

1. Indian Feudalism

- It is an economic system where primacy is given to land and land related right.
- It is an economic system but its implication is there in each sphere of life.
- **Duty of feudal lords towards king**
 - To bring gift for the king and overlord.
 - Be present at the court and provide king military support.
- **Political Implication**
 - Decline in the authority of centralized kingship.
 - Decline in number of troops as standing army.
 - Decline in centralized bureaucracy.
 - Rise of regional kingdoms/ sub infeudation.
- **Economical Implication**
 - Decline of trade, commerce.
 - Localization of trade/self-sufficient level of economy.
 - Decrease in the quality/quantity of coin.
 - Decline of guild.
- **Social Implication**
 - Increase in number of caste and sub caste.
 - Impetuous to Jajmani system (Jajmani system or Yajman system was an economic system most notably found in villages of India in which one caste performed various functions for other castes and received grain or other goods in return. It was an occupational division of labor involving a

system of role-relationships that enabled villages to be mostly self-sufficient).

▪ Cultural Implication

- Growth of regional language and culture.
- Impetuous to bhakti movement.
- **How Indian feudalism differ from European feudalism**
 - Due to difference in ecological condition (long sunshine and humped bull), there were few differences.
 - Visthi (forced labor)/ Peasant tied to the land of lord was limited in India.
 - Military feudalism develops at much later stage.
 - In India there was no sharply define class of feudal lord.

2. Tripartite Struggle

- During 8th AD there were three great power in India namely Palas in the East, the Gurjar-Pratihara in the North, and the Rastrakutas in the Deccan.
- All three struggled for supremacy and their desire to possess Kannauj.

