

Solutions

(1.1) Aparigraha -

- (i) Aparigraha → non-possession
- (ii) It is one of the Panch Mahavratas in Jainism.
- (iii) In Jainism, it is essential to be devoid of any possession to attain salvation.

(1.2) Kanigumpha inscription -

- (a) Location → Udaigiri caves, Orissa
- (b) Inscribed during reign of Kharvel dynasty.
- (c) written in Brahmi script, related to Jainism.

(1.3) Ashtasika - Mantra -

- (i) According to Buddhism, life is full of sorrow, but cessation of sorrow is possible by following 8 fold path of Truth called Ashtasika Mantra.

- (ii) 8 paths → Right (observation, livelihood, determination, speech, enlightenment, Action)

(1.4) Maukhari dynasty -

- (i) Post Gupta dynasty and followed by Pushyabhuti dynasty.
- (ii) Ruled from Kannauj,
- (iii) controlled parts of UP and area surrounding it.

(1.5) Kokkala - (I) [* confused with Siyaka (I)]

- (i) He was Farmer king.
- (ii) He made Farmers independent of Rashtrakutas.
- (iii) Attacked Rashtrakutas and captured Malkhed.

(1.6) Pratihara dynasty -

- (a) Last Hindu dynasty to rule over Vijayanagar empire.
- (b) Rama Raja / Raja was founder, who was executed during battle of Tallikota.

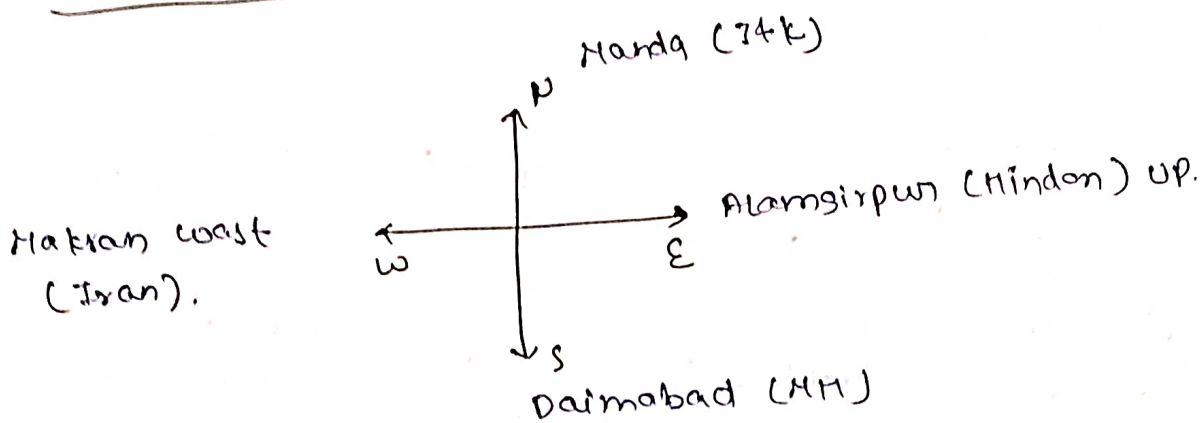
(1.7)

(1.8)

(1.9) Indian National conference -

- (i) It was founded by Anand Mohan Bose and Satyendra Sinha in 1883 at Bombay.
- (ii) was a precursor to Indian national congress.

(1.10) Geographical extent of IVC -



(1.11) Ashvagosha -

- (i) Buddhist monk and philosopher.
- (ii) vice chairman of IIIrd Buddhist council held in Jharkhand.
- (iii) wrote Visuddhimagga.

(1.12)

(1.13) Sri Ramanuja Acharya -

- (a) He was Hindu Monk, philosopher and reformer.
- (b) He propounded Vishishtavaiyada.
- (c) Statue of equality in Hyderabad is erected to commemorate him.

(1.14) Blue water policy -

- (i) was a plan of portuguese Governen d Almeida to control sea trade. on western (Malbar coast) of Indian Peninsula.
- (ii) Used feitoras and cartaze system to control sea trade.

(1.15) Moplah uprising -

- (i) was a Agrarian / communal uprising on malabar coast.
- (ii) It occurred in 1922.
- (iii) Peasants were distressed by exploitation of zamindars mainly Hindus, later it took communal colors.

2.1

Magadh Mahajanpad → It is located in middle of Ganga plains, current state of Bihar and adjoining areas. Initially there were 16 Mahajanpad but Magadh conquered them and emerged victorious.

Various factors -

- (1) Closeness to Iron mines → Rajgir capital of Magadh were close to iron mines in Chattisgarh and Orissa, Jh. Using iron they were able to make iron tools and weapons for fighting.
Eu - Aue → for clearing forests
tool for ploughing fields etc.

- (2) Location in Mid of Ganga plains → its location in middle of Ganga plains made it agriculturally rich and grain surplus state.

- (3) Use and Taming of Elephants present in forests → Magadh has also rich forest. Magadh was the first to use elephant in warfare. It achieved supremacy in that time.

So, Above factors played a major role in establishing the hegemony of Magadha state. Apart from that rulers were capable enough in administration and warfare of Magadha state.

(2.2)

Rigvedic society was a patriarchal society whose unit was family. Women were not provided equal rights. Initially in early Rigvedic period condition was somewhat better but it deteriorated in later vedic period.

Early Rigvedic period	Later Rigvedic period.
(a) Patriarchal, monogamous was ideal but polygamous prevalent.	(a) Patriarchal, monogamous idea but polygamy more prevalent.
(b) Child marriage was not in vogue. Sati also not present.	(b) Child marriage and sati has started.
(c) Women were allowed rights for personal and intellectual development.	(c) <u>Rights Restricted</u> for personal and intellectual development of women.
(d) Women were allowed to attend political assemblies.	(d) <u>women were not allowed</u> to attend political assemblies.

So, from above we can see Rigvedic society was not an egalitarian society and later deteriorated in later Rigvedic period.

(2.3)

Kalchuris of Tripuri reigned in Early Medieval India in South-Eastern part of present Madhya Pradesh and Adjoining areas. Founder was Vamrajdeva and popular king of dynasty were Udayakarna, Laumilkarna. Kshkhal was said to be real founder of dynasty.

Their contemporary were Parmar rulers of Malwa and Chandel rulers of Bundelkhand. There were frequent wars between Chandel and Kalchuris in later period of their reign.

Kalchuris had significant contribution in art and architectural development of the region.
Ex → 81 Yogini temple in Bhedaghat Jabalpur etc.

(Q.4) Babur was originally from Fargana in central Asian region. He ascended the throne after his father but was deposed by his relatives.

Later he captured Kabul from one of his relatives.

Various factors that compelled -

(i) His closeness to Indian region and prosperity of Indian region.

(ii) He was said to be invited and helped by kings in western part to depose Ibrahim Lodhi who was radical king.

(iii) He was able administrator and soldier and leader and hence wanted to conquest as much as area as possible under his reign.

Hence, above mentioned factors ~~can be said to~~ compelled Babur to further move west of Kabul and as a result Mughal dynasty was established.

(Q.5) Battle of ~~Bunor~~ was fought between Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-daula, Mir Qasim against British in 1764. Britishers won the Battle of Allahabad decisively and Treaty of Allahabad was signed in 1765.

Accordingly, EIC got diwani rights over agriculturally rich region of Bihar, Orissa, Bengal. They also got rights over trade and other vital resources.

Once those resources are under their control, they paved a way to conquer whole of India. Example - Later they conquered Mysore Marathas and Sikhs.

So, Battle of ~~Bunor~~ was indeed a decisive Battle and turned out to be turning point in India for British rule.

2.6 Political freedom is a life breath of a nation

Political freedom is very vital for welfare of citizens and hence development of nation socially, economically and culturally. It helps in establishment of multiple views on specific issues, that finally leads to a fruitful result.

Multiparty system is a watermark for political freedom. It leads to establishment of responsible and transparent government.

from contemporary examples - nations having political freedom like India, USA, Britain have high human development and conducive environment for development of human capabilities.

On the other hand, countries not having political freedom like middle east countries are struggling to establish a peaceful environment and are suffering with basic necessities.

So, political freedom has a cascading effect on other aspects of nation. It is a Breath of nation, if it is obstructed nation may soon fall cold.

2.7

Digambara

1. Women salvation

Digambara believe women cannot attain salvation, to attain salvation they need to reborn as man. As women cannot attain total exclusion from belongings.

2. Dress code.

Digambara are totally naked as they believe any belonging will hamper path to salvation.

3. Belongings -

They are not allowed to have any belongings except

- ① Piddis (Broom)
- ② Tamandala
- ③ Scriptures.

Svetamber

Svetamber believe, everyone can achieve salvation including women.

They wear white dhoties (robe).

They are allowed other belongings
Example Bessing Bowl etc

2.8

Kautilya Arthashastra was written by Vishnugupta in 4th century BCE. It is a comprehensive analysis of problems prevalent and other factors present in that period. Arthashastra talks about multitude of things from social administration of state, warfare, spy system, attributes of a king and foreign relations as well.

This to the point comprehension has said to helped chandragupta to unite whole of north India under his reign. Arthashastra is still very much relevant in administration and other ~~parts~~ facets of a nation.

2.9

Bairam Khan →

Bairam was a regent of Jalaluddin Akbar when he ascended the throne at the age of 14 years.

Prior to second battle of Panipat, Hemachandra Vikramaditya, the Hindu general of Islam Shah had already won many battles adjoining the Delhi area. He was about to oust the Mughal dynasty from India.

In second battle of Panipat in 1576, Bairam fought for Mughals and later emerged victorious when Hemachandra was wounded, became unconscious and later slain by Bairam Khan. So, it was Bairam Khan who firmly established Mughal empire in Indian continent.

2.10

It was middle class which took pioneering step for various social reform movements. Major social evils prevalent were

- (a) Caste discrimination
- (b) Exclusion socially and educationally.
- (c) Child marriage, and other regressive practices and customs.

Since, it was middle class, which faced most harsh problem due to the prevalence of this social customs, they stand against it. In absence of resources and social pressure of clergy, problems got aggravated for them.

So, to reform the society various intellectuals stood up.

- Example -
- ① Jyotiba phule → against caste discrimination,
 - ② Prathana Samaj → M. R. Ranade.
 - ③ Ram Krishna mission → Swami Vivekananda. etc.

3.1. →

3.2. →

Bhakti movement →

Essence of Bhakti movement was the salvation and relationship between god and human can be established by love and sacrifice and not by performing pompous rituals.

It started first in South India later developed into north India. It started in 9-10th century by Alvars who represent Vaishnavism.

Bhakti movement was not just a movement for attaining love of god or salvation but it was helpful in creating an egalitarian, devoid of caste discrimination, inclusive society. It was precursor for creating a sense of nationalism in citizens.

It was silent revolution because -

- ① It removed caste discrimination → It not only included Brahmins and Kshatriyas in its fold but actively promoted Dalits. Because for god everyone is equal. Ramanujacharya played very active role in it.
- ② Promotion of vernacular and local languages → The Acharyas preached in local and vernacular languages and not in Sanskrit language, that was known to Brahmins only. This created a sense of oneness and was a precursor to nationalism.
- ③ Created inclusive society → It included women in its movement and preached for rational thinking and abolition of orthodox customs and practices.

Some popular saints of Bhakti movement, Ramanujacharya, Vallabhacharya, Chaitanyadas, Meera Kumari etc.

So, we can say Bhakti movement tried to touch all aspects from spiritual to social aspects of society. It was indeed a silent revolution in Indian society.

3.3

Satyagraha →

In literal meaning, insistence or firm adherence to truth. Mahatma Gandhi described it as firmness in true cause in Indian opinion.

Satyagraha relies upon superiority of soul or love force over physical force.

In satyagraha satyagrahis have to follow →

- ① They seek non-violence, seek truth and undergo rigorous process of self scrutiny.
- ② By not submitting and not cooperating they try to assert truth.
- ③ They try to conquer by conversion of evil into good, hence in the end there is no victor or defeat but a new harmony is established.

Shortcomings

- ① Relies upon high standard of ethical conduct in opponent.
- ② Requires exceptionally high level of commitment from satyagrahis.
- ③ Slow method, struggle-truce-struggle method.

Contemporary period →

- (a) Biggest success of satyagraha is independence of India from British.
- (b) Martin Luther King used it against Racism in USA.
- (c) Nelson Mandela used to against Apartheid in SA.
- (d) Abdul Gaffar Khan used in ~~Afghanistan~~ NWFP ~~in~~.

Although, satyagraha is slow method but result or harmony attained by it is very longlasting. Until humans have conscience, there will always be relevance of satyagraha, because it tries to

Bring change by changing heart and soul and not by bloody revolution.

3.4 Chola empire

Chola empire was founded by Vijayalaya in 850 AD. He captured Tanjavur and asserted independence from Pallavas.

Some prominent rulers of Chola dynasty -

- (i) Aditya
- (ii) Parantaka
- (iii) Rajaraja
- (iv) Rajendra etc.

Administrative structure of Cholas

- (a) Kingdom was divided in Mandalam (Provinces), Mandalam in Valpady (Commissionary), Valpady into Nady (District) and Annady gram (village) for purpose of Administration.
- (b) Village was basic unit of administration.
- (c) King was helped by council of Ministers and whole Administration was centralised.
- (d) Taxes from land and Trade was main source of revenue for state.

Village Administration -

Cholas were known for their village administration. Uttermerur inscription provides detailed information about village administration. There was a council of thirty members that gathered for administration and resolution of problems. Every village was divided into 36 wards and each ward has one representative in council. So, All in all, village was an autonomous unit in Chola empire and worked as per modern lines of Panchayats.

Socio-cultural reform movements →

Indian society in 18-19th was having social customs and practices that were unhumanitarian and regressive that were detrimental for development for Indian society.

So, few intellectual social reforms stood to cause and tried to bring reforms to Indian society.

① Satyasodhak samaj → founder → Jyotiba phule
→ Bombay, Pune
→ against caste discrimination, proponent of women education etc.

② Prathana samaj → founder → Atmaram Pandurang.
→ emphasis on education, women emancipation less on religion.

③ Brahmo Samaj → founder → Raja Rammohan Roy.
→ Kolkata
→ monotheism, education etc.

④ Mohammedan anglo conference → founder → Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
→ Aligarh 1886.
→ To remove regressive and orthodox among muslims and promote modern education among them.

⑤ Arya samaj → founder → Dayanand Saraswati
→ Bombay 1875
→ Suddhi movement, against caste discrimination, sati, child marriage etc.

⑥ Ramkrishna mission → founder → Vivekanand
→ Kolkata 1897
→ social service, rational thinking etc.

Above are few socio-culture movements, that tried to reform Indian society and make it into egalitarian and inclusive society.