

**HISTORY**

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

**Instructions to Candidate**

- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, FOUR are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Name ISWAR KUMAR KANDOO

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 29.08.2017

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

1. Invigilator Signature *[Signature]*

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

*[Signature]*  
29.8.17

## REMARKS

→ Think in Various dimension

→ Work on Structure

→ Improve factual information

→ Work on presentation

↓

Use table, Map diagram

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION- A**

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your "Question-cum" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Jain site
2. A Buddhist educational centre
3. A port site
4. An Ancient capital
5. A Palaeolithic site
6. A historical site
7. A Harappan site
8. An ancient capital
9. A Manufacturing centre in Ancient India
10. A later Vedic site
11. A Mesolithic site
12. A Chalcolithic site
13. A Buddhist centre
14. A trade centre in Ancient India
15. An ancient capital
16. A port site
17. Rock-cave art centre
18. An ancient capital
19. A political and cultural center
20. An ancient town

**Remarks**

1. Parvauri →  
 ↳ situated in Bihar  
 ↳ Near Nalanda university, famous Jaina monestries, viharas etc situated near  
 ↳ 24<sup>th</sup> Jaina Tirthankara, Mahavira died here.

2. Nalanda !  
 ↳ founded by Kumaragupta.  
 ↳ famous ancient beddhist university situated in Bihar.

↳ various subjects i.e. Philosophy, Astronomy, mathematics, Astrology etc were taught.

↳ scholars from Tibet, China, south east asia, central asia, Sri Lanka used to come.

↳ Destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khelji.

↳ Recently renovated by government of India, Amartya Sen first vice chancellor.

3. Sopara !  
 ↳ famous port site in Maharashtra

↳ trade centre during post mauryans & later era.

↳ Mentioned in various Roman accounts such as Pliny's 'natural historica'

Remarks

export: cotton, spices, handcraft etc

import: Gold, silver, wines, figs etc

4 Kamrupa :- / Pragjyotishpur :->

↳ Situated in Assam.

↳ Ruled by various Ahom rulers in 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century.

↳ cultural & architectural centre

↳ Rulers of Bengal i.e. Bakhtiyar Khalji etc attacked to subjugate it but failed.

5 Cirnar :->

↳ Situated in Gujrat.

↳ Stone tools such as: handaxe, chopper, cleaver etc were found from middle & upper palaeolithic era.

↳ Bones of wild animals i.e. lion, elephant, deer etc found

↳ Also Cirnar inscription of Rudradaman where he mentioned rebuilding/re construction of Sudarshan lake.

~~6 Kotdiji :->~~

~~↳ Situated in Sindh, Pakistan~~

~~↳ situated near Mohenjodaro.~~

Remarks

{ Site no. 6 & 7  
are interchanged  
mistakenly }

- ↳ evidence of harappan seals, beads, stone tools, terracotta objects, metals etc were found
- ↳ exquisite town planning, fortification of city & granaries etc were found.
- ↳ Evidence of flooding also found here

6.

Bhimbetka →

- ↳ Situated in ~~Mad~~ Madhya Pradesh
- ↳ world heritage site.
- ↳ Palaeolithic & mesolithic rock paintings containing animal hunting scene, fishing, community dance etc.
- ↳ animal bones of tiger, deer, elephant etc found
- ↳ Animals tail used as paint brush.

7.

Kotdiji →

- ↳ Situated in Sindh, Pakistan.
- ↳ Near Mohenjodaro.
- ↳ Evidence of harappan seals, beads, stone & terracotta objects, metals etc found
- ↳ Exquisite town planning, house planning of city, drainage system etc found

Remarks

- ↳ Evidence of flooding in later period.

8. Champagn ✓ Capital of 'Anga' Mahajanapada  
 in 600-300 BC period

(1/2)

✓ East of Magadha Janapada, had matrimonial alliances with Magadha.

✓ various artefacts related Mahajanapada period  
 i.e. Painted grey ware, NBPW potteries  
ax found

9. Tanjayur ✓ Main Capital of Imperial chola,

✓ famous temples: Rajarajeshwar,  
Abravateshwar.

✓ Bohadishwara temple's Shikhara, one of the  
 largest in India.

10. Hastinapur : ✓ situated in Meerut, UP.

✓ evidence of later vedic potteries - i.e. Painted grey ware etc found. Also NBPW potteries found of later period.

✓ mentioned in Mahabharata, as a important town where Pandavas used to live.

✓ five altars & mud structures of later vedic period also found.

Remarks

11. Adamgarh: 4 situated on the left bank  
 ✓ of Narmada, in M.P.

✓ Various mesolithic tools such as mesolithic  
 like arrowhead, small cleavers etc found  
 ✓ evidence of animal bones also indicate animal  
 domestication.

12. Aharir  
Balathal 4 Distinct culture developed during  
2050-1600 BC.

✓ situated in Rajasthan.

✓ Red grey ware potteries, some evidence  
 of earliest iron tools were found, though  
 not proved yet.

✓ Copper-bronze tools such as arrowheads  
 etc were found.

13. Vikramisik 4 founded by Pala ruler,  
Dharmapala, in Bihar.

② 4 famous center of learning of Mahayana Buddhism  
 4 taught philosophy, astronomy, medicine,  
maths etc.

4 though not as big as Nalanda, still a prominent  
 centre consists of Buddhist viharas,

4 Destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khalji.

Remarks



14. Shravanbelgola → 4 famous historical sites in

✓ Karnataka

(11/2)

✓ Chandragupta Maurya came here with Bhadra Bahya, the jaina scholar & died.

✓ famous statue of Bahubali i.e. Compteshwara.

✓ Ashoka's rock edict also present here.

15. Mānyakheta : 4 Also known as Mankheda in Maharashtra,

✓ Capital of Rashtrakuta rulers, founded by Dantidurga.

✓ famous center of Rashtrakuta's art, architecture etc.

✓ famous center involved during Pallava-Chalukya conflict.

16. Bhrigukaccha/Bharoch → 4 in Gujarat

(8)

✓ famous port site during Mauryan

✓ Asthashastra & Indica mention about etc.

✓ Use to trade with Parsians; Europeans as well.

✓ exported Silk, Cotton, handicrafts & imported figs, wines etc.

Remarks

17.

Bagh Caves → ✓ & in Madhya Pradesh

✓ During Mauvryans & Post mauvryans period they developed.

✓ Mural & fresco painting similar to Ajanta.

✓ only Buddhist caves are these.

✓ Use of rice husk, water mixing in vermilion etc done.

18.

Pataliputra → ✓ Capital of Mauvryans, modern Patna, Bihar & Uttar

✓ Surrounded by 3 rivers i.e. Ganga, Sone & Chitrakoot

✓ famous trade centre in the way of Uttar Pradesh

✓ Ruled by rulers like Ashoka, Chandragupta etc

✓ famous Buddhist centre as well.

19.

Madurai → ✓ situated in Tamil Nadu

✓ Minakshi temple, formed by Nayaka ruler, Sundareswar temple

✓ Capital of Pandya, education centre as well

✓ Ancient Sangams held here.

20.

Dwarka → ✓ situated in Gujarat,

✓ mentioned in Mahabharat, as a place where Krishna used to live

Remarks ✓. Name under sea water.

✓ various architectural evidences.

✓ Potteries - P. Grey ware etc found.

2. (a) The transformations in early Medieval India have been studied by historians with many different perspectives. Explain. (20 Marks)
- (b) Early medieval India experience decline of the urban centres. Critically evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (c) The evolution of the Rajputs was nothing but the social mobility. Comment. (15 Marks)

Q. 2(a)

Early medieval India roughly starts with the decline of Harsha & ended with the foundation of Delhi Sultanate (c. 750-1200 AD).

During this period various kind of politico-administrative, socio-cultural, economic transformation took place which was read by historians through different ways.

In 19<sup>th</sup> century, Colonial historians i.e. Orientalist

emphasised the post Gupta period or post Harsha period as a period of darkness.

They believed that it was a period of decline in politico-administrative terms, there was rise in feudal states, in

Remarks

economic terms there was downfall of  
trade & commerce activities & rise of agricultural  
 activity. The society got inward looking  
 with extremely rigid caste system.

However, Nationalist scholars such  
 as Nilbandhu Mishra, Jadunath Sarkar <sup>rejudged</sup> ~~termed~~  
early medieval period as a dark age. They  
 said. though there were downfall of central  
 authority in north India, - there were significant  
growth in south India where ~~was~~ Cholas,  
Chalukyas & Pallavas were prominent. They  
 also patronized art & cultural activities &  
boosted economic activities not only in India  
 but with China & south east Asia. Cultural  
 progress witnessed through Bhakti saints &  
 saints like Shankara, Ramanuja etc  
 while However, the Marxist historians  
 like DD Kosambi emphasized on the social

Remarks

transformation in terms of rise of feudal lords,  
prominence of agriculture, social rigidity.

Thus, various views were given after close examination, it can definitely said that though it was not a period of seamless progress but also it was not a period of dark age.

Q. 2(b) Early medieval India starts <sup>during</sup> ~~with~~

(6) the downfall of harsha, as various kinds of socio economic, politico administrative & economic transformation were witnessed after that.

~~Some~~ colonial historians termed this period as a dark age & ~~proclaim~~ they backed their claim with the views like downfall of urban centres. Indeed the urban centres of earlier eras like

Remarks

Pataliputra, Mathura, Taxila, Avanti etc got declined. ~~due~~ The reason behind this decline was absence of central authority, decline of secondary activities like trade & commerce, rise of feudal lords i.e. Samantas system & rigid social mobility. These factors made difficult the progress & these cities declined with time.

However it is wrong to say that all the centres declined as the colonial historians proclaim. Various new centres like Kannauj, Ajmer etc were developed in North India. Kannauj was a famous politico economic centre during that time. While in South India urban centres like Thanjavur, Kanchipuram, Madurai

Remarks

Vengi etc were flourished. Pala & Solanki rulers, too flourished their cities. These cities become centre of art & commerce. Ports like Kaveri-pattanam etc. become major export hub. Cities like Tanjor, Kanchipuram became centre of economic activities as well as cultural & educational hub.

Thus, though some urban centres fall during this time, new urban cities also emerged.

Q: 2(C). Rajputs were a prominent ~~force~~ native force who made their impact through out the early medieval & medieval India. They were known as brave, martial force to be reckon with. However the evolution of Rajputs was the result of social

draw  
map of  
India  
and point  
all town

Remarks

mobilities according to various historians

One group of historians believe that the Rajputs were the descendants of war like tribes like Hunas who invaded in north India during gupta period. Some of them got ~~settled~~ settled in India & due to their contact with native people, Rajputas emerged. Since these tribes were included into the caste system by Brahmins, <sup>that's why</sup> Rajputas are known as result of social mobility.

However, other group of historians says that rajputas are indigenous people who got upward into the social ladder with the help of Brahmins. Earlier they were non-kshatriyas but since they gave patronage to

Remarks



Brahmins, so brahmins tried to move them in the category of Kshatriyas.

Thus different philosophies suggest that their evolution was the result of social mobility.

In question the word

"nothing but"

demand that

• you should write

other opinion and then

justify Social mobility

with example

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*Remarks*

3. (a) Social recognizance emerged around the temples in early medieval India. Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The local groups, which constituted the real basis of power in early medieval South India, played a somewhat unique role in these polities." Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) Briefly write about money lending and Dadni system during medieval India. (10 Marks)

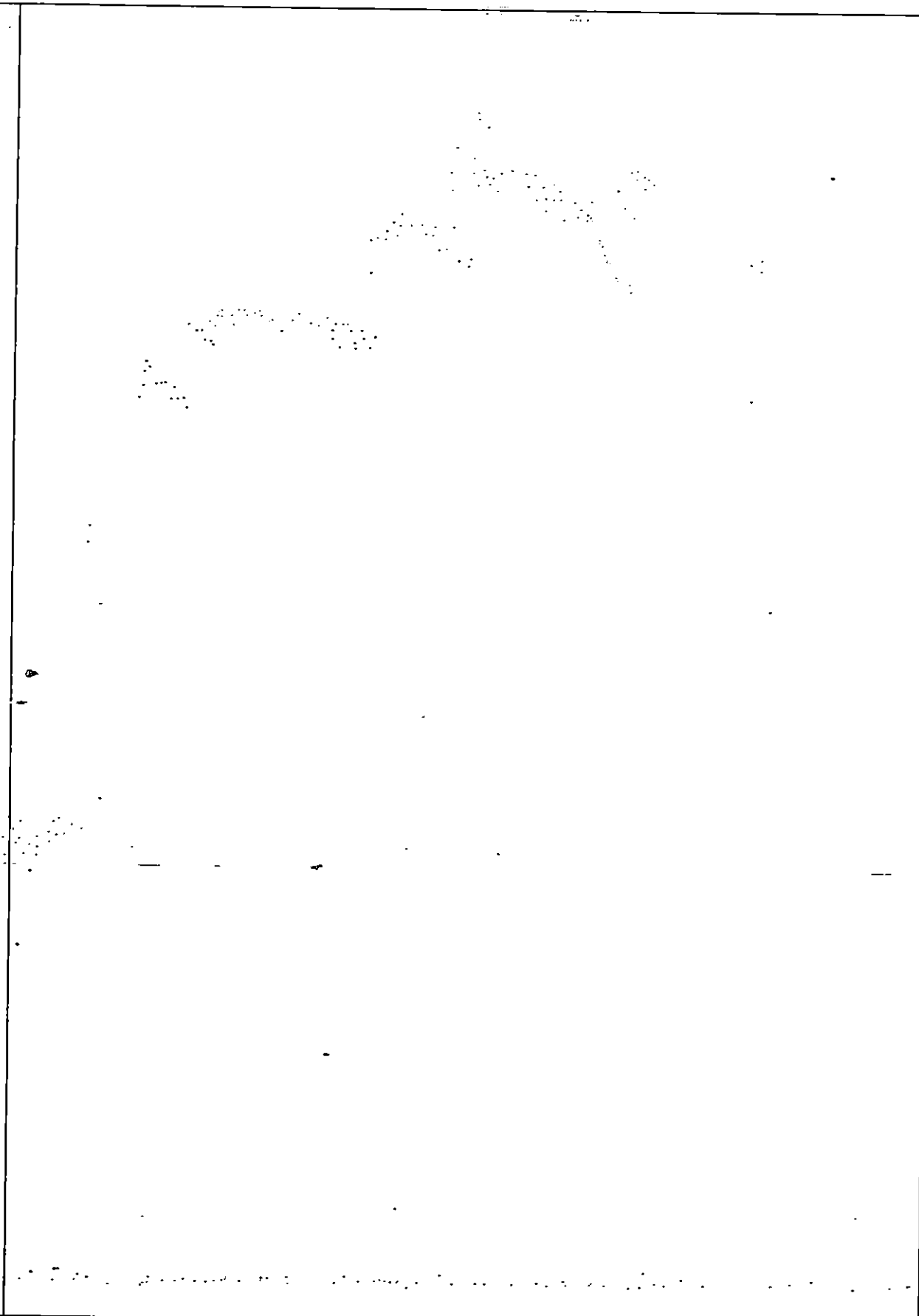
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*Remarks*

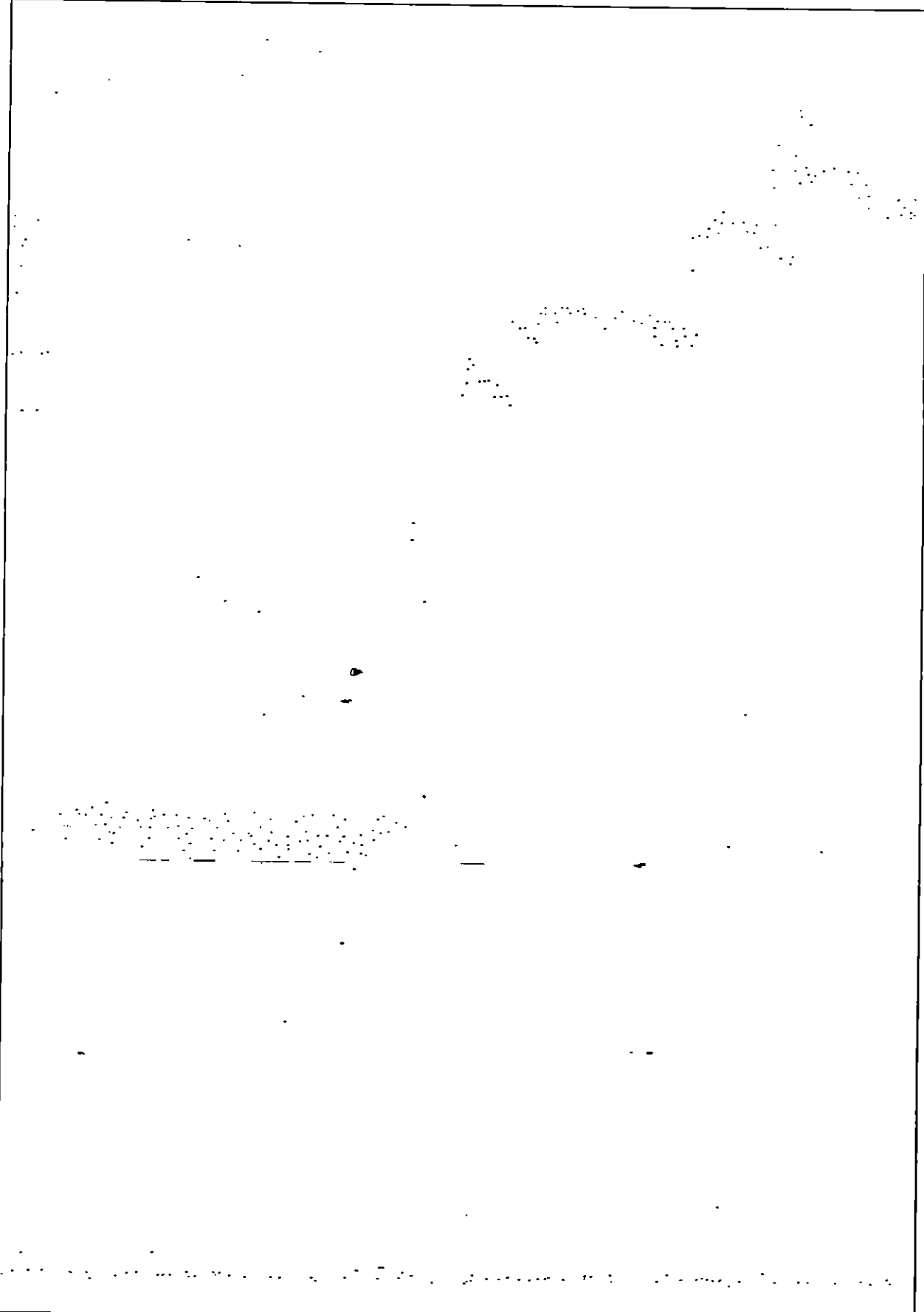
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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

*Remarks*



*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

## SECTION-B

4. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- What has Al-Biruni explained about the caste system existing in India?
- Compare the irrigation devices mentioned by Babur in his autobiography with the irrigation system, used in Vijayanagara empire.
- To what extent is it possible to characterise agricultural production in the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries as subsistence agriculture? Give reasons for your answer.
- It was the royal patronage, which promoted the Bhakti Movement. Analyse.
- What was the status of women in the Mughal agrarian society?

Q: 4 (a) Al-Biruni was a famous Persian

indologist who wrote about India in his book 'Kitab-ul-hind' during the period of 12<sup>th</sup> century.

in this book, he explained

about the existing caste system of India in following way.

1 Four fold division →

He took the help of various sanskrit sources, vedas, Puranas along with his own experience. He said their were four fold division. He said ~~had~~ the same thing written in

Remarks

Purushshukta hymn that brahmins are head & mouth, Kshatriya as arms, Vaishyas as below waist (thy) & shudras as foot of human structure.

2] Antyajas

He mentioned that various occupation holders such as weavers, cobblers, etc used to come in the category of antyaaja.

They were not under four fold system.

3] Untouchables

He also mentioned about the untouchables such as chandala

He ~~test~~ <sup>work</sup> that seeing them was not suitable for hindus & they used to do various rituals after that.

Besides this he also mentions the practices like Anuloma-viloma marriage, cast mobility etc.

Remarks

Critique

Q14(b) Irrigation was the most important tool for the agricultural productivity during medieval time. Both Mughal & Vijaynagara rulers took various steps to promote agriculture. Babur wrote in his auto biography regarding the use of persian wheel in the irrigation activity, use of persian wheel enhanced the efficiency of well irrigation. He also mentioned regarding use of bunds, shadras, bawdis for the use of irrigation purpose.

While in Vijaynagara empire, the scientific tools were much advanced than during Babur's time. In that time ~~more~~ new methods like mechanical pulley system, use of gears to convert horizontal movement of ball wheel into vertical movement were used.

work about  
difference  
of hydro  
logical

Remarks

these were accommodated with construction of various dams, kunds, tanks, etc by these rulers.

Thus both used high technology of their time to promote agriculture.

Q:4(c) During Sixteen-Seventeenth century, there

was mughal rule across <sup>most of</sup> the India. However

some independence states were also there but the influence of mughals was on them as well.

They developed agricultural activities through various methods like giving agricultural loans (Sondhar), improving agricultural administration (AKbar's Zabt), Survey & measurement, extended agriculture through grants, the use of superior crops like wheat, sugarcane, etc. Due to their efforts, agriculture got boosted in India.

Remarks

cottons, ~~text~~ sugarcane, indigo etc used to export to other regions as well as other countries.

Similar reforms were done by regional rulers in Bijapur, Colkonda, Ahmednagar etc especially when they came into contact with portuguese. Portuguese brought tobacco, tomato, potato etc which they encouraged their production. Due to which commercial crops like tobacco, spices got boost & exported by these rulers.

However during end of 17<sup>th</sup> century, agricultural decline took place in the time of aurangzeb. Systems like excessive mansabs, izadani system, high tax etc affected agriculture & turned into on subsistence base again. It also led various agricultural crises.

Remarks

- Same time but at different places the nature of agriculture was different.

Thus, it was not a period of completely  
subsistence agriculture

Q: 4(d) Bhakti movements emerged in ~~both~~ both

⑧ north & south India. In south India,  
Alvars (vaishnavites) & Naiyars (Shaivites)

promoted it while in north India various

saints like Kabir, Namak promoted it

In south India, royal patronage  
was given to alvars & navayanas saints  
especially by Pallavas, Vijayashakti  
got patronage by their rulers of Karnataka  
while in north India, Bhakti movement was  
got patronage in 11th-12th centuries by  
Pala rulers & Assam rulers to Shankardar  
while in 14th century, Bengal sultan

• Remarks



Ilyas Khan & his successors gave patronage to bhakti saints like Chaitanya, Mahaprabhu & his followers, which helped in emergence of various mathas & cultures.

However, it was not completely true as various bhakti saints like Kabir, Nanak, Dadu, Ravidas, Vallabhacharya, etc did not take any royal help to propagate. Though some ruler families promoted it (ex: Mirabai), but it was largely an isolated phenomenon.

~~This Bhakti movement~~

Q: (c) In Mughal period, agriculture

- ① passes through various phases, from initial phase of subsistence agriculture to Akbar's Zabt system to Aurangzeb's

Remarks

Iranian system. Role of status of women

In this agrarian society was ?

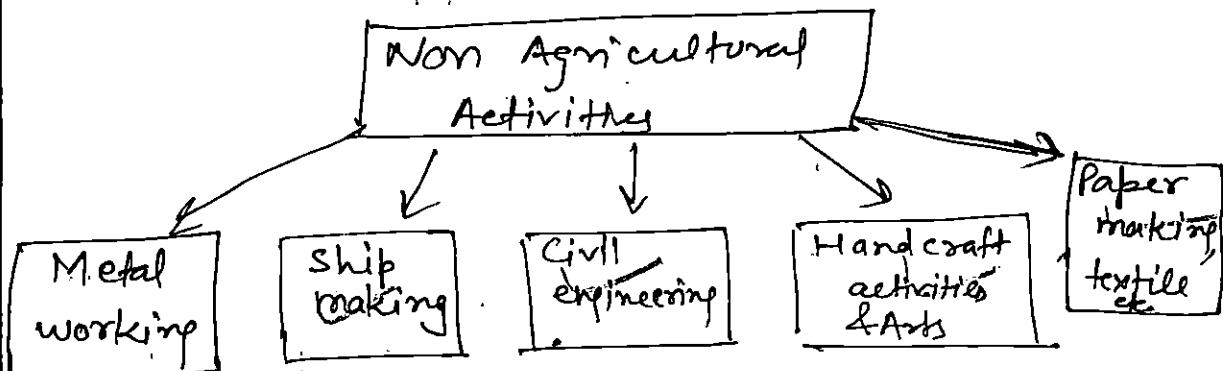
Remarks

5. (a) What were the non-agricultural economic activities during the Sultanate period? (25 Marks)
- (b) The ayagara system in Vijaynagara Kingdom replaced the Local administration of Cholas. Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) Write a brief note on the organisation of agricultural production during the medieval India. (10 Marks)

Q: 5 (a) Sultanat period (1206-1526) was a

vast time period during which various socio cultural, politico administrative & economic changes occurs all over the India.

In economic development, various unprecedented reforms were done in agricultural as well as non agricultural activities. various non agricultural activities were practiced during sultanat period. Such as:



Write on brief why occur

Remarks

### Metal Working →

Sultrate period was the period of high monetisation activity. Ruler like Iltutmish started silver Tanka & copper Jital. They also brought various metal related technology like Persian wheel etc which needed efficient metal working techniques.

This provided boost to metal working activities. Need of sword, shield & other military weapons boosted it.

### Ship Making →

Although it was not one of the prominent activity like mughal times, still it was used as a profession in various coastal states like Gujrat during the time of rulers like Mahmud Beghara.

### Civil Engineering →

Sultans were the famous builders as well. Not only Delhi Sultans but the regional rulers like Mahmud

Remarks

Begashah, Ahmad Shah etc. gave patronage to artists & architect. Activities like stone making, calligraphy, pietre-dura works, masonry, etc were prominent non economic activities.

Indian masons were so famous that after attacking Delhi in 1398, Timur went back with lots of indian architects & masons to build his capital city, Samargand.

Also the technology like Rivet making, etc developed.

### Handicraft Activities

Various handicraft activities consist of silk making, wool making etc. were famous.

Rulers used to maintain royal karkhanas where these activities were gave boost.

Rulers like Jain-ul-Abidin of Kashmir gave patronage to paper binding, book binding, shawl making etc. These

Remarks

activities gave boost to economic prosperity.

### Paper making

Paper was invented in China & came in India during 13<sup>th</sup> century,

this activity revolutionised the secondary activity as well as large no. of people got involved in paper making.

Besides these activities various other activities like carpentary, cobblers, shopkeepers, scribes etc were involved in non agricultural activities.

Q: 5(b) Ayazasa system was adopted by

(6/2) Vijaynagara ruler in order to strengthen their local administration.

In Ayazasa system, there were the groups of (12) Brahmins who used to take the control of political administrative & revenue responsibilities.

Remarks

of local administrations.

Unlike the Chola system, where the ward heads were elected by the lottery method, a yagasa system was based on appointment by ruler, however after the initial appointment, they too were getting elected.

~~which~~ In Chola local administration, there were division in local bodies. There were 30 wards in Chola's bodies urban bodies & they were administered by Sabha & head of ward.

This system was banished under Vijaynagara rulers, ~~their~~ ~~idea~~. As they were appointed brahmanas used to control both political & revenue matter. They used to collect revenue & gave back to officials in form of 'mainikas'.

Remarks

They also used to develop their local bodies by constructing wells, rest houses, gardens etc. The responsibility of controlling law & order at primary level was also under them. These (12) brahmins used to function important type of system as they used to administer different responsibilities.

The system worked well for vijaynagara rules & also enhanced state's revenue.

Q15(c) During medieval india, indian

(3/2) agricultural activities got passed through various phase & various types of control were exercised over it.

Their control was of two types, state based organization & non-state organization.

Remarks



In State based organization, there were various officials to control agricultural production. During Sultana period, rulers like Alauddin Khalji organized agricultural production through activities like Mansab system, where officers like Amil ~~Sabane~~ ~~Mandi~~ used to control agriculture. On local level there were Khat, Mukaddam & Chaudharies who used to collect the revenue. There were officers regarding Survey & measurement (Paimash) as well. During Mughal times, rulers like Akbar took help of officers like Todarmal. Sher Shah Suri & Akbar organized agricultural production through Zabt system via Survey & measurement. Among non state organizations there were various...

Remarks

banzara's group & merchant groups who used to control agricultural activities at local level.

In medieval India

we write about  
South India and  
other parts

Remarks

6. (a) Critically evaluate the imperial ideology under Akbar. (20 Marks)
- (b) Evaluate the role and position of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade in 17th Century? (20 Marks)
- (c) The 18th Century India experienced the emergence of many new town centers rather than the fall of urban centers. Examine. (10 Marks)

Q:6 (a) Akbar was one of the greatest medieval ruler & along with an able administrator, he was also a military conqueror who believed in pan-Indian empire building.

~~To fulfill this objective of pan-Indian empire~~

To fulfill his objective, he adopted various imperial tactics which can be called as his imperial ideology.

↳ Direct Annexation ↳

AKbar tried to control the northern states directly. In this order, he defeated rulers of Ayjoat, Sindh, Bengal & Rajputana states & annexed them into his Mughal territory.

Remarks

Q.16(a)

(8)

Akbar was known as one of the greatest rulers who ruled over the India, he wanted to build a vast & extensive mughal empire. To fulfill this objective, he adopted a imperial policy which was the outcome of various politico economic & socio cultural factor.

Political Factor →

Akbar believed in the concept of Pan-Indian empire. He wanted to maintain mughal supremacy all across the India. For that, he adopted the different policy for different states.

For northern states, he followed the policy of direct rule Annexation. He annexed Cyisat, Rajstan, Bengal, Sindh etc. & for the peninsular states he adopted the policy of indirect rule.

Remarks

States like Ahmadnagar were only subjugated & not directly controlled.

Economic factor →

They played very important role. Akbar was quite successful in implementing his imperial policies if we see through economic factors. For example, he annexed Ajmer in order to maintain control over sea trade, horses, textile & manufacturing centres.

Socio cultural factor →

His imperial ideology was also influenced by existing socio cultural factors. At that time Indian society was divided into various casts, regional identities etc. The downturn of sultanat again generated social fragmentation.

In order to rule peacefully over the vast Indian land, Akbar had

Remarks

to unify these regions into a powerful empire.

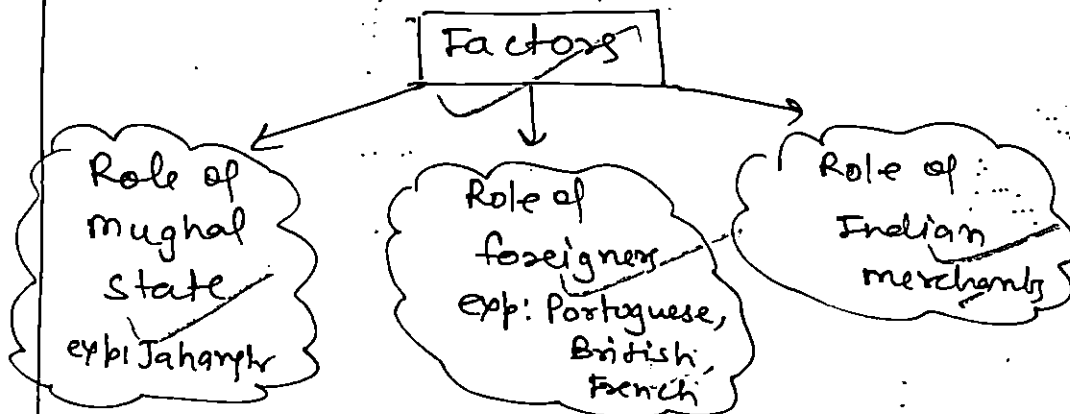
→ Cultural factors also gave positive direction to his policies. His benign outlook, religious toleration etc. also help him to use his Rajput policy, which proved to be very helpful in Mughal consolidation.

Thus, Akbar's ~~right~~ imperial policy was highly successful, he not only annexed the territories but also <sup>ensured</sup> ~~took~~ the support of brave native rulers like Rajputs. However, there were some weaknesses like fragile status of decedent states, recurrent rebels in empire, despotism etc. were there, still he maintained the large Mughal empire as much ~~strong~~ strong as possible.

Remarks

• Religion = field / of imperial policy  
 • Social reform

Q16(b) In 17th century, trade & commerce activities got boost due to various factors



Among these factors, Indian merchants played very pivotal role in the following term.

#### 1. Emergence of Trade Centres

Indian merchants helped in the emergence of various trade centres such as Surat, Masulipatnam, Madras etc. Due to contact with Portuguese, Indian merchants adopted the positive features of trading such as price regulation, transport enhancement, tax etc. & labour mobilization.

Remarks

①

Capital →

Indian merchants help into investing capitals. Small merchants & traders used to take loans from merchants such as Bohra, Manikchand etc to start & expand their trading activities. Farmers too used to sell their products to these traders in order to get remuneration. Hundi system was also prevalent there. Thus these traders act as terminary as well as transitory medium of trade.

②

Influence →

These traders formed the group to influence the policies of rulers.  
 ex: Bijapur, Ahmednagar. They tried to oppose the incoming of European traders such as Britishers, French & Dutch by influencing the local rulers.

They also developed ship building technology so that they

Remarks

trade with →China }  
E Asia }dominated by  
Indian traders



could compete with European traders. In 17th century, shipbuilding in Gujarat was very famous all over the world.

Thus Indian merchants tried to monopolise the Indian ocean trade for Indians. They ~~took~~ used various methods such as influence making, capital generation etc which indeed boosted Indian trade but they could not stop the onslaught of European merchants due to lack of technology & bargaining ability.

Q! 6(c) 18th century is known as the period of transition between medieval India & modern India.

while some colonial scholars termed it as a dark age due to fall of urban centres like Lahore, Delhi, Agra etc, even some nationalist scholars

Remarks

also support their views. They ~~also~~ emphasised the Nadir Shah invasion, Abdali's invasion, regional fragmentation & economic downfall as the prominent reason behind it. However, the closer examination reveals that though some urban cities declined, it was also a period of rise of new towns such as Lucknow, Murshidabad, Surat, Masuli'patnam. ~~are~~

Due to fall of Mughal empire various succession states like Bengal, Awadh emerged. They build their own cities with marvellous arts & architecture like Imambāsa (Lucknow). Rulers of Bengal developed Kalikata & Murshidabad as economic centres. while Masulipatnam & Surat emerged as trading hubs.

Thus it was not the <sup>period of</sup> downfall of cities, rather emergence of new cities.

Remarks ✓

# HISTORY TEST NO-2

## MAP-2

### INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL,  
MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

