

Part - A

Audi. They were interested in Stupa because:

(A) Beauty of Stupa



The Stupa of Sanchi and Amaravati were examples of beauty and so, the British desired to preserve them.

Eg. Major General Connaught, Commissioner of Central Government, consulted panels of Ammaravati Stupa and took them to Madras, to achieve the measurements and copies.

(B) Source of information

The carvings on the Stupa and its pillars and railings, signified stories and gave some information about events, which helped the British reconstruct history.

Eg: Symbols of an empty chair depicted his (Buddha's) meditation period and the tree depicted a significant event in his life.

Ans

a) Kamala Amman was a woman Nayyar and was a follower of Shaivism. (worship of Shiva and his manifestations)

b) She was significant because:

- i) She composed various texts of evidences on the traditions and practices of the Nayyar sect.
- ii) She was one of the first and most influential women to join a sect that was pre-dominated by men, during the Bhakti period.
- iii) She critiqued the traditions which drew by the Brahmins in their Disarmament of Disarmantress (6th century) and challenged the caste system's notion of pollution and untouchability.

Ans 3 i) The fortification of Fort St George Company, in Madras, was named Fort St George. (1639).

Features :



Show

a) White town & Black town - The entire area of the fort and its periphery was divided into two regions.

[Black towns] ↓
[White towns]

These who were engaged in administration of Madras, the British and their officials etc. lived here.

Q

b) Architecture of Madras - The fortified areas were built with Imperial architecture to reflect authority and more space than black towns.

Part - B

Section - I

Ans 4. The drainage system held the backbone of the Harappan civilisation and had advanced features which point to prosperity and strength to the city.

Features of Drainage:



(A)

Elaborate Grid system - The drainage of Harappan cities were well developed and covered all the city in the form of a grid pattern. This ensured drainage facilities to everyone.

(B)

Main Street Drain & Houses - Excavations at the Harappan sites suggest that foremost a main drain was laid on the street, often which,

he never comes alone especially dinner on their sides.

(C) Development Stage of Mountain

100

(C) Development Style & Structure - All of the Harappan towns ~~which~~ built each other at right angles and carried ~~canal~~ water and produce ~~in them~~. They were linked with ~~canal~~ fit一起， which could be removed once in a while to clean them.

6

⑦ House drainage & pits - All off the houses had individual drainage which were connected to the main street drain. They collected water and waste and passed through a pit, which separated solids and the rest was passed into the street drain.

(E) Public bath ~~drains~~ - The public bath, a rectangular water bath, had a huge drain connected to it, that collected used water and dispersed it. In front of the bath was a building with 2 bathrooms that also had separate drains for collection.

Thus, the drainage system suggested planning on the part of the Haropams.

5. On 711, Mughal Queen captured Sind, after which the Mughals captured other deccan and central regions, thus produce the Mughal empire.



b) The empire flourished in its populous diversity due to the following reasons:

A) Sharia and the State law - The Shariat Law which guided the Muslim community was most imposed on the captured regions to maintain cultural and religious diversity.

B) Zimmi & Jizya - Muslims proposed a new category called Zimmi (protected) in which Hindus; Buddhists, Christians, Jews etc. who paid a tax called Jizya were protected by the state.

C) Firman policies - They had firman (order and command) policies and even promulgated firman grants to religious institutions of various faiths.

D) Appointment of Nizam - The smaller and chief they appointed belonged to one the

various faiths such as Hindus, Rajputs, Indian Muslims, Zoroastrians, Buddhists etc., so that representation could be given to everyone.

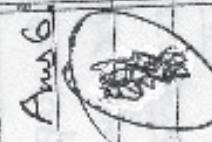
(E) Sufism - They propagated this idea of absolute peace for state prosperity and when banned the Tax of pilgrimage and Jizya on them were socially discriminative. They gave land grants to Buddhist stupas and Indian temples as well as pilgrimage.

(F) Interfaith debates - Debates and discussions between various people belonging to different faiths took place in the Alardat-Khana to instigate harmony.

(iii) Antitributary
representations
discrepancy
between
the economy.

This was followed which
had the formation of
various sets such as
Ships and guns and
other like And
movements in Malabar
Coast were spoke
Malabar.

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Coast were spoke
Malabar.



Ancient
representations
for which they
under took numerous
measures.

The court itself had
appointed a corp of
court sepoys who
were placed by the
and controlled by the

A

Mr Balsho, his job was to ensure that all of the collectors, branch grants, revenue research, policy records, decisions etc of the being and the under were sometimes broadly researched.

(B) Kittulphana - Also known as the library, this was produced in order to store the records produced. The making, auditing and evolution of the records also took place here.

(C) Official agents of Naoan - The nangas appointed agents who would prepare accounts and records. They would note down the being's Farmers (orders), the proceedings of the court with date and time and also the discussions.

It was where all the records regarding
land grants, leases, mortgages, appointments
charter, records of taxes, administrative
headings etc. was kept. This building
under the design of Aeban.

⑦ Aerobonot -
use of
policy
models

- These were appointed to carry various orders, search etc to other places and handed them over to the agents of nobles elsewhere. This was done to ensure that no right records were circulated and right information can be produced by officials.

A vertical strip of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. At the top, there is a decorative scalloped cloud outline containing the word "Official count". Below this, a large circle contains the letter "F". The main body of the strip contains the following handwritten text:
arch
should
being's
the
count
e and

etc (such as in Am-i-Afabori) and also helped maintenance records of cultural, religious and literary beliefs.

Ans7. The Amaravati Stupa located in Amaravati Brahma Pradash had a much different fate than the Sanchi Stupa in Principal because of the following reasons:



I

late Discovery

- In 1796, a local being stumbled upon the ruins of the Amaravati Stupa, which was later excavated by Colin MacKenzie. On the other hand, the Stupa at Sanchi, although discovered late by the British, was already known to the people who maintained it.

afford
vol

No. patronage - Unlike Sanchi, where Shriyahan Begum began
and Sultan Telam Begum patronised
the Stupa and did not allow
any French and
British intervention; such was not
the case with Sanchi.

(II)

No. patronage

Stupa

(III)

Restorations on British
Sanchi but not in
Amravati
In 1854 Walter C. Elliot
Commissioner of Archaeology
excavated
the other
although
British
people

(IV)

Local people did not
provide maintenance

The local intervention at Sanchi,
despite the Stupa being owned
entirely for so long. No such

Conditions were present at the Amaravati Stupa.

Aug 9
16

(V)

Climate and temperature - Amaravati is present in the humid and wet part of Southern India. Leeward winds causing rain and storms cannot have contacted the structure which was met the base in semi-arid region of Sanchi.

(VI)

Royal visits - Regular visits to the Sanchi Stupa, granting maintenance rights, checking and intercession treatise with Europeans protected Sanchi Stupa. However, no royal protocol Amaravati Stupa.

In 1857 Indians of Bengal realised that in order to win the battle against British Leadership and coordinate反抗 in a unit. Thus, they followed the following types of Indian leaders.



Stages.

Ans The rebellious Indians of Bengal realised that in order to win the battle against British Leadership and coordinate反抗 in a unit. Thus, they followed the following types of Indian leaders.

I Leaders from before the Revolt

When the smiting brook out at result, the Rebels made their way to the court of Bahadur Shah Zafar II and demanded that he allow the movement.

b) They approached Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, whose son was not accepted as her heir due to the Posture of Lapse.

c) They approached Nana Sahib of Rewah whose territory had been annexed with claims of administrative action.

- d) They approached Bishis Sadr, who gave full support and coordination from Lucknow.
- e) They approached Nanai Sohib, Son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, who was denied off his royal pension.
- f) They even got support and leadership from Kumar Singh who fought from Bihar.

Ordinary people in Lucknow

II

- a) There were stories from all around India about people who were protecting and becoming symbolic against the Europeans.

- b) One story was from Lucknow about a Fakir who had many times been striking on walls of the streets and would encourage people to rise against the British.

c) One story was about various self = proclaimed part - sants bonds, companies etc who were gathering people and instilling support for the fight ahead.

2. free

Conclusion

III

Loyal Readers

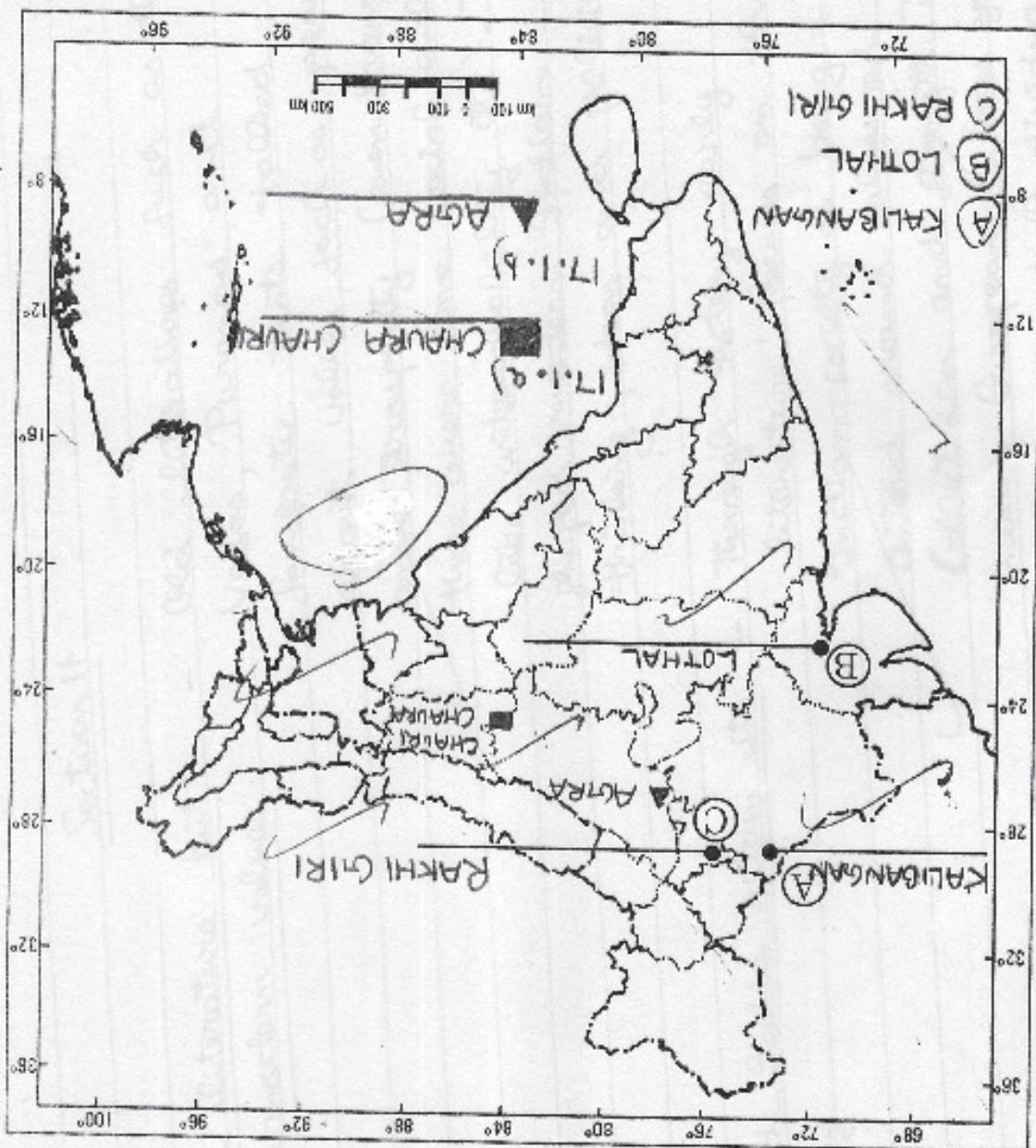
- A number of people in various areas such as Andhra - Pradesh, North - East etc had all risen to violate laws and form hostile communities.
- One such leader among them was Bhim Rao Ambedkar who mobilised the villagers in the Parbhani Bhaurav and created intense resistance.
- Another man Grenna who was responsible for mobilising the hill tribes in various regions like Nagaland, Jharkhand, Bihar, etc.

IV [Military Leaders]

- a) A number of soldiers and sepoys joined the resistance and fought the French Raj and their administration.
- b) They also provided with weapons and ammunition from the Bell of Arms of the British and helped train the Indians.

V [New Leaders]

- a) They included various people such as intellec-tuals, lawyers, bureaucrats, craftsmen, etc who fought the resistance and planned attacks.



Outline Map of India (Political)

(পুরুষ) কাজের-জন্য এক পুরুষ

For question no. 17.1 and 17.2.

第十一章 17.1 第十二章 17.2 第三部分

silvered fog
dry sand
and ammonium
ammonium

Section II

a) Old literature had - Greek literatures such as the
 of modern values
 Vedas, Puranas and
 Sanskrit texts talked
 about values such as peace
 and prosperity (even though
 there were some social evils
 like untouchability etc.). This
 shaped modern Indian
 thinking, ideas and policies.

b) Helped India retain its
 identity - Through history early
 literature focuses on the
 Indian society as being
 centered around values of
 collectivism and strength. The
 modern European sciences gave
 the theory of Individualism
 which was indifferent towards

e)

The Indians thus instigated Ameliorism
in Indian society
to fearish in Indian society

Many European sciences worked
off the motion of Greek and
to teach educate physical creation.
However by interpretation this
situation is maintained for society
benefit and gives people a chance
to choose their own beliefs.

c) Nation of

The old literature tells about
the old literature tells about
property of Ameliorism. Ameliorism
and how it must be maintained
such values and propagated
over entire India of Ameliorism
constitution though allows every
region to follow their own
language.

e) Culture protection - With industrialization scientific developments such as building schools, physical theories, emotions etc remain unaffected with European immigrants.

Conclusion

Thus, this
for societies
people or change
beliefs

to take care
consequently
to be maintained
propagated
of Indian
culture every
their own

Part-C

Ans. The panchayats were very important in the Panchayat
societies and played the following roles:



In smaller-ethnic societies,
a small-ethnic panchayat
was formulated which ensured
that the grievances and
issues of every sect of the
community will be resolved
with ease.

(B)

Solved disputes and disagreements - The Panchayat solved the disputes

that may гарни in accordance with the society, honour, property etc. and ensures peace and harmony amongst the community.

(E) Final & binding. - The village headman or the Panchayat is the head of the Panchayat, appointed through consensus and provides all concerned meetings. At its Panchayat meeting, it is this head that takes crucial decisions such as marriages, disputes etc. and his decision is final & binding.

(C)

Appoints go Mandal - The

Panchayat, appointed through consensus and provides all concerned meetings. At its Panchayat meeting, it is this head that takes crucial decisions such as marriages, disputes etc. and his decision is final & binding.

The village revenue records are prepared by the Mandal and the Panchayat along with help from the village accountant.

(D) Help in preparation of the dispute village records

The many government evidence in money, horses etc, and peace among community, can be used to record off the total through which it is taken decisions as

The Panchayat answers the maintenance of caste-boundaries and doesn't allow them to be breached. They also ensure that no unauthorised negotiations between them.

The Panchayat conducted in different castes. By the Panchayat also ensures people of different castes do not marry. Eg: Panchayat in Pognatham

(E)

Supervised meetings are performed by the village which also

(F)

decisions are taken at the village level. It is done through which it is taken decisions as

(G)

Collecting revenue - The panchayats collect land revenue and hand them over to theナルगढ़ estate holders, which give them to the king. Land revenue collection was a very important task.

(H)

Tatya Panchayats for districts of the Tatya - All the various communities collect Tatya had their own panchayats which ensured that the best interests of the Tatya were being met. Their decisions were final for all those who belonged to that Tatya.

lock down
then were
the leaders
the king
from was a
communities
not their own
or emperors
contrary to
being contr.
more final
wishes
not Jati.

I Acted as preliminary - The panchayats (a community
of village elders, often
compared to an oligarchy),
gave decisions which were
upheld by the Mughal state
except in cases of criminal
justice. Thus, the reduced
burden on the state
• administration

- There were rules and
regulations to be upheld by
all members of the said
village.

J Prepared village laws

not Jati.

Aus 12 → When the question of power was raised in the
constituent assembly, Lal Nehru said that
it was unnecessary to make the centre as strong as

Possible. For this purpose, the following measures were undertaken by the Constituent Assembly:

(I) Decission of Lists

These lists were prepared by the constituent assembly that contained subjects which were to be administered by the Centre; the state or by both of them collectively.

These are:

a) Union List

↳ Subjects such as defence, national security etc.

b) State List

↳ Subjects such as state administration, state affairs etc.

c) Concurrent List

↳ Subjects that demanded collective responsibility of the state and union.

undermine authority

Proposed by:

II Direct distribution - Performer's duty of care
and burden should be shared by all administrations.

III Production of articles - A number of measure articles were produced that protected powers of the central government.
Eg: Article 356 suggested that the central administration would take over state administration on the government's recommendation.

Object which registered by state or by society, no license required.

IV Complex system of Taxation = A complex system of money division and provision was devised for the separation of powers and suggested.

Five responsibilities

- a) The Union had right to impose and collect certain taxes.
 - ↳ Eg: Custom duties
- b) The State had power to impose and collect certain taxes.
 - ↳ Eg: Estate duties
- c) The State and centre were to jointly impose and generate certain taxes.
 - ↳ Eg: Income tax.

II

More power of centre - The majority of the power had been given to the centre to produce a strong financial resource money for the country. Although state pushed for acquiring

rights to certain taxes, it was the centre that sustained a majority of them.

Eg: Taxes of liquor

most important

(VI)

B.R Ambedkar's recommendation - He suggested the formation of a grant power under which was stronger than the government formed by the Government of India Act 1935. He suggested greater state control.

central power

to the

a strong
use measure
Although
organising

recommendations by Gopal Guruji Ayyangar and Balraj Ghanta Sharma - They wanted to prepare a centre as "strong as possible" and remained vigilant.

(VII)

(VII)

No provincial autonomy. - The measures of Provincial Autonomy earlier promised to Muslim League was rejected. It was suggested that powers will remain "where French remains" i.e. the Central government.

(VIII)

Policies to empower central government - A number of policies such as Emergency measures, One Council only & be formed in emergency at a etc., all are better control.

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अपना अनुकूलीक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका
पर न लेखें। 3753015
उत्तरित हरार-पुस्तिका (ओ) की सभ्या
Please do not write your
Roll Number on this Answer-Book.

~~discovering~~
~~discreet~~
~~deemed~~
~~that~~
~~other~~

During the 6th century B.C.E., a number of kingdoms and chiefdoms started emerging in India. There were 16 in number and were referred to as the 16 Mahajanapadas. They had the following features:

Capital city - All of the 16 Mahajanapadas had a capital city, which was the centre of all the administration. These included the workers of the various officials, the courts, the centre of judiciary and other basic purposes.

Eg: The capital of Magadha was Sambodhi Rajgir and then Pataliputra.

(B) Ruled by Kings

These Mahajanapads were ruled by kings and some known as the Samras or Cossos were ruled by a powerful group of people called the Rajas though similar to an oligarchy.

(C)

Trade & Commerce - There were important actions and the Mahajanapads carried them out with the help of both land routes (protection given by army) and sea routes across the sub-continent.

① Expansion & Consolidation

This was done with the help of warfare, signing treaties, land grants etc. even deception. The armies could either comprise of trained soldiers with elephants and horses, or a loosely trained peasant army.

Structure
carried
of
victor

Reason for Meghalaya becoming the most powerful
Mahajanapada in 6th- 4th century B.C.E.

Agriculture was well developed which ensured food and sustenance for soldiers and the entire population. They used iron-tipped ploughs, furrows, irrigation canals etc. to increase productivity.

(II) Iron mines

- The presence of iron mines ensured a continuous supply of iron ore for making tools, utensils, weapons, ammunitions etc.

(III) Elephants

- The area of Kharaghat was surrounded by a forest where elephants could be captured. This strengthened the cavalry and they devised new fighting tactics.

(IV) Gangs and its tributaries

- These provided passage for trade and commerce of commodities like crafts, cloth, ornaments, jades etc. and iron and other

income. They also provided easy routes of transportation to the snowy and mountainous, which ensured higher productivity.

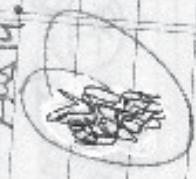
(IV) Individual policies

Many historians also suggest that Magadha flourished because of the venerable policies of individuals who ruled the kingdom.

Eg: Bhimlisara, Ajatasattu, Mahapadma Nanda etc and also Asoka who propagated "Dhamma" and peace.

Section - D

Ans 4. i. a) Bernier condemned the Mughal rulers by warning the Europeans that if they followed the Mughal model of administration, the entire state would fall into ruin.



b) He suggested that following the Mughal model would turn them into beggars and condemn the land to becoming desolate lands, polluted regions and swampy marshes.

c) Thus, he attempted to condemn the Mughal policies that were oppressive and went in the benefit of the subjects, land and prosperity.

d) He also suggested that it would cause the uprising of Indians amongst the Europeans that would make them less powerful.

Mughals

14.2 a) Bernier's accounts suggest that the Mughals were, where more cowardly, effeminate, harsh, stringent laws, etc., suppressed other religious communities, and to be

b) On the other hand, Aim-i-Akbari glorified a benign side of empire which imperial power, projected a Mughal administration, and the subjects and subjects of people that thrived, and would be compensated self, all needs be successful.

Thus, the accounts were in direct contrast.

That 'Pride hath a fall' suggests this and reflects, integrated 14.3 of The famous saying can be seen with Mughal administration, a behavior's reign, or giving birth to a new ruler. A Mughal empire that thrived under Toghlakshah etc. fell into a promised and actual deterioration, was to revert after 1701.

b) Duties imposed included the patronisation of art, affirming local traditions, no strong command and imperial measures, easy belief in European, signing tempting yet destructive treaties and use concern for the imperial subjects, which caused empire decline.

Ans. 1. a) Granthiji initiated the Panch March to break the salt law according to which Indians could make produce salt on their own.



b) According to Granthiji, salt was an irresponsible commodity and so not being also too produce it and having to buy salt at high prices ~~cost~~ and taxes was disgraceful by Granthiji.

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the lines. Answer-Blanks -
Spare-time exercise. Answer-Blanks -
Answer-Blanks -

It was Grandis who deserved most attention as a model for a middle class to be emulated.

(a) It gave leaders as well as the masses a nationalistic, emotional, patriotic, and religious sense of mission which won them time and strength to meet challenges.

(b) Women first time that they had definitely won the battle for women and freedom/

(c) Indian freedom and independence were a factor of peace and progress.

Grandis was a propagator of the strongest mass media to be the American Strongest as he believed that throughout his philosophy this woman had received support and encouragement.

- No. 2
- b) Through this struggle that got overwhelming support from all sections off the society by Pandit Govt where these things removed, also ~~the~~.
- c) They were universally felt because they were most bounded in stereotypical standards or shackles of caste. But, were enjoyed by all.
- d)
- Ans 16. a) In this story we see how on the one command off their masters, the Pandavas, decided to have a common wife.
- b) They felt that without their mother said was right and that her command could not be disagreed just like a teacher.
- c) Thus, it shows how ~~un~~common was considered the highest power.

- 16.2. a) Kanta tree believed that it was Deampack's destiny
to be with her son and that nothing could
change fate as it comes.
- b) Although she realised her mistake later on, her son
had already made a decision and they wouldn't
disobey her command.
- c) She believed that his son was God's wife and
even she could do nothing about it.
- d) She believed in the wisdom of Vedi Vyasa and did
not want to challenge his beliefs and
was something that could be done.
~~A right
delegated
teacher.~~

- 16.3. a) Soon Vyasa told Durvapala that the Pandavas were in locality immorations self Andra whose wife was reborn as Durvapali, and so they were destined for each other.
- b) He also added an instance of a woman who in her enthusiasm had prayed for a husband 5 times, instead of one. This woman was now Durvapali who had been granted her wish.
- c) Hearing all this Durvapala predicted destiny and had faith in Vyasa and so consented to the marriage.

Grace Abbott



1989 Oct 4
Plymouth
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