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HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

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E-mail: infomep@madeeasy.in
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History of Medieval India

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Contents

History of Medieval India

UNIT – I: DAWN OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

Chapter - 1

Early Medieval India	2
1.1 Feudalism	2
Feudalism in India.....	2
Changes in Land Grants.....	2
1.2 India and World Relations.....	3
Arabs	3
Africa	4
East Asia.....	5
South-East Asia	6

Chapter - 2

Dynasties of North India	8
2.1 Palas	8
Introduction.....	8
Political Sphere of Influence	8
Administration.....	8
Religion.....	9
Economy.....	9
Literature.....	9
Art and Architecture.....	10
2.2 Pratiharas (8th Century A.D.).....	10
Introduction.....	10
Political Sphere of Influence	10
Administration.....	11
Religion.....	11
Economy.....	11
Art and Architecture.....	11
Importance of Dynasty.....	12
2.3 Rashtrakutas	12
2.4 Tripartite Struggle	12
Significance of Kannauj.....	12
Causes for Tripartite Struggle	12
Consequence of Tripartite Struggle	12

Chapter - 3

Kingdoms of South India	14
3.1 Introduction.....	14
3.2 Cholas.....	14
Introduction.....	14
Later Cholas	14

Important Rulers	14
Polity	16
Administration.....	16
Provincial Administration.....	16
Village Assemblies.....	16
Military	16
Revenue.....	17
Religion.....	17
Economy.....	17
Society	17
Literature.....	18
Art and Architecture.....	18
Literature.....	19
Importance of Dynasty.....	19
3.3 Cheras	19
Introduction.....	19
Later Chera.....	19
Polity and Administration	19
Religion.....	20
Economy.....	20
Society	20
Art and Architecture.....	20
3.4 Pandyas.....	21
Introduction.....	21
Later Pandyas.....	21
Political History	21
Polity	21
Administration	22
Religion.....	22
Economy.....	22
Literature.....	22
Art and Architecture.....	22
Importance of Dynasty.....	23

Chapter - 4

Rajputs	27
4.1 Introduction.....	27
4.2 Origin of Rajputs.....	27
4.3 Rajput States	27
Hindushahi Dynasty.....	27
Chauhan Dynasty	28
Solanki Dynasty (Chalukya Dynasty of Gujarat).....	28
Paramara Dynasty	28

	Chandela Dynasty	28
	Gahadavala Dynasty	28
	Bundela Dynasty	28
	Tomara Dynasty	29
4.4	Other Rajput States	29
4.5	Limitations of Rajputs	29
4.6	Importance of Rajputs	29

UNIT – II: THE ERA OF SULTANATE

Chapter - 5

Advent of Turks in India.....	33
5.1 Introduction.....	33
5.2 Ghaznavids.....	33
5.3 Mahmud of Ghazni	35
Indian Invasions.....	35
Ghazni's Battles.....	35
Somnath Temple Raids	35
Significance of Mahmud Ghazni's Invasion	36
Al Biruni	36
Firdausi	36
Evaluation of Mahmud of Ghazni	37
5.4 Changes in 12th Century	37
5.5 Muhammad Ghori	37
Punjab and Sind Conquests	37
First Battle of Tarain	37
Second Battle of Tarain.....	37
Evaluation of Muhammad Ghori.....	38
5.6 Ghaznavid Dynasty: Role in Formation of Delhi Sultanate.....	38

Chapter - 6

Major Developments During 8th to 15th Century	40
6.1 Introduction.....	40
6.2 Religion.....	40
Introduction.....	40
Decline of Buddhism	40
Importance of Temples	40
Religious Movements.....	41
6.3 Economy.....	42
6.4 Trade and Commerce	43
6.5 Society	43
Introduction.....	43
Social Divisions.....	43
Caste System.....	44
Condition of Women.....	44
6.6 State of Education.....	44
6.7 Bhakti Post 12th Century	45
Guru Nanak	45
Monotheism	45
Vaishnavism	45
Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra.....	46

Chapter - 7

Delhi Sultanate 12th to 14th Century.....51

7.1 Invasions from North-West.....	51
Arab Invasion.....	51
7.2 Mamluk Sultans (1206-90 AD)	51
Introduction.....	51
Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206-10 AD).....	51
Aram Shah (1210-1211 AD).....	52
Shams-ud-din Iltutmish (1211-36 AD).....	52
Razia Sultan (1236-40 AD).....	52
Nasir-ud-din Mahmud (1246-66 AD)	53
Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (1266-87 AD).....	53
Administration.....	54
Art and Architecture.....	54
Importance of Dynasty.....	54
7.3 Khaljis (1290-1320 AD).....	54
Introduction.....	54
Jalal-ud-din Khalji (1290-96 AD).....	54
Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316 AD)	55
7.4 Tughlaqs (1320-1412 AD).....	57
Introduction.....	57
Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq (1320-25 AD)	57
Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-51 AD).....	58
Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88 AD).....	59
Tughlaq Administration	59
Tughlaq Art and Architecture	59
Importance of Dynasty.....	60
7.5 Sayyid Dynasty (1414-51 AD).....	60
Introduction.....	60
Khizr Khan (1414-21 AD).....	60
7.6 Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD).....	61
Introduction.....	61
Bahlul Lodi (1451-89 AD).....	61
Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517 AD)	61
Ibrahim Lodi (1517-26 AD)	61
Administration.....	61
Literature.....	62
Art and Architecture.....	62
7.7 Delhi Sultanate: Challenges.....	63
Inner Conflict among Nobility.....	63
Attack by the Mongols and Others	63
Resistance by Indian Chiefs	63
Emergence of Provincial Kingdoms	63

Chapter - 8

Regional Dynasties68

8.1 Introduction.....	68
8.2 Kashmir.....	69
8.3 Jaunpur.....	69
8.4 Bengal	70
8.5 Malwa	70

8.6	Mewar	71
8.7	Gujarat	72
8.8	Vijayanagara Empire	73
	Introduction	73
	Foundation	73
	Important Rulers	73
	Polity and Administration	74
	Economic	75
	Society	75
	Religion	75
	Art and Architecture	75
	Literature	76
	Reasons for Decline	76
	Conclusion	76
8.9	Bahmani Kingdom (1347 – 1527 AD)	76
	Introduction	76
	Mahmud Gawan (1463-1482)	77
	Polity and Administration	77
	Art and Architecture	78
	Conclusion	78
8.10	Advent of Portuguese	78
	Introduction	78
	Vasco Da Gama	78
	Supremacy in Indian Ocean	79
	Impact on Trade, Society & Politics	79

UNIT – III: THE ERA OF MUGHALS

Chapter - 9

Struggle for North India (1525-55 AD)85

9.1	Mughals	85
9.2	Babur	85
	Conquest of India	85
	Battles	86
	Challenges Faced by Babur in India	88
	Significance of Babur's Advent	88
9.3	Humayun	88
	Introduction	88
	Retreat and Rise of the Afghans	89
	Humayun's Later Life	90
9.4	Sur Dynasty	90
	Introduction	90
	Sher Shah Suri	90
	Polity	90
	Encounters: Humayun and Sher Shah	90
	Administration	91
	Religion	91
	Economy	92
	Art and Architecture	92
	Importance of Dynasty	92
	Reasons for Decline	92

Chapter - 10

Consolidation of Mughal Empire95

10.1	Introduction	95
10.2	Akbar	95
	Introduction	95
	Contests	95
	Expansion of Empire (1560-76 AD)	97
	Administration	98
	Political Administration	100
	Relations with Rajputs	101
	Religion	102
	Evaluation	102
10.3	Jahangir	102
	Introduction	102
	Initial Challenges	103
	Conquests and Campaigns	103
	Nur Jahan	104
	Religion	104
	Relation with Europeans	104
	Evaluation of Jahangir's Reign	104
10.4	Shah Jahan	105
	Introduction	105
	Conquests	105
	Religious Policy	105
	Relation with European Traders	106
	War of Succession	106
	Evaluation of Shah Jahan's Reign	106
10.5	Aurangzeb	107
	Introduction	107
	Northern Phase (1658-81 AD)	107
	Popular Revolts	107
	Rajput Policy	108
	Deccan Phase (1681 – 1707 AD)	108
	Administration	110
	Religious Policy	110
	Evaluation of Aurangzeb's Reign	111
10.6	Analysis	111
	Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire	111
	Impact of the Mughal Rule	112

Chapter - 11

Deccan States118

11.1	Introduction	118
11.2	Deccan up to 1595	118
	Disintegration of Vijaynagara	118
	Mutual Conflicts	118
	Ethnic Strife and Sectarian Violence	119
	Rise of Mahdawism	119
	Increasing Influence of Marathas	119
	Growing Power of Portuguese	120

11.3	Mughal Advance towards Deccan.....	120	Wazir.....	133
11.4	Conquest of Berar, Khandesh and Parts of Ahmednagar.....	120	Diwan-i-Kul.....	135
	Failure of Akbar's Diplomatic Missions.....	120	Mir Bakshi.....	135
	Death of Ruler of Ahmednagar.....	120	Mir Saman.....	135
	Resistance by Chand Bibi.....	121	Sadr-us Sudur.....	135
	Second siege of Ahmednagar.....	122	Chief Qazi.....	135
	Conquest of Khandesh.....	122	12.2 Provincial Administration.....	135
	Agreement with Murtaza II.....	123	Introduction.....	135
	Attempt to befriend Bijapur.....	123	Provincial Governor.....	135
11.5	Rise of Malik.....	123	Diwan.....	135
	Help of Marathas and Bijapur.....	123	Bakshi.....	135
	Loss of Territories by Mughals.....	124	Daroga-i-Dak.....	136
	Mughals and Marathas Against Ambar.....	124	Secret Services.....	136
	Non-Expansionist Policy of Jahangir.....	124	12.3 Local Administration.....	136
	Failed Efforts of Malik Ambar to Recapture Power.....	124	Sarkars.....	136
	Battle of Bhaturi (1624).....	125	Pargana Administration.....	136
	Assessment of Malik Ambar.....	125	Kotwal.....	136
11.6	Mughal Suzerainty.....	126	Qiladar.....	136
	Reign of Shahjahan.....	126	12.4 Military System.....	136
	Change in Mughal Policy.....	126	Introduction.....	136
	Efforts to Capture Ahmednagar.....	126	Mansabdari System.....	136
	Agreement between Bijapur and Ahmednagar.....	126	Jagirdari System.....	137
	Reward for Fath Khan and Defection by Shahji Bhosle.....	127	12.5 Economic Administration.....	138
	Difficult Times for Mughals.....	127	Introduction.....	138
	Invasion of Bijapur by Shah Jahan.....	127	Land Revenue.....	138
11.7	Shah Jahan and the Deccan (1636-57 AD).....	128	Taxes other than Land Revenue.....	139
11.8	Cultural Contributions of Deccan States.....	129	Currency System.....	140
	Urdu and other Languages.....	129	12.6 Judiciary.....	141
	Painting.....	130	12.7 Policy of Succession.....	141
	Architecture.....	130	12.8 Relations with other Indian States.....	141
			Introduction.....	141
			Rajputs.....	142
			Deccan and South Indian States.....	143
			Sikhs.....	144
			Jats.....	145
			North Eastern Kingdoms.....	145

Chapter - 12

Mughal Administration..... 133

12.1	Central Administration.....	133
	Introduction.....	133
	Emperor.....	133



Unit

I

Dawn of Medieval India

1. Early Medieval India.....	2
2. Dynasties of North India.....	8
3. Kingdoms of South India.....	14
4. Rajputs	27

CHAPTER 1

EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA

1.1 Feudalism

Feudalism was a combination of legal and military systems in medieval Europe that largely flourished between the 9th and 15th centuries A.D. It was a system in which King granted land to nobles who further granted them to their vassals (a holder of land on conditions of homage and allegiance), in return for military and other services on demand.

A similar system evolved in the early medieval period in Indian sub-continent, where the weaker kings engaged in compensating through land grants rather than paying in currency. But, the nature of Indian feudalism was quite different from the European feudalism structure and historians view it as an altogether distinct system.

Feudalism in India

Feudalism began in India with the advent of early medieval period, when the villages became economically self-sufficient due to decline in urban centers and commercial activities during the end of the Gupta period. During the 1st Century AD the kings began to donate land free of cost to the Brahmins (called as Brahmadeya), scholars and other religious institutions, thus conferring the ownership of the land and hence the right to collect revenues thereof. The practice of making land grants to the Brahmanas was a custom, sanctified by the injunctions laid down in the Dharmashastras, Epics and Puranas. The Anusasana Parva of the Mahabharata devotes a whole chapter to the praise of making gifts of land (Bhumidana Prasamsa). This in turn enabled them to make a direct link and control over the peasantry.



Inscription
Record

BRAHMADEYA

Tax free villages given as gifts to the Brahmins or group of Brahmins by Kings in early Medieval India, with the right to collect taxes on the produce of land, exercise control over local resources and management of the villages.

With the growth of feudalism, community right on land diminished. The pasture-lands, marshes and forests were given as gifts by monarch. Thus, a middle order land owner class emerged and the peasant lost his land rights. They were forced to pay heavy taxes and do forced labour. Their status was reduced to slaves. There was the possibility of further transfer of land and in reality that happened too.

Along with the transfer of revenue rights, the system also resulted in the transfer of the administrative rights to the Brahmins in particular. This resulted in mushrooming of Brahmin feudatories. Also, ceding of the revenue and administrative powers resulted in disintegration of state and weakening of King's power. The features of Indian feudalism can be summarized as:

- **Political Decentralization:** The decentralization achieved in the form of Land grants gradually turned into a distinctly branched political organization made up of semi-autonomous rulers such as Samantas, Mahasamantas, etc.
- **Emergence of New Class:** Feudalism resulted in emergence of landholding intermediaries which became a dominant social group. This was absent in the early historical period and was linked to the practice of land grants, which began with the Satavahanas.
- **Changes in Agrarian structure:** With the growth of feudalism, from the sixth Century AD onwards the peasants stuck to the land granted to the beneficiaries. This led to immobility of the population and therefore isolation from the rest of the world. Its profound implication was development of localized customs, languages and rituals.

Changes in Land Grants

From the period of later Mauryas, land grants included the transfer of all sources of revenue, and the surrender of police and administrative functions. The grants of the second century AD mentions that the transfer of the king's control only over salt, which implies that he retained certain other sources of revenue. But in some other grants, it was recorded that the donor (King) gave up his control over almost all sources of revenue, including pastures, mines including hidden treasures and deposits.

Then, the donor not only abandoned his revenues but also the right to govern the inhabitants of the villages that were granted. This practice became more prevalent in the Gupta period. There are many instances of grants of apparently settled villages made to the Brahmanas during the Gupta era. In such grants, the residents, including the cultivators and artisans, were expressly asked by their respective rulers not only to pay the customary taxes to the

donees, but also to obey their commands. All this provides clear evidence of the surrender of the administrative power of the state.

One of the important aspects of the Kings sovereignty was that he used to retain the right of punishing the culprits. In the Post-Gupta times, the king surrendered over to the Brahmanas not only this right, but also his right to punish all offences against family, property, person, etc.

1.2 India and World Relations

Arabs

Arabs are one of the primary population groups of the world. Their primary inhabitation is in the Arab states in Western

Asia, North Africa, the Horn of Africa and western Indian Ocean islands. The Arabs had close cultural and commercial relations with the Indians right from the pre-Islamic period. The links were established through trade and commerce across the Arabian Sea.

The spices and other exotic tropical products formed the mainstay of the trade and commerce between Indian and Arab world. The imports from Arab world constituted coffee, horses and other Mediterranean products. Therefore, to secure trade, the Arab traders built their permanent settlements on the western coast of India. These settlements played an important role in exchanging of Indo-Arab cultural relations.



Trades Routes in Indian Ocean

Arab Contact with India

As aforementioned, in the earlier period, Arabs acted as a conduit for shipment of the Indian goods to the European world. But with the rise of Islam in the Arab world, they started to spread their influence in the neighborhood. After conquering Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Persia, they set their eyes on India which, at that time, was wealthy and prosperous.

The socio-cultural condition was also ripe for Arab invasion of India in 8th century. After the demise of Harshavardhana in north India, the political environment was highly unstable. Islam had already established foot-prints in India, through trade relations in the southern part of the country.

Condition of Sind



Raja Dahir

Long before the Arab invasions, the territory of Sind was contented by both Hindus and Buddhists in struggle for power and influence. Till 622 AD, Sindh was under a Buddhist Rai dynasty. A Brahmin minister of Rai usurped the throne and declared himself the king. He ruled from the capital city of Brahmanabad. His reign was marked by civil unrest which

worsened during rule of his son Dahir. It was Dahir who faced Arab invasion in 712 AD.

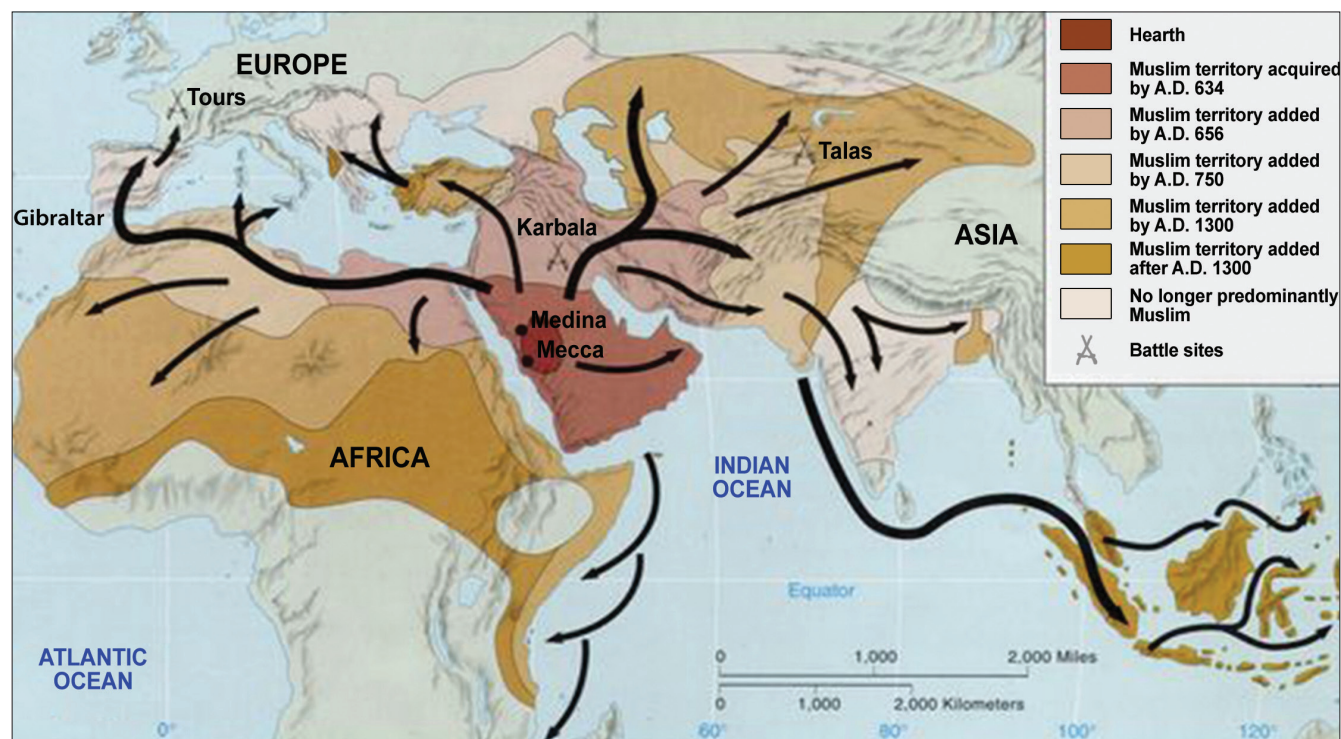
Arab Conquest of Sind

In 8th century, the Arab world was ruled by the Islamic caliphate of Syria. Muhammad Bin Qasim, a general of the Caliphate, was sent by the Caliph-Al-Walid I to conquer India. The chief aim of the fanatic Muslim rulers in Arab was to strengthen Islam and punish those who refused to accept Islam.



Muhammad Bin Qasim

He attacked Debal, an ancient port city (near modern Karachi) and defeated the nephew of Raja Dahir, who was in-charge of the port city. The city was plundered of its wealth and all the people who refused to accept Islam were brutally killed. After Debal, Qasim crossed the river Indus and fought battle with Raja Dahir. Dahir admirably fought but was defeated and killed in the Battle of Aror (712). Enormous wealth was looted from Brahmanabad, and this brought an end to the Hindu Kingdom of Sind.



Arab Conquest of Sind

Significance of Conquest

- After the conquest of Sind, Islam was established in Sind and the Multan region. Though, the influences of Arabs couldn't reach farther east and north due to strong Rajput rulers, this was the first instance of Islamic aggression in India.
- It also led to interaction between two distinct cultures and evolution of Indo-Islamic culture. Thus, Sind was the birth-place of Sufism which in turn was related to the emergence of the bhakti cult in the middle ages.
- Sind province was earlier more of a desert with minimal trade and commerce. Arab occupation resulted in introduction of camels and horses, which began to be used for trade. The investment by Arabs brought development and prosperity to the region.

- The decimal system which is the basis of modern mathematics, and which developed in India in the 5th Century, travelled to the Arab world during this period and later came to be known as Arabic numerals.
- Many Indian works dealing with astronomy and mathematics were also translated to Arabic. The famous work on astronomy, **Surya-Siddhanta** was one of these. Work of Charaka and Sushruta dealing with medicines were also translated. A number of Sanskrit literary works such as Kalila wa-Dimna or Panchatantra were translated into Arabic and formed the basis for Aesop's Fables in the West.

Africa

The Indian subcontinent and Africa are separated by the Indian Ocean. The geographical proximity between the eastern coast of Africa and the Indian subcontinent

has played an important role in the development of the relationship since ancient times. The Indian merchants traded in cotton, glass beads and other goods in exchange for gold and soft-carved ivory from Africa. The significant influence of the Indian art and architecture in ancient African kingdoms shows the level of trade development between the two civilizations. Gradually, the trade routes were established in the Indian Ocean region, and the African ports became the great centers of exchange of Indian and European goods.

East Asia

India and China

From 1st century onwards, many Indian and Chinese scholars and monks travelled between the two countries. The two most famous travelers from China were – Fa-Xian (Fa Hien), a Buddhist monk who traveled in the time of Gupta dynasty in 5th Century AD and Xuanzang, who spent almost 17 years in India during the reign of Harshavardhana.



Spread of Buddhism

The diffusion of Buddhism in China from India was the center-point of the contacts between the two countries in the early medieval period. Tantric Buddhism, also known as Vajrayana branch, still practiced in Tibet Autonomous Region, was the most popular in China. Along with Buddhism, Indian architecture, like pagodas and martial arts also diffused into the Chinese culture.

The southern kingdom of Cholas also maintained good relationship with the Chinese rulers. This is evident from large number of ancient Chinese coins being discovered in the Cholas homeland (i.e. present day Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Pudukkottai districts of Tamil Nadu). Under the reign of Rajaraja Chola and his son Rajendra Chola, the Cholas established strong trading links with Song Dynasty of

China. The Chola navy conquered the Sri Vijaya Empire of Indonesia and Malaysia and thus, secured a sea trading route to China.

India and Japan



Hindu Gods of Japan

As with China, Buddhism has been a cementing factor in the ancient ties between India and Japan. It is still among the dominant religions of Japan. Along with Buddhism, many strands of Indian culture and religion also diffused to Japan. The Indian gods and goddess have been incorporated in different forms in Japanese theology.

The link of Buddhism between India and Japan was that monks and scholars often embarked on voyages between the two nations. Ancient records at Nalanda University in India have descriptions about the scholars and pupils who attended the school from Japan. The famous Japanese traveller to the Indian subcontinent was Tenjiku Tokubei.



Tenjiku Tokubei

India and Korea

India and Korea have had historical ties with one another. As with other eastern Asian nations, Buddhism was the bedrock of relationship between Korea and India. It is believed that Buddhism was introduced in Korea in the second half of fourth Century AD. Supposedly, Buddhism reached from India to Korea via China. Various Korean monks visited India, from the eighth century onwards.

There have also been legends of a Korean princess who married the king of India, and thus establishing close relations. There are some archaeological evidences like 'double-fish' pattern discovered inside the tomb of Korean princess which were also prevalent during the same time in central India, which corroborate this legend.

South-East Asia

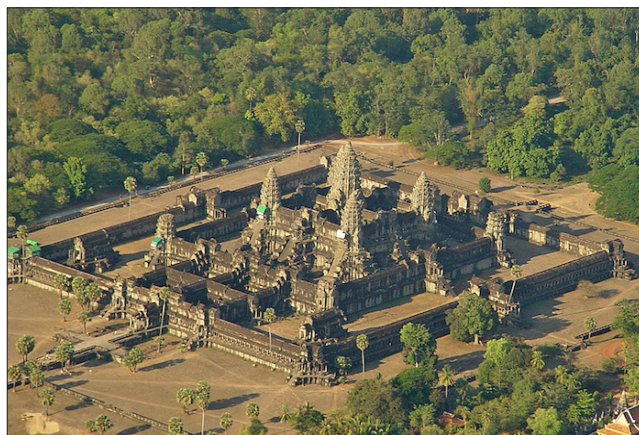
During the medieval period, the south-eastern islands of Sri-Lanka, Malaysia and Indonesia came under the Indian

Influence. Cholas were the first to spread their influence through superior naval power. The spread of influence was achieved in 3-fold manner:

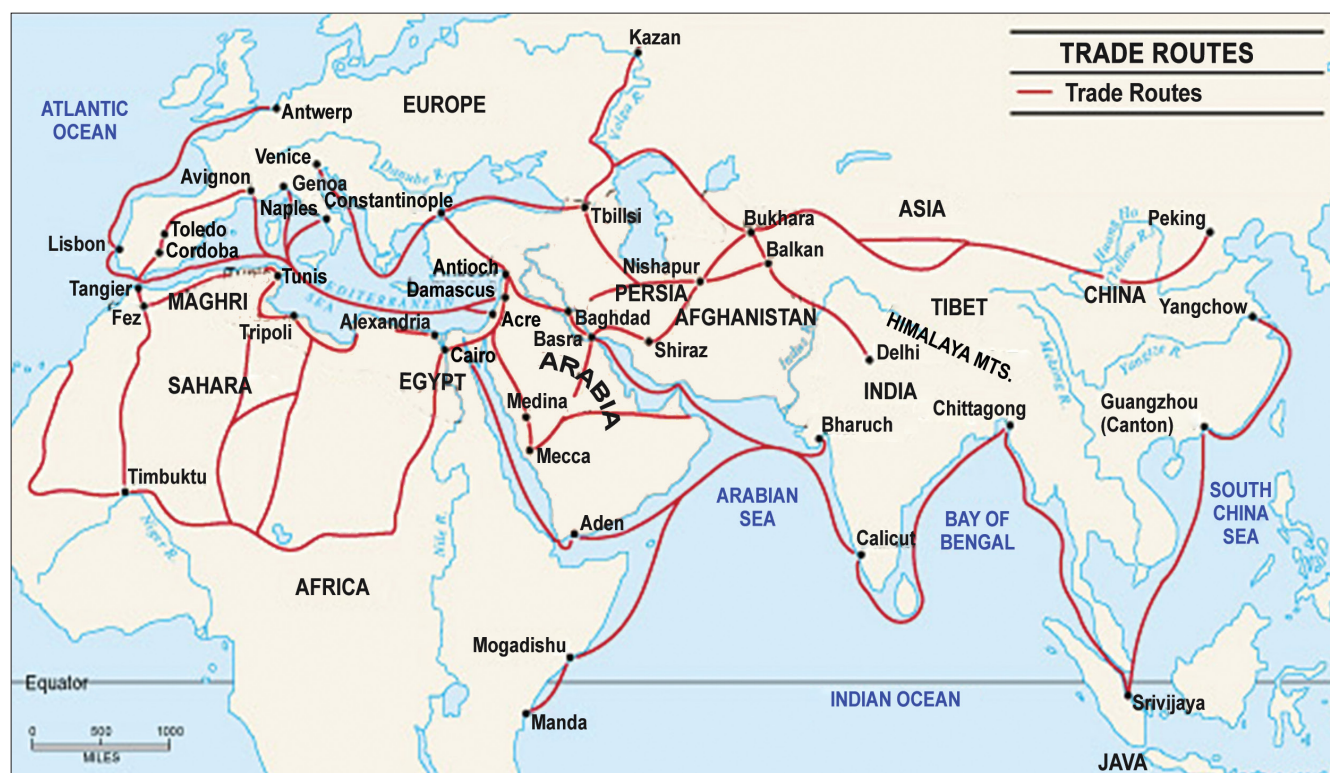
- **Military Factor:** The southern kingdoms of Cholas, Pallavas and Pandyas were militarily superior to the south-east Asian islands. The control of these Islands was essential for these states to thwart any external threat and to further ensure safe trade.
- **Trade Relations:** Due to the development of ports and ship-building industry, the trade between India and these Islands increased manifold. The south-east Asian islands also served as the trade outposts for the Africa-India-China trade routes.
- **Cultural Outspread:** Along with traders, there went the Hindu and Buddhist priests and monks, who propagated their religion and culture in the South-East Asia. This is evident from spread of Buddhism in the region and presence of colossal temples like Angkor-Wat in Cambodia. Another famous temple is temple of Borobudur dedicated to Buddha.
- Indian Epics such as Ramayana and Mahabharata continues to provide favourite themes for literature, folk-art, plays etc.

Significance of the Relations

- While Buddhism declined in India it flourished in South-East Asia.
- The inter-mixing of different cultures has resulted in historical bonds between the people of the region, which is helpful in exertion of 'soft power' by India.
- Countries like Indonesia and Thailand had top leaders of Indian origin which helped India during its struggle of freedom as well as in its global agenda.
- South-east Asia has emerged as a significant trading bloc (ASEAN), and India is a key trade partner of ASEAN.



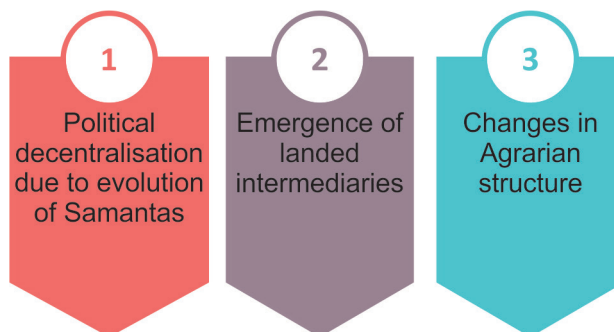
Angkor-Wat and Borobudur Temple



Trade Routes

Early Medieval India: Important Facts

- In 712 AD, Al Hajjaj, the Governor of Basra, led an expedition against Sindh's ruler Dahir, under his nephew and son-in-law, Muhammad-bin-Qasim. This expedition put Sindh under the Arabs.
- The cause of this expedition was neither the desire for territorial expansion nor religious. The king of Ceylon had sent some gifts to the king of Turkey which were looted at Debol in Sindh by the pirates. The ruler of Sindh, Dahir, refused to compensate the loss by showing his ignorance to the incident. This enraged Al Hajjaj and he attacked Sindh.



Features of Indian Feudalism

■■■■