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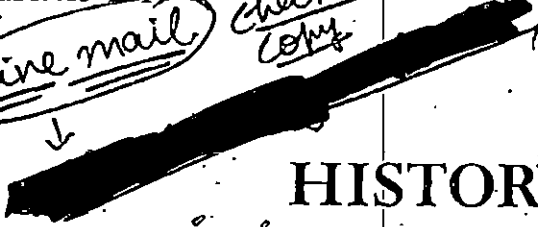
GS SCORE

8



Test - 02

online mail
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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 Rahul Bhat

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 9/8/2017

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature _____

MARKS

→ Avoid write in number —
un-necessary

→ Improve factual information

→ Use diagram chart and
map.

→ Write in paragraph

→ Write with aesthetic value

→ How the answer is
improving —

Keep it up.

All the best

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

① Rajagrh
Cultural Jain centre
Mahavira visited here
Important Art centre of Jains

② 1/2

9. Nalanda

Nalanda, Mahavihara = during Gupta era
 Buddhist Mayna philosophy teaching along with
 Vedic literature, science, maths etc.
Residential complex. Hiem Tsang mentions the
 presence of 10,000 students.

Remarks

Destroyed by Baktias Khilji

③ Sopara

1/2 Important Western Post site.
Roman trade. Controlled by Dakshinapatha.
Mausya trade proliferated.
 Contacts with Red sea, Persian gulf and
 over South east Asia is significant

④ Kamrupa

1/2 Capital of Ahoms in Medieval India.
 It is modern day Assam.
 Was an important tribal society based
 on kinship ties.
Kamakhya temple is famous.

⑤ Uttarakhand Rajoli
Rangpur

⑦ Amri / Kot digi

1/2 Important bead making factory.
Pottary - BRW found.
Urban centres and planned towns excavated.
 Perished with Harappan decline.

Remarks

⑧ Champa

1/2 Capital of Anga Mahapadma

Legend has that Buryodhana ~~gave~~ gave the tribal

land to Karna

River not present

Good connectivity with Tirahuti for export purposes. Overpowered by Magadha

⑨ Indrapastha / Hastinapur

Capital of Prishatya (Kurus)

PGW not excavated

Fertile forested area

⑩ Bhimbetka

Mesolithic site, having numerous rock shelters and beautiful paintings signifying the society and daily lives of Mesolithic people

⑪ Ganeshwar / Ahwal / Gilchrist

1/2 BRW not excavated

Rural culture of Bansa

People lived in walls of wattle and clamb style

Remarks

Pastoralism and agriculture prevalent

(13) Vikramshila / Gaya

1/2 Patronised by Palas and Sevas
Vajrayana Buddhism and Tantra promoted.
 educational centre also. and a pilgrimage
 site of Buddha

(14) Mamukhera

(15) Asmaka

one of the capitals of Mahajanapads

(16) Bharukachha

1/2 Modern Broach
 Important port centre for shipbuilding activities,
 export and import of spices, textiles and
 a young urban centre in Ancient and
Medieval India.

(17) Barh

1/2 Artists migrated from Agarta and Burh,
 drew Buddhist paintings

Remarks.

sculptures and rock cut Caves at Boghi. Important cultural centre of Ancient India.

18 Rajgir / Pataliputra

1/2 On the confluence of many rivers. Navigable town. Capital of Magadha for long. Cultural Centre also. Important forts and Kumrahar remains found here.

19 Madhurai

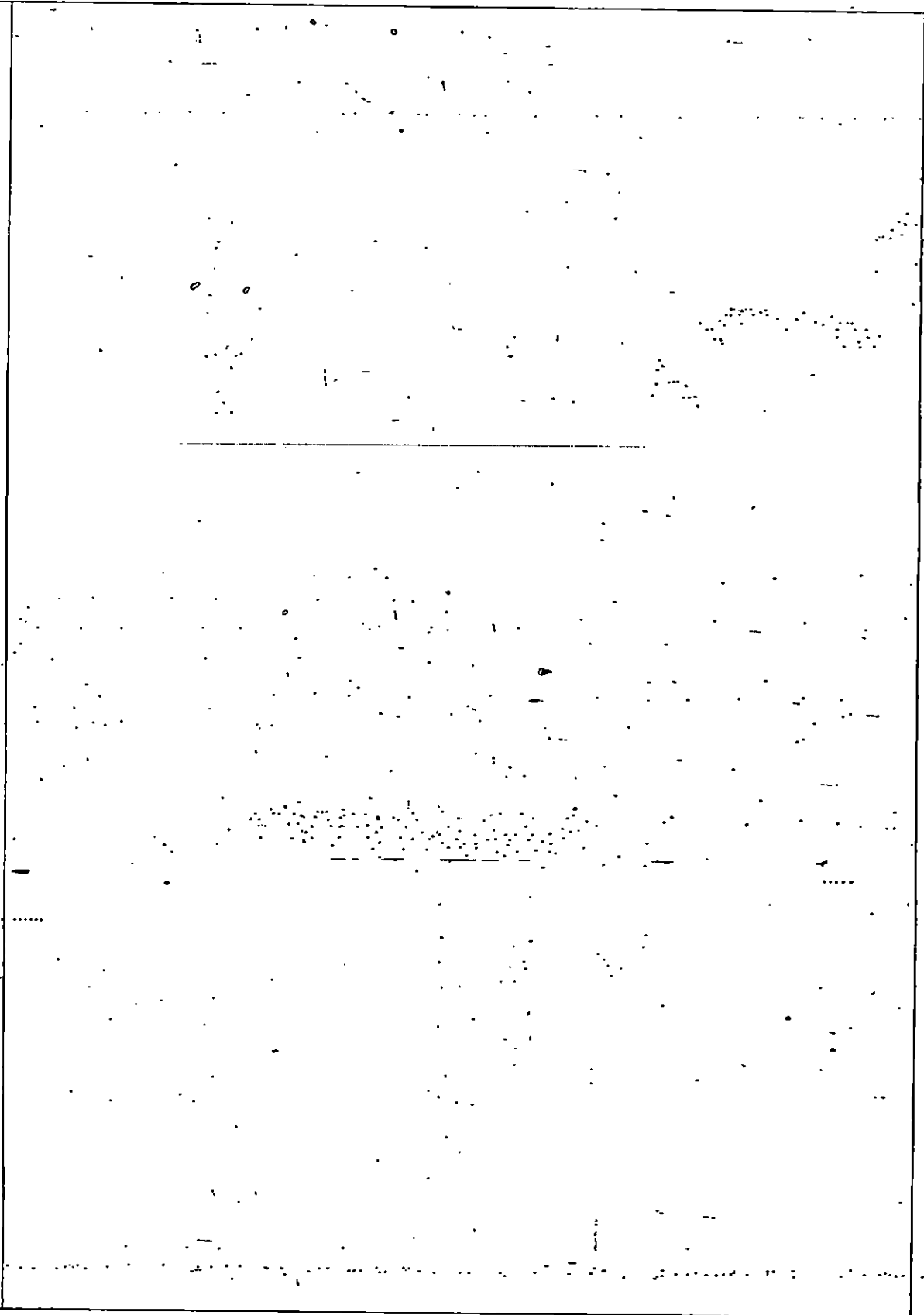
1/2 Capital of Pandyas in Ancient India. Siyon conference happened here and literature was compiled. Meenakshi temple of Medieval India is famous here.

20 Dwarka

1/2 Submerged town of Devarshi. Referred as the capital of Krishna. Cultural Centre of Hindus and considered to be an important port town on Gujarat in Ancient times.

Remarks

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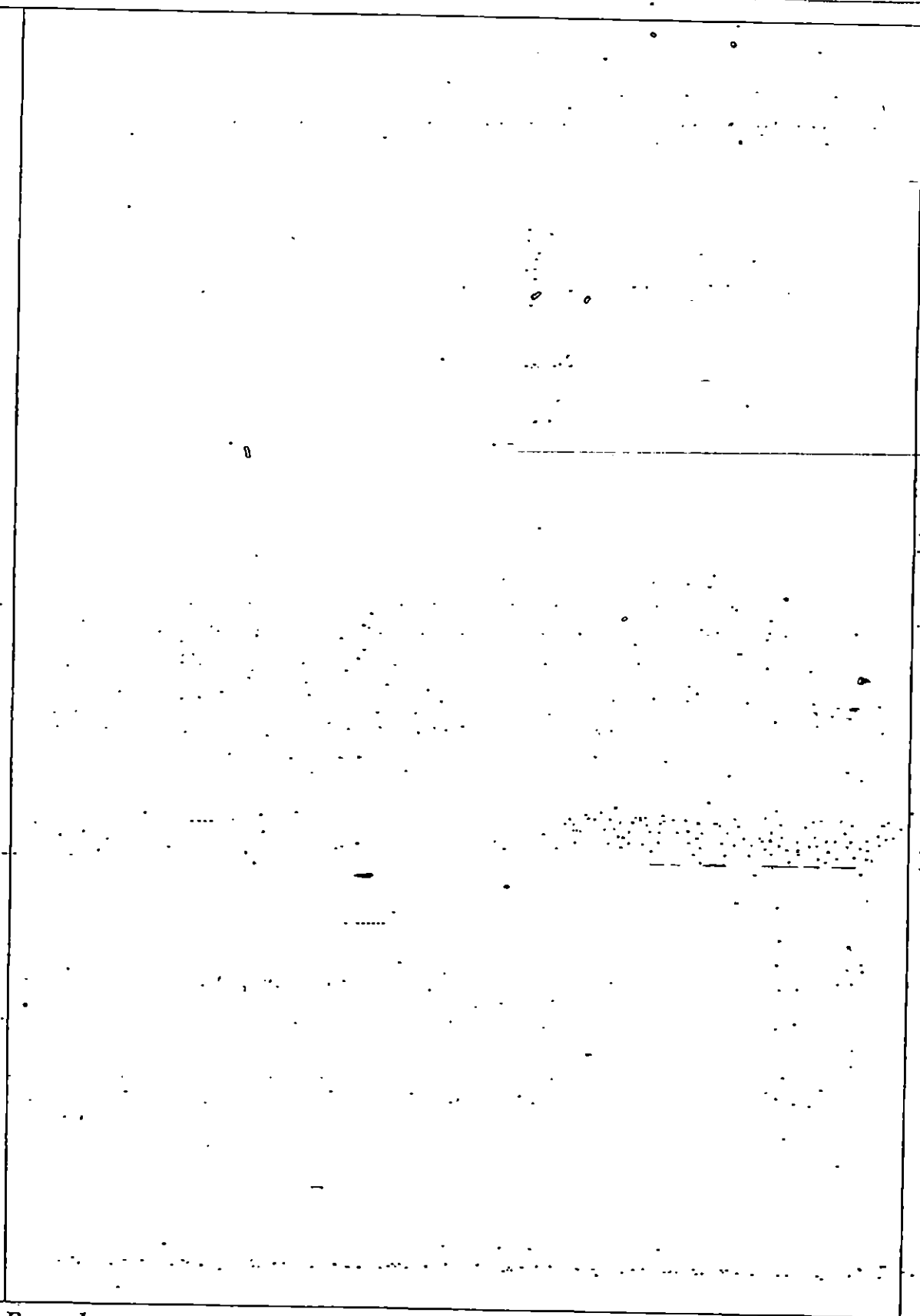


Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

12. (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)

9/2

- Q) Early medieval India marks a period from 750 AD - 1200 AD and is characterised by many ingredients of transiting elements, analysed variously by different historians.
- ① Early medieval India saw the rise of feudalisation of Polity, Sanskritisation system and a period of land grants to Brahmins and military service men.
- ② It also marks a period of different art and architecture with the emergence of different, new schools of thought like Vaishnavism, Kaivalyism, Nathpanthis and Tantricism.
- ③ It marks the arrival of Islam in India and conquest of Sind by Mul-Ban Qasim in 712 AD.

Remarks

These transiting elements of polity, economy and society have been studied by different historians in different perspectives.

① European historians and colonial historians mark this period as Muslim Period. Hence they study it through communal angle. They regard the period as an era of 'Oriental despotism' marked by static society.

② Nationalist historians describe the period as emergence of Bhakti and new school of thought and prefer to give appreciation to the erotic architecture of Khajuraho > signifying its spiritual essence.

③ The most scientific observation is done by Marxist historians like RS Sharma, Harlan Mukhia, DD Kosambi and DN Jha.

Remarks

- ④ RS Sharma's feudal theory is much appreciated. He contends that the decentralised polity, society and new agrarian classes coupled with newer castes like Kayasthas etc. were possible due to new feudal order.
- ⑤ He further comments that this period marks the period of rural self sufficiency, not the economy is more inward looking and managed in order of social stratification.
- ⑥ European historians contend that the society was a serfdom society. But Abel Bustin Stein comments that the polity was of segmentary state nature. But these theories have been abandoned and we largely rely on the Marxist version of early medieval India as a feudal, rural inward looking society and economy which brought about collapsing changes.

Remarks

Conclusion — ?

- b) Early Medieval India is characterised by many changes in polity, society, culture and economy which shaped its trade, commerce and rural-urban character.
- ⑦ Fragmentation of empires like Gupta Empire led to feudalisation and semitisation of Polity. It resulted in local centres of autocracy and inward looking agriculturally self sufficient rural economy.
- ⑧ We see Varshyas becoming cultivators and mass migrations of guilds. Traditional craft production is declined and we see Shudras becoming agriculturists.
- ⑨ Decline in Roman trade led to lack of cash currency which stagnated exchanges and transactions. Export and import declined.

Remarks

- ④ Newer feudal powers like Rajputs did not favour or promote commerce and overseas trade. Many Rajputs themselves were devotee and indulged in agricultural activities.
- ⑤ Cultivators had no incentives to produce surplus as he was exploited by his lord.
As a result, even agriculture was only becoming subsistence base.
But, on evaluating further, we see some elements of dynamism also in such challenging times!
- ① People devised newer means of exchange like Bill of Exchange, Letter of Credit and Hundi System to keep the trade (inland and long distance) going forth.
- ② With the rise of Cholas in South India, we see commercial and naval supremacy and revival of trade contacts with the outside.

Remarks

world, especially South East Asia. Similar is true of Chalukyas and Pallavas. Hence, we see new urban centres in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and trading guilds involved in overseas trade also.

*With slow
new emergent
tourism
post cities*

On the whole, Early Medieval India remained state marked by feudal order, decentralised polity, decline in Roman trade contacts, with fewer hopes from Chola and Pallava urban characters.

② Emergence of Rajputs has always been a matter of intense discussion. Foreign authors claim that they were of foreign race. They contend that they were descendents of Hunas because of their martial vigour and chivalry.

Remarks

Mythical legends speak that they were emerged from the fire altars and hence were of Agnikula. They were pure kshatriyas. This proposition deserves an analysis.

① The period of 750-1200 AD was a period where Brahmins had attained local supremacy due to agrahara grants and other feudal privileges. Hence, for any newer power to emerge and claim kingship needed Brahminical approval.

② As a result, Rajputs formulated a theory where they represented themselves as purified kshatriyas, propounding Agnikula theory.

③ It, hence seems that they were gaining social legitimacy and ritualistic recognition to rule over their subjects. They were just moving up the social hierarchical ladder with that.

Remarks

④ The period already marks fluidity in caste such as shudras becoming agriculturists. It is, hence no surprise that Rajputs also were of different caste and purified themselves to gain legitimacy to become kshatriyas.

⑤ They favoured agriculture, their polity remained feudal and recognised by kinship models and did not promote overseas trade. They seem to be accepting and upholding Dharma as prescribed in scriptures.

750-1200 AD marks four centuries of golden rule of Rajputs. The upholder

Dharma vigorously and represent a debatable case of social mobility on India's scene.

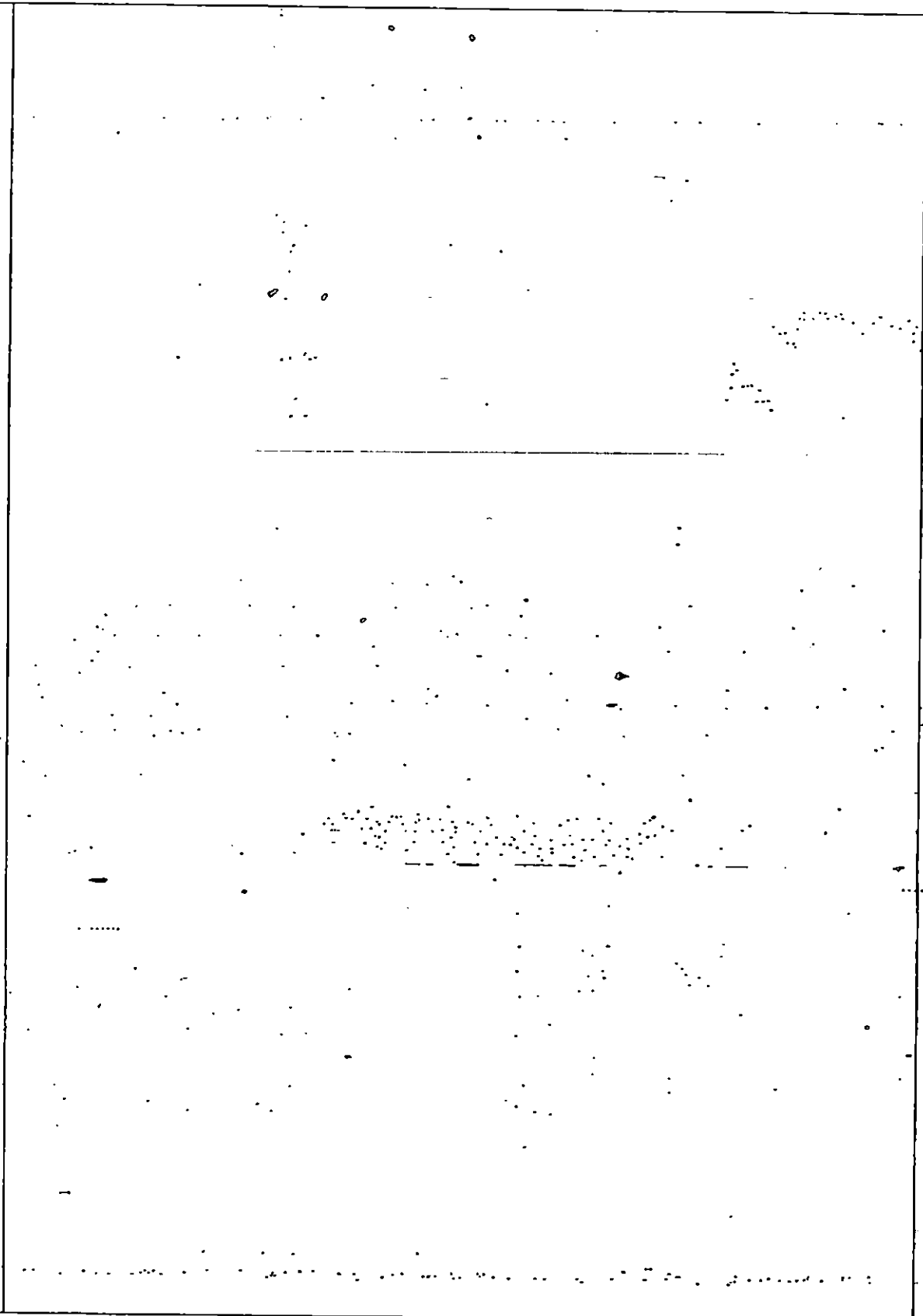
Remarks

↳ justify it through more examples

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

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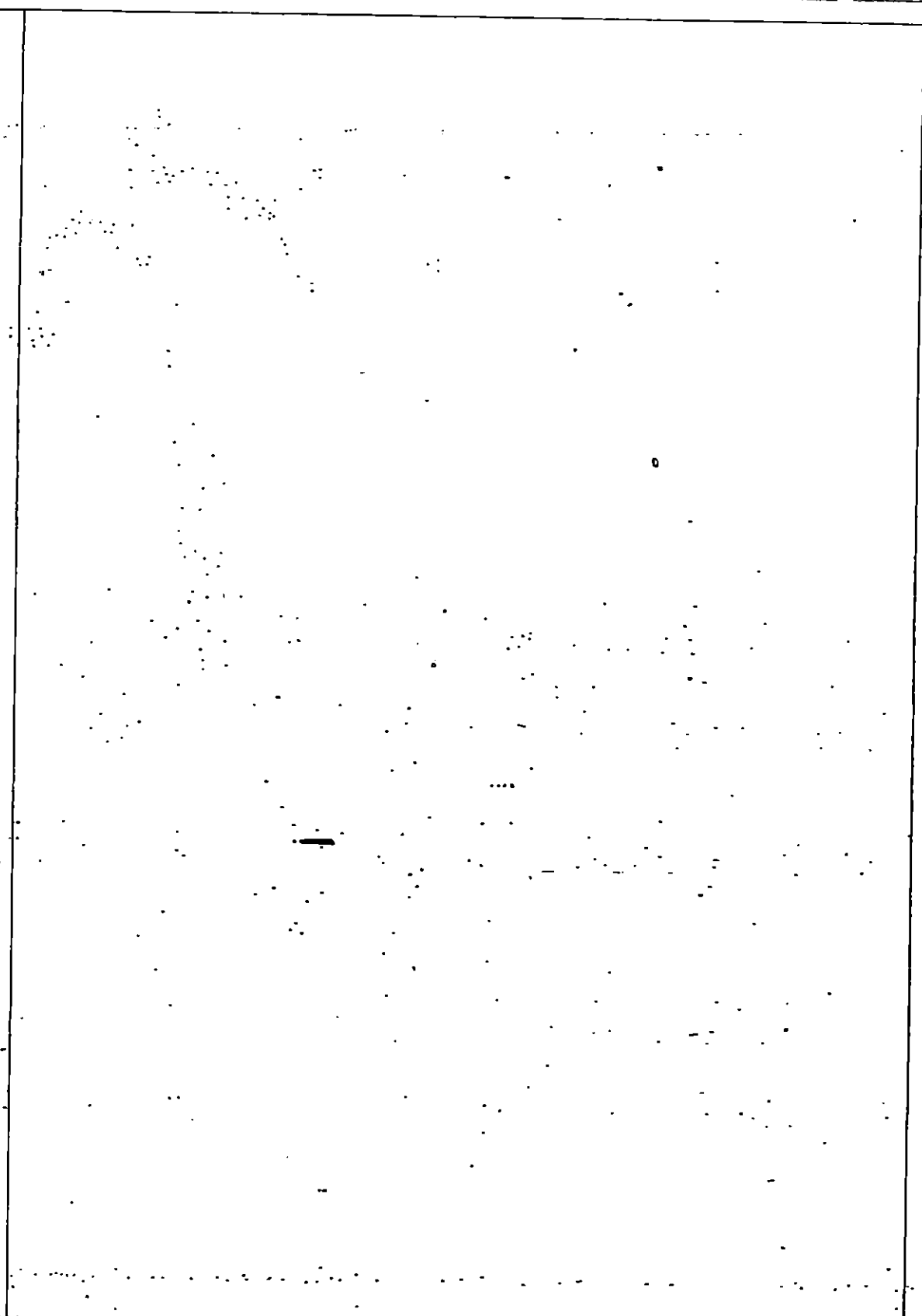


Remarks

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Remarks

GIS SCORE



Remarks

SECTION-B

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

Q) Al-Biruni was a scholar par excellence and objectively described Indian society, polity, culture, religion and polity of that era in those turbulent times. His explanation about caste system existing in India deserves mention:-

- ① He said that caste is fluid in India. People change their occupations in times of emergency. It is not as rigid as written in Dharmasastras and various legal treatises.
- ② But he speaks about the oppression of Shudras.

Remarks

and neglect of women in various decision making activities.

(3) He translated ^{verses of} Gita and claimed that caste in India was a functional concept rather than birth-based caste.

(4) But he laments the Brahminical arrogance and its inward looking nature, even to their fellow Indian shudras, Vaishyas.

• On the whole, Al-Biruni objectively analysis the Indian texts and their practical on-ground efficacy and do not

shy away, even from repudiating many scriptural obligations if they are not practiced on ground. Hence, he gives a

very scientific analysis of Indian society though his knowledge limited expertise on Sanskrit

(1/2) can be contested to verify his caste claims

Remarks

B) Babur wrote his Tuzuk-i-Baburi and described Hindustani life in minute detailing. He also compared the Central Asian techniques with Indian style in almost every field. He compares irrigation system also and delineates various irrigation devices introduced by him in India for better agricultural productivity.

Very good

Mughal Irrigation devices

Vijayanagar irrigation system

① He mentions about Persian Metallce wheel and its speedy irrigation ability to draw water from sinking wells. He also describes various pulleys and techniques to draw water with oxen power and draught animals.

① Irrigation system in South India was largely based on dam construction, canal construction, tanks, reservoirs. Hence, civil engineering was more prominent in Vijayanagar empire rather than mechanical engineering models of Mughal rule.

Remarks

Vijaynagar empire used old Ghatiganta and Araihatta wheels to draw water. Mughals improvised upon them and brought Persian Metallic wheel to draw water to irrigate larger fields.

9) We see agriculture as an primary economic activity in 16-17th century.

Reasons for it being a subsistence economy:

① Various feudal agrarian classes like slaves, cultivators, Pahikarits, khudkarits, Chaudharies, Zamindars. They exploited peasants, tenants and disincentivised agricultural surplus production.

② Jajirdari system impeded agricultural growth, due to frequent transfers, they

Remarks

managed to extract maximum revenue without any technological inputs or promotion of agriculture. This resulted in Jagirdari crises and no surplus economy.

As a result, peasants had few resources at their disposal and had subsistence survival and bare minimum food with them. Their poverty, malnutrition records and frequent famines testify this. Francis Baines testifies this argument.

But it would be partially correct only. Because agriculture did receive state promotion and light land revenue demand ($\frac{1}{3}$ only), not ($\frac{1}{2}$) along with various irrigation models and arrival of horticultural crops, vegetables, Central Asia fruits, cash crops, opium, indigo etc. which proliferated and incentivised agricultural production to produce surplus to gain

Remarks

(5) Commercial profits in national and international market.

- d) Bhakti Movement began as early as 7th century AD and accelerated in Medieval India. It did receive royal patronage which led to its expansion.
- 3
- ① Alvars, Nayanars and the Advaitavada philosophy of Shankar and Ramanuja were promoted by Pallavas, Cholas in South India.
 - ② The patronage of poets like Amir Khusro who had Bhakti-sufi influence was highly patronised. Court poet of Sultan.
 - ③ Dara Shikoh wrote Majma-ul-Bahrain to evolve syncretic composite culture.
 - ④ Abkar's sulh-i-kul and Din-i-Ilahi were promoted by Bhakti influence.
 - ⑤ Vijayanagar ruler Krishnadevaraya wrote Amuktamalyada to describe the Bhakti of Andhra for Vishnu.

Remarks

⑥ Akbar granted land of Amritsar to Sikh Gurus. ⑦ Marathas rose due to Bhakti

Based on such facts and data, it becomes ^{influence} clear that along with other innumerable factors, Royal patronage did help in expansion of Bhakti movement. This is testified

by growth of vernacular literature and its usage even by royal emperors like Kannada, Telugu by Krishnadevaraya etc. also wrote about opponent argument

⑨ Status of women has never been degraded

3/2nd empowered for women in medieval history, though with certain exceptions. Status of women in Medieval Agrarian society is as follows:

① She involved herself in Agricultural activities of daily basis.

Remarks

Mass Support

- ① Women were denied education in rural society.
- ② They were considered subordinate to their husbands, though they were treated with respect and honour within the four walls of house.
- ③ Child marriage, widow immolation, female child infanticide, dowry practices were seen in rural society on a large scale. Menogony was the norm but hologony may nutin was there.
- As a result, it is concluded that the condition of women, though on a top level like royal ladies (Jahanara, Roshara, Mahm Anja) improved, the condition of women in agrarian society was deplorable, which was same for both Hindu and Muslim Women.

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)

a) The emergence of Sultanate Period (1200 AD)

(12.5) onwards) marks a period of Urban
Revolution in Indian society and economy.
Trade, commerce, Craft production and
multitudinal economic activities took
precedence over inward-looking agricultural
patterns. This can be discussed as follows:-

① Building industry and construction
industry grew leaps and bounds during
this period with the patronage of newer
Indo-Islamic architectural buildings.
Masons and artisans had a good standard
of living. Qutub Al-Islam mosque, Qutub

Remarks

Minas etc. testify the growing building construction industry.

② Craft Production: Textiles, handloom industry, silk, Muslin and clothing, dyeing, bleaching attained specialisation at many centres. Ahmedabad was specialising in yarn production due to arrival of spinning wheel.

③ We see newer commercial classes of bankers, savants, brokers, chettis from Multan, Bombay, Surat, Maharashtra and newer Arab merchants, brokers, moneylenders. Banking seems to be developed with greater impetus on new Arab currencies.

④ Export, Import concerns in best quality horses, slaves seems to be an important economic activity. Royal patronage and nobility

Remarks

themselves took interest in this economic sector as on it depended their military strength and revenue potential.

⑤ Royal karkhanas (Industrial hubs) of kings, nobles proliferated, and gained its peak during Feroz Shah Tughlaq's reign. He employed 1,80,000 slaves in his royal karkhanas. Robes for diplomatic exchanges, royal cutlery and daily usage items were produced here. Arms, Artillery, canons were also manufactured here on large scale. It was directly under imperial control.

⑥ Augmentation of agriculture was done by digging canals, irrigation wells etc.

⑦ We see other economic professions as doctors, chemists, teachers etc. This is inferred from the presence of Darukhanas (Chemist Shop), Shafakhana (Hospital) and madrasas, Qazis, Muftis etc.

Remarks

Hence, Sultana Period marks a new trend in the economic history of medieval India and leaves an indelible mark on the urban magnanimity of the period due to many non-agricultural economic activities.

b) Local administration of Cholas consisted of Ur, Sabha and Nagaram, and signify the decentralised administration and election system of governance in South India. Subsequent empires modelled their administrative capacity on Chola lines of governance, giving autonomy to local villages and towns of peasants, Brahmins and merchant guilds under the overall lordship and centralised oversight of the Central emperor.

Remarks

Vijaynagar empire's Ayazara system deserves mention here.

Vijaynagar centralised polity exercised control over its territorial dominions with the help of landed magnates and military magnates who were called Nayaks. Nayaks were autonomous in their capacity, maintained an independent army and controlled their villages and dominions and managed law and order with the help of local headmen and village elders. They were not elected, but assumed significance due to royal patronage and land grants.

As a result, the concept of village assemblies got diluted with time with the emergence of Ayazara system of local administration. But in spite of this, the

Remarks

temples and Hindu Brahminical maths and learning centres were of immense importance for many economic activities, education and social control and law and order at local level, signifying continuity of the old local governance system's elements.

⑤ Medieval India refers largely to the two rules of Sultans and Mughals in India. Under them, agricultural production gained momentum in multiple sectors:

- ① Food Crops
- ② Cash Crops
- ③ Industry relevant crops
- ④ Horticulture
- ⑤ Ornamental agriculture

Remarks

Rulers took keen interest in agricultural production as their land revenues depended on it and their stability, overseas surplus exports too depended on agricultural growth. Hence, they patronised and took various measures to augment productivity by digging canals, sinking wells, building sarais and various market reforms, vegetable markets etc.

Organisation and agrarian relations during the period marked a period of exploitation. Agrarian classes like khuts and muqadams controlled cultivators and cultivators in turn exploited slaves and razmakars. Alauddin Khilji controlled and checked the corruption of khuts and muqadams but the organisation of agriculture was largely feudal and remained so, even under Mughal rule. Muqadams turned into Chaudharies and

Remarks

later into a more balanced called Zamindari.

Ain-I-Abdali mentions various

food crops like paddy, wheat, musk, barley,
mustard crops being grown over Arzil lands.

Cash crops like sugarcane, jute was cultivated
due to better state sponsored irrigation

facilities. Industrial crops like opium, indigo
was grown for bleaching and dyeing purposes.

Royalty took individual interest in the
growth of vegetables, fruits like watermelon,

grapes, papaya production. Newer European

crops like tabacco, potato was grown.

Ornamental agriculture in the form of nobility's

orchards, gardens were promoted.

During Mughal rule, organisation of
agriculture further became hierarchical in

the form of khudkashit, Patikasht, slaves,

jaridars, Zamindars which manifested

Remarks

itself in many peasant revolts during Aurangzeb's
reign.

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)

a) Mughal theory of sovereignty had elements of Turco-Mongol kingship. It assumed its full bloom under Akbar. And it is very well defined by Abul Faiz in his Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama.

① The king was considered to be of divine origin. He had absolute sovereignty over his subjects. Akbar treated his subjects as his children. He was not despotic as his predecessors.

② Abul Faiz propounds the theory of farz-i-izadi (divine illumination) and considers Akbar to be the shadow of God on earth.

③ Imperial ideology is best described in Akbar's sulh-i-kul policy which is Peace to All.

Remarks

He carried on reforms in society like widow remarriage, ban on sati, liquor prohibition and preached tolerance. He also devised a universal faith in this pursuit called Sin-i-Ilahi.
(Unity of being)

④ He believed in Pax Mugholica and Mughal Paramountcy and desired to build better relations with Rajputs. He wanted every province to accept Mughal suzerainty. As a result, he started Deccan expeditions.

⑤ At times, his imperial instincts are criticised also because of his massacre of Rajputs in Chittor fort in 1570.

⑥ His conquest of Gujarat marks a watershed moment in his imperial instincts which is reflected well in Buland Darwaza's majesty.

Akbar's imperial ideology was hence

driven by motives to establish, expand and

Remarks

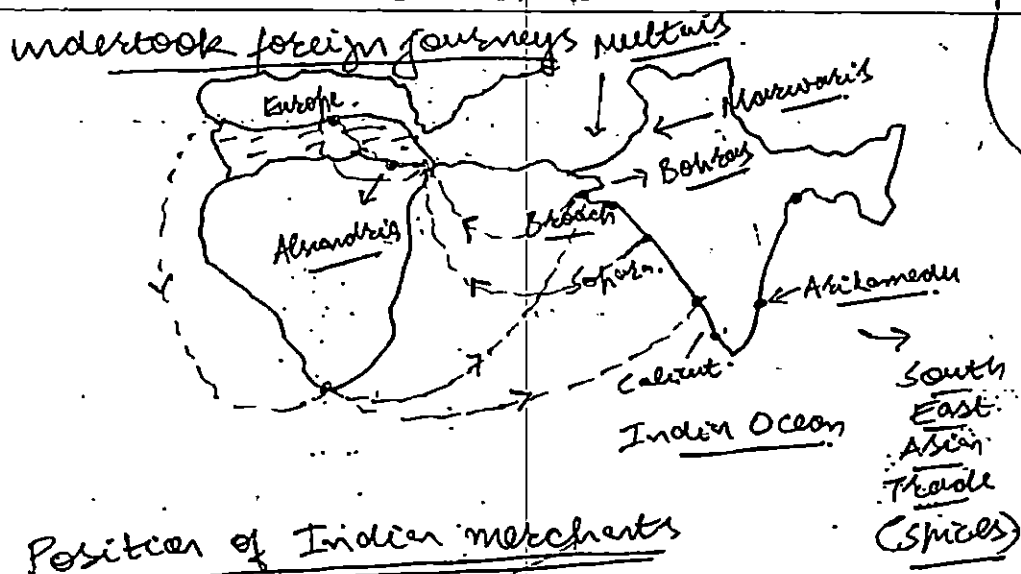
consolidate Mughal gains → impose Mughal
sovereignty over Hindustan; establish Indian
trade and commerce as well as expand both
connectivities to augment foreign overseas
trade. This was done to establish peace,
prosperity and stability of Mughal empire.

- ①
 17th century marks a period of Mughal
supremacy over almost entire Hindustan.
 This enabled to accelerate trade and commerce
on an unprecedented scale. Also, this period
marks the arrival of other European commercial
powers on the scene. As a result, Indian
Ocean sees some significant buoyancy during
the period under consideration.
 Role of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade =

Remarks

- ① We see the proliferation of many commercial classes like sarriffs, moneylenders, brokers, chettys and revival of rich guilds and merchants in India from Multan, Gujrat, Makwar etc
- ② Bombas and Makwaris had a prominent role in inland and overseas trade. Gujrat had trade with Persian Gulf and Middle east. Indians Muslims were rich navigators.
- ③ Indian merchants owned ships and were involved in shipbuilding industry also. We have an example of Bhimji Patek from Gujrat involved with British EIC and acting as a prominent broker.
- ④ Their role was particularly to procure goods from artisans at a specified rate and specifications and deliver it to Europeans at ports for export purposes.
- ⑤ Indian merchants also involved themselves in insurance of traders, businessmen wherever they

Remarks



Position of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade

① Indian merchants were exporting textiles and spices, guns, wool, jewellery and other products of karkhanas on a large scale. Hence, they maintained their status in such items. Royalty also promoted trade. We see nobles like Mir juma monopolising ship trade over Indian ocean, especially Arabian sea.

② But due to lack of technology and latest ship building methods, Europeans surpassed Indian ocean trade soon in 17th century. Lack of naval strength of Mughals could not provide

Remarks

Nov 2009

Keep it up

enough security to Indian merchants in securing their sea lanes of communication.

③ Dutch monopolised South-East Asian spice trade soon. Portuguese still held sway over Arabian sea. Position of Arab merchants declined. Portuguese held some important ports of Goa and Malabar Coast.

④ English set up trading depots at Surat. As a result of this, Indian merchants relegated to the position of mere brokers in overseas trade prospects.

Hence, 17th century saw many upheavals in commercial trade across the Asia-Pacific region. And we witness the rise and fall of Indian merchants during the period with the emergence of new foreign powers to control sea lanes of communication to establish supremacy in later years.

Remarks

5

① 18th century saw the rapid decline of Mughal Power. As a result, many historians contend that 18th century was a period of decline in art, architecture, trade, commerce and urbanised centres. But on examining it deeper, we come to an inference that the proposition is only partially correct.

② 18th century saw the rise of new provinces like Hyderabad, Bengal and Awadh.

③ Good governance provided by the Nawabs of such kingdoms gave impetus to local trade and commerce coupled with fertile agricultural productivity.

④ Decline of Mughal Empire and invasions of Nadir Shah forced many court poets, musicians, dancers, artists and culturators to migrate to provincial centres. As a result, we see

Remarks

emergence of local towns in Lucknow,
Allahabad, Calcutta, Musshidabad,
Dacca and Hyderabad.

④ These cities became specialised in craft
products. We see silk and muslin of
Dacca being exported as an export item.

⑤ We also see many Gharnas emerging like
Gwalior Gharna, Jajpur Gharnas signifying
proliferation of many local centres of art during
the period of consolidation. Urdu Poets like
Mian Mir attain glory.

Thus, we see 18th century not as
a static society and economy but very
well recognized by dynamism and adapting
to newer conditions of change in polity,
governance and ruling kingdoms.

Remarks

HISTORY TEST NO. 2

MAP-2

INDIA

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

