

Paper I (Part A) HISTORY
UNIT. (1, 2, 3)

- 1.1 Aparigraha refers to non-possession, i.e. to be free from worldly attachments. It is one of the five vows (Panch Mahavrat) of the Jainism.
- 1.2 Hathigumpha Inscription inscribed by Jain king Kharvela of Kalinga kingdom dated 2nd C. BC to 1st C. CE. named after Hathigumpha in Udaigiri hills (Odisha).
- 1.3 Ashtangika marga - The noble eightfold path of Buddhism i.e. Right mindfulness, Right Intention, Right concentration, Right view, Right speech, Right action, Right effort, Right livelihood.
- 1.4 Maukhari dynasty established by Harivarma in 530 AD. with capital at Kannauj.
- 1.5 Kokalla I was the founder of Kalachuri dynasty of Tripuri which ruled between 7th to 13th C. CE.
- 1.6 The fourth and last Hindu dynasty of Vijaynagar Empire. founder - Tirumala Deva Raya. Dated - 1542 to 1652 AD.
- 1.7 Surat, one of the important cities under British rule revolted against the salt tax imposed by Britishers in 1844 AD.
- 1.8 SNDP movement refers to Sri Narayan Dharma Paripalana Yojam which was a social service organization representing Backward community in Kerala since 1903 AD.

1.9 Indian National Conference Considered Predecessor of INC.
main organizers - Surendra Nath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.
2 sessions - 1883 and 1885 in Kolkata.

1.10 Geographical Extent of Harappan civilization.
North - Ropar; (now manda).
South - Bhagatrav; (now daimabad)
East - Alamgirpur
West - Suktagendor.

1.11 Ashvagosha was the court poet of King Kanishka of Kushana Dynasty.
He wrote Buddhacharita in Sanskrit.

1.12 chahamanas of Shakambhari colloquially known as Chauhan of Ajmer
founder - Vasudev.
Dated - 6th - 12th c. CE.

1.13 Ramanujacharya Born in Tamil Nadu in 11th c was a Indian Hindu philosopher, social reformer.
- exponent of Vaishnavism.
- Crive theory of Vishishtadvaita.

1.14 Introduced by Francisco De Almeida, 1st govt portuguese governor of India, wanted to maintain supremacy on the sea with regard to commercial transactions.

1.15 Moplah uprising in 1921 AD. in Malabar region of Kerala. more than political, it was turn into Hindu-muslim riot.

2.1 Magadh, one of the sixteen Mahajanpads emerged powerful and prosperous because of the following factors.

- Certain geographical and strategic advances.
 - Strategic position between upper and lower part of gangetic valley which provide fertile soil.
 - Iron ore in the hills near Rajgir.
 - Copper and Iron deposits near गया added to its natural assets.
 - Centre of Highways of trade of those days contributed to her wealth.
- These factors collectively paved way for rise of magadh.

2.2. women in vedic period were held in high respect and enjoyed some freedom as evident from following points.

- Monogamy was generally practiced while polygamy was prevalent among the royal and noble.
 - wife took care of the household and participated in all major ceremonies like sacrifices.
 - Some freedom in choosing their husband.
 - Equal opportunity as men for their spiritual and intellectual development.
 - They were educated, women poets of that period - Apala, Ghosa, Vishavara and lopamudra.
 - No child marriage and practice of sati.
- so it is evident that social divisions were not as rigid as it was in later vedic period.

Q. 3

Kalachuris of Tripuri, also known as Kalachuris of Chedi ruled central India part during 7th to 13th c. CE.

- known as later kalchuris to distinguish them from their earlier namesakes - kalachuris of Mahishmati.
- Ujjain inscription trace the dynasty's ancestry to Kartaviryas Arjun, a legendary Hehaya king.
- Capital - Tripuri
- founder - Kokalla I.
- able rulers Gangaddeva during 11th c.
- The dynasty reached its zenith during his son's rule Lakshminara who was given the title Chakravartin.

Q. 4

Babur ruled India for only four years from 1526 to 1530 AD.
Reasons for his Indian Expedition -

- The Ottomans defeated Safavids and Uzbeks controlled Transoxiana forcing Babur's imperial impulse towards India.
- meagre income of Kabul.
- desire to emulate Timur.
- apprehension of Uzbek's attack.
- Punjab was part of Timurids province and hence was considered a legal patrimony of the Timurids.
- Invited to attack India by Daulat Khan Lodi.

These were the reasons for Indian expedition but he was successful in his fifth expedition in the Battle of Panipat on 20 April 1526.

2.5) The defeat of alliance of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam -II by British army in Battle of Buxar on 22 Oct 1764 gave way to rise of British power.

- Robert Clive became the governor of Bengal in 1765 and decided to transfer the authority of government from Nawab to the Company.
- With Nizam-ud-daulah signed a treaty on 20 Feb 1765 to disband most of his army and to administer Bengal through a deputy subedar nominated by the Company. Thus got Nizamat of Bengal.
- From Shuja-ud-daulah, Company got Diwani, the right to collect revenue of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.
- Promised to Shuja-ud-daulah to support the Nawab against foreign outside attack in return of war indemnity of five million Rupees.
- The dual system of Administration of Bengal gave British the power without responsibility.

2.6 "Political freedom is the life breath of a Nation" is the statement given by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, who took interest in political movement against British rule.

- He said politics is not about mere individuals but masses.
- According to him, India was an incarnation and a divinely appointed Shakti who had to perform a god-given work.
- Nationalism was not a mere political movement for political ends but a religious act in itself.
- Enslavement was denial of the creation of almighty.
- Therefore, working for liberation from the clutches of colonial rule was not less than serving god itself.

He took religious way to realise people of their freedom as they find their roots in it.

2.7 After the departure of Mahavira, efforts were made to reconcile the difference between the two sects but this separated formally about 85-87c CE,

Digambaras

Shvetambaras

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remain unclothed, nudity. - women are not qualified for salvation as they do not observe the vow of non-possession. - refuse to recognise 11 angas. - believe that when monks attain omniscience He do not require food. - Believe that Mahavira never married. - collect food freely from only one house in a day. - can possess 2 things - broom & pot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear white cloths. women too qualified for salvation as they wear - accept 11 angas. - denied; that monks require food for nutrition when monks attain omniscience - Mahavira married yosodha. - Can collect food from more than one house and eat more than once. - can possess 14 things.
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2.8) 'Arthashastra' written by Kautilya, a contemporary of Chandragupta Maurya who is also known as "Indian Machiavelli".

- It was written in Sanskrit and considered important source for History of Mauryas.
- The manuscript discovered by P. Shama Shastri in 1904 AD.
- Divided into three parts -
 - (i) 1st part deals with the king and his council and department of government.
 - (ii) 2nd with civil and criminal laws.
 - (iii) 3rd with diplomacy and war.

2.9) Bairam Khan contributed a lot in Mughal Empire during the period of Humayun and Akbar.

- After the death of Humayun, He consolidated the shaken Mughal Empire.
- He became regent of Akbar for time period of 1556 to 1560 as Akbar was crowned in 1556 at the young age of 14.
- He advised Akbar on military and political matters.
- He fought the IInd Battle of Panipat in 1556 from Akbar's side against Hemu and became victorious.
- Akbar's foster mother Maham Anga convinced him to dismiss Bairam Khan and so he sent him to pilgrimage to Mecca and where he was murdered by an Afghan.

2.10) The middle class is placed between labour and capital, comprise mainly white collar workers.

In terms of occupation middle class constitute shopkeepers, sales-man, brokers, doctors, engineers etc.

They are primary a product of capitalist development and perform following works with regard to socio-cultural movement.

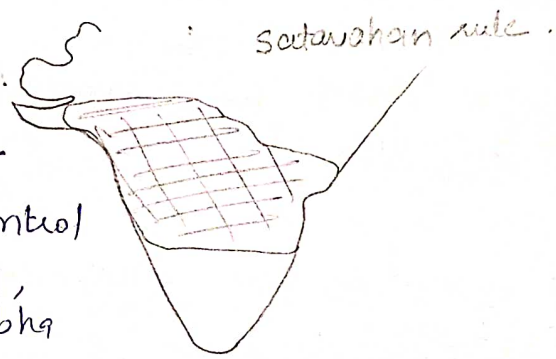
- Indian Social Conference was formed in 1887.
- Social Reform Association came into existence around the issues such as widow remarriage, child marriage etc.
- Protesting against conservatism, including protests against religious heads, superstitions, caste restrictions etc.
- It was enacted to revive Hindu religion and society, to counter the impact of western culture and the efforts of Christian missionaries.

3.1) Gautamiputra Satakarni was the ^{23rd} and greatest ruler of the Satavahan dynasty. He ruled for a period of 24 years from 106 to 130 AD. His achievements were recorded in the Nasik Inscription by his mother Gautami Satakarni.

- He revived the Satavahan power, and defeated the Shakas, Pahlavas and the Yavanas.
- His victory over Nagapana the ruler of Malwa was remarkable and
- He was a great conqueror and was known as the Lord of the West
- His rule extended from Malwa and Saurashtra in the North to Krishna River in the South and from Konkan in the West to Vidarbha in East.

- given the title like Rajaraja and Maharaja.

- Territories under his control
- Avanti, Anup, Surashtra, Asmaka, Akasa, Vidarbha



- He patronised Brahminism yet he also gave donation to Buddhists. built chaityas and viharas. Perform religious activities - Aswamedha and Rajasuya sacrifices. He patronised Prakrit language and literature.
- First ruler to follow his mother name after his own name.
- Benevolent king, who was looked after the welfare of his subjects.
- took several steps to benefit the peasant population and to improve the condition of agriculture.
- Humanitarian attitude to help poor and needy.
- on the whole during his liberal monarchy, the subjects lived in peace and enjoyed prosperity.

3.2) Features of Bhakti Movement -

- Self surrender of oneself in the devotion of God.
- The objection to worshipping idols by Bhakti Saints.
- unity of God means there is one god with diff. physical forms and names.
- Need for guru.
- Bhakti, love and devotion are the only way to attain salvation.
- No partiality among different castes and creeds.

Cause

- spread of Islam.
- Influence of Sufi Saints and Vaishnavism.
- Evolution of reformers.
- evil intention of Hindus.

Initially, the movement was misunderstood with the only idea of devotion to God, later on several reforms and initiatives of exponent leaders cleared the sand from everyone's eyes, it took the interest of the general public.

effects on different sections of society. -

Religious Impact -

- awakened the Hindus and Muslims from false superstitions.
- Both religions appreciated removing differences in their thoughts and practices.
- dropped the prestige of Brahmins and evolved Sikhism culture.

Social Impact -

- removing caste system from its roots.
- bringing social equality to society.
- shared standard kitchens and meals, enrichment of Indians.
- literature and the promotion of mixed art influenced the movement.
- enhancement of lower caste status and improved relations.

between Hindus and Muslims.

Political -

many rulers accepted liberal religious policies under the socio-religious Bhakti Movement.

Moral -

- encouraged people to earn their wealth through sincere dedication, hard work and honesty.

to step ahead towards social service and develop empathy for each other.

taught one to be patient and regulate self control instead of being angry and Jealous.

Fostering Regional language -

- critical exponent of Bhakti saints used local language instead of Persian, Arabic etc. gave rise to the plugging of common language which everyone can easily understand.

eg. poet Kabir - used a mixture of several languages.
Surdas - Braj, Goswami - Awadhi.

However the movement succeeded in bringing changes in ideology, reform in Hinduism and Harmony among Muslims and Hindus.

3.3) Gandhiji's Harijan Campaign can be understood from following events.

- After the second Round Table Conference British government agreed to give communal award to the depressed classes. Gandhiji opposed it as it would divide the Hindu society and so went to the indefinite fast in Yerwada jail.

The fast ends after he signed Poona Pact with B.R. Ambedkar on 24 Sep. 1932.

On 30 Sep. 1932 He founded All India Anti-Untouchability League which later became Harijan Sevak Sangh to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan (word given by Gandhiji which means "children of God") or Dalit people and upliftment of depressed classes.

- Depressed could access public places, temples, schools, roads, water resources, inter dining, inter caste marriage.

So a new weekly paper was started by Gandhiji in 1933 named 'The Harijan'.

Gandhiji abandoned Sabarmati Ashram in 1930 till he gets Swaraj.

So Harijan Campaign was started from Varaha Ashram in 1933 and approx he visits 20,000 km all over India.

Gandhiji's Thought on Caste -

- Gandhiji believed that Hindu society in its pristine state during the Vedic times was based on Varnashrama Dharma. According to him, this was society's predominant characteristic and law of life universally governing the human family.

Gandhi talks of Varna being determined by birth.

This pristine law, in Gandhi's opinion, fell into disrepute because it became distorted by rigidity in its observance by high class, orthodox Hindus.

- based on this Ideology, He choose reservation over Communal Electoral as He don't want to divide the ~~community~~ society on basis of communities as He was aware of British policy of divide and rule.

He wants the Higher caste to accept the lower caste people.

3.4) Harshavardhana belongs to vardhana dynasty founded by Pushyabhuti who were feudatories of the Guptas.
 He ruled from 606-647 AD with initial capital at Thaneshwar later Harsha changed it to Kanauj, which made him the most powerful ruler of N. India.

The most important military campaign of Harsha was against the western Chalukya ruler Pulakeshin II.
 and the Aihole inscription of Pulakeshin II mentions the defeat of Harsha by Pulakeshin II.

His last campaign was against kingdom of Kalinga in Orissa which was a success.

This were some military events of his reign which made him a able ruler.

Harsha was a devout Shaiva but later became an ardent Hinayana Buddhist. Hiuen Tsang converted him to Mahayana Buddhism.

- organised religious assembly at Kanauj to honour the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang.
- Held a conference at Allahabad, one among the routinely convened by Harsha once in five years.

The art and cultural activities and literature works of Harsha added to his greatness.

- The art and architecture of Harsha's period are very few and mostly followed the Gupta style.

According to Hiuen -

- Monastery with many storeys built by Harsha at Nalanda.
- Copper statue of Buddha with 8 feet in height.
- Brick temple of Lakshmana at Sirpur with its rich architecture.

He was a great patron of Learning.

Court Poet - Banabhatta wrote his Biography Harshacharita.
also wrote Kadambari.

Other literary figures - Matanga Divakara and Banthrihari.
Harsha Himself authored three plays - Ratnavali, Prujadasika
and Nagananda.

Patronised Nalanda University, it attained international reputation as a centre of learning during his reign.

This were some art and cultural and literary works of Harsha which helped him to prosper his rule and reign.

3.5) The Indian society in the 1st Half of the 19th c. was caste ridden, decadent and rigid.

Some enlightened Indians started to bring in reforms in society so that it could face the challenges of the west.

Some of the movements with their leaders -

(i) Brahmo Samaj - founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828 in Bengal.

- focused on Prayers, meditations and reading of the scriptures and on unity of all religions.
- was the first intellectual reform movement in modern India, leads to emergence of rationalism and enlightenment.
- abolition of practice of sati.

- split into two in 1866 ; namely Sadachin Brahmo Samaj led by Keshab chandra sen and Adi Brahmo samaj led by debendranath Tagore.

(ii) Prarthana samaj - founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang in 1876 in Bombay.

- two great members of this samaj - R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice M.G. Ranade.
- Focused on inter caste dining, inter caste marriage, widow-remarriage, position of women, condition of depressed class.
- M.G. Ranade founded widow Remarriage Association (1861), Deccan Education Society and Poona Sarvajanic Sabha.

(iii) Satyashodhak Samaj -

- Jyotiba phule organised against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy in 1873.

aim - social service and spread of education among women and lower caste people

- He wrote 'gulamgiri'.
- gave a sense of Identity to the depressed communities as a class against Brahmins who were seen as the exploiters

(iv) Arya Samaj -

Set up by Dayanand Saraswati at Bombay in 1875.

guiding principles -

- god is primary source of all true knowledge.
- Vedas are the books of true knowledge.
- social well being of mankind is to be placed above an individual's well being.

started Shuddhi movement to reconvert to the Hindus.

(v)

Ramkrishna Mission -

Swami vivekanand established it in 1897 which was named after his guru Swami Ramkrishna Paramhansa.

- This did extensive educational and philanthropic work in India.
- Used the Mission for Humanitarian relief and social work.
- advocated the doctrine of service that is The service of all beings -

These were some of the socio-religious movements which improved the social evils present at that time.