a Priest (Made of steatite, wearing a shawl, believed to represent a religious figure)
- ❖ Male Torso (Also in steatite, displays advanced sculpting skills)

### Reasons for the Decline of Indus Valley Civilization

#### Climate Change & Weak Monsoon

Study by IIT Kharagpur & Archaeological Survey of India suggests that a weaker monsoon led to a decline in water supply, affecting agriculture and daily life.

#### Loss of Central Administration (Fariservis Theory)

Possible weakening of rulers' power, leading to the failure of urban governance

#### Resource Shortage & Migration

Overpopulation may have led to depletion of resources, forcing people to migrate southward

#### Interpersonal Violence & Disease (Dr. Gwen Robbins Schug's Theory)

Conflicts, warfare, and infectious diseases contributed to societal collapse. Skeletal remains suggest evidence of trauma and malnutrition

# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

## Table of Contents

- ✓ Origin
- ✓ Objectives
- ✓ Moderates
- ✓ Extremist
- ✓ INC Sessions

## Introduction

### Indian National Congress

- First political party
- British India
- Founded 1885

### Founder

- A.O. Hume
- Supported by Indian leaders

### Purpose

- Indian voice in governance
- Political awareness
- Unity among Indians

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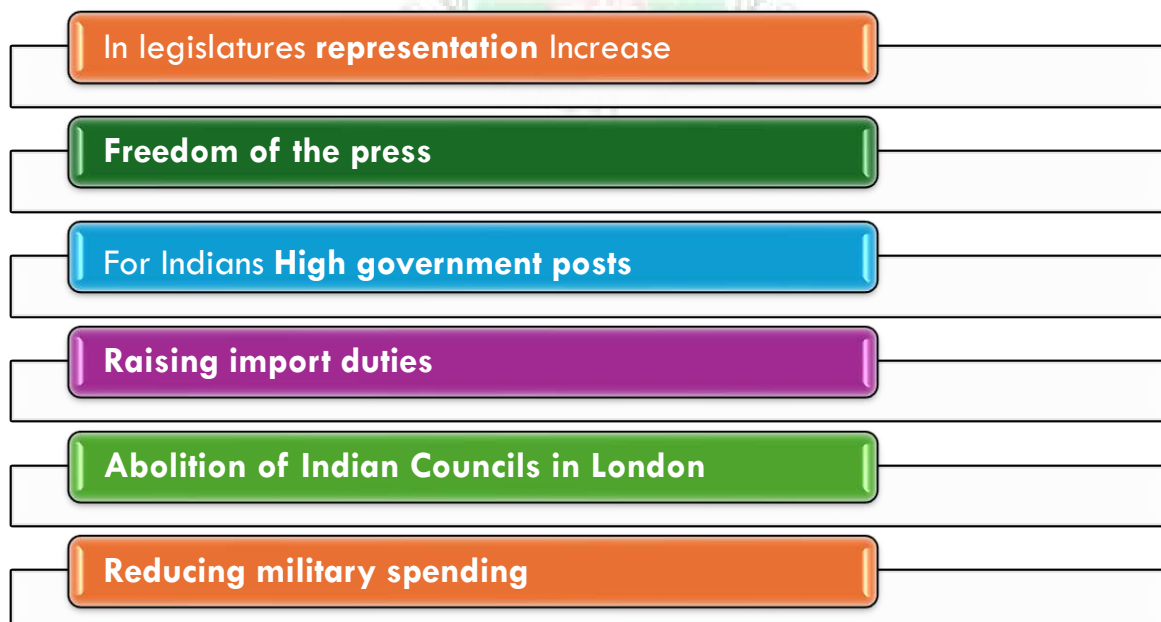
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## Origin of Indian National Congress (1885)

- Founded by: **A.O. Hume**, a retired English officer
- First meeting: **1885, December 28**
- Location: **Bombay (Mumbai)**
- First President: **W.C. Banerjee**
- **72 representatives** All over India participated

## Initial Objectives of Indian National Congress



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NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP

## Moderates

- Early period **Congress Leaders and Educated middle class**
- **Surendranath Banerjee, Perosa Mehta, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, MG Ranade** are moderates.
- Surendranath Banerjee "**Burgh of India**" who is called
- **1876-Yes year Institute of India** created

## Extremist

- The moderates insisted **Political demands are like begging** Criticized as existing.
- **Balakanadhara Tilak, Lala Lajapatrai, Bipin Chandrapal, Arvind Ghosh**  
They are terrorists.
- In India **Total resistance movement** Tilak was the one who started it – so he is called "**Lok Manya Tilak**" They called.
- Tilak "**Kesari**" Through the press **Criticized British policies**.
- "**Self-governance is my birthright – I will achieve it**" as the famous slogan.
- **Ganapathi, Shivaji Festivals** By **National spirit** provoked
- **Lala Lajapatrai – "Punjab lion"**, in 1916 **Autonomous Corporation** Started in America.
- **Simon Commission** In the fight against **Injured Death** in 1928.

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**NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

## INC MEETINGS

Year	Location	President	Importance
1885	Bombay	W. C. Bannerjee	The first session was attended by 72 delegates.
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	National Congress and National Conference were merged.
1887	Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	An appeal was made to Muslims to join hands with other national leaders.
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	He was the first English President of INC.
1889	Bombay	Sir William Wedderburn	–
1890	Calcutta	Feroz Shah Mehta	–
1891	Nagpur	P. Ananda Charlu	–
1892	Allahabad	W. C. Bonnerjee	–
1893	Lahore	Dadabhai Naoroji	–
1894	Madras	Alfred Webb	–
1895	Poona	Surendranath Banerjee	–
1896	Calcutta	Rahimtullah M. Sayani	National song 'Vande Mataram' was sung for the first time.
1901	Calcutta	Dinshaw E. Wacha	–
1902	Ahmedabad	Surendra Nath Banerjee	–
1903	Madras	Lal Mohan Ghosh	–
1904	Bombay	Sir Henry Cotton	–
1905	Benares	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	He expressed resentment against the Partition of Bengal.
1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	The word 'Swaraj' was mentioned for the first time.

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1907	Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	INC split into extremists and moderates.
1908	Madras	Rash Behari Ghosh	The previous session continued.
1909	Lahore	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Indian Councils Act, 1909
1910	Allahabad	Sir William Wedderburn	M. A. Jinnah decried the separate electorate system introduced by the Act of 1909.
1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dhar	'Jana Gana Mana' was sung for the first time.
1912	Bankipore (Patna)	Raghunath Narasinha Mudholkar	–
1913	Karachi	Syed Mohammed	–
1914	Madras	Bhupendra Nath Basu	–
1915	Bombay	Satyendra Prasanna Sinha	–
1916	Lucknow	Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow Pact – joint session with the Muslim League.
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant	She was the first woman President of the INC.
1918	Bombay and Delhi	Syed Hasan Imam (Bombay) and Madan Mohan Malaviya (Delhi)	Two sessions were held. The first in Bombay in August/September and the second in Delhi in December.
1919	Amritsar	Motilal Nehru	Jallianwala Bagh massacre was strongly condemned.
1920	Nagpur	C. Vijayaraghavachari ar	The reconstitution of the working committees of the INC on a linguistic basis. M. A. Jinnah left the Indian National Congress.

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**NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

1921	Ahmedabad	Hakim Ajmal Khan (Acting President for C. R. Das)	–
1922	Gaya	C. R. Das	C. R. Das and other leaders broke away from the INC for the formation of the Swaraj Party.
1923	Kakinada	Maulana Mohammad Ali	–
1924	Belgaum	M. K. Gandhi	It was the only session presided by M. K. Gandhi.
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu	She was the first Indian woman President.
1926	Guwahati	S. Srinivasa Iyengar	–
1927	Madras	M. A. Ansari	This session passed a resolution against the boycott of the Simon Commission.
1928	Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	All India Youth Congress was formed.
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	The resolution of 'Poorna Swaraj' was passed. Civil Disobedience Movement for complete independence to be launched. 26 January to be observed as 'Independence Day'.
1930	No Session	–	–
1931	Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel	Resolution on fundamental rights and national economic progress. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed. Gandhi was nominated to represent INC in the second-round table conference.
1933	Calcutta	Malaviya was elected but Nellie Sengupta presided	–

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**NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

1934	Bombay	Rajendra Prasad	An amendment in the Constitution of Congress was made.
1936	Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru	
1937	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	This was the first session to be held in a village. It was also the 50 <sup>th</sup> session of the INC.
1938	Haripura	Subhas Chandra Bose	National Planning Committee was set up under Nehru.
1939	Tripuri	Subhas Chandra Bose Rajendra Prasaad	Bose was elected but had to resign since Gandhi supported Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Instead, Rajendra Prasad was appointed. Bose started the Forward Bloc.
1940	Ramgarh	Abul Kalam Azad	–
1941 – 1945	–	–	No session was held because of arrests.
1947	Meerut	J. B. Kripalani	This was the last session before independence.
1948	Jaipur	Pattabhi Sitaramayya	This was the first session after independence.
1950	Nashik	Purushottam Das Tandon	He resigned in 1951. Nehru became the President.

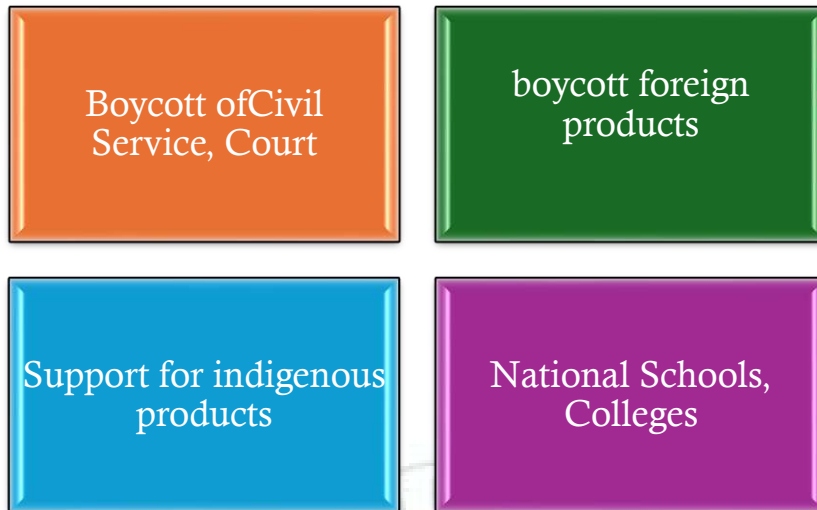
## Partition of Bengal – 1905

- Lord Carson
- October 16, 1905 – Procedure
- **Hindu-Muslim Separation  
Maneuver**
- **Divide & Rule**
- 1911 – Annulled

## Consequences

- **Swadeshi movement**
- **Vande Mataram slogan**
- Economic neglect
- National Education Schemes

## Swadeshi Movement – Main Features



## Govt Opposition

- 
- A green oval with a white border containing a list of two items:
- Vande Mataram ban
  - Cessation of Student Scholarship

## Muslim League – 1906

- 
- A dark blue rounded rectangle with a white border containing a list of five items:
- Dhaka Conference
  - Nawab Salimullah
  - A separate body for Muslim welfare
  - December 30, 1906 – Origin of Muslim League
  - Muslim sect encouraged by the government

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### Surat Split (1907)

Location	Year	Division	Terrorist Leader	Moderates Leader	Reason	Result
• <b>Surat Conference</b>	• <b>1907</b>	• Moderates vs Extremists	• <b>Balagangad hara Tilak</b>	• <b>Gopalkrishna Gokhale</b>	• Inconsistency in the selection process of the Chairman	• a split in Congress: a split in Congress

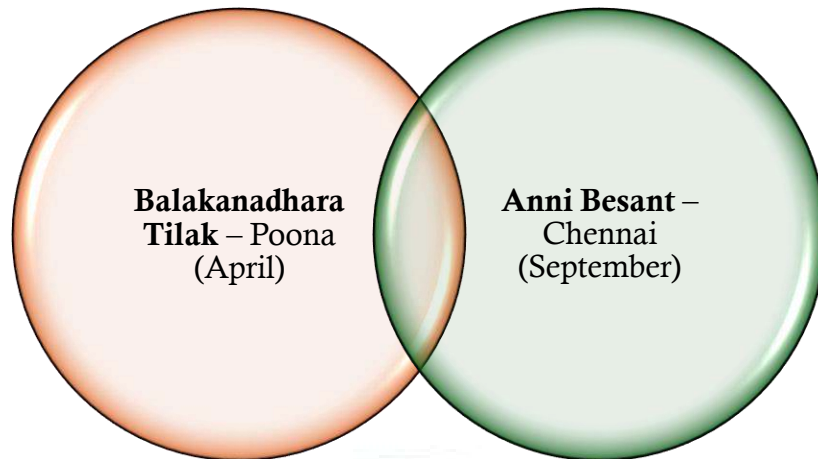
### Mintomary Reform (1909)

<i>Officially</i>	• <i>Council of India Act 1909</i>
Lords	• <b>Lord Minto &amp; Marley</b> (Neighbourhood Secretary)
Objective	• Seek to satisfy Muslims
For the first time	• <b>In the Indian Executive Committee</b> appointment
First Indian	• <b>SB Sinha</b>
<i>Discrete method</i>	• (Separate Electorates) – for Muslims
Consequence	• Basis for Partition (1947)

### World War I (1914–1918)



## Home Rule Movement – 1916



### Purpose

Gaining self-government/autonomy

Among the people **Rise of national consciousness**

Vande Mataram Slogan, Swadeshi Rehabilitation

Magazine: **New India** (banned magazine)

Sponsors: **Motilal Nehru, CR Das**

## Treaty of Lucknow (1916)

Congress Conference – Lucknow

Moderates + Extremists = were united

Congress + Muslim League = Mutual agreement

Against the British **Fight together** Conclusion

Pillar of Hindu-Muslim unity

Nehru met Gandhi for the first time

## August Report (1917)

- Year: 20 August 1917
- Posted by: **Montague**, Minister of External Affairs
- Notification: **Progressive autonomy** will be provided
- Purpose: Initiation of Indian Reforms

## Montagu-Chelmsford Reform (1919)

- Government of India Act, 1919
- Extension of Central + State Legislatures
- Dyarchy
  - **Reserved Subject**– For Indians
  - **Transferred subject** – To the British
- Separate category – Indian, Muslim, Sikh, Christian

# Emergence of Leader

## Table of Contents

- ✚ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (1891–1956)
- ✚ Bhagat Singh (1907–1931)
- ✚ Subramania Bharathiar (1882–1921)
- ✚ V.O. Chidambaranar (VOC) (1872–1936)
- ✚ Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964)
- ✚ K. Kamarajar (1903–1975))
- ✚ Mahatma Gandhi (1869–1948)
- ✚ Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1888–1958)
- ✚ Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941)
- ✚ Thanthai Periyar (E.V. Ramasamy Naicker) (1879–1973)
- ✚ C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) (1878–1972)
- ✚ Subhas Chandra Bose (1897–1945)

## Introduction

● Indian freedom struggle saw the rise of both national and regional leaders.

● These leaders:

- Mobilized people.
- Negotiated with British authorities.
- Shaped the foundation of modern India.

They emerged through reforms, movements, and nationalist activities

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**NATIONAL MOVEMENT MINDMAP**

**Type of leaders**

<p><b>Early Leaders (Moderates)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dadabhai Naoroji – "Grand Old Man of India", first Indian in British Parliament, known for Drain Theory.</li> <li>● Gopal Krishna Gokhale – Moderate reformer, founded Servants of India Society, supported constitutional agitation.</li> <li>● Pherozeshah Mehta – Co-founder of Indian National Congress; advocate for constitutional reform.</li> <li>● Surendranath Banerjee – Pushed for civil rights and Indianization of civil services</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assertive Nationalists (Radicals)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bal Gangadhar Tilak</b> – Gave the slogan "<b>Swaraj is my birthright</b>", used public festivals (e.g., Ganesh Utsav) to rally masses.</li> <li>● <b>Lala Lajpat Rai</b> – "Lion of Punjab"; led protests against <b>Simon Commission</b>.</li> <li>● <b>Bipin Chandra Pal</b> – Emphasized <b>Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Revolutionary Leaders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bhagat Singh</b> – Member of <b>HSRA</b>, icon of youth and martyrdom (1931).</li> <li>● <b>Chandrashekhara Azad</b> – Committed revolutionary, never caught alive.</li> <li>● <b>Subramania Bharati</b> – Tamil poet-freedom fighter, promoted <b>women's rights</b> and nationalism.</li> <li>● <b>V.O. Chidambaram Pillai</b> – Launched <b>Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company</b> in Tamil Nadu.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gandhian Era Leaders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b> – Pioneer of <b>Ahimsa</b> and <b>Satyagraha</b>, led major mass movements (Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India).</li> <li>● <b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b> – India's <b>1st Prime Minister</b>, emphasized <b>industrial growth</b> and planning.</li> <li>● <b>Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</b> – "Iron Man of India", integrated princely states.</li> <li>● <b>Rajendra Prasad</b> – <b>1st President of India</b>, key figure in Champaran and Salt Satyagraha.</li> <li>● <b>C. Rajagopalachari</b> – <b>First Indian Governor-General</b>, from Tamil Nadu, supported education reforms</li> </ul>

**Leaders from Tamil Nadu**

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**Periyar E.V. Ramasamy** – Leader of **Self-Respect Movement**, focused on **anti-caste** and **social justice**

**K. Kamaraj** – Congress leader, **Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu**, introduced **mid-day meal scheme**.

**V.O. Chidambaram Pillai** – Swadeshi leader, promoted **indigenous shipping**.

**Subramania Siva** – Jailed for revolutionary writings and speeches



**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (1891–1956)**

- **Father of the Indian Constitution** - Chaired the Constitution Drafting Committee.
- **Social Reformer** - Fought caste discrimination and untouchability.
- **Dalit Rights Activist** - Founded *Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha* and *Scheduled Castes Federation*.
- **First Law Minister of India** - Worked for rights, education, and representation of marginalized communities.
- **Key Movements:**
  - *Mahad Satyagraha* (demanded water access for Dalits)
  - *Kalaram Temple Entry Movement*
  - **Converted to Buddhism** in 1956 along with lakhs of followers

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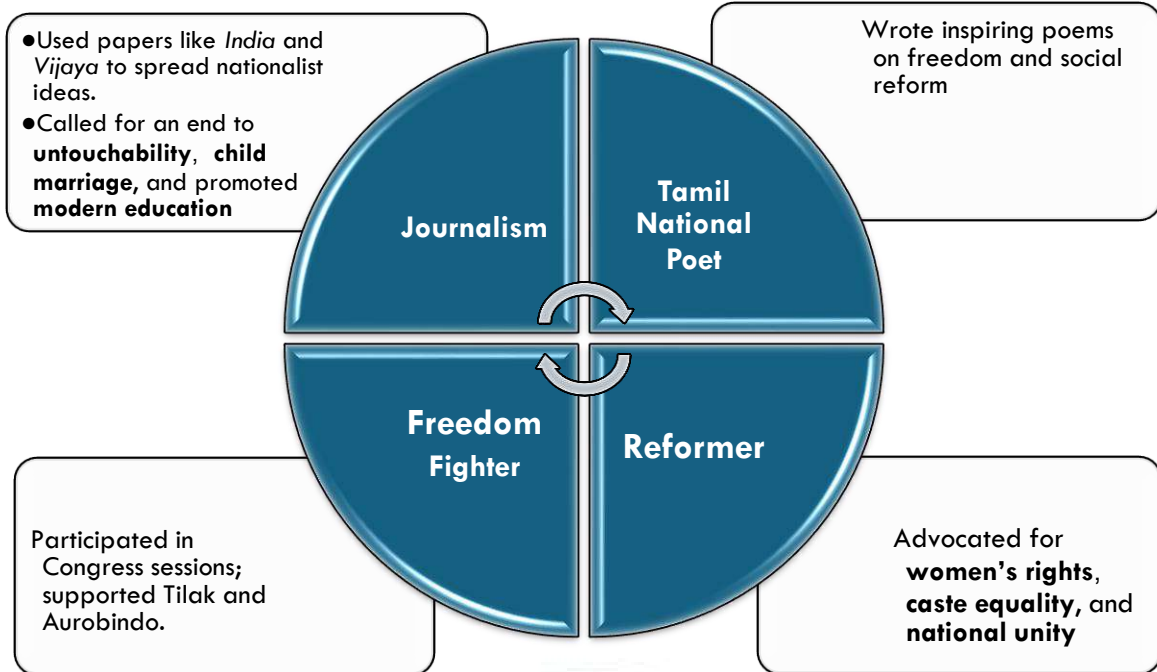
Bhagat Singh (1907–1931)

- **Revolutionary Leader** - Member of *Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)*.
- **Major Acts:**
  - Killed British officer J.P. Saunders (1928) to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai's death.
  - Threw bombs in Central Assembly to protest British rule.
- **Ideology** - Believed in socialism, secularism, and youth power.
- **Martyrdom** - Hanged at 23 with Rajguru and Sukhdev.
- Famous slogan: **"Inquilab Zindabad"** (Long live the revolution)



Subramania Bharathiar (1882–1921)

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**V.O. Chidambaranar (VOC) (1872–1936)**

	<p><b>Known as:</b> <i>Kappalottiya Tamizhan</i> (The Tamil Helmsman)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> A key figure in India's freedom struggle, especially in Tamil Nadu.</p> <p><b>Key Contributions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Swadeshi Movement:</b> Played a major role, especially promoting indigenous industries.</li> <li>● <b>Indian National Congress:</b> Actively participated and led protests against British rule.</li> <li>● <b>Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company:</b> Founded to challenge British monopoly in shipping.</li> <li>● <b>Imprisonment:</b> Arrested for organizing boycotts and protests against British goods.</li> <li>● <b>Legacy:</b> Remembered for promoting economic self-reliance and resisting British exploitation.</li> </ul>
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Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964)

**Position:** First Prime Minister of Independent India

**Role:** Key leader in both the independence movement and post-independence governance.

**Key Contributions:**

- **Indian National Congress:** Prominent leader; close associate of Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Secularism & Democracy:** Advocated a modern India based on democratic and secular principles.
- **Five-Year Plans:** Launched economic planning focused on industrial growth and self-reliance.
- **Foreign Policy:** Championed the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** during the Cold War.
- **Education & Science:** Promoted scientific temper; established institutions like IITs and **Indian Institute of Science**.
- **Post-Independence Challenges:** Tackled issues like partition, integration of princely states, and communal tensions

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K. Kamarajar (1903–1975)

**Title:** "King Maker" of Indian Politics

**Role:** Freedom fighter and major political leader from Tamil Nadu.

**Key Contributions:**

- **Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu** (1954–1963): Focused on education, rural development, and public welfare.
- **Educational Reforms:** Launched the **Kamarajar Scheme** providing free and compulsory education, which improved literacy.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Built schools, roads, and hospitals across the state.
- **Leadership in Congress:** Served as **President of the Indian National Congress** during the 1960s.
- **National Politics:** Played a major role in choosing **Lal Bahadur Shastri** as Prime Minister after Nehru's death.
- **Personal Values:** Known for his **simplicity, integrity,** and people-centric leadership.
- **Legacy:** Remembered for transforming Tamil Nadu's education system and uplifting the poor



Mahatma Gandhi (1869–1948)

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**Title:** *Father of the Nation*

**Role:** Leader of the Indian freedom struggle based on **non-violence (Ahimsa)** and truth (Satyagraha).

**Key Movements:**

- **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22):** Urged boycott of British goods, schools, and services.
- **Salt March / Dandi March (1930):** Protest against the British salt tax, symbol of peaceful civil disobedience.
- **Quit India Movement (1942):** Demanded immediate British withdrawal from India.

**Philosophy:**

- **Advocated Swaraj** – self-rule in political, social, and economic terms.
- Promoted social equality, especially the upliftment of the "**untouchables**" (whom he called Harijans).

Stressed self-reliance, simplicity, and rural development.



**Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1888–1958)**

<b>Role</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prominent scholar, freedom fighter, and independent India's first Education Minister</li> </ul>
<b>Key Contributions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Freedom Struggle:</b> Senior leader in the Indian National Congress; played a major role in India's independence.</li> <li>● <b>Hindu-Muslim Unity:</b> Strongly opposed Partition; advocated for a united and inclusive India.</li> <li>● <b>Education Reforms:</b> First Education Minister (1947–1958). Promoted primary education and established IITs and University Grants Commission (UGC).</li> </ul>
<b>Literary Works</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Accomplished Urdu writer and poet.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Notable work:</b> <i>Ghubar-e-Khatir</i> – a collection of philosophical letters</li> </ul>
<b>Legacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Known for his intellect, secular vision, and foundational role in shaping modern India’s education system.</li> <li>• His birthday (Nov 11) is celebrated as National Education Day in India</li> </ul>



**Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941)**

<b>Role</b>	<b>Nobel Laureate poet, philosopher, and cultural reformer</b>
<b>Nobel Prize:</b>	First non-European to win the <b>Nobel Prize in Literature (1913)</b> for <i>Gitanjali</i> (Song Offerings).
<b>Literary Works:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Wrote over <b>2,000</b> songs and numerous plays, poems, novels, and essays.</li> <li>➤ Famous works include: <i>Gitanjali</i>, <i>Chokher Bali</i>, <i>Gora</i>, <i>The Home and the World</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>National Anthem:</b>	Composed “ <b>Jana Gana Mana</b> ”, which became India’s <b>national anthem</b>
<b>Cultural Impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pioneer of the <b>Bengal Renaissance</b>.</li> <li>➤ Promoted <b>Rabindra Sangeet</b> – his musical compositions that remain integral to Bengali culture.</li> </ul>
<b>Educational Vision</b>	Founded <b>Visva-Bharati University</b> in Santiniketan to blend Indian traditions with global ideas
<b>Political Views</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Initially supported the freedom struggle but criticized violent methods.</li> <li>➤ Advocated intellectual and cultural non-cooperation with the British.</li> </ul>

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### Thanthai Periyar (E.V. Ramasamy Naicker) (1879–1973)

Born in Erode, Tamil Nadu. Known as "**Thanthai Periyar**" (Father Periyar). A pioneering social reformer and rationalist.

**Self-Respect Movement (1925):** Advocated for dignity, rationalism, and equality for all castes and women.

**Anti-Caste Campaign:** Strongly opposed Brahminical dominance, caste discrimination, and untouchability

**Women's Rights:** Supported widow remarriage, opposed child marriage, and promoted education for women

**Rationalism and Atheism:** Criticized superstitions and religious orthodoxy, especially within Hinduism.

Influenced the rise of Dravidian politics

Remembered for challenging traditional and oppressive social norms in Tamil Nadu



### C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) (1878–1972)

- Born in Villupuram, Tamil Nadu.
- A respected freedom fighter, writer, and statesman.
- Close associate of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Freedom Movement: Active in Salt Satyagraha, Quit India Movement; senior leader in the Indian National Congress.
- Governor-General of India (**1948–1950**): Last and only Indian to hold this post after British rule ended.
- Chief Minister of Madras State: Focused on education, industrial development, and administrative reforms.
- Supporter of Gandhian Ideals: Advocated for non-violence, Hindu-Muslim unity, and the welfare of all (Sarvodaya).  
Rational Thought: Though religious, he promoted reason and pragmatism in governance and politics.

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Subhas Chandra Bose (1897–1945)

**Early Life & Education:**

- Born in **Cuttack, Odisha** in 1897.
- **Popularly known as:** *Netaji*
- Brilliant student; cleared **Indian Civil Services (ICS)** exam but **resigned** to join India's freedom struggle.

**Indian National Congress (INC):**

- Initially aligned with **Gandhian principles**, but later **disagreed** with Gandhi's non-violent approach.
- Elected as **Congress President** in 1938 and 1939 but resigned due to ideological differences.

**Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army - INA):**

- Formed INA with the help of **Japan** to militarily fight the British.
- Aimed to liberate India through armed struggle.
- Famous slogan: "**Give me blood, and I will give you freedom.**"

**Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind):**

- In 1943, declared a **Provisional Government in Exile** in Singapore.

INA troops fought alongside Japanese forces in Burma and northeastern India

**Legacy:**

- Seen as a **symbol of courage, patriotism, and radical nationalism.**
- Inspired many Indians with his **revolutionary approach** and sacrifices.
- **Mysterious death in 1945** (allegedly in a plane crash in Taiwan) remains a subject of national interest.
- Honoured as "**Netaji**", meaning "Respected Leader".

# Early Uprisings Against British Rule

## Table of Contents

- ✓ Causes
- ✓ Important Events
- ✓ Significance

## Introduction

- ✓ Several **local and regional uprisings** occurred before the **1857 Revolt**.
- ✓ These reflected **popular resistance to British colonial policies and exploitation**.

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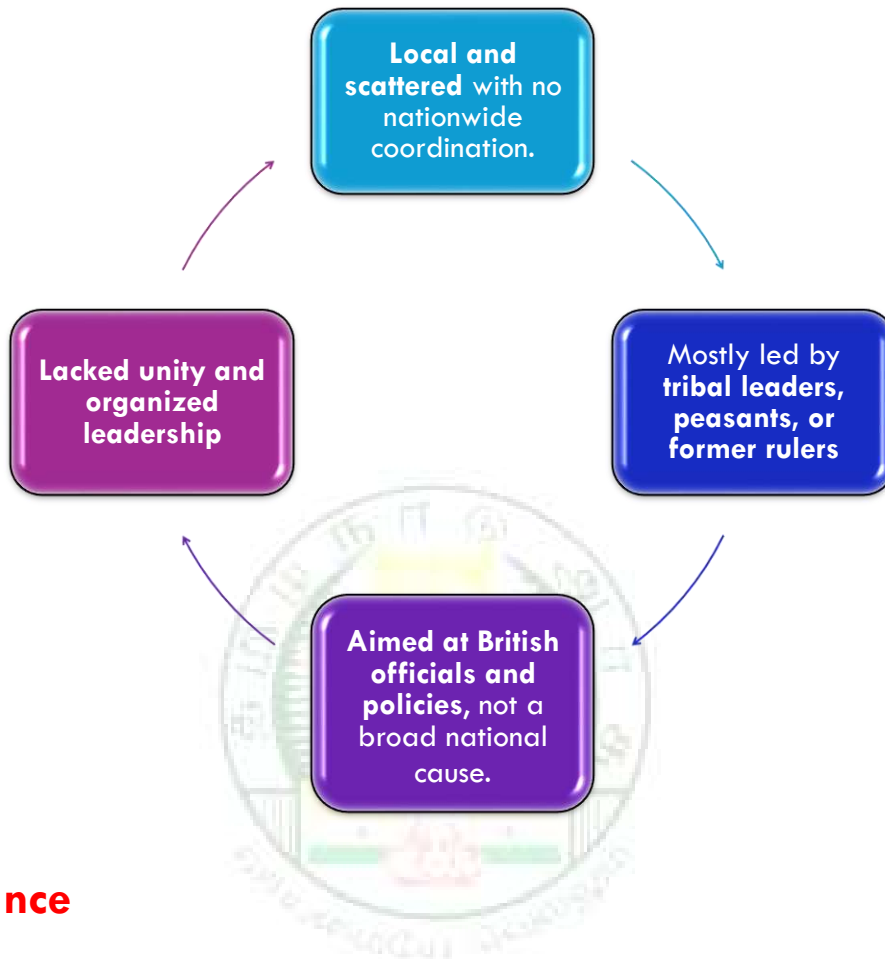
### Causes of Early Uprisings



### Important Early Uprisings

Uprising	Year(s)	Region	Leaders / Details
<b>Sanyasi Rebellion</b>	1763–1800s	Bengal	Sanyasis and Fakirs opposed British taxes and temple control.
<b>Poligar Rebellions</b>	1799–1805	Tamil Nadu	Led by Kattabomman and Marudhu Brothers against revenue policies.
<b>Vellore Mutiny</b>	1806	Tamil Nadu	Sepoy revolt against dress code and religious restrictions.
<b>Paika Rebellion</b>	1817	Odisha	Led by Bakshi Jagabandhu against land policies.
<b>Wahabi Movement</b>	1820s–1870s	Bihar, Bengal	Islamic revivalist movement led by Syed Ahmed Bareilvi with anti-British focus.
<b>Koli Rebellion</b>	1820s–1830s	Western India	Tribal Kolis revolted against British control.
<b>Santhal Rebellion</b>	1855–56	Jharkhand	Led by Sidhu and Kanhu against British and zamindars.
<b>Kol Uprising</b>	1831	Chota Nagpur	Protest against British land revenue policies.
<b>Khond &amp; Bhil Revolts</b>	1830s–1850s	Central India	Tribal resistance to forest laws and British dominance.

## Features of Early Uprisings



## Significance

- Showed the **initial wave of resistance** to British rule.
- **Motivated future freedom fighters.**
- Highlighted the **sufferings and demands** of the common people.
- Offered **valuable insights** for organizing major revolts like that of 1857

# Different modes of agitation of Tamil Nadu and

## Table of Contents

- ✓ Early Uprising aga against British Rule
- ✓ Important Leaders in Tamil Nadu Freedom Struggle

## Introduction

- ✓ The **Indian National Movement** evolved through various phases, using different **methods of agitation** to oppose British colonial rule.
- ✓ These methods were shaped by the **political context, public sentiment**, and the leadership style of freedom fighters.
- ✓ The movement gradually shifted from **moderate appeals to mass-based, revolutionary, and non-violent struggles**, uniting people across regions and communities.

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## Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Struggle

### Early Resistance Against British Rule

- After the fall of the Vijayanagar Empire, the **Nawab of Arcot** became the representative of the Mughals in the south.
- Nawab failed to collect taxes from local chieftains (Poligars), and borrowed money from the **East India Company**.
- In 1792, the Company gained **tax collection rights** from the Poligars through a treaty.
- British officials used **harsh and ruthless methods** to collect taxes, which angered the Poligars.

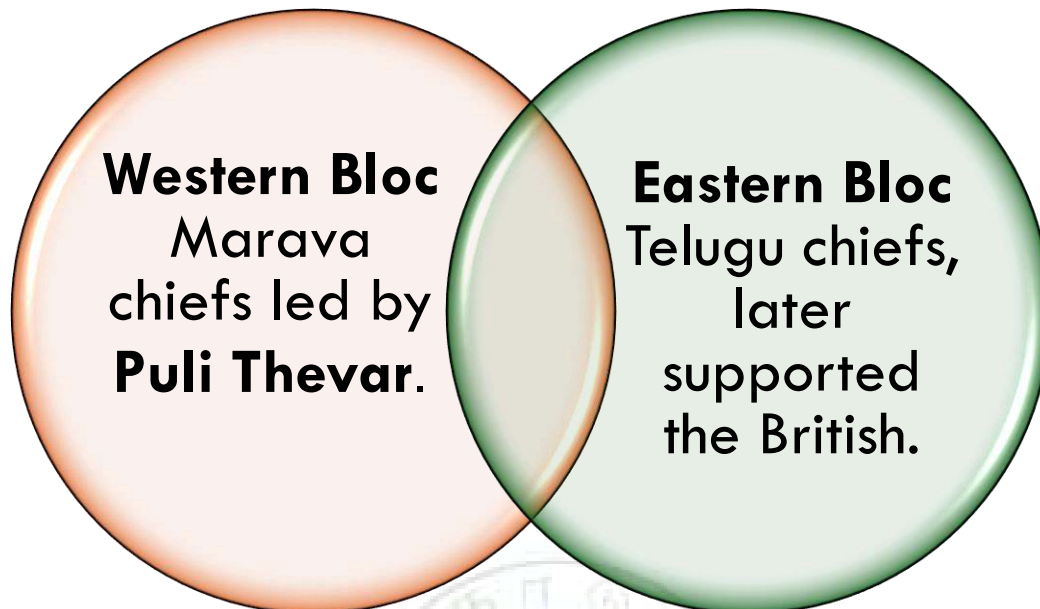
### Puli Thevar

- **Palayakkarar (chieftain)** of **Nerkattumseval** in Tamil Nadu.
- Belonged to the **Western Bloc** (Marava Palayakkarars).
- One of the **first Indian rulers** to rebel against the British and Nawab of Arcot.

### Refusal to Pay Tribute

- **Puli Thevar refused to pay tribute to the Nawab.**
- **This defiance sparked rebellion.**

### Western vs Eastern Bloc



### British Action

Col. Heron and Mahfuz Khan sent by British to suppress the revolt in 1755

Puli Thevar resisted both force and diplomacy

### Formation of Confederacy

### Military Action

- Puli Thevar **united** Marava Palayakkarars.
- Sought support from **Hyder Ali (Mysore)** and **French**.
- British allied with **Travancore, Dutch, Ramnad, and Pudukottai**.

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- ❖ Puli Thevar captured Madurai from Mahfuz Khan – a rare native victory.
- ❖ Symbol of Marava chiefs strength and patriotism

### Decline and End

Yusuf Khan (Khan Sahib) recaptured Madurai with help from Eastern Bloc & Travancore.

Nerkattumseval attacked in 1759, captured finally by Col. Campbell in 1767.

Puli Thevar escaped, died in exile, but left a legacy of resistance.

### Vira Pandya Kattabomman

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### Who was Kattabomman?

- **Palayakkarar (chieftain)** of Panchalamkuruchi in Tamil Nadu.
- Became the ruler at the age of 30 after the death of his father, **Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman**.
- Known for his **bravery and open resistance** against the British.

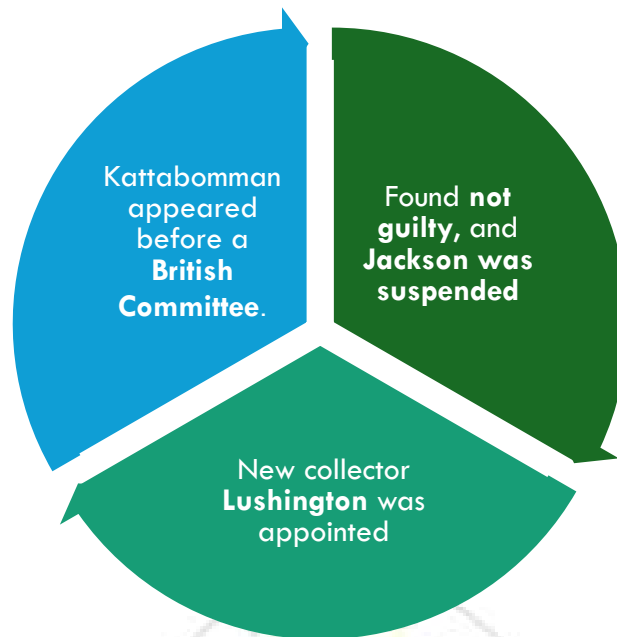
### Conflict with the British



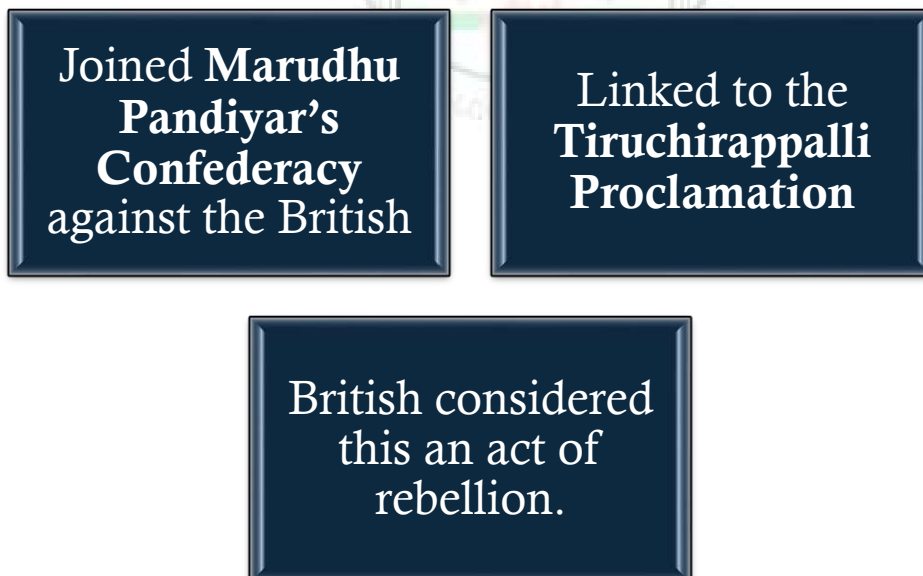
### Collector Jackson's Humiliation

- **Jackson**, British Collector, behaved **arrogantly**.
- Kattabomman's famous quote: "It rains, the land yields, why should we pay tax to the English?"
- Kattabomman followed Jackson for **23 days**, was **humiliated repeatedly**.
- A clash happened at **Ramanathapuram Fort**, some were killed, but **Kattabomman escaped**.

## Inquiry & Outcome



## League of Palayakkarars



## War with the British

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In **May 1799**, **Major Bannerman** led a military expedition.

Kattabomman's fort was **attacked** on **5 September 1799**.

After battles at **Kolarpatti**, **Kattabomman** **escaped**, but was **captured** in **Pudukkottai**

## **Execution**

- His minister **Sivasubramania Pillai** was executed on **13 September 1799**.
- **Kattabomman** was tried and hanged at **Kayattar** on **16 October 1799**.
- He faced death with **courage and dignity**

## **Marudhu Pandiar and the Southern League**

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- **Marudhu Pandiar** of Sivaganga sheltered Kattabomman's brother **Oomathurai**.
- Issued a **proclamation** urging people to unite and revolt against British rule (posted in **Trichy & Srirangam**).
- Called upon **all castes and communities** to fight British oppression.

### **South Indian Rebellion (1800–1801)**

- Known as the **Second Palayakkarar War**.
- A **coalition of southern leaders** participated:
  - Marudhu Pandian (Sivaganga)
  - Gopala Nayak (Dindigul)
  - Kerala Varma (Malabar)
  - Krishnappa Nayak & Dhoondaji (Mysore)
  - Oomathurai (Panchalamkurichi)
- The **rebels captured and rebuilt Panchalankurichi Fort**.
- The rebellion spread to **Madurai, Dindigul, and Ramanathapuram**.

### **Suppression and Aftermath**

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The British army crushed the rebellion.

Marudhu brothers were hanged on 24th October 1801.

Oomathurai and Sevatiah were executed on 16th November 1801.

73 leaders were transported, the fort was destroyed, and the region faced brutal repression.

The Karnatak Treaty (31 July 1801) marked the end of Poligar power.

British introduced the Zamindari system, ending traditional chieftain rule.

## Vellore Mutiny – 1806

Where?

Vellore, a fortified town in Tamil Nadu (then part of North Arcot district)

What was it?

- First major revolt by Indian sepoy (soldiers) against British rule.
- Took place on 10th July 1806.
- Unlike earlier revolts led by kings/chieftains, this was led by Indian soldiers of the British army.

Causes of

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Religious and Cultural Interference	Punishments and Humiliation	Emotional Anger
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New <b>European-style turban</b> was introduced (looked like a hat).</li><li>• <b>Caste marks</b> and <b>earrings</b> were banned.</li><li>• <b>Shaving of beard/moustache</b> was forced.</li><li>• Sepoys feared they would be <b>converted to Christianity</b>.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sepoys who protested were <b>whipped severely (500-900 lashes)</b>.</li><li>• Racial discrimination and insults by British officers.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inspired by the sacrifices of <b>Puli Thevar, Kattabomman, Tipu Sultan, Marudu Brothers</b>, etc.</li><li>• <b>Tipu Sultan's family</b> (especially his son <b>Futteh Hyder</b>) was involved in planning.</li></ul>

### Course of the Revolt

Began on <b>10 July 1806</b> at dawn.
Soldiers from <b>1st and 23rd regiments</b> started the attack.
<b>British officers</b> like Colonel Fancourt, Major Armstrong, and others were <b>killed</b> .
Rebels proclaimed <b>Futteh Hyder (Tipu's son)</b> as their ruler.
<b>Tiger flag</b> of Tipu Sultan was hoisted.

### Suppression

tamilnad

➤ **Colonel Gillespie** rushed from **Ranipet** to Vellore.

➤ By **9 a.m.**, the revolt was **crushed brutally**:  
VETRI STUDY CENTER | [www.vetristudycenter.com](http://www.vetristudycenter.com)

➤ **800** sepoys were killed

## Why It Failed?

- Lack of proper leadership.
- Poor planning.
- Tipu's sons lacked military experience.
- No support from native rulers

## Significance & Legacy

- Though it failed, it was:
  - The first sepoy-led revolt against British rule.
  - A prelude to the 1857 Revolt (First War of Indian Independence).
- Showed the patriotic anger of Indian soldiers

## Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu

### Uniqueness of Tamil Nadu's Role

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- ❖ It combined **political independence** with **social reform**.
- ❖ Many leaders fought **British colonialism** and also challenged **social evils** like caste discrimination and untouchability.
- ❖ Early revolts like those of **Puli Thevar, Kattabomman, Marudu Brothers, and Vellore Mutiny** were signs of **strong regional resistance**.

### Early Political Organisations

**Madras  
Native  
Association  
(1852)**

- **First political association** in South India.
- Founded by **Lakshminarasu Chetty** and **Srinivasa Pillai**.
- Criticized East India Company's policies

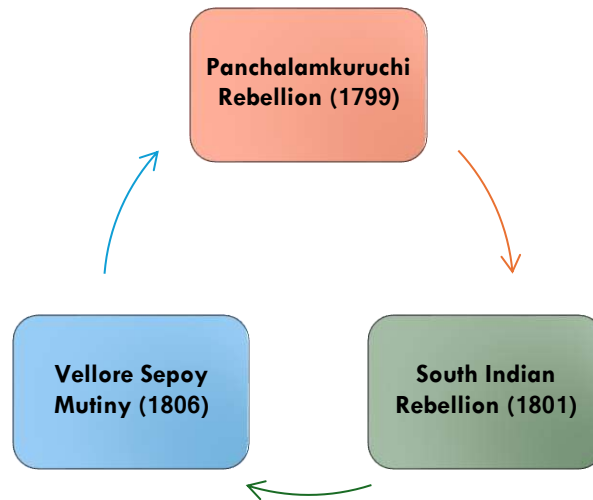
**Madras  
Mahajana  
Sabha (1884)**

- Founded by **S. Ramaswami Mudhaliar, P. Anandacharlu** and **P. Rangaiah Naidu**.
- Early moderate political body.
- Supported **Indian National Congress** from 1920.
- Organised **Salt Satyagraha** in 1930.
- Hosted speeches by **Mahatma Gandhi (1896)** and **Nehru** during Golden Jubilee

### Tamil Nadu in Indian National Movement

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Before 1857, Tamil Nadu witnessed



### Notable Leaders



### G. Subramania Iyer

- ❖ Started **The Hindu** (English) and **Swadesamitran** (Tamil).
- ❖ Participated in INC's first session (1885).
- ❖ Advocated **widow remarriage** (even remarried his own daughter).
- ❖ Used journalism to spread **nationalism and reform**

### V.O. Chidambaram Pillai (VOC) – Kappalottiya Tamizhan

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**Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC)**

- Registered in 1906 as a joint-stock company
  - Capital: ₹10 lakh
  - 40,000 shares of ₹25 each
  - Major shareholders: **Pandi Durai Devar, Haji Fakir Muhammad**
- Steamships operated: **SS Gallia** and **SS Lawoe..**
- Ran ships between **Thoothukudi** and **Colombo** to compete with **British India Steam Navigation Company**.

**Swadeshi Efforts & Praise**

- Praised by:
  - **Lokmanya Tilak** in *Kesari*
  - **Mahatma Gandhi**
  - **Aurobindo Ghosh**
- **Aurobindo Ghosh** promoted share sales.

**Coral Mill Strike (1908)**

- VOC led the strike at a **European-owned mill** in **Thoothukudi**.
- Supported by **Subramania Siva**.
- Sparked **mass protests** in **Tirunelveli**.
- **Arrested and sentenced to two life imprisonments**.
- Subjected to **harsh prison labor** (forced to pull an oil press) - earned the title **Chekkilutta Chemmal** (Hero who pulled the oil press).

**Subramania Bharathi**

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Great **Tamil poet**, journalist, and reformer.

Edited the journal **India**.

Wrote **Swadesa Geethangal** (patriotic songs).

Supported **women's rights, equality, and abolition of caste**.

A **visionary** nationalist and social reformer

### Subramania Siva

- Close ally of VOC.
- Spread Swadeshi spirit in **rural Tamil Nadu**.
- Jailed for his activism, health deteriorated in prison

### Vanchinathan & Bharatha Matha Association

- Response to VOC's arrest and collapse of Swadeshi movement.
- Vanchinathan assassinated **British Collector Robert Ashe** at **Maniyachi railway station** (1911).
- Vanchinathan died by suicide shortly after the act.
- The association promoted **violent resistance** to colonial rule

### C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)

First Indian Governor-General of India.

Close aide of **Gandhi**.

Led **Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha** in 1930  
(Tamil Nadu's Dandi March).

Strong proponent of **education reforms** and  
**village upliftment**

### K. Kamaraj

Known as  
**"Kalvi  
Thanthai"**  
(Father of  
Education).

Introduced  
**Midday Meal  
Scheme** for  
school  
children.

Key **Congress  
leader and  
kingmaker** in  
Indian politics.

Worked for  
**eradicating  
illiteracy** and  
**uplifting the  
poor**

## Thiruppur Kumaran

- Founder of **Desa Bandhu Youth Association**.
- Died holding the banned **Indian national flag** in 1932 protest.
- Became a **martyr** and

## Revolutionary Movement in Tamil Nadu

### Pondicherry – A Safe Haven

- Pondicherry was under **French rule**, so many Indian revolutionaries stayed there to escape the British.
- It became a **centre for revolutionary activities** in Tamil Nadu.

### Arrival of Leaders in 1910

- **Aurobindo Ghosh** and **V.V. Subramaniam** came to Pondicherry in **1910**.
- This **intensified** revolutionary activities there.

### Revolutionaries Trained Abroad

- Many Tamil revolutionaries were trained in **India House** in **London and Paris**.
- **Famous revolutionaries:**
  - **M.P.T. Acharya**
  - **V.V. Subramaniam**
  - **T.S.S. Rajan**

### Radical Newspapers from Pondicherry

- **India**
- **Vijaya**
- **Suryodayam**

## Vanchinathan – The Brave Martyr

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Vanchinathan was a revolutionary from Tamil Nadu.

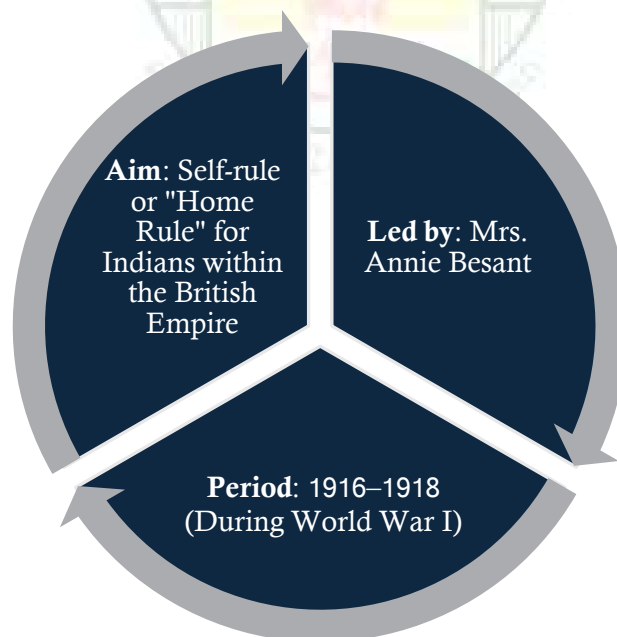
He was part of the Bharatha Matha Association.

On 17 June 1911, he shot dead British Collector Robert Ashe at Maniyachi Railway Station.

After the act, he killed himself to avoid arrest.

He became a symbol of sacrifice and bravery in Tamil Nadu's freedom struggle

## Home Rule Movement in Tamil Nadu (1916–1918)



### Key Points

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- ❖ Annie Besant declared her intention in *New India* newspaper (Sept 1915).
- ❖ She sought support at the 1915 Indian National Congress session in Bombay.
- ❖ Bal Gangadhar Tilak supported her.
- ❖ The movement was **vigorous and spread rapidly** across Tamil Nadu.

## **Non-Cooperation Movement in Tamil Nadu (1921–1923)**

### **Major Activities**

**Boycott of British laws, schools, courts, and councils.**

**Anti-liquor campaigns, especially in Madurai (Temperance Movement).**

**Protests against foreign goods and advocacy for Khadi.**

### **Key Leaders**

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### C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)

- Emphasized council boycott

### E. V. Ramasamy (Periyar)

- President of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.
- Later launched **Vaikom Satyagraha** in Kerala (against caste discrimination).
- Resigned from Congress due to **disagreements over caste-based segregation.**

### S. Satyamurthi

- Led anti-Simon Commission protests (1929)

### K. Kamaraj

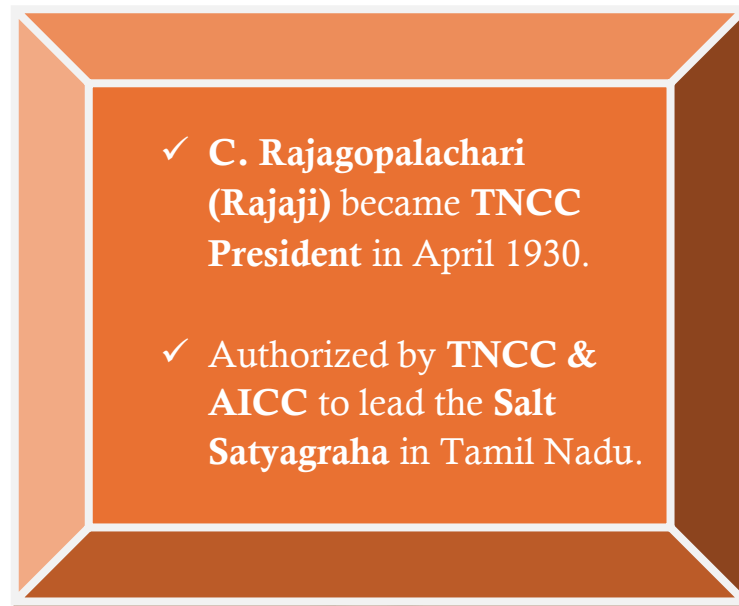
- Participated in **Vaikom Satyagraha** (1924).
- From Virudhunagar.
- Became **Vice-President and Treasurer** of Ramnad District Congress Committee (1929).
- Known as the **“man of the masses”**, he took the freedom movement into **villages.**

## Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu (1930)

### Background

- ✓ Part of **Civil Disobedience Movement** launched by **Mahatma Gandhi.**
- ✓ Gandhi began his **Dandi March** to break the British salt law.

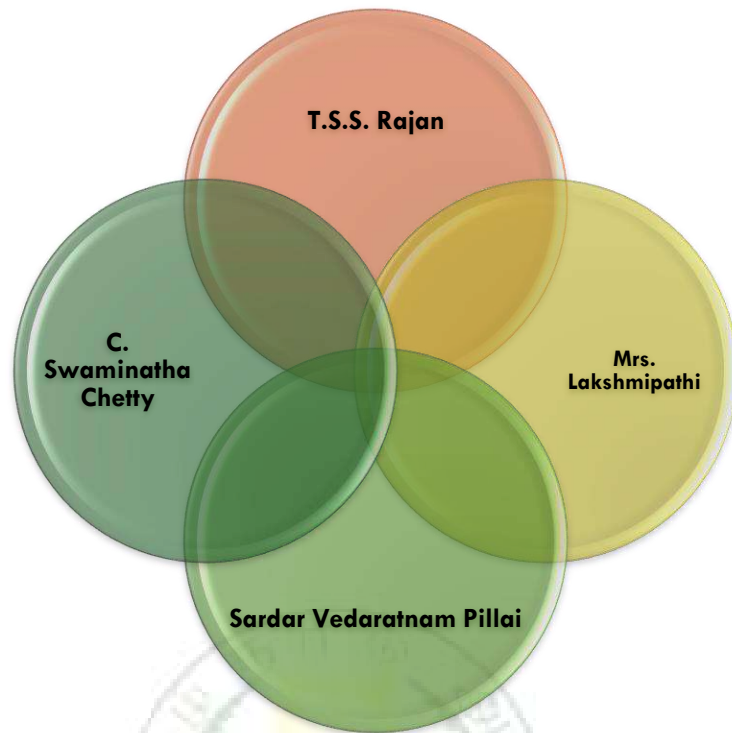
### Tamil Nadu's Role



## Vedaranyam Salt March

<b>Route</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• From Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam (in Thanjavur district).</li></ul>
<b>Start Date</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tamil New Year – 13 April 1930.</li></ul>
<b>End Date</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reached Vedaranyam on 28 April 1930.</li></ul>
<b>Result</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rajaji was arrested two days later for breaking the salt law.</li></ul>

## Other Key Participants



## Tiruppur Kumaran

- ✓ Led a flag march.
- ✓ Beaten fatally by police but held the national flag till his last breath.
- ✓ Honored with the title “Kodi Kaththa Kumaran”.
- ✓ Commemorated with a postal stamp by Government of India.

## Gandhian Principle

"Without knife and blood"

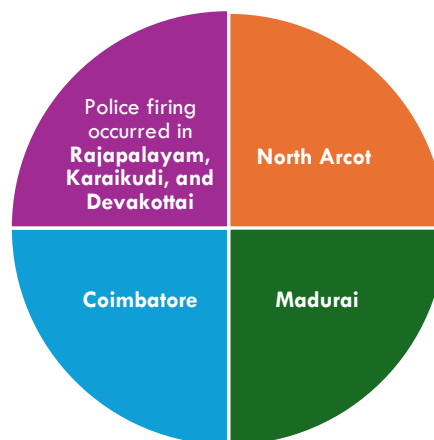
Highlighting **non-violent**  
**resistance.**

## Quit India Movement in Tamil Nadu (1942)

### Background:

- ❖ Launched by **Gandhiji** after **Cripps Mission** failed during **World War II**.
- ❖ Aimed to force the **British to leave India** immediately.

### Major Areas of Protest



### Workers' Participation

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**Buckingham &  
Carnatic Mills**

**Port Trust**

**Tramway workers**

**Cultural Support**

Namakkal Kavingyar Ramalingam Pillai inspired masses with patriotic songs:

**“A WAR IS COMING WITHOUT KNIFE AND BLOOD”**

**INA Contribution**

**Many men and women from Tamil Nadu joined Subhas Chandra Bose’s Indian National Army (INA).**

## Post-Independence

- India became independent on 15th August 1947.
- The Madras Government under O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar passed a resolution appreciating the Indian Independence Act.

