HISTORY

027

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Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

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027/00014
Outline Map of India (Political)
Part A

1. In the period of Guptas, the courtiers would write pillar inscriptions in praise of their ruler/king. This was discovered to be written in Sanskrit language. For example, one of the courtier poets in Samudra Gupta's (emperor) period named Harishena (poet) had written Prayoga prasthiti in praise of the king in Sanskrit, it is also called Allahabad Pillar Inscription.

2. Lingayats, that is, the bearers of lingas, disapproved certain practices of Dharma shastras. Like:

- Child Marriage
- Prohibited widow marriage
- Sati practice

These practices were disapproved by Lingayats, they favoured post-puberty marriage, widow remarriage and were against the dreadful practice sati in which women jumped into fire and would get herself burnt.
3.) Lottery Committee was initiated in Bengal, that in a place called Calcutta during 18th Century.

Feature(s): This method was adopted to gather funds for town planning through the method of lottery collection.

(*) The funds earned was used for building roads, buildings and improving sanitary conditions in Calcutta.

Part B.

4.) Vijayanagara empire was spread in erstwhile Karnataka and some arid regions of Andhra Pradesh (Rayalseema).

This empire had a semi-arid region, so the had to plan the method of water conservation for the purposes of irrigation and other domestic uses.
Tungabhadra river was only natural source of water. This covered large basin and it flew in north-easterly direction, this river provided water for the purpose of irrigation.

Hiriyala Canal - This canal was built by the Rayas dynasty. This canal drew water from river Tungabhadra and it separated sacred center from urban core. This was used for irrigation as well as for some religious purposes (Abhisheka).

Streams of water came down through the granite rocks that surrounded the vijayaslinga so this stream water was held together by building embankments or through reservoirs.

Kamalapuram tank was a water reservoir where
water was stored for irrigation purpose, it also served the empire during the droughts.

So these are the reasons and methods through which Vijayanagara empire's water sources were developed.

6. Harappans procured the raw materials for craft production in the following ways:

There were 2 processes/relations of trade:

1. Within the subcontinent trade
2. Beyond the subcontinent trade

Harappans had trade relations among themselves.
They procured:

* Lapis lazuli - a blue stone from Shortugai in Afghanistan

* Statite as a form of rock used to make ornaments was procured from Gujarat.

* Carnelian they procured from Gujarat, it is a yellowish rock used for coffin making.

* They procured metal in main copper from Khetri region of Rajasthan.

→ The Harappans went overseas for expeditions and made an agreement with the Khetri locals for trading copper. Historians call the Khetri region to be following Uryaneshwar – Jodhpura culture.

→ The got shells from Phalasim Lothal, Balakot which are located in Coastal region.
BEYOND THE SUBCONTINENT TRADE

- Harappans had trade relations with Magan, Dilmun and Mesopotamia as this was mentioned in the Mesopotamian text.
- It was found that the copper of Oman that was (Magan) which had nickel content it it was found in Mesopotamia and Meluhha (the harappan region).
- It was found that the black clay pot of Harappan region was found in Mesopotamia.
- Seals belonging to Harappan region was found in Mesopotamia and vice versa.
- Dilmun region and Meluhhan region followed same system of weights.
- Moreover in Mesopotamian texts mentioned the Harappans /Meluhans as seafores.
- Pottery, seals, ornaments etc were traded by Harappans.
So through this we can say that copper came to Harappa from Oman.
So Harappans maintained trade relations to procure raw materials from the subcontinent and beyond.

Mauryan empire was established by Chandragupta Maurya in 321 BCE.
There are many sources that help us to reconstruct the history.
As the report of Megasthenes who was an ambassador of Greece, he had written a book called *Indica* in which he has recorded the information about the Mauryan empire. He has given detailed record of administration and army about the region.

(2) *Arihantghat*; literally which means the financial management of the land
by Kautilya / Chanakya. The minister of the Mauryan empire gives us a detailed description about the financial state of the Mauryan empire.

(3) Ashokan inscriptions that mention about a policy called Ashoka Dharma which was issued by a Mauryan empire king. Ashoka is a good source to understand the political policies. It had mention of respecting elders, respecting Brahmanas, serving the poor and it also had mention about Satya (truthfulness), duty (Dharma) etc. The king had appointed the Dharma Mahammatas for spread of his message.

(4) Scriptures → The scriptures/manuscripts written in Pali, Prakrit,
Sanskrit, Tamil etc give wide information about the Mauryan empire. It has got king Ashokas policy and he was often referred as Pitadasi in these scriptures.

So these are the 4 sources through which we can reconstruct the Mauryan history.

8) IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

The imperial household of Mughal empire was called Harem, this has been derived from the word "Haram" which means sacred.

The imperial household had family members, wives, slaves etc of king residing in it.

This imperial household also had division among the social status.

* Begum → Agha → Aghacha
Begum the wife of the emperor who belonged to an aristocratic family was the head of the harem. She was given that status for bringing down to the empire. The Agahs were concubines who had lower status than Begums.

The Agah's Agacha's were the slave girls. The change in status of the women in the harem would be changed by the emperor according to his wish.

There were women in the harem who had interest in imperial affairs, they would be connected from the domestic world to the imperial world through lunch, they moved in and out of the 2 worlds and were connection between them and they gave information to the women in harem.
• Women like Jahana and Rochhamara, daughters of the emperor, had interest in imperial affairs. They received salary equivalent to the mansabdari of Jahana. Jahana had planned the structure of Shahjahanabad.

• Nur Jahan, wife of Jahangir, had ruled the empire with her husband.

• Gubbadan Begum, sister of Humayun, daughter of Babur, was well versed in Persian. She was requested by Akbar to write Humayun-nama.

• The imperial household of the harem was the domestic world of the emperor.
9) The annexation of Awadh -

- Lord Dalhousie had referred Awadh as a "cherry that is to drop in (British) our mouth".
- He had used a two-tire policy in order to annex Awadh.

* The 1st phase was implementation of Subsidiary Alliance in 1801 under Willoughby.
  - Through the subsidiary alliance, the Indian army troops of the Nawab would be dismounted and in place of it, the British would station their troops.
  - Through this, the Nawab's control on the troops would be weakened and British could gain stronger control of the region.
British was interested in the Annexation of Awadh due to the following reasons:

- The land was fertile and was apt for growing Indigo and cotton.

- The 2nd policy of British towards the annexation was that, they had removed the Nawab of Awadh, Wajid Ali Shah, from Throne and had exiled to Calcutta.
- The British had wrongly assured that Nawab was not a popular ruler.
- When the Nawab was exiled many citizens/people had followed till Kanpur and they sang songs of sorrow and despair, one such song was the broad went out of the body.

Not only in Awadh this annexation...
Dr. Khushdeva Singh, a Sikh by religion and a doctor of tuberculosis by profession, was a perfect human being. He had ignored the narrow division of religion and he had served the victims of the partition alike. He gave them food, shelter and healing strength both to Hindus and Muslims alike. In other parts many people were killing each other and they started looting and Muslims killed Hindus and so did Hindus killed Muslims. In this kind of situation Khushdeva Singh had raised above the level of humanity and served them.

One of the Muslim victims had written in a letter to him that he feels protected under the doctor and he thanks him. A Muslim victim writing a letter and thanking a Sikh doctor proves that
Love and kindness is much stronger than hatred and love and kindness do not recognize any divisions. So the value of "Love is stronger than hate" is absolutely true.

* The values one need to nurture and instill in oneself to avoid hatred are as follows:
  -> One should accept everyone as a human being and understand that the narrow divisions on the name of religion, caste, etc. are made by humans and these do not mean anything to a person full of humanity.
  -> One should be kind and tolerant about the fellow needs.
  -> One should encourage the quality of empathy.
  -> One should understand the need of the hour and adjust with everyone.
The essence of friendship and faithfulness, love and affection etc has to be
developed.

There is one more thing, that is where there is love and understanding there
the feeling of hatred can never enter.

Post-C

Gandhi ji before launching the Salt March had led many other movements like
the non cooperation movement, Champaran struggle, Kheda struggle and Bardoli movement.

Gandhi ji's vast contribution was the Salt March, which is a is has contributed
to Swaraj immensely.
* Salt as a reason

Gandhi observed that the basic ingredient of the Indian food was under British monopoly, monopolistic production, and the Indians were not allowed to produce salt and moreover, high taxes are being charged on salt.

So Gandhi decided that salt was used by rich and poor alike, so it would be a cause that can unite all the people rich and poor.

* March to Dandi

- Gandhi decided to conduct a civil disobedience movement.

- He decided that he along with his followers would march from Sabarmati to Dandi and break the salt laws.
The began on 12th March 1930 and came to an end on 6th April 1930.

There Sandhiji broke the salt law, he manufactured salt using the sea water. Then Sandhiji and other followers of him got arrested for breaking law.

Police report

Many police reports were made in which Sandhiji's steps were being traced. One such report mentioned that Sandhiji was travelling from village to village and he was giving speeches and encouraged villagers to join the movement.

They in one of his speeches he asked the nobles to abolish inequalities and serve the poor and join the movement.
American press report -

American press report at first stated that Sandhiji would not be able to march the distance.

But later they changed their opinion and they wrote, Sandhiji was a saintly man who was using Christian principles against the Christians.

3 major things

1) Sandhiji due to his immense role in the Bandi March had gained world wide importance.

2) This movement was joined by women also.

3) The British had understood that their rule in India was not going
Gandhi - Irwin pact → 1931

This salt march came to an end with the Gandhi Irwin Pact in 1931.
Gandhiji had demanded that all the prisoners arrested during salt march be released and the raiders to be permitted to make salt and the salt-tax would be abolished.
Irwin demanded that if the demands would be accepted then Gandhiji would stop the civil disobedience movement.

So the salt march was a very significant movement in the history of India, which helped India to realise its strength.
12. Bombay was a group of 7 islands, it was joined together due to rapid growth of population.

Bombay came to British as a dowry presented from portuguese in 1661.

In Bombay British had built an elaborate architecture.

*Reasons for British building the architecture:*
  1. The British through these buildings wanted to mark their superiority.
  2. They wanted to show the distinction between Indian style and the British style of architecture.
  3. They built the architecture in British style in order to feel home-like.
3. Major types of architecture can be traced:

1) Neo Classical
2) Neo Gothic
3) Indo Sasanic

Neo Classical

This architecture style had geometrical patterns and lofty pillars in its design. This was basically the architectural style of Romans that had been revived in the period of Renaissance. British adopted this style as they wanted to show their superiority in India as the Romans had in Italy. However, this was not the best suited style in tropical regions.

This style represented imperial authority.
Examples (1) \rightarrow Town Hall
\rightarrow This was built in the 1833.
in the neo-classical style.

Eq. (2) \rightarrow Elphim circle / Horniman Circle
\rightarrow This was built in the period of 1860s.

* Neo Gothic

- This style architecture incorporated high pitched roofs, pointed arches and fine designs were incorporated in the walls.

- This style of architecture was generally seen in the medieval era in British India.
  Most of the Anglican churches were in this model. This style represented their religious glory.

Example (1) \rightarrow University of Bombay
\rightarrow It was built in neo gothic style.

Other university hall building was
funded by Mr. Cowasjee and Ratanji as
the library tower building was funded by the Persham
Bankers, that is the reason why it is called Raja Bai towers as it was attributed to their mother.

Example 2 → The Secretariat and the Supreme Court was built in the neo gothic style.

Example 3 → The Victoria Terminal the railway station has the skyline and other features in this model.

* INDO CASSIANI

This style is a blend of Hindu and Islamic style.

It is also called hybrid style of architecture.
eg 1: The gate way of India was built in 1911 in the Indo Saracenic style to welcome the prince of England.

eg 2: The Taj Hotel.
   It was built by Jamshedji Tata in the Indo Saracenic style.
   This style represented the nationalism so the architecture represented the imperial power, nationalism & religious glory.

13) Forest Dwellers in Mughal era.
   - During the Mughal era 16th century to 18th century there was very large expanse of forests in India.
   - Forests were seen in central, western, northern and eastern regions.
In these forests many tribes resided. The forests were formed as Jungal in the Mughal era and the forest dwellers as Jungalis. However, Jungalis does not mean that there was absence of any civilization. The tribals did many subsistence activities like fishing, hunting, rearing, pastoralism etc.

Eg: Bhils in Madhya Pradesh who did seasonal activities like:
- In monsoon they did agriculture.
- In summer they did fishing.
- In winter they went fishing, hunting.
- In spring they did rearing.
Gradually it was seen that the Mughal emperors had a habit of going on hunting expeditions. In these expeditions they started to hold connections with the forest-dwellers. The emperors solved their problems. So gradually it came to be that the hunting expeditions of the emperor started symbolising their concern for the tribals.

However, Babar had considered the forest as wilderness and the place where criminals took refuge.

The forest regions were not completely isolated.

These forest dwellers had some trade relations; they collected bee-wax, silk cocoons, gun-tar, raisins etc. for trading.
SINDH TRIBALS

The tribes residing in Sindh maintained cavalry and infantry and had trade relations as far as till Afghanistan.

AHOMS OF ASSAM

- The tribes of this region had army soldiers called Paiks.
- Gradually these regions grew into tribal monarchies.

SUFISM

- Many Sufis had entered the forests and they started preaching their teachings.
- It was found that the tribes would gather and listen to the Sufi songs.
So the forests in the Mughal era were not completely isolated.

PART - D

115  15.1  Drona, the teacher of the Pandavas, had refused to accept Ekalavya as his pupil as Ekalavya belonged to the Nishadha community (forest dwellers). According to the Dharma, the Nishadhas are prohibited from learning in war skills, and Drona could not accept him right-handed.

15.2  Drona had demanded the Thumb finger of Ekalavya as Guru Dakshina. Ekalavya had cut his finger unhesitantly and offered it to Drona. He honored Drona and considered him
The 2 versions of Guru Shishya Parampara are -

1. One version of this Parampara was that of Ekalavya's Guru Dakshina, it is a Parampara that is a rule which means the teacher had the right to ask for a grant from student & in this case Ekalavya gave his thumb.

2. The other Parampara is that a guru would never take back his words. That is Drona had given his word to Arjuna about the being the best archer. But it seemed that Ekalavya was the best so Drona asked him to give the thumb of his right hand as Guru Dakshina.
16.1 Benjener considered the practice as a crucial marker of difference between the western and eastern societies as he thought that the dreadful practice of Sati which was superstitious and meaningless was followed in eastern societies, while western societies were modern and logical. Through this evidence he marked that the western societies were developed than the eastern societies.

16.2 Indian patriarchal patriarchal society had a key role in this, in India women were considered as subordinates and were considered to be widows (widow) after her husband's death, the patriarchal
Society saw that the life of women was of no importance after husbands' deaths, and then they were forced to get sacrificed.

The patriarchal society supported this practice and considered it to be necessary as it was a religious practice.

16.3 The women in that era were considered to be burdens, they were not allowed to study, and were considered only worthy for household activities, but today women work shoulder to shoulder to men and have raised voices against any discrimination. They have reached in top positions in many fields. They perform both their domestic as well as public roles efficiently.
But still in some regions of our country we can see the cases of child marriage reported, rape cases reported, and other harassment cases reported. However, the situation has been improved when compared to past.

17) 17.1 Separate electorates were considered as a menace as it had caused the partition of India, and still it troubles it and takes it away from the theory of unity. It raises more and more divisions demanding the unity of the nation.

D.2 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had considered the separate electorates as a threat that had entered the
political system. He considered the separate electorates as a reason for partition. He saw it as a threat of political unity and to the nation as a whole. He further argues that it is necessary to unite the nation and take it forward.

He says the system of separate electorates was one policy of British that was to divide and rule further, so he forged for national unity and abolition of separate electorates.

17.3. The British had introduced this system of separate electorates which would start in 1906 and further expanded it in 1916.
In this the Muslim majority regions would have their own candidate contesting for election. This would in had made them autonomous.

They aspired to have more autonomy. This resulted in Muslim League resolution of 1940 for separate state. It encouraged violence and partition of India-Pakistan and further resulted in a separate nation.