

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are EIGHT questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 5 is compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO 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 Jswar Kumar Kandoo

Mobile No. _____

Date 08.10.2017

Signature _____

Jswar
8.10.17

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

--	--	--

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. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below: (20 × 2.5 = 50)

1. A Neolithic site
2. A Neolithic site
3. A Harappan site
4. A Megalithic site
5. A Harappan site
6. A painted-Grey-ware site
7. An inscripational site
8. An important ancient city
9. An ancient port
10. A site of ancient cave-painting
11. A Buddhist site
12. An educational centre
13. A stupa site
14. An ancient capital
15. An ancient capital
16. A temple site
17. An ancient capital
18. An ancient sea-port
19. An archaeological temple site
20. A Harappan site

Remarks

① Chirand →

- ↳ situated in Bihar
- ↳ Also a Chalcolithic site.
- ↳ evidences of food grains i.e., wheat, barley, millets etc have been found
- ↳ Neolithic tools - choppers, arrow head, etc have been found
- ↳ Animal bones along with red ware potteries are also found.

② Daojali hading →

- ↳ situated in Meghalaya - Tripura border regions
- ↳ Neolithic stone tools have been found such as refined polished chopper, stone axe etc.
- ↳ food grains i.e. rice, barley, millet etc. are found.
- ↳ Red & black ware potteries also found here.
- ↳ Animal bones of cattle, deer, bullocks etc have been found.

③ Mohenjodaro →

- ↳ one of the earliest ~~site~~ Harappan site excavated in 1921-22 by ~~Dr. D. D. Kosambi~~ under the guidance of John Marshall.
- ↳ situated in Pakistan.
- ↳ Evidence of lower town & citadel, town planning, seals, sealings, beads etc have been found.
- ↳ bronze dancing girl, mother goddess, reservoir etc

Remarks

along with the great bath have been found.
 ↳ Terracotta, stone & metal objects were also found.

④ Attisampakkam :-

- ↳ situated near Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
- ↳ bigger stones have been found along with objects like iron object i.e. weapons, agricultural implements.
- ↳ food grains like wheat; rice, barley too found.
- ↳ urn burial & without urn burial found.
- ↳ grave goods & earthen potteries were also found along with animal bones.

⑤ Rakhigashi :-

- ↳ Largest Harappan site in term of area, situated in Haryana.
- ↳ Recent excavation in 2015 found various burial graves.
- ↳ Harappan features like seal, sealings, town planning, beads, terracotta objects, stone objects, & metal workings too are found here.

⑥ Hastinapur :- / Meerut :-

- ↳ situated in Uttar Pradesh near Meerut.
- ↳ Painted grey ware potteries along with food grains i.e. wheat barley have been found.
- ↳ Animal bones were also found of cattle, deer etc.

Remarks

↳ Also a prominent Vedic site related to Mahabharat period.

⑦ Girnar

↳ situated in Gujarat.

↳ famous Girnar inscription gave information about the contemporary socio-political life.

↳ Repairing of Sudarshana lake by Shaka ruler Rudradaman is mentioned.

↳ A prominent post Mauryan inscriptionsal site.

⑧ Peshawar / Purushpur

↳ situated in Pakistan

↳ Capital of Kushan & later Hindushahi kingdom during early medieval period.

↳ Also a famous trade route which was connected with Tamralipti port via Uttarapattana.

↳ situated near Taxila, a famous university.

⑨ Kaveripattinam / Nagapattinam

↳ A famous port of Chola period, in Tamilnadu

↳ mentioned in Periplus of Erythraean sea & Pliny's natural history.

↳ Trade with Romans, South East Asia & China.

↳ Export - Spices, cotton etc. Import wines, romangoody

(10) Sittanavasal → ↳ Situated in Tamil Nadu.

↳ Ancient cave paintings which depicts various objects like animals, nature etc.

↳ Use of colours made by local objects.

↳ Aesthetic beauty was added in later period by mural paintings.

(11) Sanchi →

↳ Situated in Madhya Pradesh near Vidisha.

↳ Famous Sanchi stupa consists of Buddha's relics is situated here.

↳ Earlier wooden stupa was there which circumvented by stone stupa.

↳ Harmika, chhatra, Torana, Medhi, etc are the important architectural features.

↳ One of the important cultural site of India.

(12) Nalanda →

↳ Situated in Bihar,

↳ Established by Gupta ruler Kumar Gupta.

↳ One of the most famous educational centre where mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, astrology etc were taught.

↳ Scholars from China, Sri Lanka, South East Asia came.

↳ A rough entrance examination by dwarapandit was necessary to clear for admission.

Remarks

(13) Bharhut :-

- ↳ situated in Madhyapradesh
- ↳ important stupa on the relics of buddha
- ↳ famous carving over the gate of stupa done in post mauryan period.
- ↳ Yaksha & Yakshini were depicted on the Torana of the stupa in Sambharka part.

(14) Bairat / Visatnagar :-

- ↳ Ancient capital of Bairat / situated in modern Rajsthan.
- ↳ famous site where Pandavas stayed here for ~~after~~ the 1 year 'agyatras'.
- ↳ Evidence of earlier temples were found here.

(15) Taxila / Sakal :-

- ↳ situated in Pakistan, also known as Stalkot.
- ↳ University of taxila situated here, which was the prominent centre of learning where scholars like Chanak, Chanakya studied.
- ↳ famous trade centre as well.

16

Aihole → situated in Karnataka.

- ↳ famous temple site of Chalukya period
- ↳ centre of merging of Dravida & Magara style of architecture.
- ↳ famous temples - Lad Khan temple, Durga temple etc.
- ↳ famous inscription of Pavilahiti regarding Pulakeshin II.

17

Kamrupa / Pragjyotishpur →

- ↳ situated in Assam, capital of Kamra Kingdom
- ↳ famous temple of Kamakhya devi situated here
- ↳ They stopped the earlier power to invade in Assam.

18

Tamralipta →

- ↳ famous port in West Bengal / Bihar
- ↳ famous during Mauya period & extreme point of Uttarapatha
- ↳ mention in Pliny's natural history.
- ↳ Indo-Roman trade, potteries, objects, roulette potteries found.
- ↳ Export - Cotton, spices, Import - wine etc.

Remarks

19) Puri/Bhubaneswar →

- ↳ Situated in Odisha,
- ↳ famous temple site / known as city of temples,
- ↳ Temples like Lingsaj temple, Rajasaal temple, Konark sun temple etc built.
- ↳ Puri's famous Jagannath temple in Nagara style along which Jagannath cult developed.

20) Lothal →

- ↳ Situated in Gujarat.
- ↳ famous harappan port site of later harappan ^{sikar} _{wiki},
- ↳ smaller in size but better in planning than Kalibangan & Danawali.
- ↳ A large reservoir found with stone gates which is used for trade with mesopotamia.
- ↳ Terracotta objects, stone objects, seals, beads, sealings etc found.

Remarks

2. (a) Briefly discuss the variations in architecture in prehistoric India. (15 Marks)
- (b) How did the seals of Indus Valley Civilization function as very good source of studying the economy and religion of the period? (20 Marks)
- (c) How did sustained linguistic and archeological researches of recent decades discard an 'Aryan invasion' hypothesis? (15 Marks)

Q: 2(a)

Prehistoric period is a period for which ^{deciphered} ~~deciphered~~ written / literary records are not found. In India

1st ~~written~~ deciphered literary source is found during 4th-5th century BC, i.e. Brahmascript

On this line prehistoric period consists of stone age, harappan period, chaleolithic period etc.

Variation in Architecture →

Stone Age →

During stone age, there were little architectural development. Since in palaeolithic & mesolithic period, ~~human being~~ was sedentary was absent. Still there are natural caves present in Bhimbetaka which were used to live. Also a circular platform was found near platform which might be made for ritualistic purpose. During

Remarks

neolithic period, people started settled life & their architecture like mud bricks houses, granaries for foods etc developed, however full fledge architecture was unavailable.

Harappan Period →

Architectural development in term of town planning i.e. citadel & lower town depicts the architectural & design knowledge of harappans. Double ~~bed~~ storeys baked bricks

houses, public buildings,

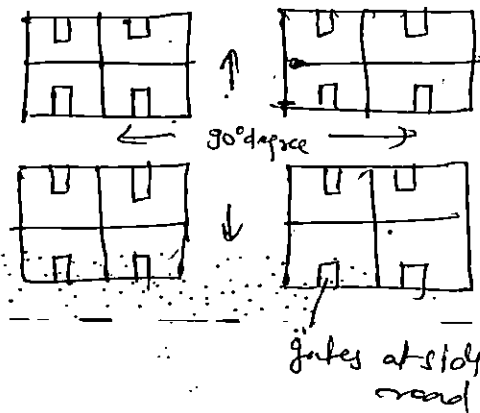
public bath with water tight

feature, reservoirs,

granaries, drainage

architecture etc shows

their development.



Chalcolithic period →

It saw decline in architectural development which was full fledged during harappans.

Poorly baked ~~houses~~ brick houses, altars etc found.

Vedic Period →

Some public buildings, mud

houses, tools etc found of later vedic period.

Wooden architecture might have perished.

Remarks

Thus, during prehistoric India, architectural development was at peak during harappans.

Q 2(b) → Seals were the objects made with various stones like agate & cornelian during harappan period. They consists of symbols like bull, unicorn, mother goddess etc on either side.

They play very important role of a source for the study of harappan periods.

Seals as a source →

Economic study →

↳ Seals were used for the trading purpose

during harappan time, as various harappan seals were found across the harappan trade routes as well as in Mesopotamia & Oman etc.

↳ Seals were also found in large number nearby the port sites such as Lothal & Sutkagendram

Remarks

↳ seals act as a mean of exchange among the harappan peoples for the trade of stone, metal objects as well as terracotta objects.

↳ Sealings were done by the harappans on the goods in order to maintain its authenticity which is still used in modern period as well.

Religion study →

↳ Seals depicts various images of mother goddesses, bull etc.

↳ which shows the belief of fertility cult among the harappans period.

↳ Seals were also found on the arms of harappans as an amulet which shows the superstitions belief among harappans.

↳ Seals with a yogi depicts the harappan's belief in phallic worship.

↳ Various black marks on the seals were found which shows that they were

Remarks

used for the ritualistic purpose as well.

Thus seals were an important source of study of harappan period, however it can not be solely reliable as

↳ Very fewer mesopotamian seal found in India which shows that it might not be important source of economic trade.

↳ Unicorn was depicted in seal, but not found in any ~~other~~ other archaeological evidences.

However, it would be definitely said that they play major roles in depicting harappan society along with other evidences like potteries, terracotta, stone objects etc.

Q1 2(c) 'Aryan Invasion' hypothesis was emerged during the large scale linguistic & architectural research done in 18th - 19th century.

Earlier colonial as well as nationalist scholars believed in the theory of Aryan Invasion, colonial scholars ~~showed~~ ^{argued} that aryans were the European or Central Asian races which emerged through diffusion of European race & they attacked in Indian subcontinent during the mid of 2nd millennium BC & sent the native people i.e. Dasis, dasyas etc. at southern & ~~the~~ eastern side,

Some also link the aryan invasion with the decline of Harappan civilization. Colonial scholars ~~also~~ showed architectural evidence like 37 skeletons as a mass killing & Vedic terms like 'Purandara' as a destroyer of forts.

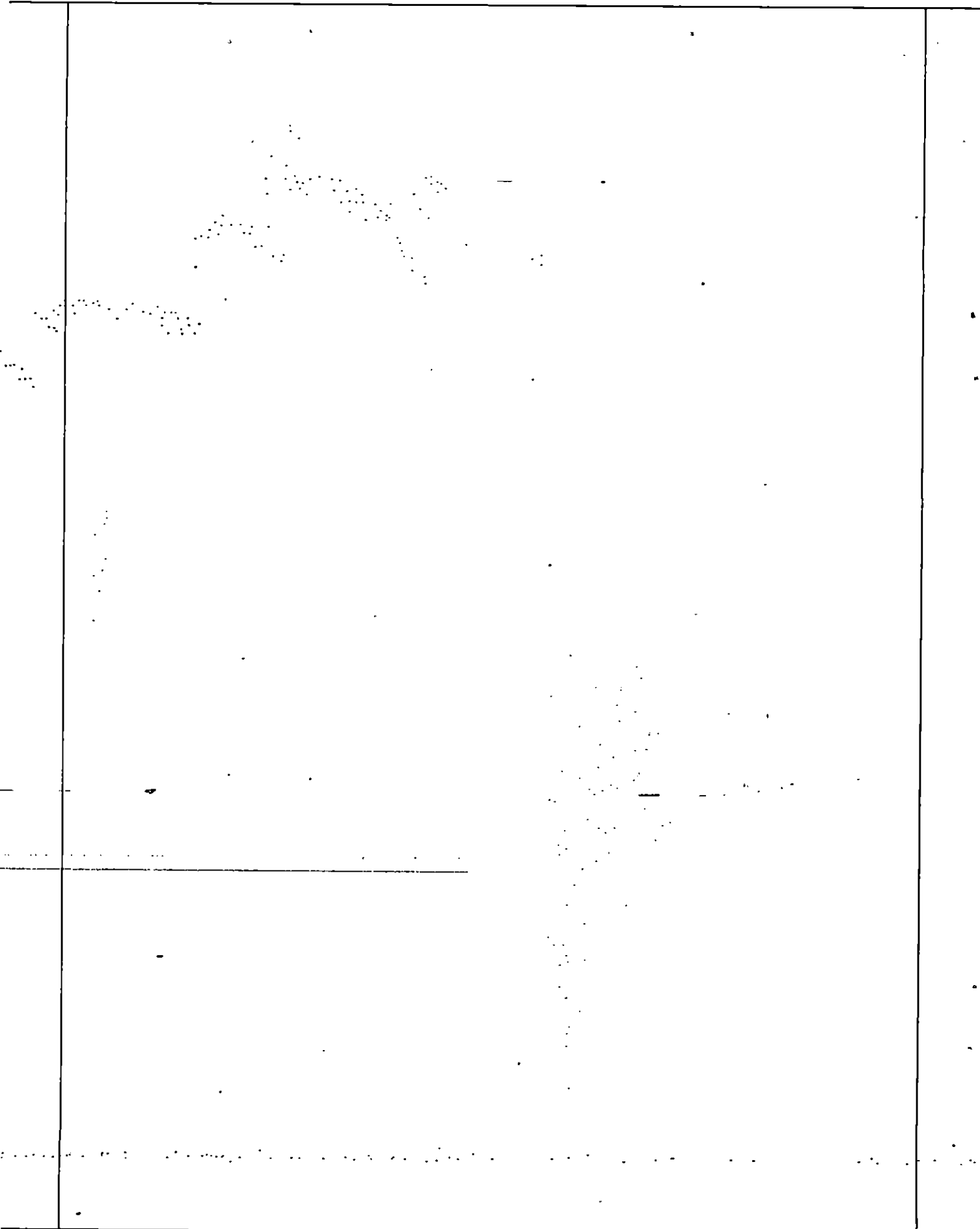
Remarks

However, this hypothesis was discarded due to recent research in 20th century, in which linguistic researches showed that terms like Purandara used in vedas have nothing to do with invasion, rather it was frequently used in order to pray the gods like Indra. The presence of non vedic / non sanskrit terms in Veda also show the influence & cooperation between aryans & dasas which reject the aryan invasion theory. ~~It also found that~~

Archaeological researches proved that the 37 ~~skeletons~~ skeletons found were of different time period & their wounds were also healed. Also no other archaeological source ~~prove~~ ^{prove} the theory of aryan invasion.

Thus, theory of aryan invasion was proved a myth in recent researches.

Remarks



Remarks

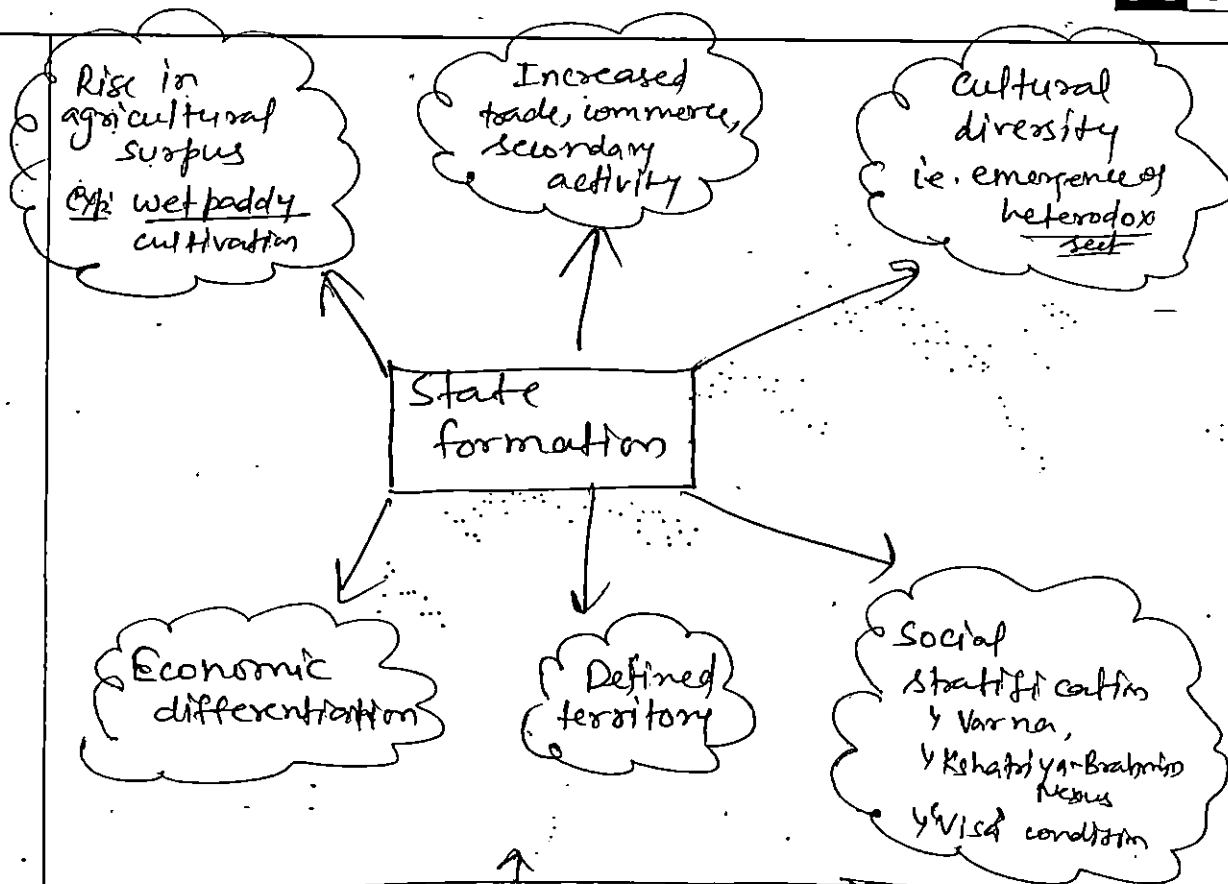
3. (a) To what extent is it correct to say that both urbanization and state formation are manifestations of the transformation of a society from a relatively simpler to a more complex situation during the Mahajanpada period? (15 Marks)
- (b) On the Basis of Sangam literature analyse the society in early historical South India. (20 Marks)
- (c) "The period between circa 200 B.C. and A.D. 300 is usually perceived as a dark period, largely owing to the absence of territorially extensive political formation." (15 Marks)

Q.3(a) Mahajanpada period is termed between (4600BC-300BC) during which a full fledged state formation done which is also known as the second phase of urbanization in Indian subcontinent.

Before this period, the society was little simple with little or no social stratification, also the economic differentiation was absent in period like lithic & chalcolithic.

However, during the Mahajanpada period with increased sedentaryness & use of iron & emergence of social complexity in the form of varna hierarchy, complex rituals, diverse cultural beliefs, emergence of heterodox sect ensured in process of state formation.

Remarks



It also led to increased urbanization as the strong states like Magadha, Avanti promoted trade & commercial activity, while the wet paddy cultivation & iron artefacts resulted in agricultural surplus which feed large agriculture population.

Rising social complexity via increased Varna rigidity, decreased status of Shudras,

rise in Brahmin - Kshatriya nexus. created social differences which created a foundation of

Remarks

different status i.e. Ruler & subject. Besides it, ~~increased~~ ^{complex} rituals like Ashwamedh, Rajsuya etc were sought to provide legitimacy to rulers.

~~however some earlier social elements were still present like marriage practices~~

Thus, it is correct to say that urbanization & state formation was outcome of increased social complexity.

Q3(b)

Sangam literature were compiled during the period of 600 BC onwards. ~~All the end of 1st millennium~~. These are called Sangam literature as they were compiled during the ancient sangams i.e. assembly of scholars

in ~~ancient~~ Tamil land i.e. Madurai, Kavetapuram etc,

Exp: Ettutogai, Pattu pattu, Tolkaappiyam, Silappadikaram etc.

They are the ~~important~~ source of socio-political economic life of Sangam south India.

Remarks

Following analysis can be done on the basis of Sangam texts →

↳ Horizontal classification of the society

was depicted by Sangam texts, Talkkappiyam

told about different social groups like

palat; neidal etc based on geographical

areas, occupation & worship gods.

↳ These groups were not divided on vertical

division like north Indian Varna systems

↳ Sangam texts like Akalam & Puram text told

about the social conditions like type

of marriages, social conflict related to cattle

raids & presence of community who

involved in war for community protection

& cattle raid i.e. hero worship

↳ Sangam texts like Shilappadikaram told

about the love marriage ~~to~~ like between

Remarks

trader Kovalam ~~and~~ dancer. It also shows the increased status of traders & artists.

↳ Presence of Tamil Brahman Society of North Indian brahmin society where north Indian brahmanas were considered superior due to ^{more} knowledge of vedas.

↳ Texts like Tolkapiyam also inform about increased social relation among the food producers & hunter & gatherers.

↳ Pattupattu & Ettutogai inform about social interests like music gathering, festivals & rituals of South Indian society.

Thus Sangam literature played important role for construction of social history of South India.

Remarks

Q13 (c)

With the history writing in 18th-19th century, concept of dark age & golden age emerged.

Some period like post mauryan, early medieval, 18th century etc. termed as a dark period of by colonial scholars.

Scholars like Vincent Smith termed the post mauryan period i.e. 200 BC-300 AD as a dark period due to absence of extensive political territories which was present during the mauryans.

After the decline of mauryans, shungas emerged as a power. Along with various other states like Maitrakas of gujrat, Aguluptakas of rajsthan, etc. developed. These states have smaller boundaries & does not form a central authority like mauryans. This political fragmentation, according to colonial scholars, led to decline in other

Remarks

activities like trade & commerce, art & architecture,
urban growth etc.

However, the closer examination shows that it was not a dark age in all aspects in general & political formation in particular!

↳ Emergence of strong Kushana State which was extensive from Central Asia - Afghanistan to Banaras in east.

↳ Emergence of Satvahanas in peninsular India who had extensive territories.

↳ Kushanas has extensive empire which was divided into various kshatrapas. They have proper bureaucracy, increased monetization, high urban base as well as increased art & architecture growth.

Thus it is ~~wrong~~ ^{incorrect} to say that post Mauryan period was a dark age period.

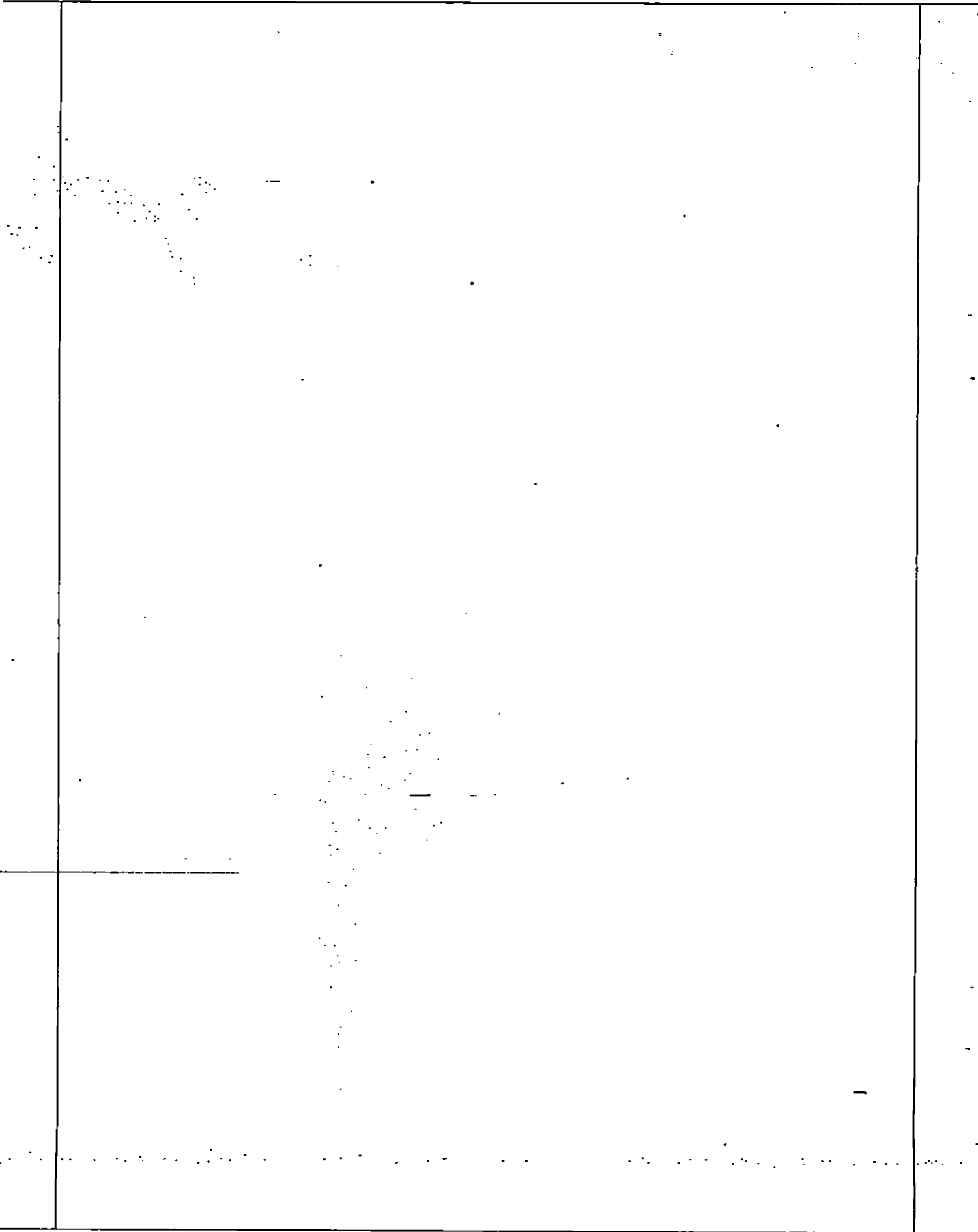
Remarks

--	--

Remarks

4. (a) "India has always excelled in religious philosophies, but not necessarily these philosophies always dealt with spiritual affairs but also social problems." Taking into account the given statement evaluate the contribution of Buddhism to contemporary society. (15 Marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss the main features and institutions of non-agricultural production during Gupta period. (20 Marks)
- (c) How far do you think that the system of land donation did promote the decentralization in India? (15 Marks)

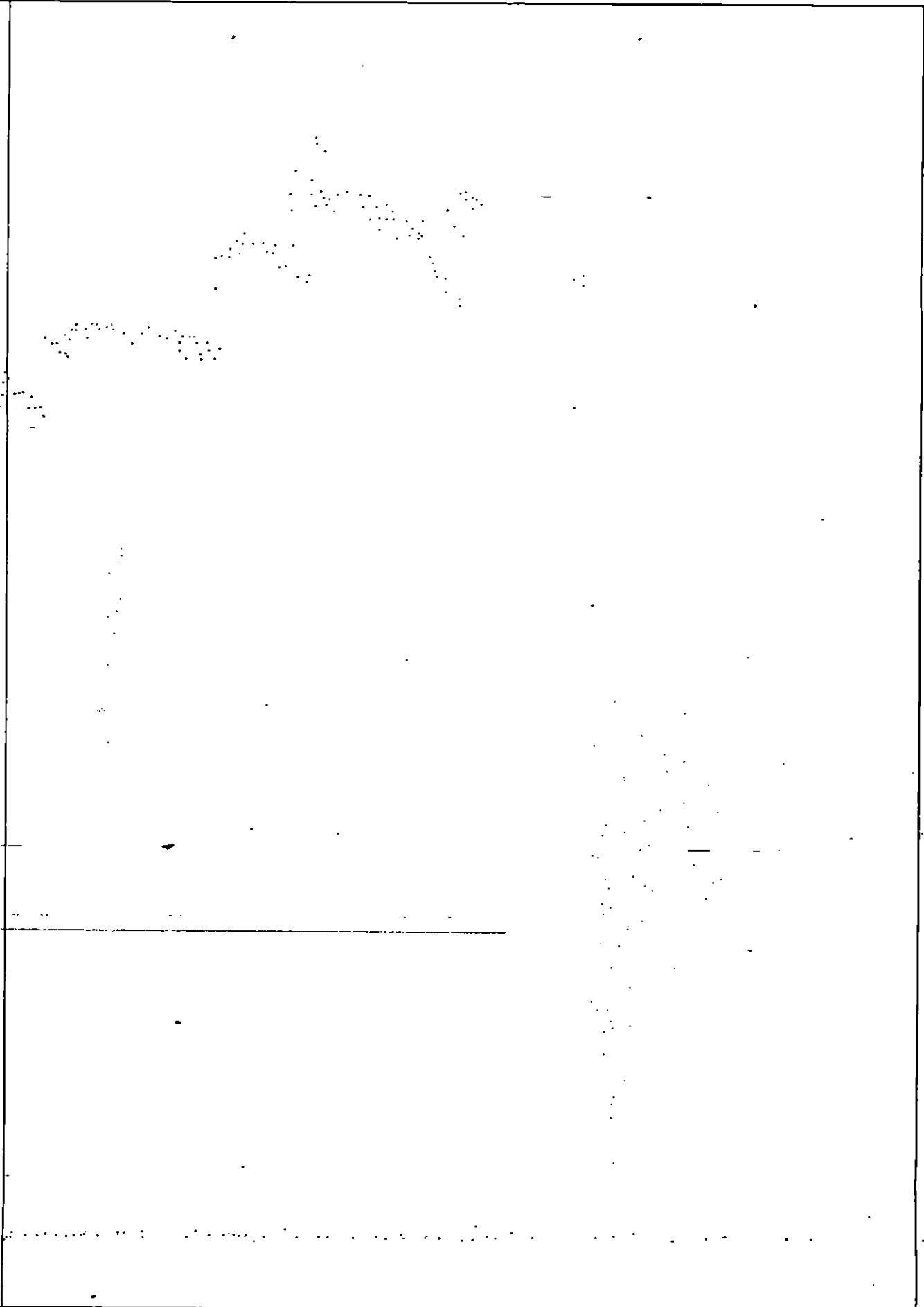
Remarks



Remarks

--	--

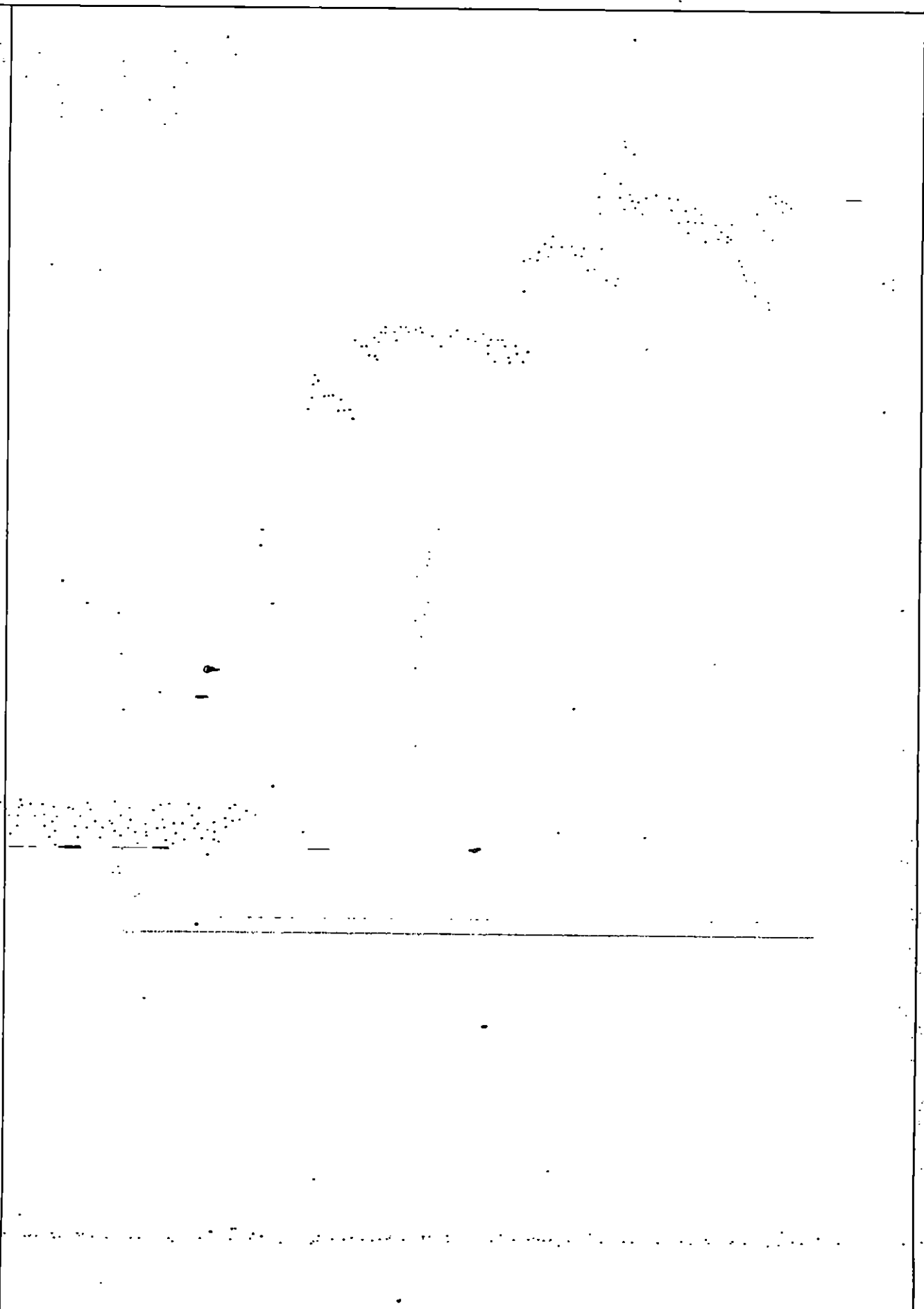
Remarks



Remarks

--

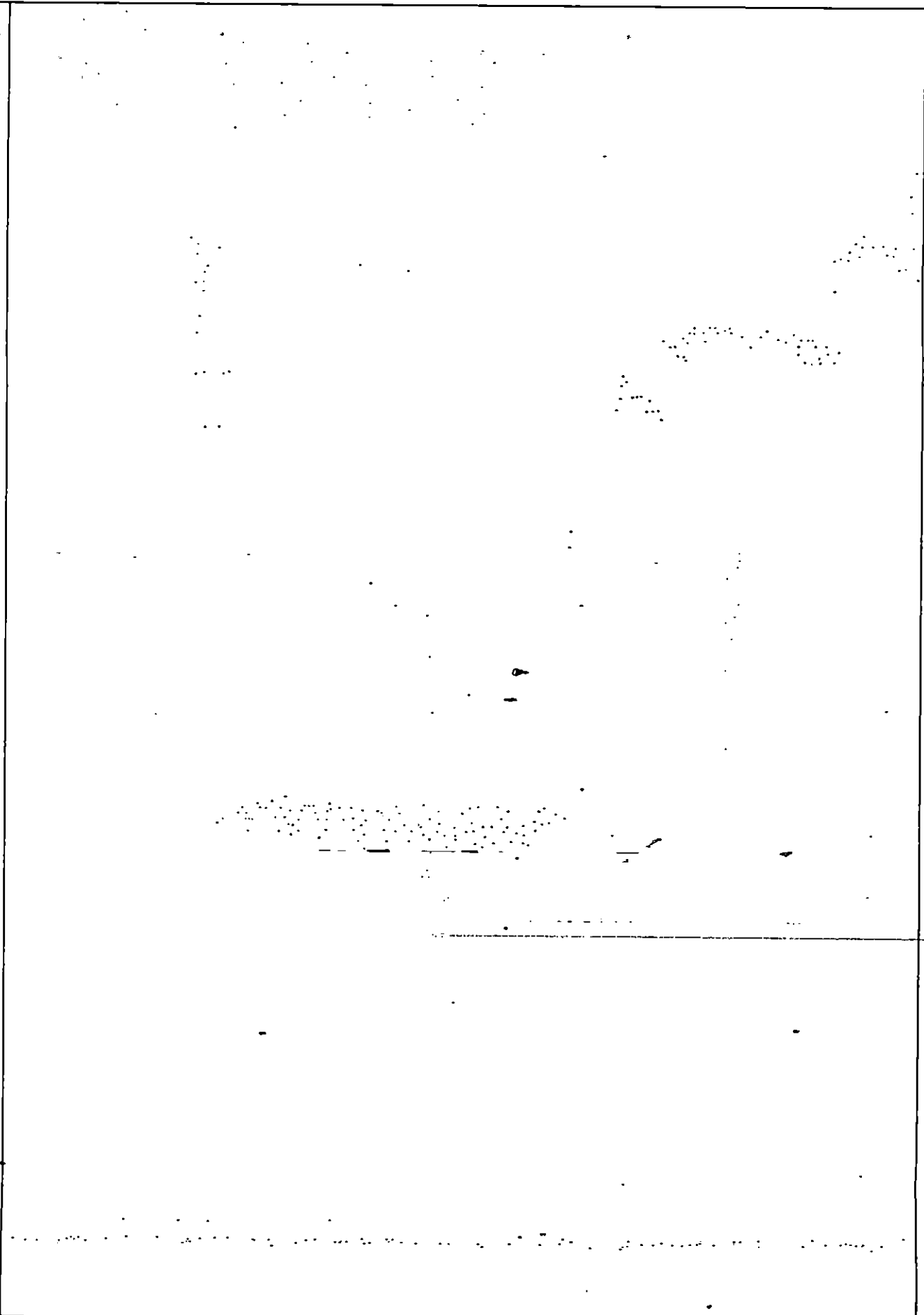
Remarks



Remarks

--

Remarks



Remarks

SECTION-B

5. Write the answer of the following in 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Evaluate the writings of Barani as a source of history writing in Medieval India.
- "Medieval monuments are very good source to study the economy, society and ideology of the era." Examine
- What kind of descriptions of women has been given in Vijaynagar kingdom by travelers?
- What kind of comprehension Babur had on Indian economy?
- How far do you believe that Tantrism promoted the egalitarianism in the society?

Q15(a) Ziauddin Barani (born 1285) was one of the most prominent scholars of medieval India. He lived in the court of muhammad bin Tughlaq. Due to his misfortune, he ~~was~~ was imprisoned by Firuz Tughlaq where he wrote 'Tarikh-e-Firuzshahi' & 'Fatwah-e-Jahandari'

Evaluation

He talked about history of medieval India from (1259-1359), thus continuing the period after Minhaj. He talked about political socio religious economic outlooks rulers like Balban, Jalaluddin, Alauddin, Muhammad Tughlaq & Firuz Tughlaq. He gave beautiful presentation

Remarks

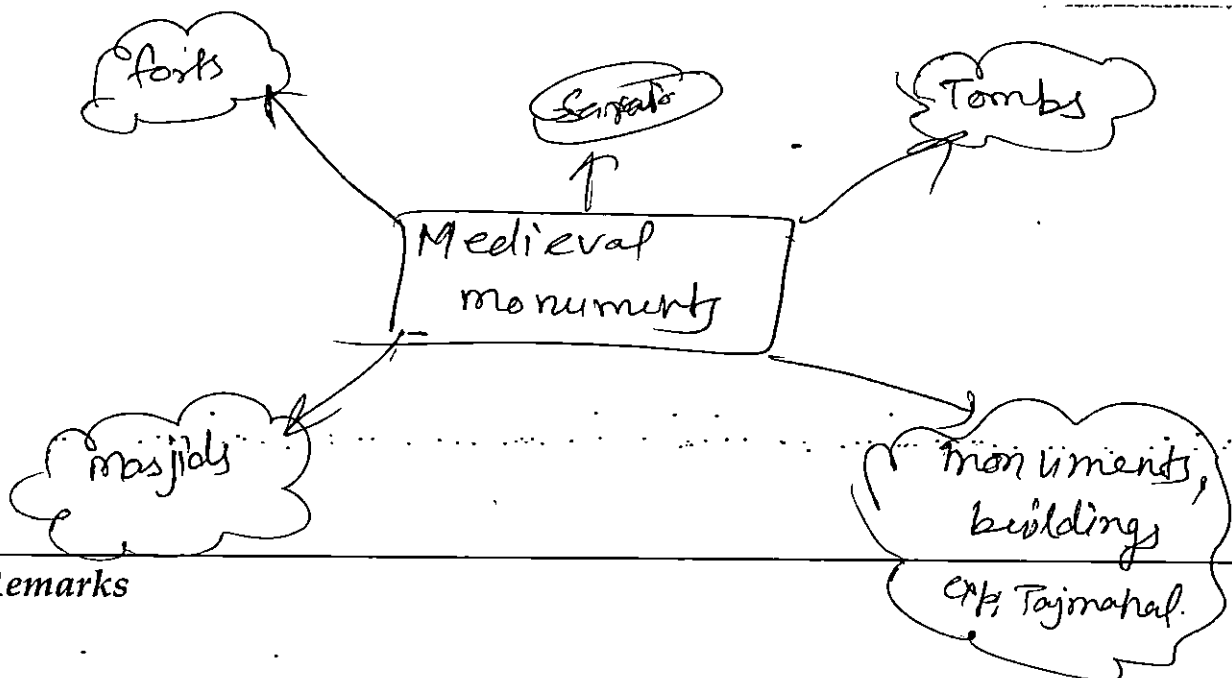
of all the seuler's side. He also showed the social hierarchy & political hierarchy among nobles, Franks, Turans etc. to

However, his writing has defects like ~~excessive~~ violating facts to criticise Muhammad

bin Tughlaq, ~~poor~~ flattery to Firuz tughlaq, orthodox religious & social outlook,

still his work is one of the best historical work of medieval ⁱⁿ India.

Q. 5C) Medieval monuments built during Sultanat of Mughal period gave significant information about study of economy, society & ideology



Remarks

Economic Study ↗

Expensive constructions like Tajmahal, Agra fort, Peacock throne etc depict the economic prosperity of medieval India. Use of marble, double dome structures, foreign stone ~~tests~~ showed increased economic integration during these period

Social Study ↗

Use of arch & dome, Islamic verses told about religious society. Rajput architecture too show the same. ~~It is also~~ grandeur shows the difference between ruling class & common peasant. Structure like Diwane-dar etc for public gathering

Ideological Study ↗

Islamic ideology by sultan rulers were followed by relatively milder version for mughal rulers. Hindu-muslim i.e. Rajput-mughal architecture at Fatehpur Sikri is the example of the same

Remarks

Q15 cc) Various Travellers like Abdul Rajjak,
Barboza, Domingo Paes, Nicolas Conti etc
 described about the Vijaynagar kingdom
 (1336-1565) & condition of their women

Condition of women \Rightarrow

- ↳ Different condition of royal women &
common women.
- ↳ Royal women followed veiling as well as
 they used to confined within their
 personal abode while common used to perform
 various economic activities along with
~~husband~~ their male counterparts.
- ↳ practices like sati was prevalent but
women education was promoted by Vijaynagar
rulers as can be seen by literary works
 of various women scholars.

Remarks

4 women were employed as a bodyguard as well which depicts improved social status of them.

4 On social forums, pre-puberty marriage was common for the women,

Q.15 (d) Babar was the founder of Mughal kingdom in India. During the short reign of 4 years, he developed his opinion on various dimensions like economy, polity, society of India.

In his 'Tuzuk-e-Babri' he talked about Indian economy as flourishing. He was especially influenced by native states like Vijayanagara.

He was affected by increased agricultural production of food grains.

Remarks

Commercial crops, fruits etc, since he was from relatively barren land to Somnagar, he also mentioned ~~these~~ superior skills of Indian artists & traders.

However on some occasions he apprehended that they are too narrow minded in economic outlook.

Q 5 (e)

Tantrism was developed during early medieval India. It was becoming a separate cult - as well as also developed as a third wheel of buddhism. i.e. Vajrayana. worship of Taradent was important feature of Vajrayana.

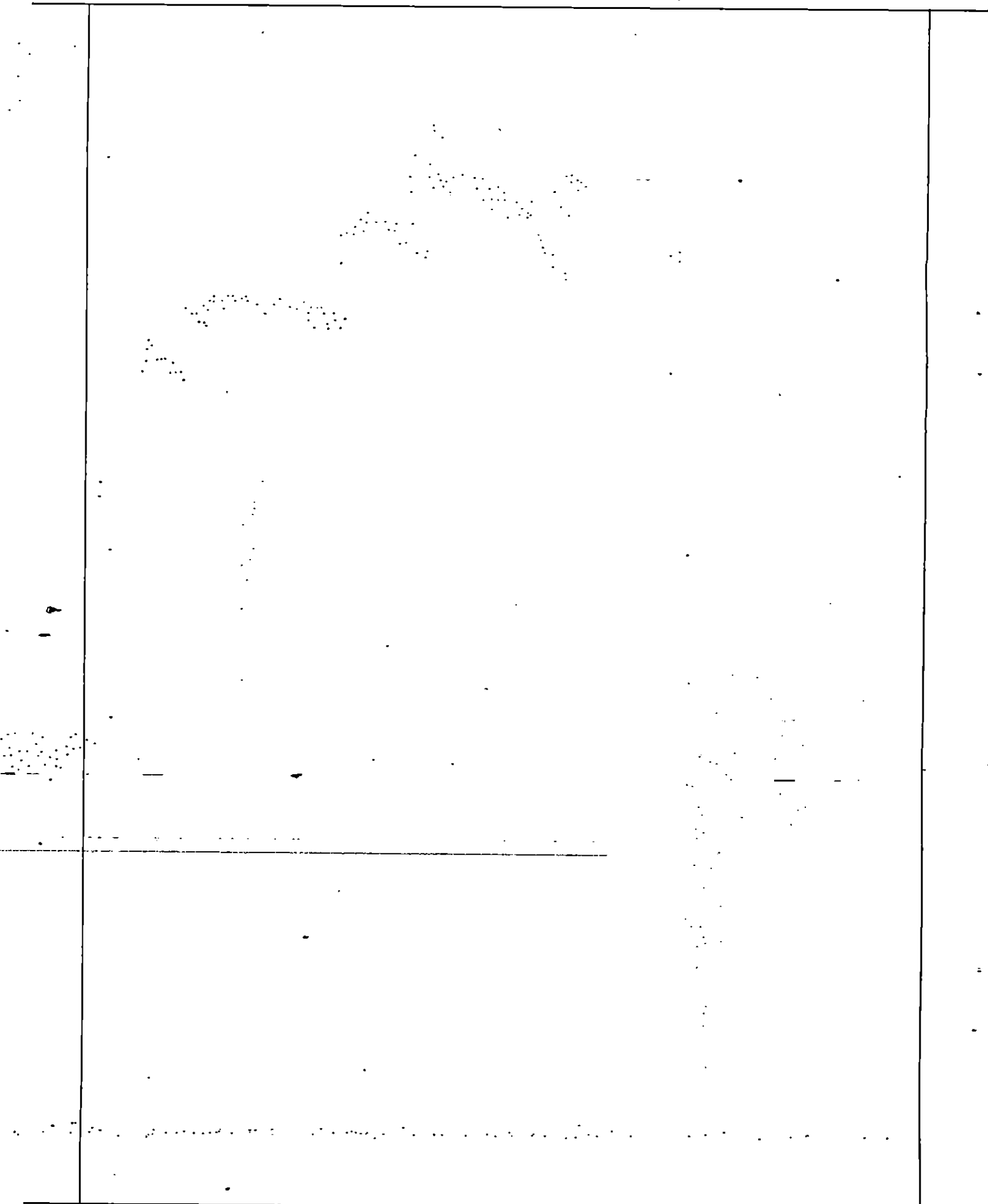
Remarks

Tantricism promoted egalitarianism through:

- ↳ Female worship like goddess Kali, Tara etc.
- ↳ ~~So~~ No cast differentiation unlike Brahmanism
- ↳ No knowledge requirement like Buddhism
- ↳ No hard practices & complete ~~as~~ nonveg. etc like Jainism.
- ↳ Festivity cult.
- ↳ Male - Female etc treated alike without any gender biasness.
- ↳ Across the region, country without any difference.

These practices helped it to develop egalitarianism.

Remarks



Remarks

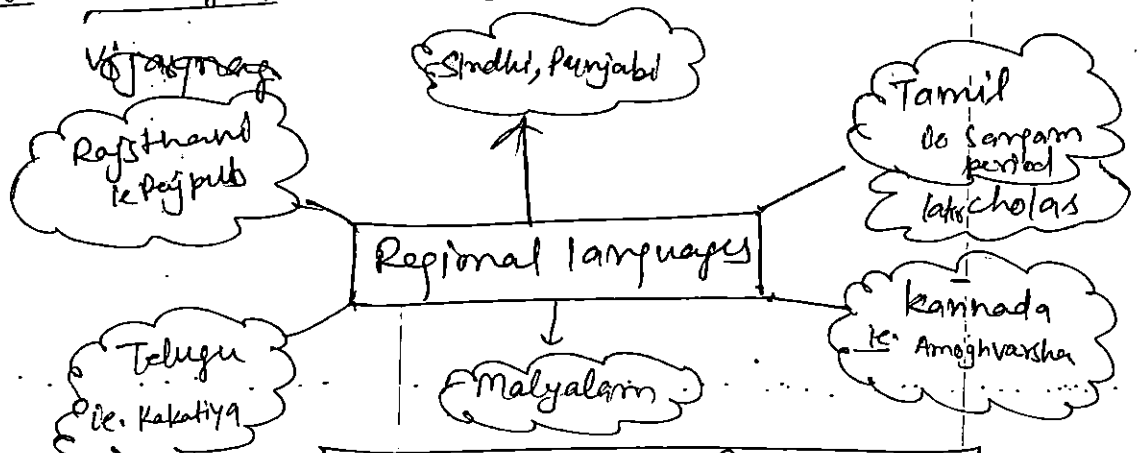
- 6. (a) What do you think that it was decentralization of polity or the different religious ferments, which made possible for many regional languages to flourish, during different time frames in India? (15 Marks)
- (b) The conflict between the kingdoms of Peninsular India in the early medieval period was as much as political as economic, and consequently it continued through the centuries despite the fortunes of particular dynasties. Explain. (15 Marks)
- (c) Critically evaluate the experiments and reforms of Muhammad bin Tughlaq and its impacts over common masses in North India. (20 Marks)

Q.6(a) Emergence of regional language is a culturally significant phenomenon which carried on in different time period. In ancient period, Sanskrit was the prominent language.

However, after the mahajanapada period various regional language like Pali, Prakrit etc developed.

After Sangam period, Tamil emerged in South India while language like Kannada, Malayalam,

Telugu emerged in early medieval & medieval periods.



Remarks

Role of decentralised polity →

↳ Decentralised ~~kingdoms~~ ^{polity} after Gupta period,

~~the~~ Pallavas gave emergence to various kingdoms like Pallavas, Cholas, Chalukyas,

Gurjar Pratiharas, Palas, Senas etc. |

↳ They promoted regional languages like Tamil,

Telugu, Kannada etc.

↳ Various regional texts like: Kavirajmarga, Amuktamalyaga

etc. was written during early medieval & medieval

period. Also regional inscriptions found.

↳ Later Vijaynagara rulers, Kakatiya rulers, Bengali

rulers developed regional languages

Role of Religious ferment

↳ Rise of Alvars & Nayanmars movement brought

revolution in South India for the development

of ~~the~~ regional languages

↳ Buddhist & Jaina texts promoted Pali & Prakrit language.

Remarks

↳ Bhakti saints like Ramdas, Gyaneshwar etc developed Marathi language.

↳ Similarly during 14th-15th century regional language like Braj, Awadhi, Rajsthani developed by Syr, Tulsi etc.

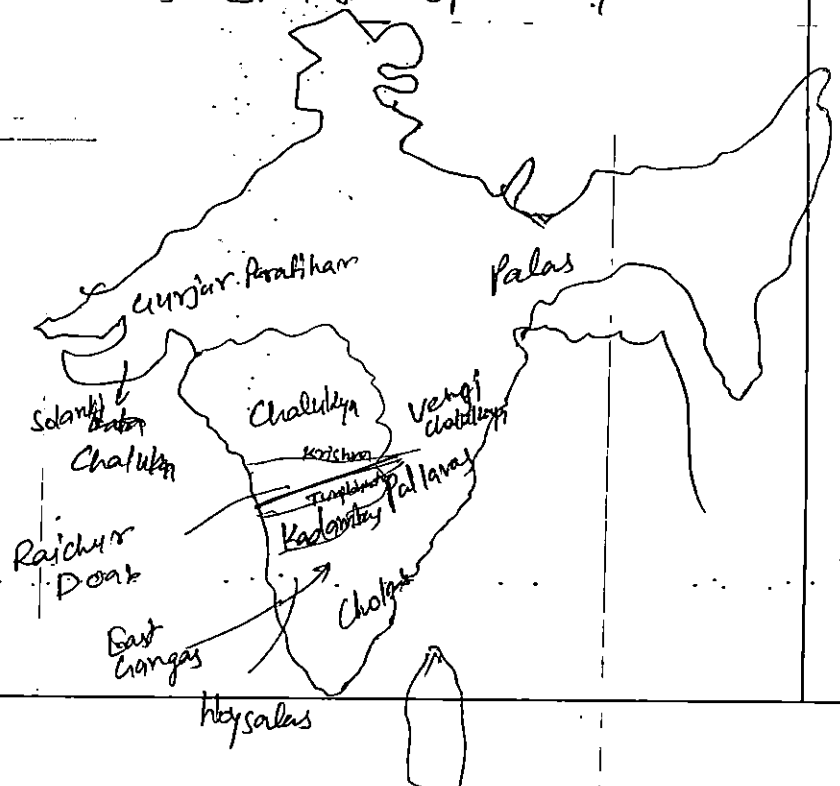
↳ Nath, Siddha, Yogis, Sufis developed regional language as well.

Thus it was the role of both decentralised polity & religious ferment,

Q. 1. (b) With the fall of Gupta empire, a

political fragmentation happened across the India which gave rise to various states especially in peninsular India.

Early medieval
India



Remarks

The conflict between states like Pallava - Chalukya, Chola - Chalukya, etc ~~was~~ was both political as well as economic in nature.

Political factors & continuation

These states were relatively smaller in size & have to increase their ~~area~~ territory in order to show their political superiority. States like Chalukya, tried to extend area in Pallava land as well as with Eastern Chalukya of Vengi. The political rivalry like Pallava - Chalukya conflict etc lasted centuries due to their political ambition, it also involved other parties like Chola who supported eastern Chalukya against western Chalukyas.

Later it was continued by Rashtrakutas who too fought with Aryjaya Pratihar & Pala in toipartite struggle & eastern Chalukyas as well. Later Vijaynagara, Bahmani & Ganga dynasty involved in this area for political supremacy.

Remarks

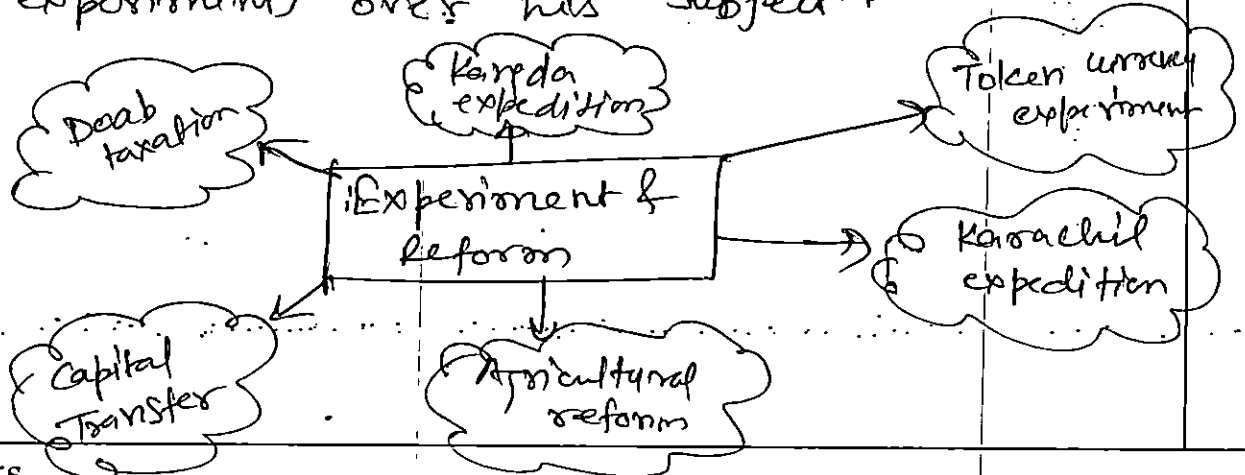
Economy factor

↳ Highly fertile Raichur doab between Krishna - Tungbhadra was a factor between Pallava - Chalukya & later Vijaynagara & Bahmani rulers.

↳ Access to ports were also important for these rulers. Pallavas, Chalukya, Rashtrakutas, Cholas all sought port & trade route control & it was separated by Vijaynagara & Bahmani rulers well.

Q1 (C/C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign

(1325-52) is known as a watershed period in sultanate period as he did various reforms & experiments over his subject.



Remarks

Under Tokam currency experiment, he introduced copper & bronze currency instead of gold & silver coins.

Silver coins,

In doab taxation experiment, he increased tax land revenue on doab land (land between Ganga & Yamuna), that too during the period of famine.

In capital transfer experiment, he transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

In Karachil expedition, he generated an army of 375000 soldiers & paid one year salary.

In Kanada expedition, large scale destruction happened for victory over a small state.

In agricultural reform, he granted loans to peasants & created department of agriculture. i.e. Diwan-e-Kohi.

Remarks

Impact →

↳ TOKEN currency experiment caused large scale forging of coin due to bureaucracy's & trader's corruption which cause immense loss to people & treasury.

↳ Doab taxation & capital transfer made people angry & 'large scale population died & various peasant hide into forest areas.

↳ Due to ^{Karnal &} Kasauli expedition, large scale resource in terms of man, money etc got wasted.

↳ ~~that~~ Agriculture reform brought relief for farmers, however loan was not repaid by farmers which led to loss to treasury.

Various scholars criticised Tughlaq for his experiment & reform calling them unpractical & foolish, however closer examination reveal that his intention were very noble & he wanted to

Remarks

have good impact of his reforms like -

↳ Capital transfer → Strategic needs
Kashmir expedition

↳ Agriculture reform → peasant welfare

↳ Token currency → remove inflation

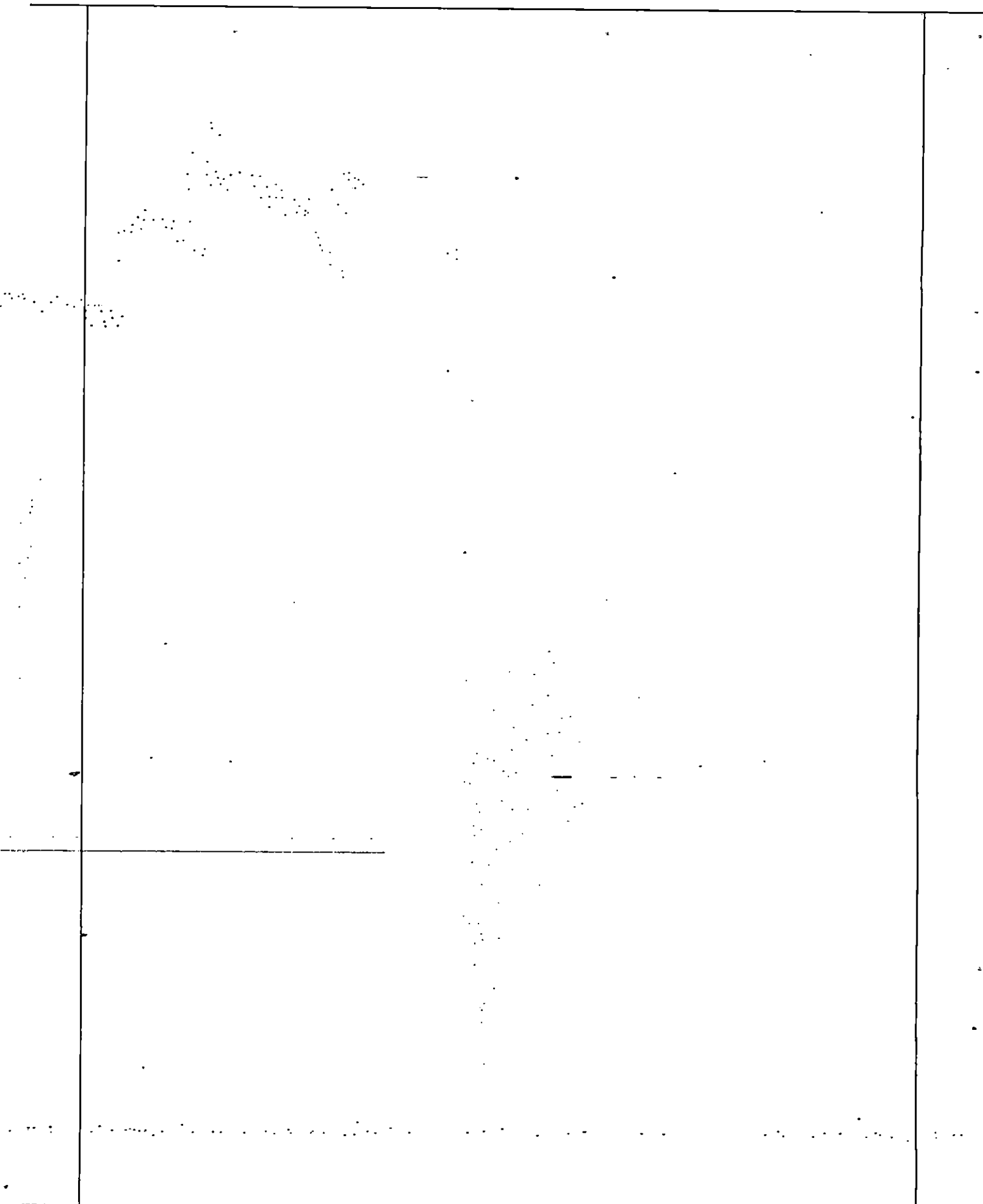
But he lacked practical approach, that's why he failed.

His reforms & intentions were well intended but failed due to lack of practical approach & impacted people negatively.

Remarks

7. (a) How far do you agree that Sufism in India worked as a binding force between Hindus and Muslims, which helped the rulers to get the legitimacy? (15 Marks)
- (b) "Evan though the Medieval India has been considered backward in science and technology, Mughals had much contribution in this direction." Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) What kind of relationship was there between state and religion in the first half of the 17th century? (15 Marks)

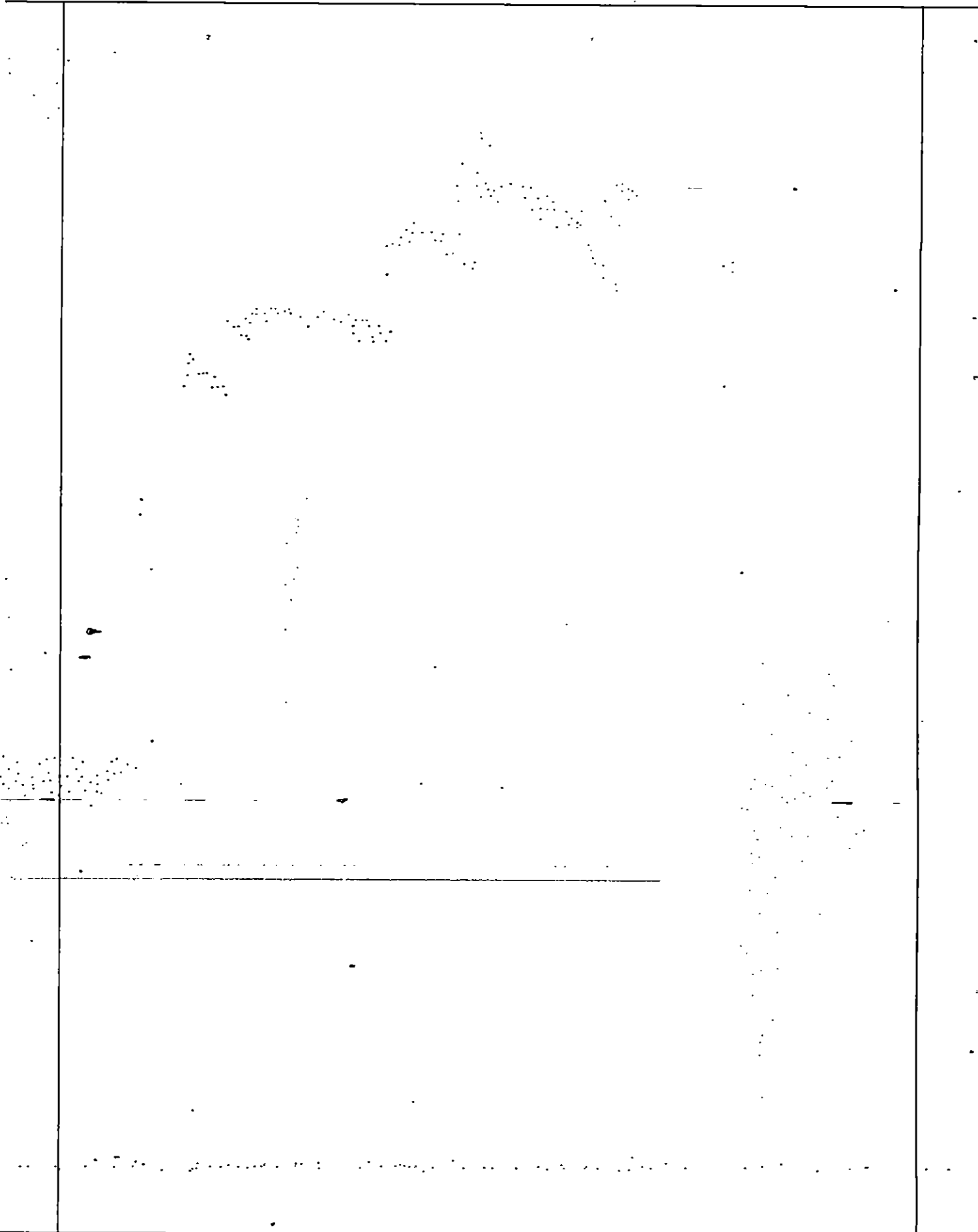
Remarks



Remarks

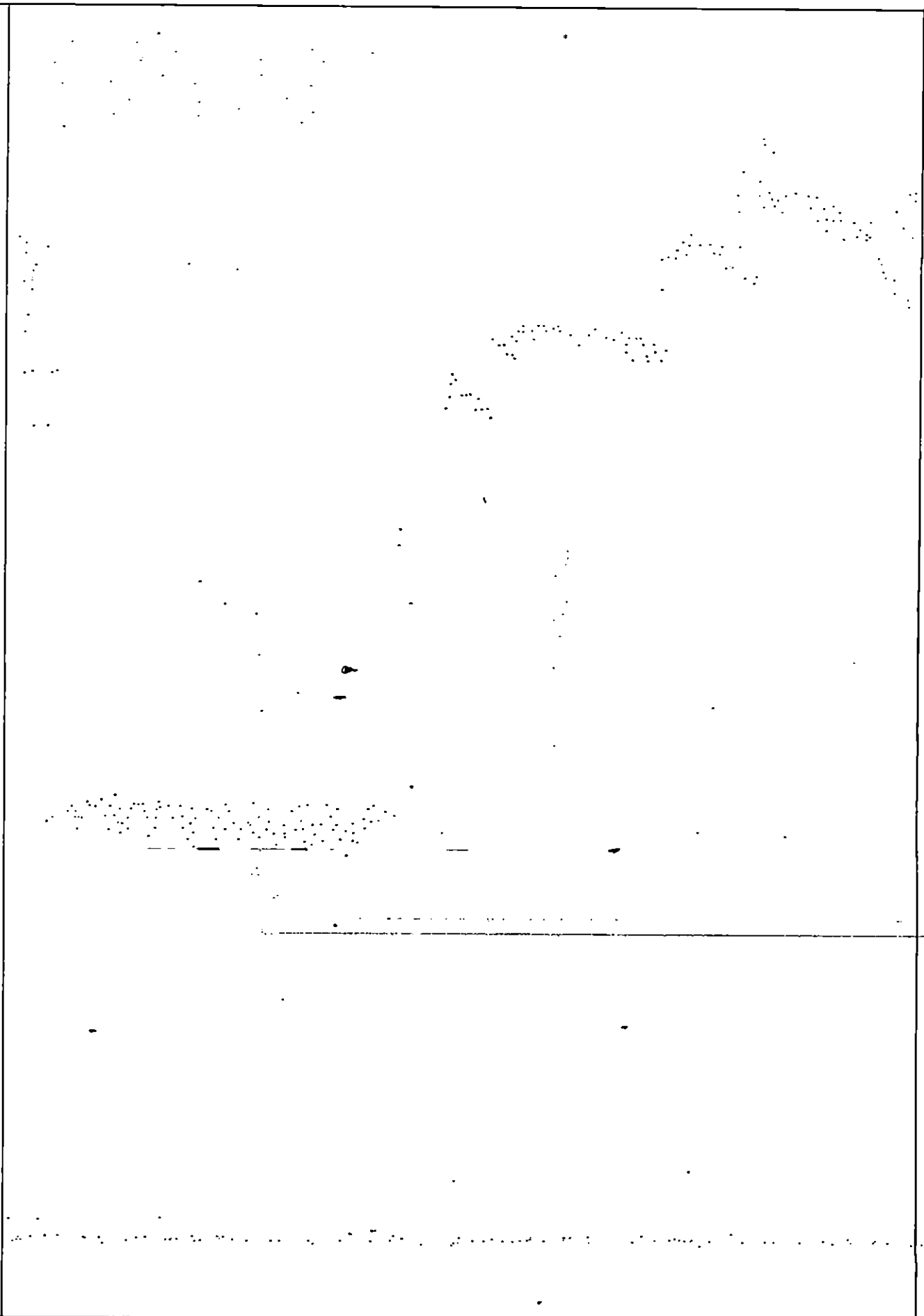
--	--	--

Remarks

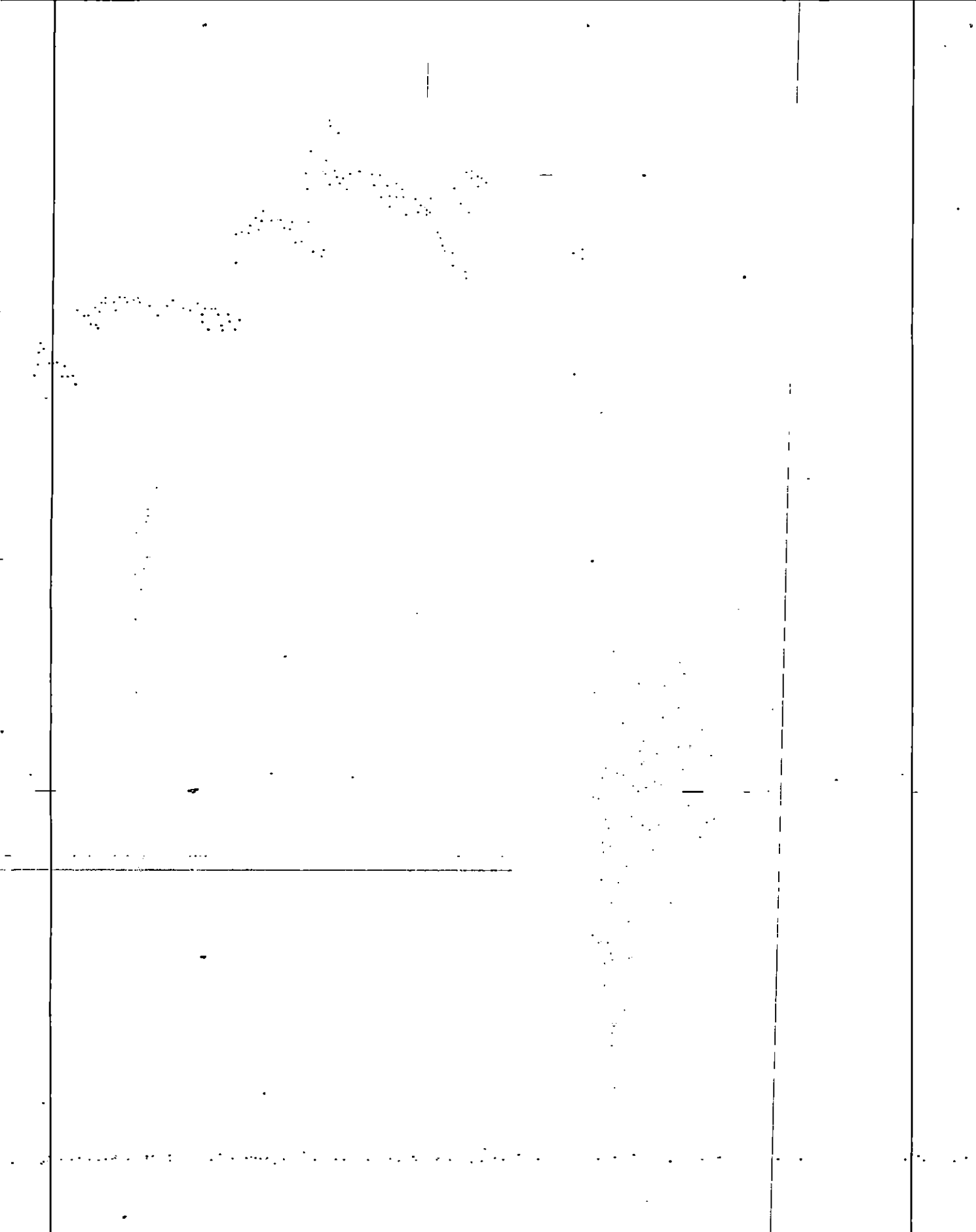


Remarks

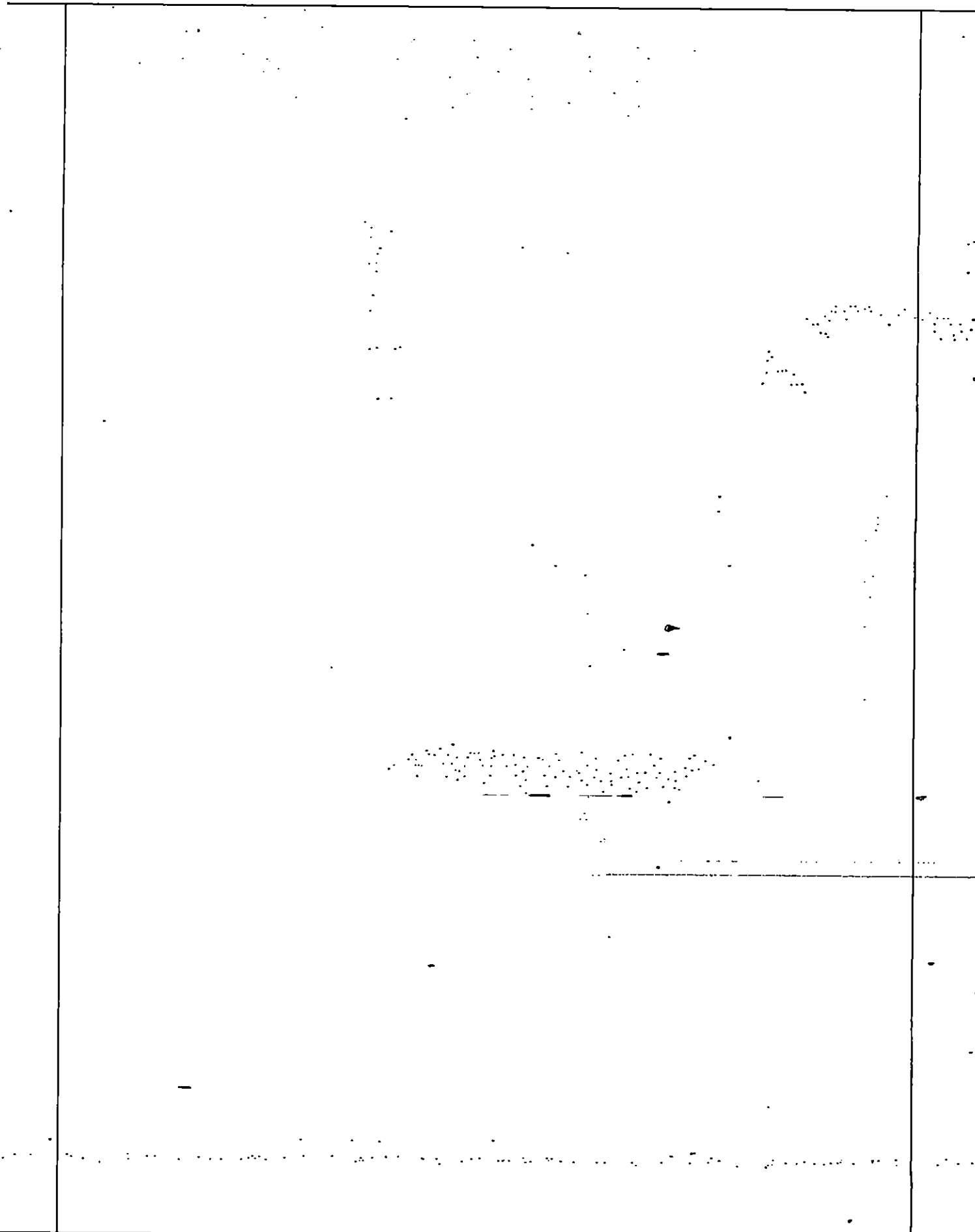
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

8. (a) "Marathas were known for their strong administration." Discuss the Maratha administration with comparison to Mughal administration. (15 Marks)
- (b) How did the Indian traders successfully cope with the competition offered to them by Dutch and English traders in South East Asia and West Asia during Mughal period? (20 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that the regional powers had enough potential to run their kingdoms but due to some structural problems they had to surrender to the Europeans? (15 Marks)

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

--

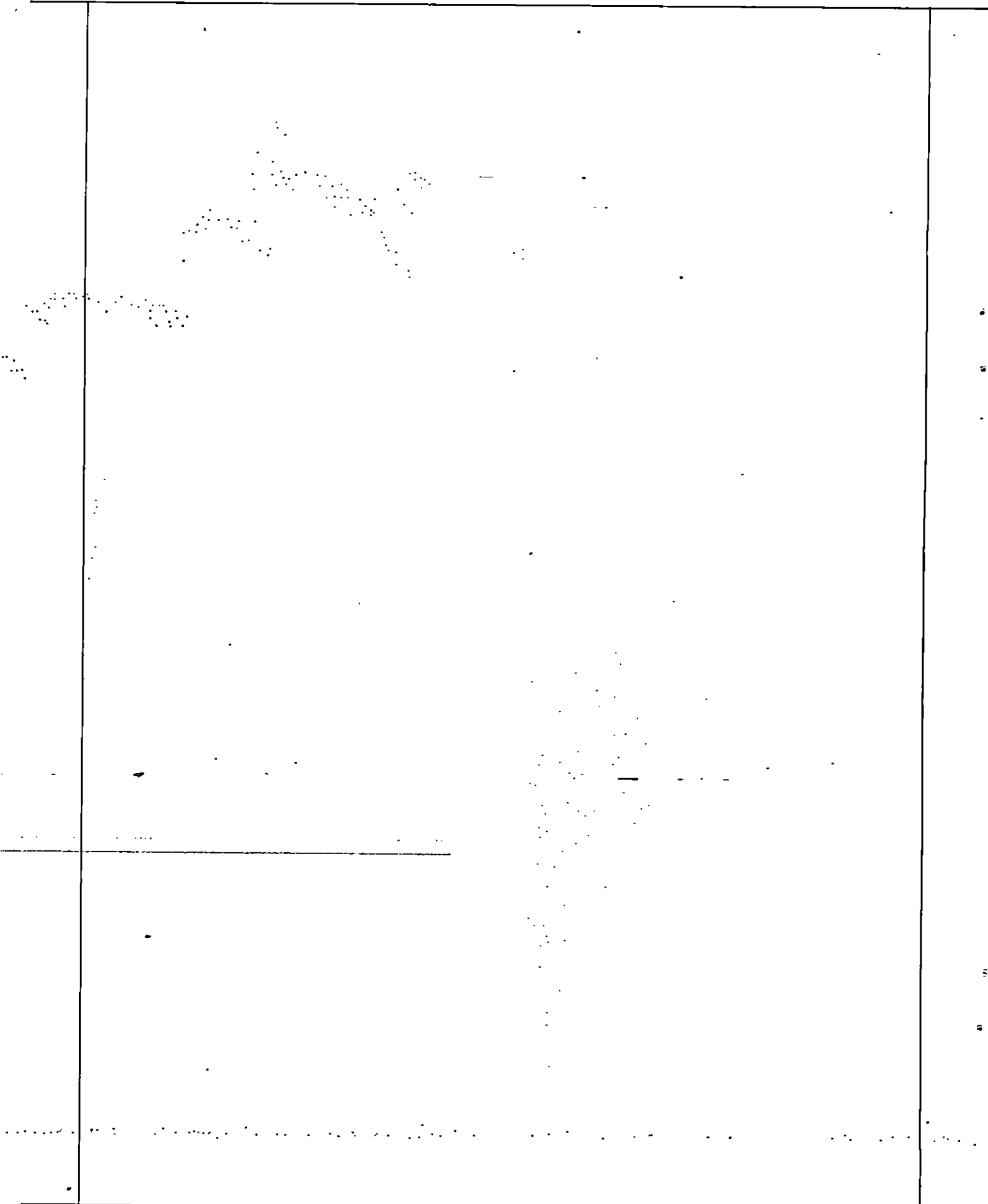
Remarks

--	--

Remarks

--	--	--	--

Remarks



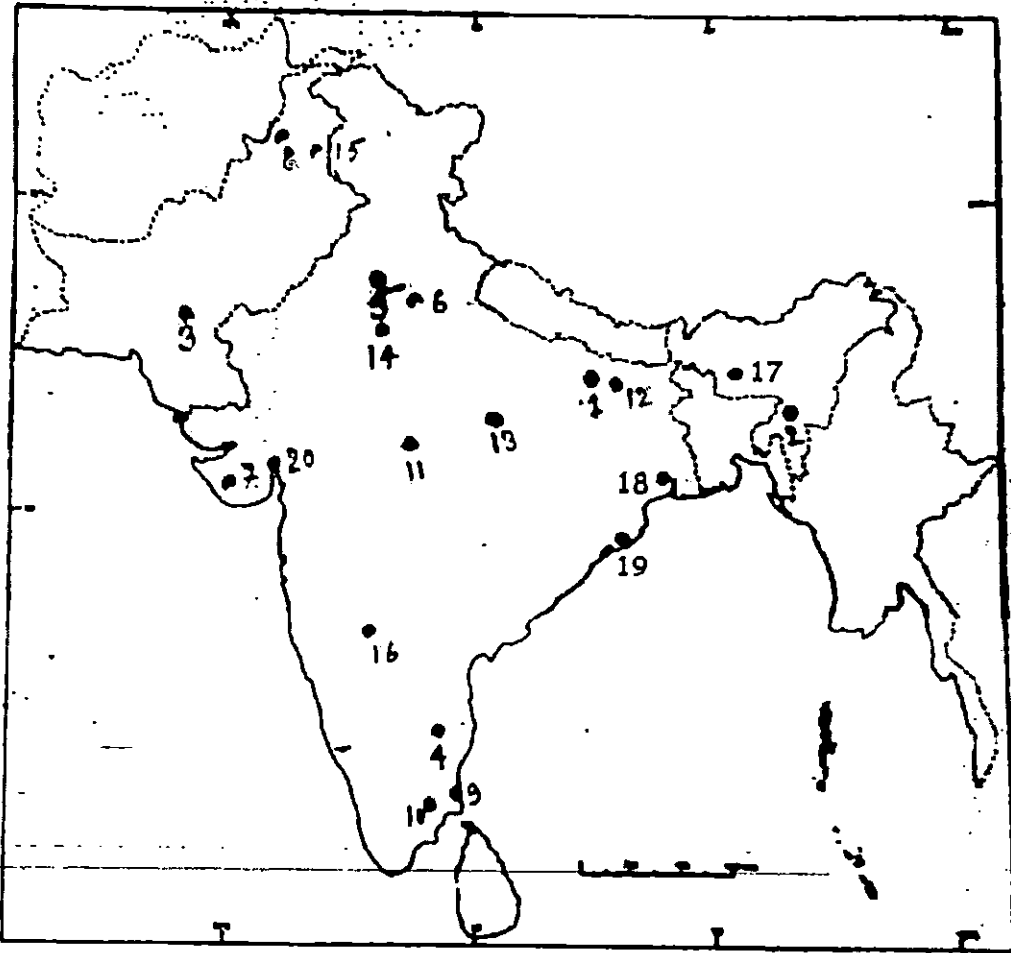
Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

INDIA

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



15/11/1977

Remarks