

Section - A

1. (D) Alexander Cunningham

2. (D) d c a b

3. (B) Kailashnath Temple

4. (C) Aristotle (C) Ghatotkatch

5. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of A

6. (A) Karaikal Ammaiyar

7. (B) II, I, III and IV

8. (C) Sarnath

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 Vijaynagar empire~~

15. ~~(B) Augustus Cleveland~~

16. ~~(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale~~

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

18. ~~(D) Satyagraha~~

19. ~~(C) Lucknow - Birjis Qadr~~

10. (D) Signing of constitution by constituent assembly

21. (C) II, IV, III and I

Section - B

Solution - 22(b)

Harappan

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

◦ Drainage System of Indus Valley Civilization:-

- 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 pointing

towards town planning

III. Drains were set in mortar of gypsum and at regular interval 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 drain made of burnt brick in comparison to house made of mud bricks

Solution-23

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

◦ Buddha on Social World:-

I. Buddha considered social division like Varna 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 brother-hood amongst the member of all community.
- IV. His thinking is reflected in the working of Sangha, which was based on principle of consensus and member had shred their earlier identity on joining.

Solution-24

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

• Role of Krishnadeva Raya in Vijayanagar Empire -

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

- Raichur Doab captured in 1512
- Gajapati Ruler defeated in 1514
- Defeat inflicted to Sultans of Dacan 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 Vijaynagar -

- Hall in front of Virupaksha shrine was constructed to mark his accession
- He constructed the eastern gopuram of Virupaksha 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 officer referred as Amir Kuzar. 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 - Jama

(II) Assessing the collected revenue - Hasil

Often the Jama was higher than Hasil.

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

→ Aurangzeb conducted this exercise in 1668.

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

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

Solution-26

Santhal Tribe appeared in Rajmahal hills as the enemy of Paharias - shifted cultivators, who ^{themselves} had expertise in following settled agriculture.

◦ Reason behind Santhal Rebellion -

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

Hence, these factors contributed to the Santhal Rebellion of 1855-56, led by Manjhi Brothers, resulted in formation of Santhal Pargana (55,000 sq. ft.) from district of Bishnupur and Bhagalpur.

Solution 27(a)

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

Relation between British and Indian Sepoy and Exploitation:-

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

Hence, the exploitative treatment of sepoys during 1830s

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

Section-C

Solution-28(a)

Brahmical Norm

Violation of Norm

Kingship in
Ancient India

Examples of
Violation of
Norm

Inferences and
conclusion



I) Brahmical Norm about Kingship -

-) If Brahmic Norms prescribed Kshatriya to ideally eligible to be a King
-) These norms have been found in text like Dharmasutras.
-) Kingship and administration was the important duties of Kshatriya

II) Violations of Norms -

Ancient India provide us several instances where Brahmic norms about the notion of Kingship have been violated, sometime even by Brahmanas.

III) Examples of Violation of Norms -

- (i) The earliest empire of Mauriyans are argued to be non-Kshatriya. Although, some Buddhist text mention them as Kshatriya but Brahmic 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'. In spite of such obscure origin, they ruled as an important dynasty
- iv) Kushanas - who ruled over the North western part of Subcontinent were migrant who also had an obscure origin. To defy which, they associated themselves with divine authority.

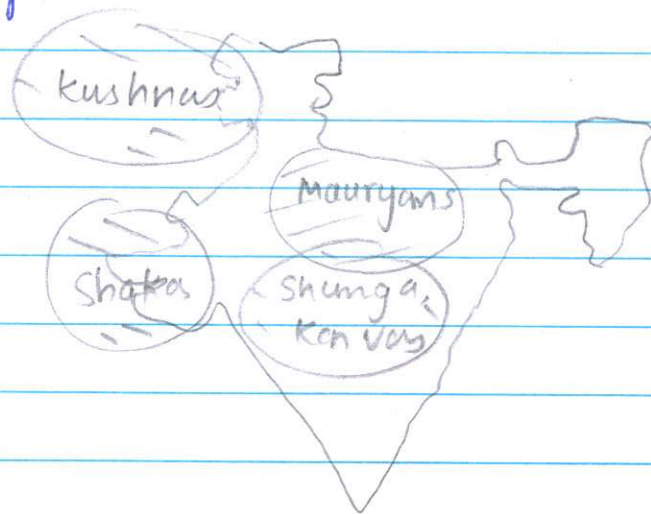


Illustration -

Territory of
Mauryans, Kushanas
Shakas, Kanvas
and Sunga.

IV) Inferences and Conclusion -

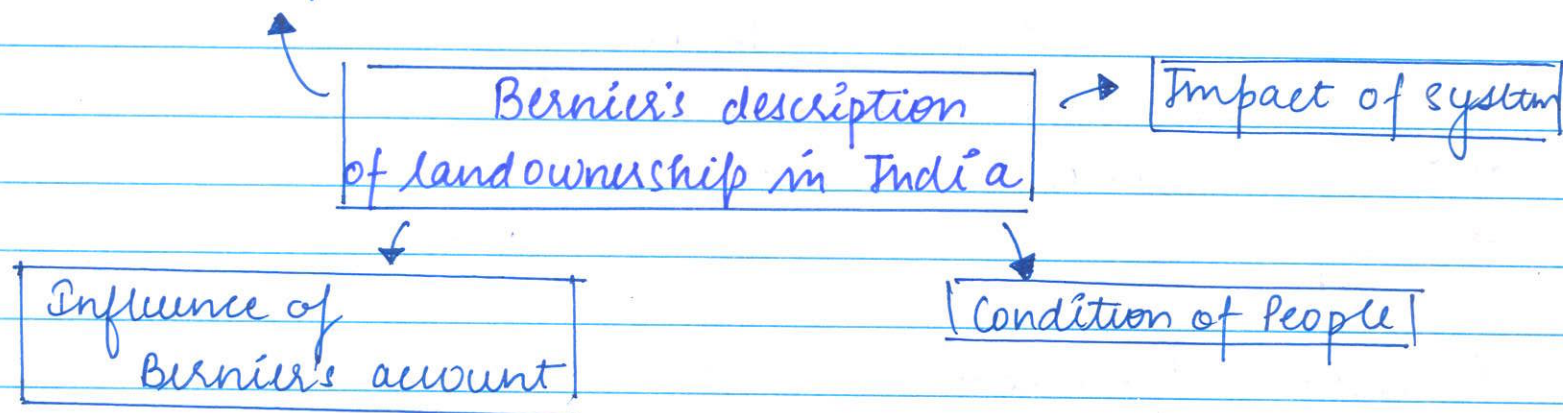
- Political Powers were open to anyone who could muster up resources and powers.
- ~~In~~ Non-Brahmical practises were evident due to -
 - non persuasiveness of norms
 - diversity of subcontinent
- Empires like Kushanas and Shakas were far from main centre, which may be a reason for non-implementation of norms.

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

Solution - 29 (a)

François Bernier 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



• Situation of India -

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

to his nobles.

◦ Impact of System:-

- I) There were no class which could invest in agriculture to improve the land.
- II) People were not interested to invest because they felt that, since, the land could not be transferred to future generation, there was no need to invest.
- III) There was extensive ruination of agriculture in the empire.

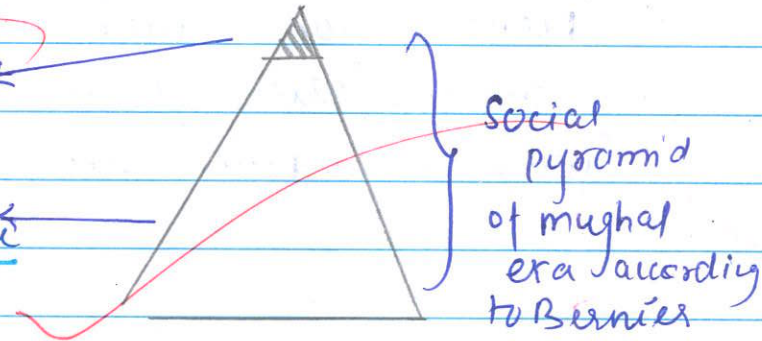
◦ Condition of People -

- I) There was abject poverty prevailing in India.
- II) There was 'no middle class', they were either super rich or poor people.
- III) India was inhabited by mass of undifferentiated people with a small rich ruling elites.

and majority poor landless labourers

Super rich ruling class

Extensively poor remaining people



• Influence of Bernier Account -



Oriental Despotism Theory

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

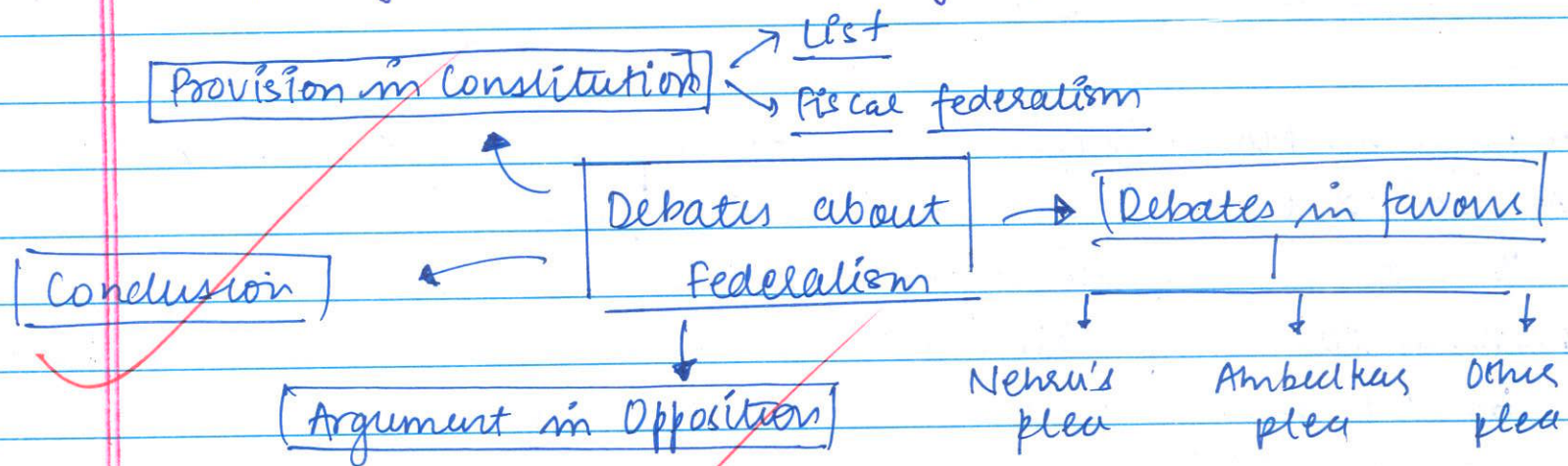
Asiatic Mode of Production Theory

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

Thus, Bernier'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 uncritically.

Solution - 30 (a)

Federalism and power 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
- Union list - subjects under control of union government.
- State list - subject under control of state government
- Concurrent list - subject under the combine control of state and union government

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

- Proceeds from Major taxes went to Union Government
- Proceeds from custom duties went to both state and union government
- Proceeds from estate duties and bottled liquor went to state government

◦ Debates 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 danger of communal riot and post partition violence.

III) Other Plea -

◦ Balakrishna Sharma argued that only a strong state can mobilise resource effectively and ensure wellbeing of citizens

• Argument in Opposition of strong centre -

- K. Santhanam argued for the decentralisation of power and giving up certain power to state.
- He argued that it will strengthen the centre by dispossing 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 Centre's Constituent assembly.
- Conclusion -

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

Section D (Source Based)

31.

1. Gandhiji 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 themselves only and helped in limiting the weedy growth of machinery.

3. Glorification of Charkha by Gandhiji -

i) Charkha provide people supplementary income and make them self reliant.

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

(11) It help in regulating the unnecessary growth of machinery

32

1. Devanampiya Piyadassi refers to king Asot Ashoka

2. Devanampiya Piyadassi ensures the arrangement of disposing affairs and maintaining the regular reports.

3.

- Devanampiya Piyadassi receive reports from Pativedakas.
- He would dispose the affairs regardless of the place he was, he would attain all the grievance of people.

33

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

2. Kabir advocate 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 contribute to broader understanding of spiritualism.

3. Kabir advocacy of inclusiveness and humanity -

- o) Kabir advocated inclusiveness by including practices of all prevalent religious belief in his conception of ultimate reality.
- o) Kabir advocated humanity by discarding the ill practices of various religious beliefs and providing rationale counter to them.

Q) 34 Map Based Question

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

