

Part - A

Ans-1 (a) Alexander Cunningham :-

- First Director General of ASI.
- Excavated a lot of sites of Harappan civilisation.
- Missed the significance of Harappan civilisation.

(b) Main reasons were as follows :-

- Tried to put it in a wrong time frame.
- Considered beginning of India after the first cities on Ganga river.
- Used the accounts of Chinese pilgrims which did not mention anything about Harappan settlements.

Conclusion:- Although Cunningham found a no. of artefacts during the excavation but missed its significance.

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ns-2 (a) Ibn Battuta :-

- Born in Tangier, Morocco.
- Visited several places before coming to India.
- Found India an interesting place.

(b) Two characteristics of Indian cities are as follows:-

- Full of exciting opportunities for those who had the resources.
- Densely populated and prosperous except for the occasional disruptions due to invasions and natural calamities.
- Crowded streets
- Brightly colourful markets stacked with a wide variety of goods.
- Cosmopolitan culture.

Ans-3 Objectives Resolution :-

- (1) → Promulgated by Jawaharlal Nehru in Dec 1946.
- (2) → Independent, Sovereign, Republic :- India.
- (3) → Adequate safeguards to minorities
- (4) → Justice & freedom to each and everybody.
- (5) → Liberal Democracy :- Political system.
- (6) → Learn from the success and failures of Western countries.

Conclusion:-

- Thus, Objectives Resolution laid the basis of the most imp. principles of our constitution.
- Thus, It was a momentous resolution passed by Nehru.

Ans-4

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(4) → Hoard

Part - B

ns-4 Coinage :- (6th century BCE to sixth century CE).

(i) Importance :- Regulated the exchanges.

- Vital for trading purposes.

(ii) Punch-marked coins :-

- Names of the ruler along with the dynasty.
- Firstly issued by Indo-Greek kings.
- Housed the images of king too.

(iii) Gold coins :-

- Issued by Kushanas.
- Similar to Parthian rulers of Iran & Roman empire.
- Light-weight coins.

(iv) Hoards :-

- Coins of Roman Empire hoarded in Southern India.
- Signifies long-distance contacts between the two regions.
- Trade not confined to the boundaries.

→ Copper coins:-

- Issued by Tribal republics, Yaudheyas (Punjab & Haryana)
- Depicts their participation in trading activities.

→ Gold coins:-

- Issued by Gupta rulers.
- Remarkable for its purity.

Conclusion:-

• Coins were an important part in trading purposes, however finds of coins taper off later on which might indicate a close relation with the financial crisis with Roman empire.

Some other people also suggest that coins are not found later on as they were not hoarded.

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Mohenjodaro :-

→ Well-planned settlement.

→ Divided into two parts :- Lower Town & Citadel.

→ Domestic Architecture :- Planned Settlements in Lower Town.

• Domestic Architecture was unique due to the following reasons:-

(i). Courtyard :- Centre of all the activities including weaving & cooking particularly in the summer season.

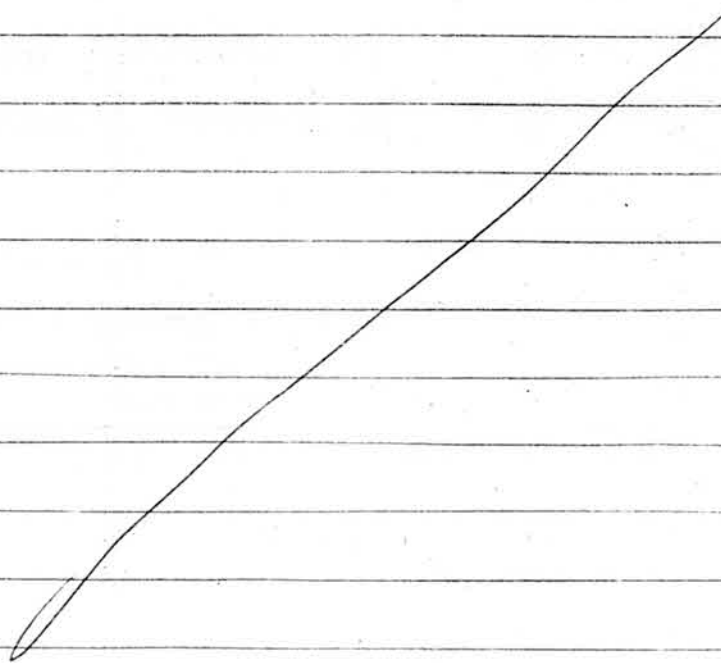
(ii). Stairs :- Some houses have presence of staircases which indicate that the houses might be double-storied.

(iii). Privacy :- The main entrance did not give a direct view to the household as well as there were no windows on the ground level.

(iv). Bathrooms :- Every house had a bathroom paved with bricks.

(v). Wells :- Each house had a well which was situated at the main entrance so that it could be used by the passers-by.

(vi). Drains :- Every house had atleast one well, located alongside the street drains so that the wastes from the household could flow into the drains.



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(ii) → Poem

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Kabir :-

(i) He is considered as one of the most outstanding examples of a poet saint of fourteenth - fifteenth centuries.

(ii) This can be proved from the following facts :-

→ Ultimate Reality :-

- Draw a wide range of traditions to express the nature of Ultimate Reality.
- Islam :- Allah, Khuda, Hazrat, Pir.
- Vedantic :- Alakh, Nirakar, Atman, Brahman
- Yogic :- Shabda & Shunya.

(iii) → Poems :-

- Sant bhasa :- Language of Nirguna Bhakti.
- Ulatbansi :- Everyday meanings are inverted.

Eg :- The ~~lotus~~ which ~~blooms~~ fire raging in the ocean.

→ Expresses the difficulties inherent in the task of capturing the nature of ultimate reality.

(iv) → Inspiration:-

- He is considered as a source of inspiration for those who questioned deeply entrenched social & religious practices and understanding the nature of divine.
- His legacy was claimed by several groups.

(v) → Traditions:-

- He expressed diverse traditions to attack conflicting ideas.
- Eg:- Islamic Monotheism to attack Hindu polytheism.
- Used nam - simaran & zikr to praise Hindu practices of remembering the divine.

(vi) → Reconstruction of history:-

- Historians use a wide range of sources such as hagiographies to reconstruct Kabir's life.
- Three distinct but overlapping traditional compositions:-
 - (i). Kabir Bijak :- Varanasi
 - (ii). Kabir Granthawali :- Dadupanth in Rajasthan
 - (iii). Adi Granth Sahib.

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a) Fortifications in Vijaynagara:-

→ Described by Abdur Razzag & Domingo Paes.

→ Purpose:- Basically for security purposes.

(i) Abdur Razzag Samargandi:-

→ Described seven lines of forts.

→ Enclosed the agricultural land too between 1st and 2nd gates.

→ Outer wall running across the hills.

→ Found several fields & houses between fortification.

(ii) Domingo Paes:-

→ Another traveller who was struck in awe after seeing the massive fortifications around the city.

→ Found well developed agricultural networks by the canal which drew water from Tungabhadra basin.

→ Cultivation of rice, wheat & other food crops.

(iv) Importance for Enclosing Agricultural land within the fortified area of the city of Vijaynagara:-

→ Medieval Seiges:- Protection from the opponents as the walls guarded their fields, as a result there was no food crisis in the empire.

→ Objective of Seiges:- The primary objective was to starve the defender to death as a result emerge victorious in wars.

→ Other Empires :- Adopted the style of building and enclosing granaries within the fortified area.

→ Novel method :- Kings of Vijaynagara used the novel method of securing & protecting the agricultural fields itself within the fortified territory.

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Ans-8

Awadh & Britishers:-

(a) 1801:- Lord Dalhousie described Awadh as a cherry that will fall into their mouth one day.

(b) Reasons for Interest in Awadh:-

(i). Agriculture:- Soil was quite fertile and ideally suited for the production of indigo and export to world markets.

(ii). Market :- Commercial interests of East India company guided and attracted it towards Awadh as principal market of Northern India.

(iii). Annexation:- It will complete the process of formalised annexation of India which started with the conquest of Bengal in 1757, Battle of Plassey exactly 100 years ago.

(Q) Britishers adopted following policies for the annexation of Awadh in 1857:-

(i). Subsidiary Alliance (Lord Wellesley in 1798).

- withdrawal or disbanding of troops of the emperor.
- Moving in of British troops within the empire.
- Increase in military dependence on the Britishers by the emperor as he had no choice left.
- Emperor was unable to assert control over the rebellious zamindars who asserted autonomy.
- Resident :- All the major decisions of the emperor had to be ratified by the resident of Britishers.
→ The resident was permanently to be settled in Awadh.

(ii). Doctrine of Lapse:-

- According to this policy, rulers who had no sons, ~~and~~ their kingdom was to be annexed as there was no legal heir.
- No of kingdoms were annexed like this:- Jhansi.

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(iii). Summary settlement :-

- Considered as against the interests of Taluqdars
- Direct revenue settlement with peasants, excluded taluqdars as intruders into the rural society.

Conclusion :- All these policies were considered as responsible for the annexation of Awadh in 1857.

→ Consequences :- Severe outpouring of grief, collapse of court, social instability, revolt against the British rule.

- 9 (a) Urbanisation :- (19th century)

- Development of large scale urban centres.
- Urban centres had worldwide facilities developed by Britishers.

(b) End of Mughal symbolism :-

- Towns associated with Mughals such as Agra & Delhi now lost their symbolic importance.

→ Emergence of new centres:- New centres like Hyderabad, Surat and other places grew over time as a variety of trading and commercial functions were practised there.

→ Kolkata, Bombay, Madras:- Three main centres of British rule new forms of Architecture were developed and several measures were taken which resulted in the formation of developed centres. Eg:- Clearing of Ghats in Kolkata.

→ Small centres:- No specific attention was paid to small centres for development as the Britishers did not have any colonial or trading interests there.

Conclusion:- Thus we can conclude that the urbanisation pattern during 19th century had enough variations as some centres were paid enough attention whereas others were neglected. There were variations in the composition of population too.

- New modes of transportation were introduced.
- Hill stations were developed too.

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Part - C

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a) Buddha :-

- Original name :- Siddhartha
- Son of the chief of Sakya clan
- Sheltered upbringing in the palace.
- Insulated from the harsh realities of life.
- Persuaded his charioter to take him outside the palace.
- First Journey :- Extremely traumatic.
- Left the palace, set out for his own truth.

b) Extreme Methods :-

- Bodily mortification which led him to a situation of near death.
- Abandoned these methods.

(c) Buddha :- (The Enlightened one)

- Later meditated under the tree
- Gained Enlightenment.

d) Dhamma :-

- Taught Dhamma, path of Righteous living.

→ Basic teachings of Buddha:-

- World :- Soulless, Transient, Nothing is permanent in it and it is constantly changing.
- Sorrow :- Intrinsic to human existence.
- Social World :- Creation of humans rather than of divine origin.
 - Advised kings and gahapati's to be ethical.
- Nibbana :- Individual agency & righteous action necessary to attain nibbana - extinguishing of the ego and desires for the people.
- Path :- Path of moderation between severe penance and self asceticism to rise above the worldly troubles.
- Existence of God :- In the earliest forms of Buddhism, existence of God was irrelevant.

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⑧ Last words to his followers:-

- You all must ~~be~~ the lamp onto yourselves as you all have to work your nibbana yourselves.

⑨ Sanghas:-

- By the first century CE, Buddhist ideas and practices were crystallised and resulted in the formation of Sanghas.

- A body of followers of Buddha.

- Members followed a simple life:- Possessing only the daily requisites such as a bowl to receive food from Laity.

⑩ Bhikkhus:- Also known as bhikkhus as they depended on alms.

- Women:- Imp. role of ^{Ananda} ~~women~~ into the admission of women in Sanghas

→ First woman:- Mahapajapati Gotami, foster mother of Buddha, went to become teacher of Dhamma.

⑪ Social Groups:- members came from a variety of social groups such as kings & lower castes too.

→ once they entered Sanghas everybody was considered as equal.

Functioning :-

- Decisions were taken by bringing a consensus on matters through debate & discussions.
- Voting, second option if there was no consensus.
- Based on the tradition of ganas & sanghas.

Growth of Buddhism:-

- It grew both during Buddha's life as well as after his death as it was attractive for those who questioned the deeply entrenched religious practices.

Reasons :-

- Importance of spiritual conduct rather than birth.
- Emphasis on metta & karuna esp. for the poor & weaker ones.

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ns-11 Mughals :-

- Most powerful ruling dynasty in the 16th & 17th century in the subcontinent.
- Established by Zahiruddin Babur (1526).
- Rulers initiated the production of chronicles.

Chronicles :-

- Documents which depicted an entire history of dynasties.
- Initiated by Mughal rulers.

Purpose :-

- (i). Present a vision of an enlightened kingdom.
- (ii). Account for Posterity.
- (iii). Show that any attack was predestined to fail.

Authors :- Courtiers who thought that the history of empire was synonymous with that of the ruler.

- Examples :- Akbar Nama, Badshah Nama.

→ Akbar Nama:-

- Official history or account of Akbar's reign.
- Author:- (Abu'l Fazl)
 - well versed in several languages.
 - opposed the narrow thinking of ulama.
 - Akbar considered him as an ideal person for his advisor.
 - Brought up in Agra.

• Purpose:-

- Diachronic account of Akbar's reign.
- Synchronic record of all the events took place in a chronological order.

• 3 books:-

- First ^{two} books are chronicles.
- 3rd Book:- Ain-i-Akbari.
- 1st Book:- (1555 to 1585) 30th regnal year of Akbar.
- 2nd Book:- (1585 to 1601) 46th regnal year of Akbar.
- Ain-i-Akbari:- Expresses the social harmony in the state maintained by the ruler.

→ Production of chronicles:-

- Involved a no. of persons performing different tasks.
- Some of them were:- Paper-makers, Book binders, Calligraphers, painters etc.
- Centre of Production:- kitabkhana. (A library or scriptorium)
- Final manuscripts:- Imp. or valuable object.

→ Conclusion:-

- Thus, chronicles play a very imp. role in shaping the history of dynasties.
- Many historians are intrigued to know about chronicles.
- British Period:- Many scholars studied these chronicles.
- Translation:-
 - Akbar Nama:- Translated by Henry Beveridge.
 - Babur Nama:- Only excerpts have been translated, the entire script still awaits translation.

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• Language:-

→ Ornately Persian which was adopted later on at the mughal court.

• Death of Abu'l Fazl:-

→ Fell victim to a conspiracy hatched by Prince Salim, murdered by accomplice Bir Singh Bundela.

→ Badshah Nama:-

• official account of Shahjahan's rule.

• 3 volumes:-

→ Each of the volume covers each lunar year.

i.e (1628-1638)^{1st}, (1638-1648)^{2nd}, (1648-1658)^{3rd}.

• Author:-

→ Abdul Hamid Lahori :- Disciple of Abu'l Fazl.

→ He was able to write only two lunar volumes due to infirmities of old Age.

→ Later revised by Sadullah Khan.

→ Tried to copy the style of Akbar Nama.

ns-12 Provincial Elections, 1937:-

(i) Based on Govt. of India Act 1935.

- Promised a Representative form of govt. for British India.

→ Results of Election:-

(ii) Congress :- Performed very well in the seats (general category).

- More than 80% votes.
- Majority in 5 provinces including United Provinces.
- formed govt in 8 provinces.

• Muslim League :- Fared very poorly in the elections

- failed to win even a single seat in NWFP.
- won only 2 out of 84 seats in the reserved category.

→ Conflict between Congress & Muslim League:-

(iii) United Provinces :-

- Congress got a majority
- Muslim League wanted to form govt alongwith Congress.

iv) → Congress Party :- Refused to accept this offer.

- Reason:- Muslim league supported landlordism, which Congress wanted to abolish it.
- Although Congress had made no significant achievement in this field.

v) → Muslim League :- Realised that in a Hindu-majority nation, it will never be able to come into power.

- They will always remain marginalised players in the politics of the nation.

(vi) Demand for a separate Pakistani nation by Jinnah but this idea also had several obstacles.

- Less popularity in Sind, NWFP, Bengal :- Major which had to be carved out to create Pakistan.
- Popular in U.P, Punjab, M.P.

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→ Secularism:-

1937 Elections of 1937 also raised the issue of secularism.

- Congress party:- Initiated several programmes of Muslim interaction but not successful in these policies.

1938 Congress:- Restricted members from becoming members of Muslim League whereas some members had dual membership of RSS & Hindu Mahasabha. This was observed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

- 1938:- Party members not allowed to have dual membership.
- Growth of RSS:- This period also witnessed the growth of RSS as it had well-disciplined and large cadre.

→ Later Developments:-

- Pakistan Resolution:- (23 March 1940.)

- Not a demand for separate Pakistani nation.
- Greater autonomy for North West Indian Muslim state.

- Partition:- (14-15 Aug 1947)

- Physical demarcation of the territories of British India into two new nations:- India & Pakistan.

Part - D

Ans-13 (13.1) Gandhari was concerned about her eldest son as he was adamantly stuck to his mind for going to war against Pandavas of which she was afraid that he would be killed.
 (b) → She was concerned about his greed and anger that dragged a man away from his profits.

(13.2) Greed and anger are vices that overcome the senses of men as men are blinded with the greed of earning more and more wealth, comfort, luxury which ultimately leads them into a pool of troubles. Similarly men who cannot control their anger they are dragged away from their path.
 (b) Eg:- Duryodhana was so greedy about the empire & angry to kill his cousin brothers Pandavas which ultimately resulted in the death of Duryodhana.

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(13.3). Wise suggestions gave by Gandhari to her son :-

(a) → Greed and anger :- Two enemies which must be defeated so that a king conquers his earth.

(b) → He must happily enjoy the earth along with the wise and heroic Pandavas.

(c) → There is no good in war as there is no law, no profit even no victory in the end.

→ So she advised him not to set his mind on war.

-14

(14.1). Imperial ideologies were disseminated in the following manner:-

(a) → Chronicles :- Account of the events of the king's reign.

- Glorious events & dominion conquering victories were recorded in it.

- Rulers appointed the courtiers to write an account of the dynasty

- Purpose :- vision of an enlightened kingdom & preserve accounts for posterity.

- Eg! - Badshah Nama & Akbar Nama.

→ Mughals transmitted their grand vision through writing of dynastic histories.

(14.2) Royal orders considered of Divine ordinance due to the following reasons:-

- Mughal kings tried to establish their authority by claiming to be the kings of divine origin.
- This was done through following arguments:-
 - (i). Alanqua:- Mongol queen who was impregnated by a ray of sunshine passed this to the offsprings.
 - (ii). Farr-i-Izadi:- Abu'l Fazl idea of hierarchy of objects receiving light from God. Mughal king was the high station in this hierarchy. Influenced by Suhraward.
- Thus, Mughals expressed themselves as they were associated with the gods directly.

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(14.3). Following sources were used to describe the vivid account of Mughals:-

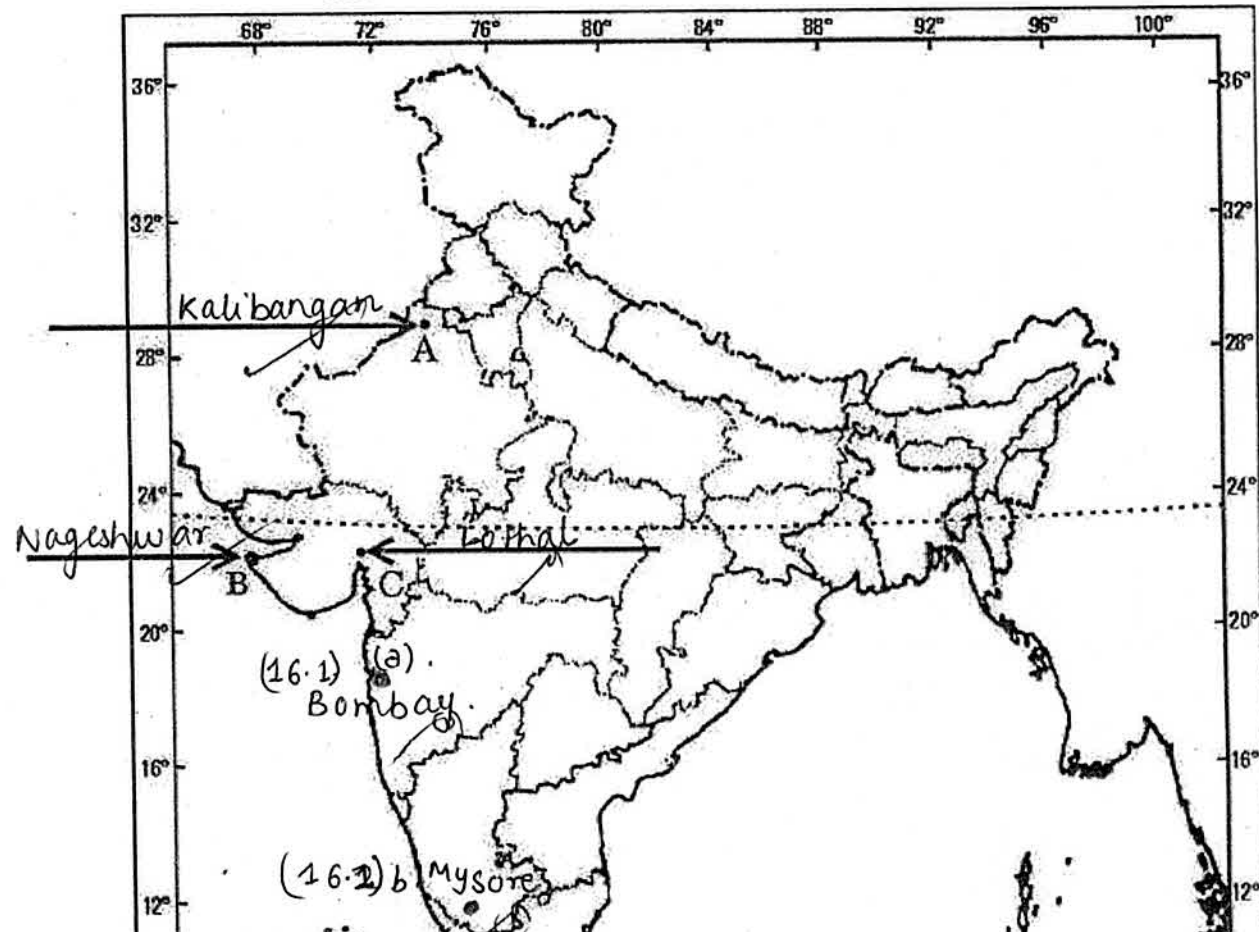
- Records & Narratives of ruler's actions.
- Interrogation of servants of the state.
- Info. from old members of the family.



प्रश्न सं. 16.1 और 16.2 के लिए

For question no. 16.1 and 16.2

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



- Events of the past from the royal Commands.
- Sources from the Record office.
- Reports of the ministers & High officials
- Rough notes & memoranda of sagacious men.

S-15 (15.1). Apprehensions of Mahatma Gandhi when he started his Dandi March:-

- He was not certain in his mind that he would be allowed to reach this place.
- Fear of arrests when he was at Sabarmati.
- Allow his followers but not Gandhiji.

(15.2). Gandhiji said that the govt. deserved to be congratulated because of the following reasons:-

- As the govt. did not arrest everyone of them, as it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace
- The govt. felt ashamed to arrest such a peaceful & non-violent army. So it needs to be congratulated for not arresting Gandhiji and his followers even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.

- They are a civilised man who felt ashamed to do an which his neighbours would disapprove.

(15.3). The Salt March was significant due to the following re

- ~~End~~ British Monopoly:- Ended the British Monopoly over manufacturing of salt.
- Indians:- free Accessibility of an indispensable item in
- Women:- first movement where women participated a large scale.
- Worldwide Attention:- Drew worldwide attention as ev was sceptical of its success.
- British Rule:- Realisation of British that it would no last permanently in India.
- used Christian beliefs against men of Christian religion.



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