Conclusion: Although Cunningham found a no. of artefacts during the excavation but missed its significance.

b. Main reasons were as follows:

- Considered beginning of India after the first cities on Ganges river.
- Tried to put it in a wrong time frame.
- Used the accounts of Chinese pilgrims which did not mention anything about Harappan settlements.

Answer:

- First Director General of ASI:

- Excavated a lot of sites of Harappan civilisation.

- Missed the significance of Harappan civilisation.
Cosmopolitan culture.

- Brightly coloured markets shaded with a wide variety of goods.
- Crowded streets.
- Disappointing due to invasion and natural calamities.
- Devised popular and prosperous except for the occasional Full of exciting opportunities for those who need the resources.

Two characteristics of Indian cities are as follows:

- Found busy in astonishing place
- Visited several places before coming to India.

Born in Tangier, Morocco.
Ans-3 Objectives Resolution:

1. Promulgated by Jawaharlal Nehru in Dec 1946.
2. Independent, Sovereign, Republic - India.
3. Adequate safeguards to minorities.
4. Justice & freedom to each and everybody.
5. Liberal Democracy - Political system.
6. Learn from the success and failures of Western countries.

Conclusion:

- Thus, Objectives Resolution laid the basis of the most important principles of our Constitution.
- Thus, it was a momentous resolution passed by Nehru.
Trade not confined to the boundaries.
Signifies long-distance contacts between the two regions.
coins of Roman Empire hearded in Southern India.

Goods:
- Heads:
  - Light-weight coins.
  - Similar to partition rules of Greek & Roman empires.
  - Assayed by authorities.

- Gold coins:
- House the image of King too.
- First issued by Indo-Greek kings.
- Names of the ruler along with the dynasty.

- Punch-marked coins:
  - Used for trading purposes.
  - Regulated the exchange.

n.s. 4
Change: 6th century BCE to 6th century CE.

Part - B
Copper coins:
- Issued by Tribal republics, Yaudheyas (Punjab & Haryana)
- Depicts their participation in trading activities.

Gold coins:
- Issued by Gupta rulers.
- Remarkable for its purity.

Conclusion:
- Coins were an important part in trading purposes, however, finds of coins taper off later on which might indicate a close relation with the financial crisis with Roman empire.
- Some other people also suggest that coins are not found later on as they were not hoarded.
(iv) Vegetation: Every house had a balcony paved with bricks.

(iv) Vegetation: Every house had a balcony paved with bricks.

(iii) Priorities: The main entrance did not give a direct view to the house.

(iii) Priorities: The main entrance did not give a direct view to the house.

(ii) Gates: Some houses have presence of shallow walls which indicate that the house is not easily detectable.

(ii) Gates: Some houses have presence of shallow walls which indicate that the house is not easily detectable.

(i) Centrality: Centrally located in the summer season within the vicinity.

(i) Centrality: Centrally located in the summer season.

Domestic architecture was unique due to the following reasons:

Domestic architecture was unique due to the following reasons:

- Domestic Architecture: Planned settlements in Lower Town.

- Domestic Architecture: Planned settlements in Lower Town.

1. Divided into two parts: Lower Town & Citadel.

1. Divided into two parts: Lower Town & Citadel.

- Well-planned settlement

- Well-planned settlement

- Mohenjodaro
(v) Wells: Each house had a well which was situated at the main entrance so that it could be used by the passers-by.

(vi) Drains: Every house had at least one wall, located alongside the street drains so that the wastes from the household could flow into the drains.
The nature of ultimate reality.

Express the difficulties inherent in the task of capturing

E.g.: The letters vanish forever residing in the ocean.

Ultimate reality is everywhere meanings are invited.

Craft poesis: language of nirvana broth.

Poems:

Vedic: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Brahma, Vishnu.

Vedic ritual: Aum, Aum, Khanda, Hazrat, Pir.

Drew a wide range of traditions to express the nature of

ultimate reality.

This can be proved from the following facts:

He is considered as one of the most outstanding examples of a

Kabir:
Inspirational:
- He is considered as a source of inspiration for those who questioned deeply entrenched social & religious practices and understanding the nature of divine.
- His legacy was claimed by several groups.

Traditions:
- He expressed diverse traditions to attack conflicting ideas.
  - E.g.: Islamic Monotheism to attack Hindu polytheism.
  - Used nam-simaran & zikr to praise Hindu practices of remembering the divine.

Reconstruction of history:
- Historians use a wide range of sources such as hagiographies to reconstruct Kabir's life.
  - Three distinct but overlapping traditional compositions:
    1. Kabir Bijak: Varanasi
    2. Kabir Granthvali: Bodupanth in Rajasthan
    3. Adi Granth Sahib
- Fortifications in Vjalagaram:
  - Described by Abdur Razag & Domingo Pares.
  - Purpose: Basically for security purposes.

- Another traveller who was small in awe after seeing the massive fortifications around the city.
  - Found several fields & houses between fortification.
  - Enclosed the agricultural land too between 3rd and 2nd gates.
  - Found water well developed agricultural networks by the canal which
    - Cultivation of rice, wheat & other food crops.
  - Another traveller from Fortnightly basin:
    - Found well developed agricultural networks by the canal which
      - drew water from the basin.

- In Abdur Razag Samargandi:
  - Described seven lines of forts.
Importance for Enclosing Agricultural land within the fortified area of the city of Vijaynagar.

- Medieval Seiges: Protection from the opponents as the walls guarded their fields, as a result there was no food crisis in the empire.

- Objective of Seiges: The primary objective was to starve the defender to death as a result emerge victorious in wars.

- Other Empires: Adopted the style of building and enclosing granaries within the fortified area.

- Novel method: Kings of Vijaynagar used the novel method of securing and protecting the agricultural fields itself within the fortified territory.
in 1757, Boulage of Plessy exactly 200 years ago.

of sugar which stemmed with the control of Bengal

(iii) Annexation: If we complete the process of formalised annexation

Northum sugar.

cut off, and this shift towards the principal market of

(ii) Market: Commercial interests of East India Company guided

the production of sugar and export to world markets

(i) Agriculture: Sell was quite futile and indirectly suited for

Reasons for Interest in March:

fell into their mouth one day.

1801: Lord Dalhousie described Amdesh as a chain that will

Amash & Brothers,

13
(ii) Britishers adopted following policies for the annexation of Awadh in 1857:

(i) Subsidiary Alliance (Lord Wellesley in 1798)
- Withdrawal or disbanding of troops of the emperor.
- Moving in of British troops within the empire.
- Increase in military dependence on the British by the emperor as he had no choice left.
- Emperor was unable to assert control over the rebellious zamindars who asserted autonomy.
- Resident: All the major decisions of the emperor had to be ratified by the resident of Britichers.
  → The resident was permanently to be settled in Awadh.

(ii) Doctrine of Lapse:
- According to this policy, rulers who had no sons, their kingdom was to annexed as there was no legal heir.
  No of kingdoms were annexed like this: Jhansi.
their symbolic importance.

- Towns arise around religious shrines, such as Agra & Delhi. Now lost.
- End of Mughal Symbolism.

- Urban centres focus on market activities dominated by traders.
- Development of large scale urban centres.
- Development: 19th century
- Urbanisation: 19th century
- City growth: 19th century
- Development of large urban centres.

- Social instability, peasant unrest, and the British rule.
- Consequences: Severe outpouring of anger, collapse of Court.
- Sense of abandonment in 1857.
- Annexation of Awadh in 1857.
- Annexation of Awadh in 1857.

- Consequences: All these policies were constitutional & responsible for the
- Consequences: All these policies were constitutional & responsible for the
- Consequences: All these policies were constitutional & responsible for the

- Indulgence into the rural society.
- Direct revenue settlement with peasants, excluded outlaws.
- Excluded outlaws.
- Indulgence into the rural society.
- Indulgence into the rural society.

- Constitutional as against the interests of feudalists.
- Constitutional as against the interests of feudalists.
- Constitutional as against the interests of feudalists.

- Summary statement.
Emergence of new centres: New centres like Hyderabad, Surat and other places grew over time as a variety of trading and commercial functions were practised there.

Kolkata, Bombay, Madras: Three main centres of British rule new forms of Architecture were developed and several measures were taken which resulted in the formation of developed centres. Eg: Cleaning of Ghats in Kolkata.

Small centres: No specific attention was paid to small centres for development as the Britishers did not have any colonial or trading interests there.

Conclusion: Thus we can conclude that the urbanisation patterns during 19th century had enough variations as some centres were paid enough attention whereas others were neglected. There were variations in the composition of population too. New modes of transportations were introduced, Hill stations were developed too.
Taught Dharma, path of righteousness.

Dharma:
- Hothead Enlightenment.
- Later medicated under the hill.

Buddha: The Enlightened one.
- Abandoned these methods.
- Teaching Maharajah would lead him to a situation of near death.

Examine methods?
- Left the palace, set out for his own truth.
- First journey: Externally traumatic.
- Persuaded his charioteer to take him outside the palace.
- Surrounded by harsh realities of life.
- Shelters upbringing in this palace.
- Son of the chief of sakya clan.
- Original name: Siddhartha

15-10 Buddha
Basic teachings of Buddha:

- World: Soulless, Transient. Nothing is permanent in it and it is constantly changing.
- Sorrow: Intrinsic to human existence.
- Social World: Creation of humans rather than divine origin.
  - Advised kings and gahapati's to be ethical.
- Nibbana: Individual agency and righteous action necessary to attain nibbana - extinguishing of the ego and desires for the people.
- Path: Path of moderation between severe renunciation and self-asceticism to rise above the worldly troubles.
- Existence of God: In the earliest forms of Buddhism, existence of God was irrelevant.
Once they entered Sanghas everybody was considered as equal. Such as kings, ladies, castes, etc.

Social groups: Membrane came from a variety of social groups. Buddhism, used to become teachers of Dharma.

Women: First woman: Mother of Lord Buddha, also known as Bhikshus. Also known as Bhikshus, a group of men who devoted their lives to the welfare of others. Participate with such a boat to receive food from the poor.

Women followed a simple life: Possessing neither clothes, nor a body of followers of Buddha.

By the first coming of Buddha, ideas and practice were constitutional and required in the formation of Sanghas.

Work your nipa and yourself. You all must be the lamp and yourselves as you all have to.
functioning:

- Decisions were taken by bringing a consensus on matters through debate & discussions.
- Voting, second option if there was no consensus.
- Based on the tradition of ganas & sanghas.

Growth of Buddhism:

- It grew both during Buddha's life as well as after his death as it was attractive for those who questioned the deeply entrenched religious practices.

Reasons:

- Importance of spiritual conduct rather than birth.
- Emphasis on metta & karuna esp. for the poor & weaker ones.
Examples: A 660 A.D., Rashidun Caliphate

was synonymous with that of the Umayyads.

Authors: Countries were thought to have histories.

(iii) Show that any attack was prepared to fail.

(ii) Account for resistance.

(i) Present a vision of an enlarged kingdom.

Purpose:

- Initiated by Muslim rulers
- Problems which elicited an entire history of advantages.

Chronicles:

- Rules initiated the production of chronicles.
- Established by Shahrukh (1526).
- The subcontinent
- Most powerful ruling dynasty in the 16th & 17th century in Mughals.
Akbar Nama: Official history or account of Akbar's reign.

Author: Abul Fazl

Well versed in several languages.

Opposed the narrow thinking of ulama.

Brought up in Agra.

Purpose:

Diachronic account of all the events took place in a chronological order.

3 Books: 1st Book: Ain-i-Akbari. 2nd Book: (1555 to 1585) 30th Regnal Year of Akbar. 3rd Book: (1585 to 1600) 46th Regnal Year of Akbar. Expresses the social harmony in the rule maintained by the ruler.
Alborz Nama: Translated by Hemp Beveridge. Script still awaits translation.

British Period: Many scholars studied these chronicles. Many historians are required to know about chronicles. The role in shaping the history of dynasties.

Thus, chronicles play a very important role in shaping the history.

Final manuscript: Imp., or valuable object. Centre of production: Kitabkhana. Calligraphers, painters, etc. Some of them were: paper-makers, book binders, calligraphers.

Production of chronicles:

Enrolled a no. of persons performing different tasks.
Language:
- Ornately Persian which was adopted later on at the Mughal court.

Death of Abu'l Fazl:
- Fell victim to a conspiracy hatched by Prince Salim, murdered by accomplice Bir Singh Bundela.

Badshah Nama:
- Official account of Shahjahan's rule.
- 3 volumes:
  - Each of the volume covers each lunar year, i.e. (1628-1638) 1st, (1638-1648) 2nd, (1648-1658) 3rd.

Author:
- Abdul Hamid Lahori - Disciple of Abu'l Fazl.
- He was able to write only two lunar volumes due to infirmities of old age.
- Later revised by Sadullah Khan.
- Tried to copy the style of Akbar Nama.
Congress got a majority in the United Provinces.

Conflict between Congress & Muslim League.

- Muslim League won 2 out of 81 seats in the reserved category.
- Congress won only one seat in a single seat in NWP.
- Muslim League: Fared very poorly in the elections.

- Former govt in provinces.
- Majority in 5 provinces including United Provinces.
- More than 80% votes.
- Congress: Performed very well in the seats (general category). Results of election:
Congress Party: Refused to accept this offer.
  - Reason: Muslim League supported landlordism, while Congress wanted to abolish it.
  - Although Congress had made no significant achievement in this field.

Muslim League: Realised that in a Hindu-majority nation, it would never be able to come into power.
  - They will always remain marginalised players in the politics of the nation.

Demand for a separate Pakistani nation by Jinnah but this idea also had several obstacles.
  - Less popularity in Sind, NWFP, Bengal - Major which had to be carved out to create Pakistan.
  - Popular in U.P, Punjab, M.P.
The title of the document is: Article a Pakistan

Partition: (1947 Aug 14)

Greater autonomy for North west Indian Muslim Strok.

Resolution: (23 March 1940)

Later developments:

so 74 had well disciplined and large cadre.

growth of rss: This period also witnessed the growth of rss.

1938: party members not allowed to have dual membership.

Maulana Azad called a meeting of rss in hindi maharashtra. This was obstructed by congress but not successful in those policies.

Congress party: Initiated several programmes of Muslims.

Electoral of 1937 also revised the issue of secularism.
(13.1) Gandhari was concerned about her eldest son as he was adamantly set on his mind for going to war against Pandavas, of which she was afraid that he would be killed. She was concerned about his greed and anger that drew a man away from his profits.

(13.2) Greed and anger are vices that overcome the senses of men as men are blinded with the greed of earning money and more wealth, comfort, luxury which ultimately lead them into a pool of troubles. Similarly men who cannot control their anger they are dragged away from their peace.

(13.3) Eg: Duryodhana was so greedy about the empire & angry to kill his cousin brothers Pandavas which ultimately resulted in the death of Duryodhana.
Mucul's transformed their grand vision through writing of dynastic

accounts for posterity.

Purpose: vision of an enligtened kingdom &

victories were recorded

in

in Chronicles: account of the events of the king's reign.

The imperial ideologies were dissiminated in the following manner:

14.3 So she addressed him not to stir his mind in vain:

even no victory in the end.

14.5 There is no good in war, so there is no Law, no profit

and hence futility.

15. He must happily enjoy the earth along with the wise

and so that a king conquers his earth.

16. Greed and anger: two enemies which must be defeated

13.3. Wise suggestions gave by Grandam to her son:
(4.3) Following sources were used to describe the vivid

with the gods directly.

This, Mubialo expressed themselves as they were actual

These in this hierarchy, influenced by success

resulting light from God. Mubialo King will the might

ruy of sunshine passed this to the offspring.

(1) Alongue:

This was done through falling arguments.

(2) Royal orders considered of divine ordinance due to the

...
For question no. 16.1 and 16.2

Outline Map of India (Political)
his followers even if it despised any form of terror world
and his followers even if it despised any form of terror world
army. So it needs to be considered for not arresting Gandhi!

The govt. felt ashamed to arrest such a peaceful, non-violent
have the courage to arrest him any of peace
As the govt. did not arrest anyone of them, as it did not
because of the following reasons:

(15.2) Gandhi said that the govt. deserved to be congratulated

allow his followers, but not Gandhi!

Fear of arrest when he was on Selborne
allowed to reach this place.

He was not certain in his mind that he would be

Daniel March

5-15 (15.1) Appearances of Mahatma Gandhi when he started his

rough note & memorandum of savagery man.

reports of the ministers of high officials

sources from the record office.

given from the post from the royal command.

opinion
They are a civilised man who felt ashamed to do an which his neighbours would disapprove.

(15.3). The Salt March was significant due to the following reasons:
- The British monopoly: Ended the British monopoly over manufacturing of salt.
- Indians: Free accessibility of an indispensable item to women: First movement where women participated on a large scale.
- World-wide attention: Drew world-wide attention as everyone was sceptical of its success.
- British Rule: Realisation of British that it would not last permanently in the: India.
- Used Christian beliefs against men of Christian religion.