

4501 History

150924

Subject Code	4501		
Subject	HISTORY		
Date	18/02/2025		
Supplements attached			
Main Answer Book	No. of Supplements	Total	
1	+	0	= 1
Specific remarks of centre conductor regarding malpractices (in Red Ink)			

- Mobile Phones and other electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited inside the examination hall.
- Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed ONLY in some subjects.
- Writing in any form on the Hollow craft sticker and Bar code sticker is strictly prohibited.
- Only blue ink/ball pen is to be used for writing the answers. Black lead pencil may be used for drawing figures, diagrams and graphs. Use of any other Colour pencil/pen is strictly prohibited.
- Disclosing of identity on the answer book (except in the space provided) in any form is strictly prohibited.
- Candidate should check that the printed seat number is correct and verify that the answer book has all pages serial numbered before filling all other details.

Pg No	Examiner	Moderator	Chief Moderator
03	16	16	
04 & 05	12	12	
06 & 07	13	13	
08 & 09	15	15	
10 & 11	12	12	
12 & 13	12	12	
14 & 15	—		
16 & 17	—		
18	—		
Supp. 1	—		
Supp. 2	—		
Supp. 3	—		
Supp. 4	—		
Supp. 5	—		
Supp. 6	—		
TOTAL	80	80	
Total in words	Eighty	Eighty	

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 03	16	16	

03

Q. No.

01) Krishnadevaraya

012) Tarufts

013) Shahjahan

014) Guru Tegh Bahadur

015) Basavanna

016) Shaista Khan

017) Palkhed

018) Satara

019) Ragunathrao

0110) Bengal

0111) Lord Lytton

0112) Kheda

0113) Germany

0114) Mahatma Gandhi

0115) Portuguese

0116) Dr. Julio Menezes

Q. No.

17)

Adv. Vishwanath Lawande

18)

Cucolie - Mardol

19)

Tumkur Sivasankar

20)

Goa

21)

i) Krishnadevaraya captured capital Cuttack of Gajapati rulers of Orissa in 1509.

ii)

Overpowered combined armies of ^{sultan} Mohammad Shah II of Bahamani kingdom and Adil Shah of Bijapur.

iii)

He reconquered Raichur Doab and Mangalore.

iv)

He captured Sivasmudra and Srirangapatna after defeating chief of Ummattavir.

v)

He helped portuguese governor general Albergueque ~~Albergueque~~ to capture Goa from Adil Shah of Bijapur. And maintained friendly relations with portuguese.

22)

i) He too Sher Shah Suri took personal interest in recruitment of army.

ii) The soldiers had to abide to strict military code under his reforms.

iii) He reintroduced Dagh (Branding of horses) and Haliya (Registration of soldiers) system.

iv) The troops under his reforms were appointed on merit.

v)

This was military reform of Sher Shah Suri.

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 04 & 05	12	12	

05

Q. No.

- 23) i) The fundamental cause for growth of Bhakti's movement in India was Medieval Hindu society which was plagued by number of institutions, organisations etc.
- ii) The Vaishnava Bhakti saints broke out Orthodox Brahmanical order only to extent that they believed in equality and Bhakti.
- iii) Rise of Islam in India led a threat to Hinduism. Muslim rulers destroyed several Hindu temples, forcibly converted poor people to Islam. Islam teachings posed a significant threat to Hindu culture and religion which was violated to caste system and untouchability.
- iv) The leaders and thinkers of Bhakti movement attempted to reform Hinduism, attempting to eliminate all ~~evil~~ outdated customs and faults, practices led to rise of Bhakti movement across country.

- 24) i) Shivaji Maharaj was accompanied by his son Sambhaji to court of Aurangzeb in Agra.
- ii) Where they were ⁱⁿ presented to emperor Aurangzeb in Agra and were made to stand in line of fire thousand mansabders.
- iii) This kind of treatment by emperor Aurangzeb hurt the self-respect of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and in anger, he left the court of Aurangzeb.

Q. No.

25

- i) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj led expedition in eastern Karnataka. He also captured many territories in Mysore, Coimbatore etc.
- ii) He captured hundred forts under his control including Jijee fort present day Jamil Nader.
- iii) Every territory of his yielded revenue amounting eighty lakh ~~hans~~ every year.
- iv) These were some of his achievement after coronation in 1674.

- 26) i) Zamindars had ^{no} rights to hereditary gains.
- ii) They had no proof to claim their rights.
- iii) They had no documents to prove their ownership on land and so the land was confused.
- iv) Highest post was given to highest bidder.
- v) Zamindars lost their power over land under British.

- 27) i) At Lucknow session, Congress and Muslim League placed aside their differences and signed the historic Lucknow pact 1916.
- ii) They jointly demanded a self governing status for India.
- iii) They also demanded autonomous status and separate electoral ^{on electorate} ~~from~~ ^{for} Muslims in India.

- 28) i) Emergency measures were taken to control the public unrest.
- ii) Authorisation of government to imprison suspected people.
- iii) And arrest of those people who participated in revolutionary activities.

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 06 & 07	13	13	

07

Q. No.

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- 02 iv) There was restriction of freedom of press.
 v) Convicted people imprisoned and not participate in political activities

29 i) Several methods were used by Portuguese to suppress the satyagraha of 1955 in Goa. Like arrest warrants of people and a atmosphere of terror was created in Goa.

ii) Portuguese police open fired and many people fell victims of their bullets. Thousands of people died.

iii) Shoot at site of non-violent satyagrahis from various border points like Banda, Polcem, Patradar, led mass-acre of satyagrahis.

iv) Police brutalities unleashed, the jails during this time were full of satyagrahis.

03 There was large scale arrest.

30 i) Vijayanagra military administration was controlled by commander-in-chief called nayakas.

ii) These nayakas were also known as Amra-Nayakas.

iii) They were given some territories by the king for administration purpose.

iv) They collected revenue and retained a part of it to maintain their own contingent on horses and elephants.

v) They were strong fighting force for the king. The king used them as fighting force to ^{take/execute} control over some part of peninsular India.

03

Q. No.

31)

i) Main teachings of Sufism includes:

- i) There is one god, and all people are his children.
- ii) All humans are equal.
- iii) There are different religions and different paths, leading to one god. Therefore all religions must be respected.
- iv) Fasts, feasts, ritual are not necessary to reach God. God can be reached through love and devotion of to God.
- v) All should must lead a pure and disciplined life.
- vi) It is necessary to follow pir or guru. That will lead us along the right spiritual path.

32)

i) The defeat of Marathas in third battle of Panipat proved to be disaster for Marathas. They lost power and prestige during this battle and their army got badly battered & defeated.

ii) The defeat of Marathas in battle of Panipat enabled Sikhs of Panjab to rise as a formidable force. ^{became prominent &}

iii) The English company interfered the local politics after weakening the powers of Mughals and Maratha.

iv) The Marathas had most base was uprooted from South India.

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 08 & 09	15	15	

09

Q. No.

33

- i) Their aims of Indian National Congress was to promote unity among Indians.
- ii) Mobilize public opinions on important matters.
- iii) To bring all grievances to notice of government.
- iv) Their aim was to encourage more Indians to participate in Administration.

34) i) Dashdairik satyagrahas ^{were} form of open protest that included prabhat ferris, public speeches, public march and songs such as Jai Hind, Bharat Mata ki Jai, Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai etc.

- ii) On 8th, 18th, 28th of every month Dashdairik satyagrahas were organised.
- iii) Nine member fighting committee wearing khadi ~~served~~ organised this satyagrahas in various parts of Goa such as Mapusa, Panaji, Bicholim, Ponda and other places.
- iv) The dictatorial regime suppressed this satyagraha and issued a ban on wearing khadi, Gandhi topi.
- v) They also issued order of arrest warrants against satyagrahis.

35) Uniform civil code included the following:-

- i) It fixed the minimum age for marriage at 16 years.
- ii) Under this code women were acquired the right to inherit property.
- iii) It curtailed the overwhelming religious characters of several provisions under this code.
- iv) Compulsory registration of birth and death and marriage were introduced.
- v) Marriage and divorce laws underwent a change.

Q. No.

30

- i) Religious policy of Emperor Akbar included, To win support of Rajput, he maintained matrimonial relations with many of Rajput families.
- ii) He abolished Pilgrimages tax.
- iii) He also abolished Jizya a tax on non-muslims.
- iv) He started practicing zarokha darshan and Tula dan.
- v) He followed Sulh-i-kulh, he became final interpreter of Islamic law.
- vi) He announced Din-i-illahi a creed, after which had incorporated view from different religions.

- 31) i) One of the important revenue was Chauth which is one fourth or twenty percent of total land revenue. It was a tax or tribute collected from various Maratha kings from territories they controlled.
- ii) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj abolished Jagirdari system and paid soldiers and army directly in cash or kind.
- iii) He introduced Raywari system, that peasants were required to pay tax to state directly rather than middleman.
- iv) He gave loans to farmers to improve their production. Also provided with seeds and cattle to new cultivators to encourage more land under production or agriculture.
- v) He Marathas introduced another tax called sardeshmukhi. That was extra ten percent additional tax on land revenue. There was official appointed to collect the revenue who was known as Sardeshmukh.

Q. No.

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their jewellery.

viii) Meetings and demonstrations were held at different places in the country.

ix) University and vidyapith were established etc.

40) i) The Sipai Mutiny of 1895 took place due to revenue and cultural policies of Portuguese effected the interest of gaurans, peasants of Sattari.

ii) The economic measures benefited Portuguese and middleman rather than local peasants.

iii) The government passed law which forced the Indian ^{soldiers} ~~army~~ to serve their service in Africa (Mozambique) to suppress a rebellion.

iv) According to this order issued they were to be transferred to Africa and other colonies by end of September 1895.

v) The mutineers revolted and demanded cancellation of order. At Waruz they were joined by ranes and proceeded towards Pareji posing a great challenge to Portuguese.

vi) Later they were granted pardon and also their transfer was cancelled.

OR

40) i) Excessive centralisation and curbing civil liberties were the main features of Dr Antonio Oliveira salazar's rule.

ii) He curbed freedom of press also civil liberties of Individual like freedom of speech and expression. He also put ban on assembly and newspapers during his rule.

iii) He str There was strict security of invitation

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 12 & 13	12	12	

Q. No.

and wedding cards and others were censored.

iv) There was no freedom to form any other political association except Salazar's political party ~~That~~ The National Union.

vi) ~~He~~ The dictatorial powers were harsh in overall of his rule.

41) i) Goa Congress Committee decided a plan of action to march/protest in Goa on 15 August 1954. The leaders or satyagrahis refused to recognise territorial differences between Goa and rest of India.

ii) They decided to enter Goa and stage Satyagraha to challenge dictatorial power of Salazar.

iii) A number of Satyagrahis entered Goa from various borderpoints.

iv) Anthony D'Souza led satyagrahis from Pollem. Mark Fernandes led satyagrahis from Banda-Patradevi and Alfred Afonso from Shinoda.

v) He reached Terethal and hoisted Indian tricolour on ramparts of the fort. This was the Satyagraha Action of 1954 in Goa.

Q. No.

MARKS Pg. 14 & 15	E	M	CM

Q. No.

Q. No.



MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 16 & 17			

Q. No.

MARKS Pg. 18	E	M	CM

Q. No.