

Handwritten text, possibly a name or date, written vertically in the right margin.

Section - A

1. ~~(D) Alexander Cunningham~~
2. ~~(D) d c a b~~
3. ~~(B) Kailashnath Temple~~
4. ~~(C) Anantkath~~
5. ~~(A) Both (A) and (B) are true and (C) is correct explanation of A~~
6. ~~(A) Karaikal Amraiyas~~
7. ~~(B) II, I, III and IV~~
8. ~~(C) Sasmath~~
9. ~~(D) Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka~~

10. ~~(A) a (B) c a b d~~

11. ~~(D) Availability of Tractors~~

12. ~~(A) d c b a~~

13. ~~(c) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya - Delhi~~

14. ~~(c) Battle of Talikota proved disastrous for Vijayanagar empire~~

15. ~~(B) Augustus Cleveland~~

16. ~~(D) Copal Krishna Cokhale~~

17. ~~(c) Lord William Bantick~~

18. ~~(D) Satyagraha~~

19. ~~(c) Lucknow - Bisjia Park~~

Q. (D) Signing of constitutions by constituent assembly

21 (c) II, IV, III and I

Section - B

Solution - 22(b)

Harappan

Harappan civilisation is famous for its urbanisation. Prevalence of planned drainage system corroborate the fact.

◦ Drainage System of Indus Valley Civilisation :-

I. Drains were laid along the road in a grid pattern connected with each house drains.

II. Archaeological finding suggest first road along with drains were laid before constructing houses painting

towards town planning

III. Drains were set in masonry and at regular intervals they were covered with loose bricks of limestone for cleaning

IV. Importance of drainage system can be understood from the fact that like small settlements like Lothal had drains made of burnt bricks in comparison to house made of mud bricks

Solution-23

Caution Buddha is the founder of heterodox sect Buddhism. His ideological beliefs are as following -

o Buddha on Social World :-

I. Buddha considered social division like Varma system and

superiority based on birth or gender as a human creation not a divine ordain.

II. He emphasised on individual agency as a means to attain liberation, rather than on caste like distinctions;

III. He advocated Metta as well as Karuna (compassion) and brotherhood amongst the members of all community.

IV. His thinking is reflected in the working of Sangha, which was based on principle of consensus and members had shared their earlier identity on joining.

Solution - 24

Krishnadeva Raya was a ruler from Telugu Dynasty of Vijaynagar. He remained in the position from 1509 - 1529.

◦ Role of Krishnadeva Raya in Vijayanagara Empire -

I. The reign of Krishnadeva Raya have been characterised by expansion and consolidation policy -

- Raichur Doab captured in 1512
- Vijaynagar ruler defeated in 1514
- Deccan inflicted to sultans of Deccan in 1520.

II. Krishnadeva Raya has also made significant contribution in field of infrastructural development -

- He founded suburban township named Nagalapuram

III. Krishnadeva Raya also made contribution to temple architecture of Vijayanagar -

- Hall in front of Vinayaka shrine was constructed to mark his accession
- He constructed the eastern gopuram of Vinayaka Temple.

Solution - 25

Land Revenue was the major source of revenue for the Mughal Empire. Also, the correct assessment was crucial for catering the need of expanding empire -

• Land Revenue System of Mughal India -

- I. Land Revenue was collected by imperial officers referred as Amir-e-Umra. His duties include -
- collecting the taxes in cash as much as possible, though payment in kind was also accepted.
 - ensure the increased flow of revenue but do not overburden peasant

II. The Revenue collection was conducted in two phases -

- (I) Assessing the estimated revenue - Tanna
 - (II) Assessing the collected revenue - Hasil
- often the Tanna was higher than Hasil.

III. Emperors like Akbar and Aurangzeb often conducted surveys to measure the cultivated and cultivable land in empire:

→ Aurangzeb conducted this exercise in 1668.

IV. On the basis of fertility, land was divided as -

- Polaj - land cultivable in all seasons
- Parauti - left fallow for one agriculture cycle
- Chachar - left fallow of 3-4 years
- Banjor - uncultivated bad land.

Solution-26

Santhal Tribe appeared in Rajmahal hills as the enemy of ^{the masses} Parasien - skilled cultivators, who had expertise in following settled agriculture.

Reason behind Santal Rebellion -

- I. By late 1840s, Santals found Zamindars levying high taxes on them, which they were unable to pay.
- II. Santals expressed their grievance against Dikus (Moneylenders) who would charge a very high rate of interest on loans provided.
- III. Santals were increasingly unhappy regarding the intensive encroachment in domin-i-keh area by British officials.

Hence, these factors contributed to the Santal Rebellion of 1855-56, led by Manjhi Brothers, resulted in forfeiture of Santal Paschawal (55,000 sq. ft.) from district of Bhogalpur and Bhogalpur.

Solution 87 (a)

Before 1830s, the relation between British officials and Indian savy were cordial evident from various episodes of collective fencing and wrestling etc.

Relation between British and Indian Savy and exploitation :-

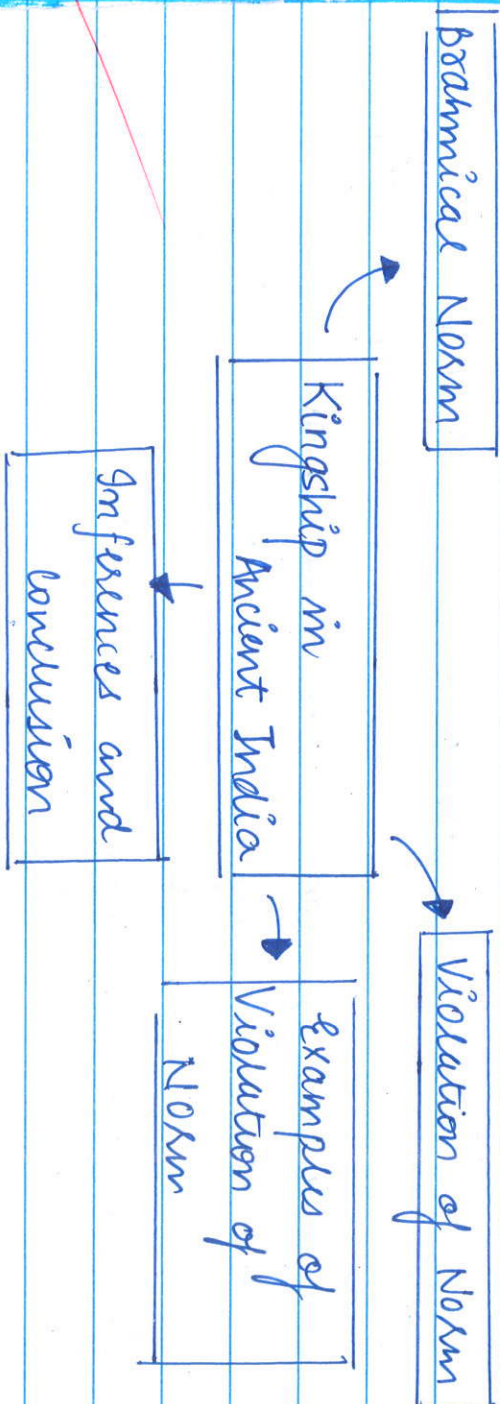
- I. After 1830s, British officials developed racial inferiority for Indian Savy as a result of colonial mindset.
- II. It evident that British officials physically abused the Indian savy.
- III. Indian savy were paid less in comparison to British officials. Moreover, they were not promoted easily to higher post.

Hence, the exploitation treatment of savy during 1830s

replaced the trust by suspicion which helped in circulation of rumours and encouraged huge participation by sepoy in mutiny of 1857.

Section-C

Solution - 28 (a)



I) Brahmical Norm about Kingship -

-) Brahmical Norm prescribed Kshatriya to ideally eligible to be a king
-) ghee norm have been found in text like Dharm sutras.
-) Kingship and administration was the important duties of Kshatriya

II) Violations of Norms -

•) Ancient India provide no clear instances were Brahmical norms about the notion of kingship have been violated, sometimes even by Brahmins.

III) Examples of Violation of Norms -

- (i) The earliest empire of Mauryans are argued to be non-Kshatriya. Although, some Buddhist text mention turn to Kshatriya but Brahmical text mention their

origin as low

ii) The immediate successors of Mauryans - Shunga and Kanvas were Brahmanas by origin

iii) Shakas - the important rulers of Central and Western India are non-sanskritic, referred as 'Mlechhas'. Impits of such obscure origin, they ruled as an important dynasty.

iv) Kushanas - who ruled over the North Western part of sub continent - were migrant who also had an obscure origin. To defy which, they associated themselves with elite authority.

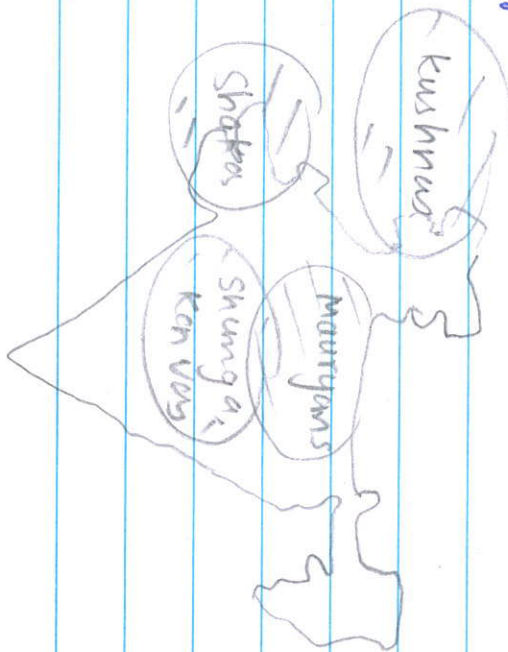


Illustration -

Territory of Mauryans, Kushanas, Shakas, Kanvas and Sunga.

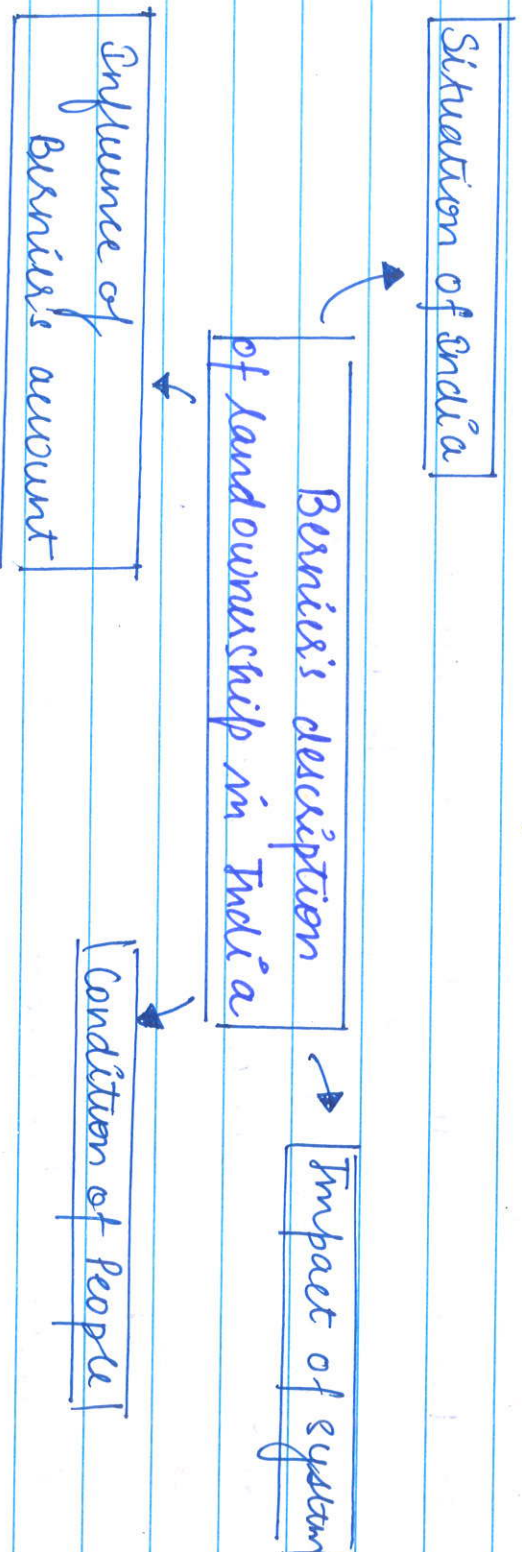
IV) Inferences and conclusion -

- Political Power were open to anyone who could muster up resources and power.
- ~~It~~ Non-Brahmical practices were evident due to -
 - non persuasiveness of norms
 - diversity of subcontinent
- Empires like Kushanas and Shakas were far from main centres, which may be a reason for non-implementation of norms.

Hence the statement, "In ancient Indian subcontinent ~~there were~~ population beyond the kingship was not only with Kshatriyas but also with non Kshatriyas".

Solution - 29 (a)

Baron de Banneux was a French traveller, who visited the Mughal court. He remained in India from 1556 - 1568. He wrote a book, Travels in the Mughal Empire.



Situation of India -

- Baron wrote that there was no private ownership in India
- All the land was tied to crown ownership
- Mughal emperors distributed all the land

to his nobles.

• Impact of system :-

F) There were no class which could invest in agriculture to improve the land.

•) People were not interested to invest because they felt that, since, the land could not be transferred to future generations, there was no need to invest.

•) There was extensive stagnation of agriculture in the empire.

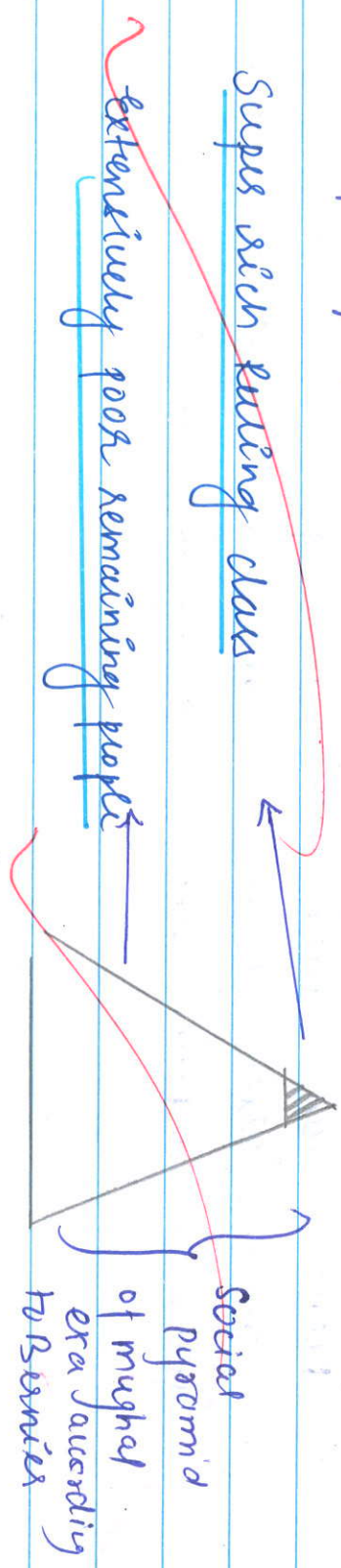
•) Condition of People -

India
•) There was abject poverty prevailing in

India. There was 'no middle class', ~~they~~ there were either super rich or poor people.

•) India was inhabited by mass of medievalised people with a small ~~minor~~ rich ruling elites.

and majority poor landless labours



Influence of Brunnier Account -



Oriental Despotism Theory

- Proposed by Montesquieu
- Argued that rulers of east (orient) were autocratic
- Anybody else except rulers barely managed to survive

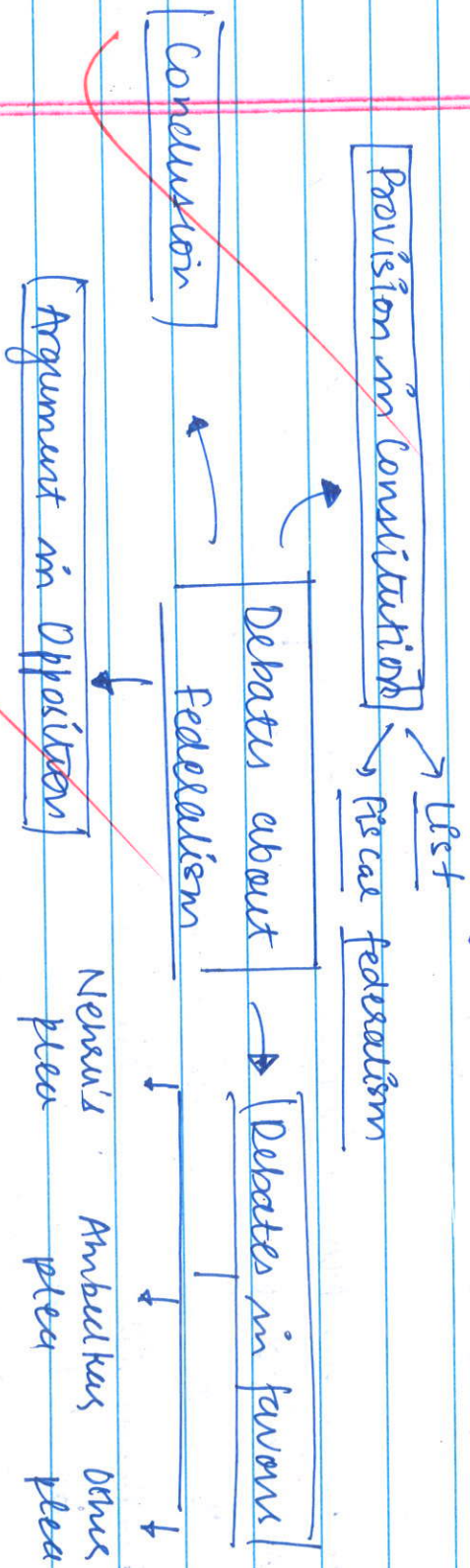
Asiatic Mode of Production Theory

- Proposed by Karl Marx
- argued that state accumulated the surplus generated by autonomous agricultural village unit
- Autonomy prevail till surplus is provided. → Stagnant system.

Thus, Bismarck's description was shaped by his perception of 'bipolar vision' where India was opposite and bleak in comparison to West. The accounts influenced the working in France but cannot be accepted immediately.

Solution - 30 (a)

Federalism and powers of state was one of the most debated topic of constituent Assembly of India.



• Provision in Constitution

I) Lists -

• Constitution divide the federal structure of power in three lists

o) Union list - subjects under control of union govern-ment.

o) State list - subject under control of state government

o) Concurrent list - subject under the combine control of state and union government

II) Fiscal Federalism - Constitution provided a complex system of fiscal federalism.

o) Proceeds from major taxes went to Union Government

o) Proceeds from custom duties went to both states and union government

o) Proceeds from excise duties and bottled liquors went to state government.

◦ Debate in favour of strong centre

I) Nehru's plea - Pt. Nehru argued for the strong centre as the weak central authority will be unable to ensure peace, stability and positioning nation in international forums

II) Ambedkar's plea - Ambedkar also pleaded for strong centre given the dangers of communal riot and post partition violence.

III) Other Plea -
 ◦ Balakrishna Sharma argued that only a strong state can mobilise resources effectively and ensure well-being of citizens.

Argument in opposition of strong centre -

K. Santhoshan argued for the decentralisation of power and giving up certain powers to states.

He argued that it will strengthen the centre by dispensing the burden of duties.

He stated that there was a mis conception that giving power to centre will strengthen it.

He was also unhappy with the provisions of fiscal federalism suggested by ~~centres~~ constituent assembly.

Conclusion -

Though the debates, it was finally asserted that strong centre was the need of nation and constitution, thus, shows bias towards centre in terms of distribution of powers.

Section D

(Source Based)

Q1.

1. Candrighi was critical of machine because they save labours even when people are not able to find work to earn living and die due to starvation.

2. Wheel is exquisite piece of machinery because it is used for service of poorest by -humans only and helped in limiting the weedy growth of machinery.

3. Alorification of Charkha by Candrighi -

1) Charkha provide people supplementary income and make them self sufficient.

ii) Charkha help in ending distinction between mental and physical labours.

(ii) ~~It help in regulating the unnecessary growth of machinery~~

32

1. Dandanapitaka refers to King Ashoka

2. Dandanapitaka ensures the arrangement of disposing affairs and maintaining the ~~regular~~ reports.

3.

Dandanapitaka receive reports from Pativedakas.
• He would dispose the affairs regardless of the place he sees, he would obtain all the grievance of people.

33

1. Kabis describes that ultimate reality is same and is a one authority called by different people by different names

2. Kabis advocates nirguna bhakti that is there is one supreme authority which is regardless of shape and size and

by whatever name you refer it, it will remain same.
This philosophy of Kabir contributes to broader understanding
of ~~spiritualism~~ ~~of spiritualism~~

3. Kabir's advocacy of inducement and humankind -

- 1) ~~Kabir~~ Kabir advocates inducement by including practices of all prevalent religious belief in his conception of ultimate reality.
- 2) Kabir advocated humankind by disseminating the true practices of various religions beliefs and providing rationale counter to them.

Q) 84 Map Based Question

प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 34

