

GS SCORE

Test - 02

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.

1. Invigilator Signature

P. J. K.

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Pratikshad Vaibhav

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date. 23/07/2017

Signature

[Signature]

→ Don't write whatever you know,
modify your information A/c to
the demand of question.

→ Lack of concentration

→ Read question with great care

one word can change the
direction of answer
↳ Evidence/size

→ you should learn to rotate/degrees
Map of India/World

→ Read question — key word
direction
overview

→ write answer — Before writing
think
→ Photos
→ body
→ conclusion
→ Map/row
→ diagram
↳ chart

write answer neat and

↳ comparing is important skill to write clean
good answer

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

if you write - 16th cent India then compare it with other parts of world - - -

(17)

Bagh -

(1/2)

- Rock-cave site in a present day of Madhya Pradesh.
- Site was famous during the Gupta rule.
- Evidences of paintings have been found here.

(18)

Pataliputra -

(1)

- An ancient capital of Mauryan rule in a present day of Bihar.
- Identified as a Patna, capital of Bihar.
- It was also called as Jaldurga, because it was on the confluence of three rivers Ganga, Son and Kosi.

Trade

(19)

Madurai -

(1/2)

- An ancient capital site of Pandyas dynasty in present day of Tamilnadu.
- A famous cultural site also - Here Sangam literature have been compiled.
- In present day, famous textile centre.

Remarks

(20)

Dwarika

(1/2) - An ancient town located at the western Cojrat.

- Currently, it is submerged site, but evidences of ancient town have been found here.
- It also scored as a port site.

Remarks :

① Parvathi -

- (1/2)
- A famous jain site located in a Bihar.
 - It was site where, Mahavira took his last breath.
 - Recently, it is jain pilgrimage site.

② Nalanda -

- (1/2)
- A buddhist educational centre located in a Bihar.
 - Kumargupta was said to be the founder of university.
 - Students from various countries like Tibet, Japan, South-Asian countries came here for Buddhist education. Huan-Tsang studied here.

③ Sopara -

- (1/2)
- A famous port site during ancient and medieval time present in a state Maharashtra.
 - Sea-trade was carried from here to central Asian and European countries.
 - Inscription of Mauryan also found here.

Remarks

④ Pragjyotishpur -

- An ancient capital of Kambouj kingdom present in a Assam area.
- It was the only ancient kingdom from north-east region.
- Many temples constructed here.

⑤

⑥ Vidisha -

- A historical site present in a Madhyapradesh.
- Also called as a Besnagar.
- Greek ambassador Heliadotus constructed pillar here.

Remarks

7

Kotdiji -

1/2

- A famous Harappan site present in a Sind region of Pakistan.
- Many Harappan artefacts, tools have been found here.
- It was also proto-Harappan site and unique burials have been found here.

8

Vaishali -

- An ancient capital of one of the 16 Mahajanapada, located in a Bihar.
- 2nd Buddhist council under the ruler Kalaashoka have been held here.

9

Remarks

(10)

Indraprastha -

- A later vedic site identified as a present Delhi-city.
- Painted grey ware culture site.
- Pottery have been found here.

(11)

Adamgarh -

(1/2)

- A mesolithic site in a present day of Madhya Pradesh.
- Belan valley site and microlith tools have been found here.
- Earlier practice of animal domestication.

(12)

Ahar -

(1/2)

- A chalcolithic culture flourished in a present day of Rajasthan.
- Various copper tools have been found.
- Practice of agriculture.
- contacts with Harappan people.

Remarks

13) Vikrashita -

1/2

- A Buddhist educational university established by the Dharmapala of Pala dynasty.
- Buddhist education have been imparted - all the forms Hinayana, Mahayana & Tantricism.

15) Paithan - Pratishthan

1/2

- An ancient capital of Satavahana ruler in a Maharashtra.
- The town was also famous for trade and commerce.
- In a present day, it is a famous pilgrimage site.

16) Baruch -

1/2

- A port site during the ancient period.
- Located in a southern part of Gujarat.
- Long distance trade has been carried out through this port.

Remarks

- 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)

One of the key word of this question is transformation

a) ① Different historians have different views about the transformation of early Medieval period. The debate is there over the feudal character of Indian society. Different perspectives by the historians -

- Orientalist school of history was the 1st write on the character of society. James Tod was the famous historian write on the character of Rajput society. They emphasised on the rise of local power and decline of trade and commerce.
- Marxist school historians like D.D. Kosambi gave emphasised on the character of production process. According to him, feudalism during the early Medieval is result of two process - ① feudalism from above i.e. because of land grants and ② feudalism from below i.e. rise of local group power to the power.

Remarks

- Historian like R.S. Sharma gave the view that feudal society was present due to ideological and cultural process. Peasants were loyal to their lord and Bhakti movement was responsible for this rise.

- Earlier there was view that, Indian trade was declined during early Medieval period, because there was lack of evidences of monetisation. Absence of long distance trade and economy was dependent on the agriculture.

However, recently many historians like B.D. Chattopadhyay contended this view, they argued that there was presence of trade and commerce. Though the evidences of coins were limited, but carries were acted as the medium of exchange.

- There is also one view that, ~~the~~ European feudalism and Indian feudalism is different due to change in environment and basic structure of society.

By considering above view, we can say that, there was transformation of society during the early Medieval period and

Remarks

if is not linked
to your course.

it was more agricultural dominant society
but still trade and commerce present.

I think you should revisit it

A/c to the demand of
question

Remarks .

②

There was transformation in society, economy and political structure during the early Medieval period. Decline of urban centres and rise of dominance of agriculture was the major change during this period.

After studying the structure of society, some section of society argued that, there was decline of urban centres during the period. These views were ~~dependent~~ upon the following factors -

?
Lack of
concentration

Decline of trade and commerce, long distance trade from post-Gupta period onwards.

- Arts and crafts activities suffered, so desertification of urban centres.
- Lack of monetisation during the period. Very few coins have been found during the period. The major powers of time like Pratiharas, Palas didn't issued coins.
- Langgrants and rise of local groups made agriculture and main occupation, so shifting of economic sectors from urban to rural area.

Remarks

However, closer examination of early Medieval period and study of recent historians contested the above view. They said that, though there was increase in agriculture sector, but still various urban centres were there. eg - Ujjain, Lahore, Bhirnol, Mangalhar etc.

Trade and commerce was present during the period and for that urban centres were necessary. Evidences of coins and carries have been found, which used as medium of exchange.

So ~~it can~~ we can say that, though agriculture and rural economy was started dominating during the period but there was simultaneous presence of urban centres.

⊗ Compare it from earlier period

↳ Some period other parts
example

Remarks

Read question properly evolution

GS SCORE

② c]

⑤

The rise of Rajputs to the power during the early Medieval period was the important phenomenon during the early Medieval period.

Some historians gave the view that evolution of Rajput was due to the social mobility in the society. James Tod was the first historian, who wrote about Rajput rise in his book 'Annals and Antiquities of Rajputs'.

Early Medieval period was marked by the rise of feudalism. Landgrants during the period resulted into emergence of many local powers of patches. These lord started becoming autonomous, when there was decline of centralised power.

These local powers (lords) started mobilising themselves into the independent powers. Group of people or clan declared their independence and mobilised socially to claim kshatriya status.

These powers were from different varnas like Vaishya, Shudras, but they claimed

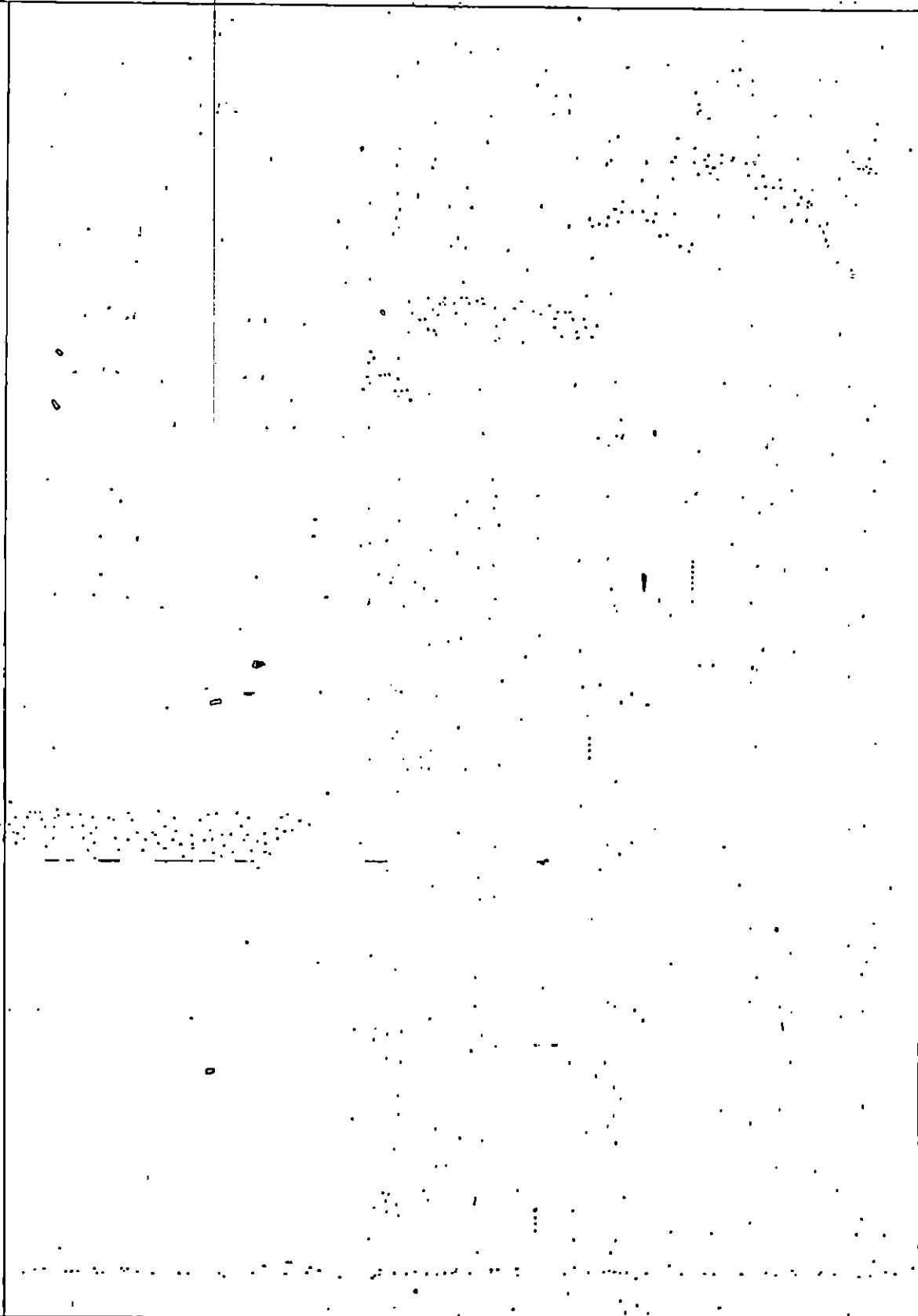
Remarks -

themselves as Kshatriya and adopted various titles like Raja, Thakur etc. They also claimed their origin like Chandrawanshi, Suryavanshi etc.

Due to this social mobilisation, various local powers like Pratihara, Gurjara, Rathore, Palas came to power and established their local kingdoms. Other factors like role of Bhakti movement (Ideological support), economic structure of period, fragmentation of central authority also helped in the rise of Rajputs.

→ justify - your argument

Remarks



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)

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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Remarks

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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 Vijayahagara 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?

① Al-Beruni was a Arabian traveller,
 ② who came to India during 10th century and gave detail socio-economic-political account of India in his book 'Kitab-ul-Hind'.

He gave detail account of Indian society, particularly of caste-system prevalent in India. According to him, Indian society was divided into 4 varna system. The status of person or person belongs to particular varna was based on his birth.

He also told about the rigidity in the society and there was restriction on social mobility. According to him, the Brahmin was the superior and dominant.

Remarks

class in the society. Brahmins were highly learned people and they were conservatives.

According to him, Vaishyas and Shudhras were involved in a production process, but they had low status in the society.

However, the closer examination of his account told that, Al-Beruni's writing was based on the ancient scripture of Brahmins. He visited Banaras, where he learned various ancient scriptures and his writing was based on this and didn't give true picture of the society.

Compare with other sources.
Conclusion -

④ b]

Babur, the founder of Mughal Empire wrote about various socio-economic-political issues of contemporary India in his autobiography 'Tuzuk-i-Babari'.

He wrote about the 2nd largest empire of India and 1st largest in South India.

Remarks

i.e. Vijayanagara. He wrote about the irrigation system during Vijayanagara time. The wheel salia was used for lifting the water from the wells. He mentioned about the gear-system used for the irrigation wheel.

Noria was the persian wheel, which found its first reference in Babur's writing. Animal power, gear-system and wheel combiningly used to lift the water and it was eased the manual lifting of water.

According to him, irrigation in Vijayanagara time was highly developed. Apart from wheels, various canals and dams were constructed in the empire. Water conservation and construction of tanks have also been done under Vijayanagara Empire.

Overall highly efficient irrigation system led to production of surplus agriculture, which was the base of Vijayanagara Kingdom.

Remarks

④ c) Early historians have characterised the period of 16th and 17th centuries as the period of subsistence agriculture.

Their views was on the basis of low production in agricultural sector and decline of trade and commerce. Trade and commerce was not practised on a large scale due to absence of surplus production.

However, recent historians contested this idea. The trade and commerce was practised in India. ~~is~~ Both internal and external trade was flourished under the Mughal. The reasons behind this argument is that -

- The mighty empire didn't sustain without the surplus agricultural production.
- Increase European contact after 15th century enhanced the trade with Europe. This trade was in favour of India.
- Arts and crafts activities were highly developed. Luxury goods were the important items of export.

Remarks:

- In Ain-i-Albani, Abu-Fazl mentioned about the various khakhanas under the patronage of king. They produced goods for both consumption and sell.
- Commercial crops like sugarcane, potato, tobacco were increased, these enhanced the trading activities.
- The revenue was collected in a cash, so ~~farmers~~ were definitely ~~forced~~ to sell their products in markets.

So from above reasons, we can say that agriculture was not based on subsistence pattern and there was presence of trade and commerce.

in any short compare from
 other parts of
the world

Remarks

④ e]

2 1/2

Continuity and changes we have witnessed for status of women during the Mughal period. Low status of women continued and some new changes we have seen particularly among muslim women under the Mughal time.

- Women position was subordinate to the men. They denied many opportunities in education, economic field etc.
- Sati, Jauhar, Purdah system was continued during the period.
- The right to property was absent to Hindu women. However, it was given to some extent among the muslim women.
- Village women enjoyed more freedom as compare to urban counterpart, because at village women were involved in agricultural practices, so they directly involved in economic activities. However, urban women remain confined to household work.
- Royal women have exercised high power and they took part in the administration.

Remarks

eg- wife of Jahangir took active role during Jahangir's reign.

Overall, we can say that, though we witnessed some changes during Mughal period but the condition of women remained dismal and they continued to suffer from a historic period.

④ d] ② The rise of Bhakti movement during the early medieval and medieval period was important phenomenon in Indian history.

Various factors like prevalent social conditions, i.e. evils like untouchability and caste system, arrival of muslim rule and fear of losing ancient culture, increase orthodoxy of Brahmins helped in a rise of Bhakti movement. However, royal patronage which helped more in rise and spread of Bhakti movement.

↳ In question the promoted
- Bhakti movement had large social base and patronage to Bhakti movement helped ruler to legitimise his rule.

Remarks

what is the word of question plz use it

b/s then is different b/w only and promoted

- Society was engulfed into many evils and many enlightened rulers wanted progressive societies, so they actively supported the progressive ideas of Bhakti saints.
- Any movement to sustain, required funding and donation and it was facilitated through the rulers.
- Chola kings were the important patron of the Bhakti movement. Both Vishnu and Shiva bhakti movement flourished under them.
- Construction of many temples by the ruler was also important part of royal patronage by the rulers.

So from the above factors, we can say that royal patronage played important role in rise and promotion of Bhakti movement.

Mention $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Salt and} \\ \text{Mughal} \end{array} \right\}$ rulers land grants

eg. Akbar granted land - Amritsar
temple

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)

59 (10) The period of Delhi sultanate marked the new beginning of economic activities. Apart from the surplus agricultural activities, other non-agricultural activities also dominated the economy. The term 'Trade revolution' was coined by the Historian, Mohammad Habib for the above period.

Non-agricultural economic activities -

Arts and crafts - Arts and crafts were highly developed during the sultanate period. Many urban centres like Lahore, Allahabad, Agra, Peshawar were rise due to arts and crafts activities.

Artisan and craftsmen came from surrounding rural areas to urban centres and produced high skilled products. Leatherwork, carpenter, ironsmiths, ornament makers, potters were some of the few arts and craft activities flourished during the period.

Remarks

Trade and Commerce - Long Distance Trade -

Rise of Turks to the power in India also opened the door of Indian economy to central Asian economy. There was large scale long-distance trade during the Delhi sultanate. Many luxury items were traded and trade was in favour of India.

Centralised state system, peace, security and stability helped to increase both internal and external trade. Land routes and ports both were used for trading purpose. eg. Sopara, Bharuch port etc.

Role of state - Kharkhanas -

Various kharkhanas were opened during the sultanate period. Sultane himself or many nobles started establishment of kharkhanas. Various products for state use, court use, military use started manufacturing in these kharkhanas.

High skilled workers from rural area migrated to urban centres for working in these kharkhanas. Historian Afif gave details about the kharkhanas during the period of

Remarks

Firozshah Tughlaq. He wrote that, there was 36 types of kharkhanas under firozshah and there was separate officials like Mir-i-Saman, Daroga to look after the work of kharkhanas.

Manufacturing of Military equipments -

The nature of sultanate was imperialistic and to pursue this agenda, they required huge standing army and modern weapons. During the period there was large scale production of military equipments. It also provided employment to many people.

Banking and Financial institutions -

The sultanate period also marked the rise of banking and financial institutions. Many nobles, traders and merchants like Boharas, Sauharas acted as a money lender and provided money to traders, peasants on the interest. They also started providing insurance facilities to long distance trade.

Overall the period of Delhi sultanate was favourable for non-agricultural economic activities and we have trade revolution during the period.

Remarks

5] ⑥

⑤

South Indian Medieval history does not complete without mentioning Vijayanagara Kingdom. This kingdom established during the mid-14th century and flourished for next 300 years.

The Vijayanagara Kingdom was famous for introduction of various systems like Ayagara, Nayanliara etc. It was said that Ayagara system of Vijayanagara has replaced the local administration system of earlier period.

From Pallava period onwards, we have seen the rise of local administration in South-India. Chola period was famous for local administration. Inscription (Uttaramerur) of Chola king Parantaka gave details information about local administration of period. These local bodies performed various functions and services for the region. eg. - Management of land, irrigation, keeping different records etc.

However, the rise of Vijayanagara Kingdom somewhat changed these local administration. King of Vijayanagara appointed 12 people to every village to carrying out different functions and for providing services to village.

Remarks

people. This system was known as Ayagara system. The office of these 12 people later on became the hereditary.

To the large extent, the role and function of local bodies of earlier period was taken by this Ayagara system. These system helped to carry out local administration during the Vijayanagara period. However, local bodies were still present during the period, but their importance in administration was reduced.

Remarks

⑤ ③

Agricultural activity ^{and surplus} was the dominant factor behind the rise of 3rd urbanisation during Medieval period. Well organised agricul-
-ture facilitated the growth of other secondary
and tertiary activities.

Organisation of Agriculture production -

- There was large scale expansion of agriculture during sultanate and Mughal period. Earlier self-sufficient character of agriculture trans-
-formed into surplus character.

- High value crops and production started during the period; crops like wheat, rice, sugarcane, potato, maize replaced earlier
barley and other millet crops.

- Promotion of agriculture by state. The period saw the rise of khalisa land (Crown's land) and many peasants employed in the land to increase production.

- Many new agricultural know-how and practices also helped in rise of agricultural production. eg - Texts on agriculture, experimented by Firozshah ~~in~~ various crops etc.

Remarks

- Irrigation facility was highly developed during the period. Firozshah Tughlaq constructed various dams and canals.
- Lifting of water from wells became easy with the help of persian wheel. i.e. Noria 1st mentioned in Tuzuk-i-Baburi. With the help of gear system, water was lifted from wells.
- Promotion of horticultural crops and plantation of many gardens. Eg- Firozshah promoted many horticultural crops like grapes during his reign.
- Rational revenue system and state help and loan during distress also helped to farming activities. eg- Muhammad Bin Tughlaq started granting loan to farmers (Sondhar). Shershah - Tagari.

All these activities helped in promotion of agriculture and on the basis of solid agricultural economy, these kingdoms survived for long time period.

Remarks

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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)

⑥ a] ⑦ The nature of Mughal empire was imperialistic one and Great Mughal ruler Akbar pursued this policy to establish pan-India empire.

Imperial Ideology of Akbar -

- Sul-i-kul was the important aspect of the ideology of Akbar. It means the universal peace-or peaceful co-existence.

Due to this, Akbar established friendly relation with Rajput rulers and this Rajput policy helped him to establish large empire. Many Rajput rulers accepted his sovereignty and Rajput kings helped him to fight many wars.

- Sul-i-kul also helped in Mansabdari system of Akbar. Mansabdari system was the backbone of Mughal empire. Akbar's attitude towards other religion was liberal.

Remarks :

so it helped him to grant mansab to Rajput, other Hindu nobles.

Deccan policy — Akbar's deccan policy was also the reflection of its imperial ideology. He defeated the ruler of Ujjain, Nizamshahi of Ahmednagar also accepted the supremacy of Mughal empire during the period.

Semi-divinity and Farr-i-izzadi —

According to Abu Fazl in Ain-i-Akbari, divine light was responsible for the birth of Akbar. There is grace of god in the heart of king. This ideology was helped to increase the status of emperor and there was complete subordination of the nobility.

Mazhar declaration and Head of Religion —

In year 1578, Akbar declared himself as a head of religion and minimised the role of ulemmas in polity-administration of the empire. He was the highest head of authority in the state and this helped him to consolidate his power.

Remarks

This theory of kingship helped Akbar to carved out large empire in India. However, there were some lacunas in the policy of Akbar. The religion promoted by Akbar i.e. Tauhid-i-Ilahi was not embraced by the masses. The orthodox section of state also became discontent on the emperor.

However, the changed theory of kingship helped to consolidate Mughal empire and it flourished for next 100 years.

good

Remarks

⑥ b

⑥

Indian merchants had played important role during the medieval period in a ocean trade. However, during the 13th century, we witnessed some changes in their role and position due to arrival of European traders.

Before the arrival of the European traders upto 15th century, the Indian ocean trade was dominated by the Indian merchants. Both terminal and transit trade was done by them. This trade was profitable for Indian traders and they accumulate huge wealth.

After the arrival of European traders, the competition in Indian ocean trade was increased. Portuguese were leading trading activities in Indian ocean. They have also started Cartage system to control ocean trade, in which permission for sea trade was required and it was granted by Portuguese officials.

Still, the Indian traders were actively participated in a ocean trade. They started trading on a low profits. There was huge violation of cartage system and Indian ships were active in ocean trade.

Remarks

Also, the hinterland trade was dominated by the Indian traders. Indian traders provided goods to European traders from the hinterland. So they played important role in the ~~also~~ overall ocean trade.

Some ports site of eastern side was dominated by the Indian traders. Kingdoms like Vijayanagara, Nayalca were active in long distance sea trade. eg. Trade to South-Asia, China etc.

Overall we can say that, role of Indian traders had declined during the 17th century but they still ~~contributed~~ played important role in overall sea trade.

Mapping

Remarks

⑥

④

During the 18th century, we have witnessed fall of many old urban centres and simultaneous rise of new town centres. For example, Surat, Murshidabad, Lahore etc.

18th century period was said to be transition period from medieval India to Modern India. Decline of Mughal empire, decline arts and crafts activities, handicraft industries resulted into fall of many urban centres like Agra, Varanasi, Hampi etc.

The change in socio-economic-political structure of period resulted into emergence of new centre. Rise of East India Company to power was the major factor behind this. Some hinterland cities and port cities came into prominence during the 18th century.

New port cities like Calcutta, Madras, Surat, Murshidabad emerged and long-distance trade was carried by Europeans from these cities. Arrival of factories were also responsible for rise of new urban centres. People started migrating to new urban centres.

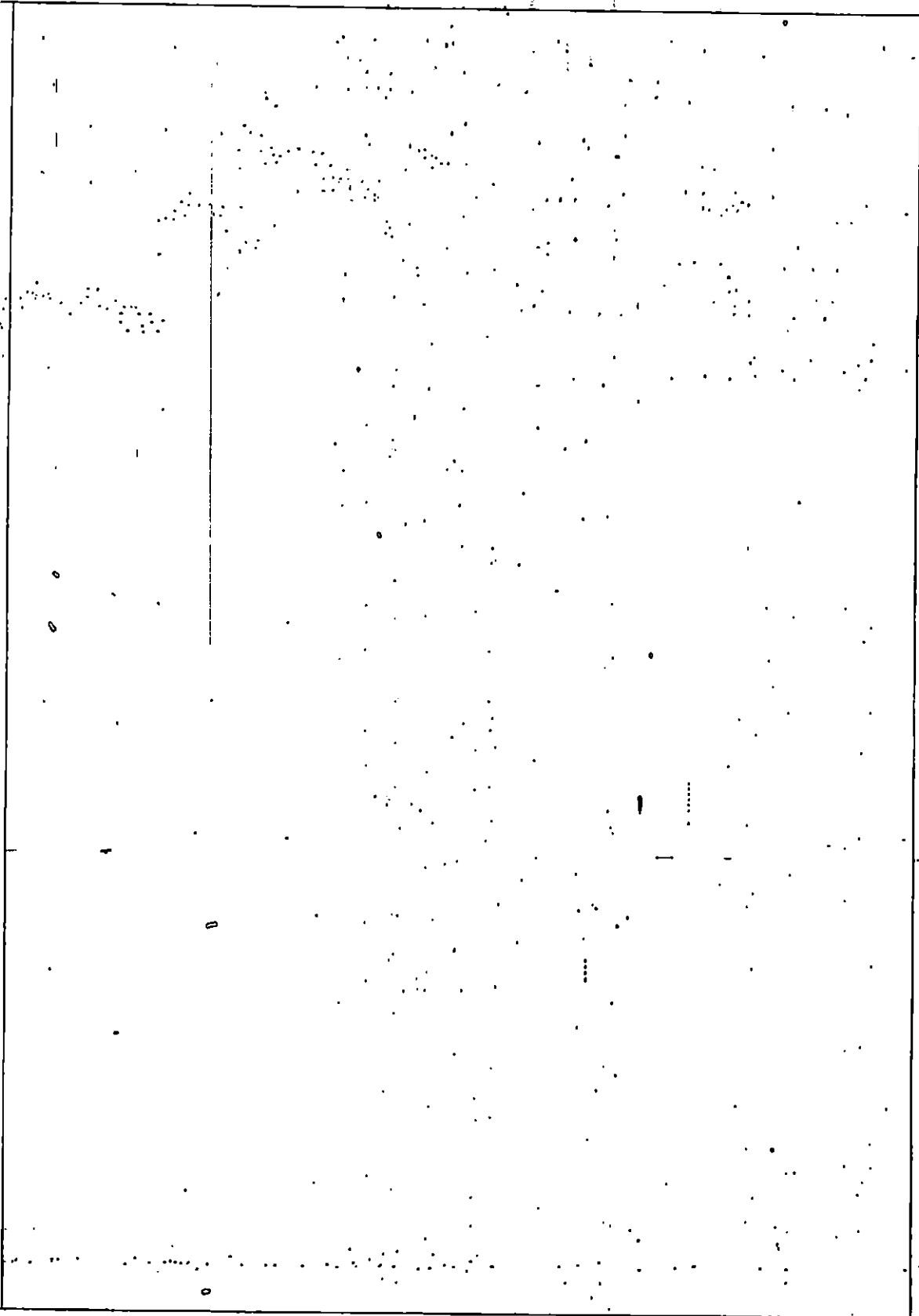
Remarks

in search of opportunities. The geography and weather condition also facilitated the growth of many new centres: e.g. - High temperature and humid condition is required for growth of textile industries. Because of this, Surat, Ahmedabad, Mumbai emerged as new textile towns.

good

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks



HISTORY TEST NO-2

MAP-2

INDIA

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

