**HISTORY**

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- 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.

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Gaikwad Vaibhav R.Mobile No. [REDACTED]Date 20/8/2017Signature [Handwritten Signature]

REMARKS

- Compare to previous test → your performance is not satisfactory
- Concentrate on the key word / demand of the question
- don't write what you know
write your knowledge according to the demand of question
- Improve your Introduction and Conclusion quality
-

Roll No. _____

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: (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

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 inscriptional 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. Brahmadeya Village.
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

Mahargarh

- A ~~neolithic~~ site located in Maharashtra.
- Evidences of domestication of animals like sheep, goat etc.
- Evidences of agricultural practices
- Polish tools, celts, microliths have been found.

②

Mehargarh -

(2)

- Earliest ~~neolithic~~ site in Indian subcontinent located in Bolan valley of Pakistan.

- Earliest evidences of agriculture - wheat, barley, dates, cotton etc.
- Domestication of animals
- Pottery using wheel, limited crafts
- Also proto-Harappan site.

③

Lothal -

(1/2)

- A Harappan site located in Gujrat.

- Famous port site, dockyard have been found here.
- Harappan ornaments, copper objects, bead making industries have been found here.

Remarks

- ④ Brahmagiri -
- A megalithic site located in southern part of Karnataka.
 - Evidences of big stone i.e. megaliths used in burial practices.
 - Agriculture and pastoral economy, evidences of ash mounds.
 - Also, neolithic and paleolithic evidences.

- ⑤ Kalibangan -
- A Harappan site located on bank of Hakra-Gaghara river in Rajasthan.
 - Evidences of ploughing.
 - Evidences of fire altars and bangles.
 - Early Harappan evidences also.

- ⑥ Atranjalehera -
- A Painted Grey-ware site located in a western part of Uttarpradesh.
 - Famous during later vedic period.
 - Evidences of agricultural practices, cattle rearing etc.
 - Houses made up of mud-thatched roofs.
 - Large number of pottery have been found here.

Remarks

⑦ Uttaramerur

- An inscription of Chola king Parantaka-I have been found here, located in northern Tamilnadu.

- Inscription contain details about the functioning and composition of village assemblies during the Chola period.
- Village assemblies played important role.

⑧ Vidisha - (Nearby Sanchi)

- An important ancient city located in Madhyapradesh.

- Famous town for trading activities.
- Greek ambassador erected pillar here.

⑨ Negapatnam -

- An ancient port located in a Tamilnadu.

- Long distance trade to Roman Empire, Ceylon, South-east Asia etc. have been carried out from here.
- Both acted as terminal and transit port for trading activities.

Remarks

⑩ Bagh

- 1/2 - An ancient cave painting site located in a Madhyapradesh.
- Evidences of fresco painting, there are mainly Brahmanical.
 - Cave no. 9 Rangmahal contain very beautiful paintings.
 - Famous during Gupta period.

⑪ Lumbini

- 1/2 - A Buddhist site located in present day of Nepal.
- Birthplace of Buddha.
 - Famous pilgrimage site.
 - Buddha belongs to Sakya clan, which was } part of ancient republic } located here

⑫ Vallabhi

- An ancient educational centre located in Gujrat.
- Jaina centre and 2nd Jaina council held here.
- Buddhist monk and Chinese traveller Huan Tsang visited the place.

Remarks

14) Champa -

① - An ancient capital of Anga kingdom located in West Bengal.

- One of the 16 Mahajanapada.

- Magadha ruler attached Anga and conquered it.

Bihar

Near Bhagalpur

of 4 years

repeated mistake

15) Kashi -

- An ancient capital of Kashi kingdom located in Uttar Pradesh. (on Ganga river bank)

- Famous Hindu pilgrimage site.

- Textile industries are famous.

16) Aihole -

- A temple site located in a Karnataka.

- Chalukyas of Badami constructed many temples here.

- Vesara style of temple construction, remains of 70 structures have been found here.

- Famous temple - Durga temple, Ladkhan temple etc.

Remarks

(17)

Uraiyur -

(18)

- An ancient capital of Chola ruler located in northern Tamilnadu.
- Famous during Sangam age.
- Also famous town site for trade and commerce.

(18)

Quilon -

(19)

- An ancient sea-port site located in Kerala state.
- Famous during the early historical age of southern India.
- Trade to Roman empire, West Asia, Southeast Asia etc....
- 'Pemplus of Erythraea sea' book mention the port.

(19)

Remarks

(20)

Harappa -

(2)

- A representative site of Harappan civilisation located on the bank of river Ravi in present Pakistan.

- Best ancient city for town-planning and civil engineering.

- Copper objects, Granary, mother-goddess, terracotta figurines etc have been found here.

Remarks

2. (a) Write a short note on the social structures of early food producing (farming and herding) societies in India. (15 Marks)
- (b) To what extent sources are helping us to reconstruct the society in the past. Explain it with special reference to Ancient India. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Kautilya's thought which we come to know through Arthashastra, does not have a pragmatic approach." In the light of given statement critically evaluate Arthashastra. (15 Marks)

a) Early food producing (farming and herding) societies emerged during the neolithic period in India. The first neolithic site emerged in north-west part of subcontinent i.e. Mehargarh and later on this neolithic culture flourished to other part of subcontinent.

The social structure of early food producing societies →

- Due to practice of agriculture, nomadic life got transformed into sedentary life style.
- Agricultural and domestication of animals became the important source of economy.
- Evidences of construction of houses. eg - Pit burials in Burzahom and Gilgital. Mud-brick were used in Mehargarh for house construction.

Remarks

Neolithic society - Early food producing → Tribal society

- ① Co-operative based societies and Tribal societies
- ② Tribal societies → large numbers, kinship relations, lineage common ancestors

joint ownership of and equal access to resources

12

Essentially egalitarian, foristic associations

GS SCORE

- There was regional differences also like Aufkaral people practised fishing also because settlements near the river banks
- Tribal society of earlier period got transformed and now there was increase in population. Nomadic group to settled population.
- Limited craft practices started. eg - Pottery by wheel made, stone crafts etc.
- Early food producing societies in south started with neolithic-megalithic culture. Here, evidences of social stratification in society, because ~~goods~~ goods found in the graves differed. Good in graves also gave references of belief in life after death.
- More patriarchal society in south due to more male graves than female.

These were some features of social structure of early food producing communities in India and later on these society got transformed into historical ages particularly in south.

✓ Absence of political institutions
✓ Big man concept

Remarks

Ancestor worship

5) G/2 Historical sources can be categorised into two broad category i.e. Primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources were the contemporary literary or archaeological sources and secondary sources were the interpretation of primary sources.

conclusion here

The reconstruction of ancient Indian history was mainly based on the sources. The literary sources like books, foreign accounts, religious books and archaeological sources like coins, inscriptions, pillars-edicts ~~were~~ the important sources of ancient India. The whole history of ancient India, we came to know by these sources. For example →

It should be introduction

① Archaeological excavations — Archaeological excavation at different site in Indian subcontinents helped to find out evidences of stone ages, Harappan civilisations, Vedic period etc. The greatest and 1st urban civilisation of India, Harappa came to know due to excavation. Along with this various cultural pattern, economic activities like evidence of agriculture, domestication

Remarks

of animals have been found in excavation.

② Coins — Coins were the important source of reconstructing ancient India. Through coins, we came to know about different ruling dynasties. eg — Kushana history can be reconstructed with the help of coins. Apart from this, economic activities, monetisation, metallurgy, technology — information can be obtained from coins.

③ Pillars - inscriptions — Pillars - inscriptions were the important source of ancient history. The history of Great Ashoka can be revealed with the help of inscriptions and rock edicts. It contains detail information about his Empire, policies like Dhamma, territorial expansion, war fought etc. Another example of Hatigumpha inscription, which gave detail account of reign of Kharvela.

④ Literary sources — The books like Asthisashtra, Vedic literature, Buddhist literature, Puranas were the important source for reconstructing history of respective period. Foreign accounts

Remarks

like Mejasthenes' Indica gave details about the Mauryan Empire. Chinese travellers fa-hien, Huan Tsang gave detail account of socio-political-cultural sphere of Gupta and Harsha period respectively.

These sources both literary and archaeological were the important in reconstruction of ancient India. Without these sources, history of India remain unknown to us.

The question is specifically asking about reconstruct the

Society in past

your answer is not fulfill the demand of question.

Remarks

Q

5/12

Kautilya wrote the famous book Arthashastra, in which he gave information about the state structure and its various apparatus. The work of Kautilya acted as a guide for rulers to rule effectively.

Kautilya's Arthashastra was divided into 15 chapters. Each chapter contains or deals with the specific issue of state structure. For example, Saptang theory in which he discussed about the seven organs of state like - Kos, Durga (Fort), Swami (King), Amatya (Minister), Dand (Army), Mitra (Allies) etc. This information was helpful for creating robust state system.

However, there are some views from section of historians that, thoughts of Kautilya were more theoretical and lack the pragmatic approach. He gave the radical solution to problem faced by the state system. More emphasised on centralised system, which was practically not possible.

Recent historians are opinion of that

Remarks

even the Mauryan state was not completely centralised and peripheral area enjoyed autonomy. Kautilyas emphasised an strong army paid through cash was also not the pragmatic approach, because it creates huge burden of royal treasury and any bankruptcy can cause fall of empire.

Kautilyas also gave detailed list of taxation, which was too difficult to implement and if implemented, then nothing would left with common people.

Though, Kautilyas thought lack the pragmatic approach, but it was the great work during that time. His work helped Mauryan dynasty to establish huge empire in Indian subcontinent.

✓ This considers relevant to the period

✓ But lack of facts

Remarks

3. (a) "There is an integral connection between urbanism and state societies." Analyse the statement with respect to urbanism in Indus Valley Civilisation. (15 Marks)
- (b) "During the later Vedic Period some remarkable changes could be noticed in the treatment of vis." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (c) Briefly discuss the nature of Gana sanghas which came into existence during the Buddhist age. (20 Marks)

Remarks -

GS SCORE

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

4. (a) How far do you believe that Mahayana Buddhism changed the basic nature of Buddhism which was propounded by Buddha. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The Gupta period could be called a golden age for the development in astronomy and mathematics." Examine. (15 Marks)
- (c) Trace the shifting pattern in inter-regional trade in Tamilkam during early historical age. (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION-B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Evaluate the contribution of Hasan Nizami's Tajul Ma'asir as a source of Medieval Indian History.
- (b) Examine the importance of Abdur Razzak's account for writing the history of South India.
- (c) Critically examine the donation to the temples in South India during early medieval period with reference to the inscriptions. US 622
- (d) Evaluate the status of Balutedars in south Indian society in medieval period.
- (e) How far do you agree that the caste was the main hindrance in the mobility of professions in India during medieval age.

b] (3/2) A foreign traveller Abdur Razzak's visited the Vijayanagara Kingdom in south India and gave detail account of socio-cultural-political-economic aspects of south India.

According to Abdur Razzak, Vijayanagar Kingdom was the richest kingdom and which was very prosperous. He gave detailed information like —

Political — The Vijayanagar Kingdom was a centralised and ruled by the enlightened ruler. It was a welfare-oriented and done many developmental activities for the people.

Economy — Highly developed secondary activities

Remarks

along with agriculture surplus. Both internal and external trade flourished during the period.

Social - There was harmony in the society and peace prevailed. People were tolerant and people from different religions lived in a harmony.

The information given by the Abdur Razzak was very important in reconstructing the history of South India during the medieval period. However, there were some limitations in his account like, he forgot to analyse the Vijayanagara society comprehensively. The rich section of society was prosperous one and not the common people. Also there were some discrepancies in account when it related to other contemporary accounts.

Though there are some limitations in account of Abdur Razzak, but still it is the important source of history for South India.

Remarks

Q 3) The institutions of Temple came into prominence during the 6th century onwards in South India and particularly from Pallava period. (6th-8th century) onwards.

The inscriptions found during the early medieval period gave detail accounts of temple institutions, donations, charities, functions etc. Donations were the important source for the temple institutions. Various rulers like Rajsimha, Narsihvarman, Nandivarman of Pallavas, Rajendra-I, Rajaraja of Chola etc. gave large donations to temples. The various titles adopted by these rulers like Parakesari, shows the generous image.

There was reference in inscriptions like donation of 100 villages to temple by king. The Devadana became common practice. The king extended donation in order to legitimise their rule - and expand their authority.

The donations also extended by the common people, traders-merchants etc. They extended donations in order to increase their

Remarks

at least
give one
example

social status in society. ~~See~~ Donations played important role in social mobility in south India during the early medieval period.

These temples became the important institutes and whole societal-political-economic structure of south Indian society revolved around temples.

v. Write importance of donation in a

proportional weightages

- legitimacy
- Prestige
- Economic value

Remarks

d) (3/2) Balutedars were the class of village servants, which came into prominence during Bahamani period (14th-16th century) and later on became important part of village societies.

Balutedars were 12 in numbers, some sources also gave the number as 5 and they were called as Panchkarak. Balutedars were like carpenter, barber, gardener, iron-smith etc. They gave services to village community and in return gain remuneration mostly in kind. Some time land also granted to them for service, which then called as Watandar Balutedar.

Initially the status of Balutedars were remained as a village servant, but later on they acquired the caste characteristics and every service providing group emerged as separate caste. Initially they got remuneration in kind, but later on when cash economy emerged, they demand cash for their services.

Remarks

Watan-dar Balute became more powerful during the later period, because land granted to them became hereditary. Their status also improved and there was social mobility in the society.

Balutedars were the important institute during the medieval period and this structure still present in decan and south Indian society, mainly in Maharashtra, but they are now largely integrated into society.

Remarks

e] ③ The group of professions acquired the caste characteristics during ancient and early medieval period and this continued onwards. Particular profession became the monopoly of particular caste and there was hindrance in mobility of professions.

- Caste system ~~proliferated~~ after the emergence of secondary activities in ancient and early medieval period.

- Every professional group became the separate caste. For example, Carpenter, potter, iron-smith became the separate caste.

- There was rigidity in the society and practice of profession strictly done by the particular caste.

- Caste endogamy and ~~prohibition~~ of inter-caste marriages also made professional system more rigid.

- In south Indian society, Balutedars emerged as village servant class and

Remarks

later on acquired caste characteristics, this resulted into practice of profession by any particular class.

So caste became hindrance in mobility of profession, however there was mobility present in urban area. Particular profession was started practising by different castes. But overall caste was hindrance in professional mobility.

✓ Improve facts

✓

Remarks

6. (a) "The landed magnets were working as state agents in peninsular India between 8th to 12th Century AD." Discuss the statement with special reference to Chola kingdom. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Early medieval India marked a much greater agrarian dynamism than seen in the preceding or succeeding period." Explain. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Sufism became very popular in a short span during Sultanate period and put many influences on Indian society." Discuss. (20 Marks)

a) (b) "Landed magnets were the important class in peninsular India during the 8th to 12th century AD. They played important role during the Chola period."

However, there was debate over the role played by landed magnets—whether they acted as local chief or agent of the state. Earlier records and inscriptions gave detail information about local landed magnets, in which they were largely autonomous and played role of local chief who accepted sovereignty of king. They were not the member of bureaucracy.

But, Rajasa period onwards, the information shows that landed magnets were the agent of state. They carried out

Remarks

at 49
remark for
(b)

→ The word explain not why.

- ↓
- ✓ provide example of agrarian dynamism
- ✓ and compare it — Preceding and succeeding periods.

the local administration on behalf of the king. They had admin, judicial and revenue powers. There were also evidences of matrimonial alliances between these landed magnets and king. These landed magnets also used to visit the capital and they were complete subordinate to Chola king.

However, whenever central rule became weak or weak successor came, these landed magnets tried to overthrow authority and became independent. When the Chola rule was at peak under Rajaraja and Rajendra-I, these group acted as a state agent.

Write about the debate

✓ with more example

✓ lack of facts

Remarks

✓ write about the role of the landed magnets in various fields

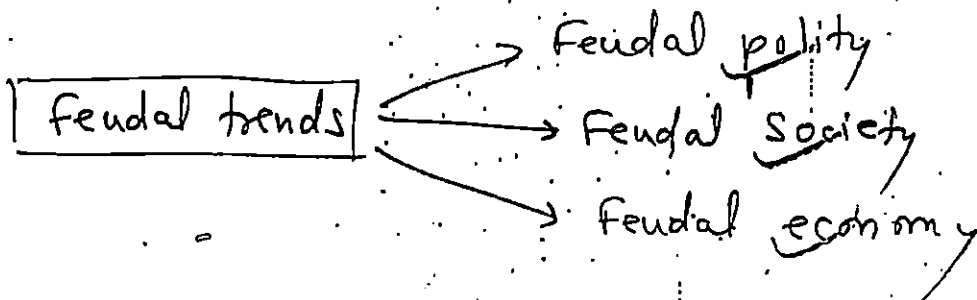
b) Early medieval economy was revolved around the agriculture sector and whole political-social-economic structure was dominated by agriculture sector.

This dynamism was not seen in preceding years and also not in succeeding period. The various factors were behind this agriculture dynamism →

- Secondary economic activities declined after the Gupta period onwards and in early medieval period very few references of trading activities.
- Due to which agricultural sector became important economic activity. Trade and Urban ~~centres~~ centres declined and rural economy became important. For example, decline of Ujjain, Banaras etc.
- Land grant practice which ^{was} started by Satavahana ruler around 1st century AD became more widespread during early medieval period. Land became important and social status was got attached to land.

Remarks

- Feudal trends were emerged during the early medieval period.



- Local feudal groups came to the power. Landed elements became so powerful that they asserted to the power. For example - Rajputs, Palas, Pratiharas etc.

- Ideological prospects and Rhakti movements also revolved around feudal and landed agriculture society.

- Status was determined by the possession of land.

- Monetary system got collapsed and trade decay, however this was contested by recent historians.

All the above factors were responsible for the dynamism of agriculture in early medieval period. This resulted into emergence of feudal trends in society.

Remarks

Q) (8/12) Sufism came into India with advent of Turkish rule in India and during a short span of Sultanate period it became popular.

How it became popular in short time?

Sufi saints were the mystic saints. Sufism was the religion of love. It was characterised by the egalitarian ideas. Sufism was opened to all irrespective of caste, class, ethnicity, etc, so it was huge opportunity for the people to embrace Sufism.

Sufism also emphasised on the concept of universal brotherhood and social harmony. They had influence of Hindu mystic saints like Nagpanthis. Sufi saint spread their messages in a local languages, which had huge appeal for the local population. The Sufi saints use the sama i.e. songs and dance to create nearness to god. eg - Christi saints.

Remarks

The importance of Pir-Murid tradition and easy way to reach near to god without intermediaries, had huge appeal for common people, because orthodox religion had deteriorated the society during the period.

Simple living of sufi saints; Kangra centre where sufiism teaching were given was easily accessible to masses. There was support from Sultanate also for particular sufi silsilas. For example, Naqshbandi Silsilah. Due to above factors, it became popular in short span of time.

Influences of Indian society -

- Political → Some sufi saints were attached to political rule. eg - Naqshbandi silsilah.
- Some were in bureaucracy. eg - MBT bureau-
-cracy.
- Policies of ruler inspired by sufi saints.
- Social → Spread of social harmony and
° universal brotherhood.
- Conversion of local population in Islamic fold.

Remarks

→ Reforms in Indian society through emergence of Bhakti movements.

Economic → Many sufi centre became the pilgrimage centre. eg - Ajmer for Chisti order.

→ Gradually trade practices started and later on became famous towns.

Religious → Bhakti movement was influenced by the sufi idea. eg. Kabir, Nanak inspired by monothelistic ideas of Sufism.

→ Rise of Islamic religion

Cultural → Construction of tombs, langahs of sufi saints.

→ Rich literature compilation... eg - Chandayan, by Mulla David, Padmaratn by Mohammad Jajal, Miraj-ul-Ashiqin by Gesu Daraj etc.

Sufism had impact and influence of every political-economic-socio-cultural sphere and this gave rise to composite Indo-Islamic culture.

Remarks

GIS SCORE

Remarks

7. (a) What are the various approaches to study the nature of the 'state' under the Delhi Sultanate? (20 Marks)
- (b) Evaluate the role of provincial and local government in Sultanate administration. (15 Marks)
- (c) Evaluate Akbar as a social reformer and its importance to get the legitimacy for the Mughals in India. (15 Marks)

Q7. Delhi Sultanate was established by Qutubuddin Aibak in year 1206 AD and it was flourished for next 300 years under different dynasties. Historians have given different approaches to study nature of Sultanate.

① Centralised state - Historians like Irfan Habib emphasised on a centralised character of Sultanate. According to him, centre was successful in extracting surplus from the common people and distributed it among the royal class. Centralised system was based on central standing Army, revenue system, Iqatdani system etc.

② Despotic monarchy - Early historians emphasised on the despotic nature of Delhi Sultanate. Monarchy only focused on revenue extraction and welfare of

Remarks

people neglected.

② Patrimonial state - Given by Max Weber, according to him Sultanate remain dependent on small loyal noble class in order to carry out state administration.

④ Kriegstaat state - Sultanate was depended on military preparedness. Military force was important in order to carry out rule. eg. Creation of military department like Diwan-i-Airz.

- No rule of primogeniture, so military might was decisive to rule.

⑤ Theological state - Historians like K.N. Shastri and others gave view that Sultanate was Islamic state. The rule was carried out according to Shariyat. Dominance of ullemas in administration. eg - During Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Imposition of Zajiyah on non-muslims.

⑥ Not theological in practice - Historians like Satish Chandra, Irfan Habib ~~were~~

Remarks

opined of though Islam was the state religion, but it was not practised in general. Dominance of ullemas only during the weak rulers like Firozshah Tughlaq. Zawabits i.e. secular degrees were important. Zajiza not a religious tax but it was attached to property. Sultane didn't follow shariat. eg. Allauddin Khalji said, 'I don't know what is in shariat, I give orders in the interest of state.'

⑦ War state — constant military fights and imperialism approach by various sultans like Allauddin, Mohammad Bin Tughlaq etc.

⑧ Class state — Presence of two class mainly → Ruling class and ruled class.

These are the various approaches to study the nature of Delhi Sultanate.

→ justify the Wood approach

↑ question is various approaches to

Remarks

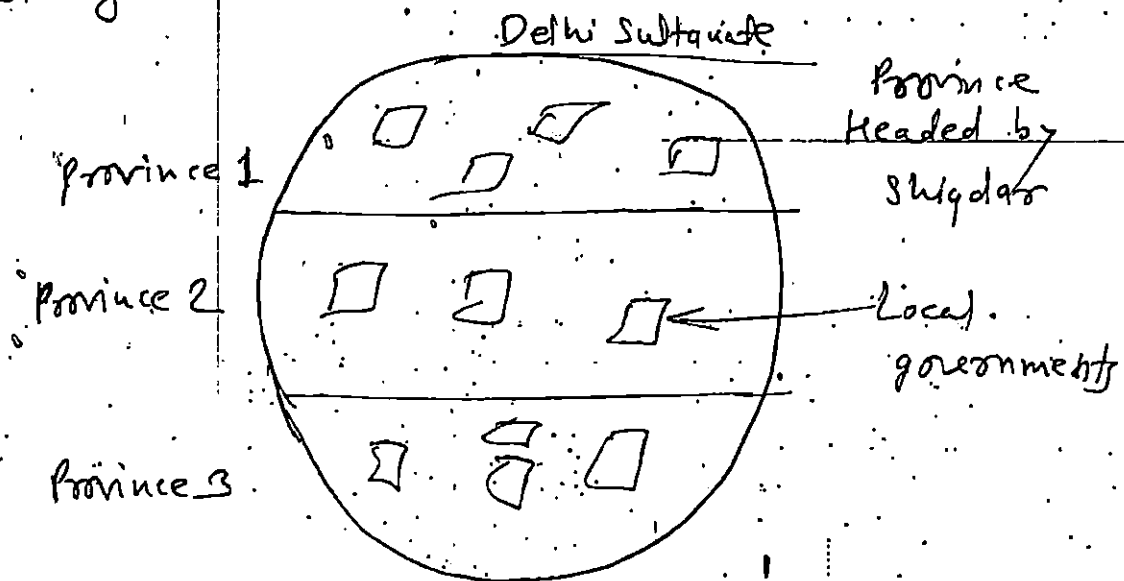
study the nature of state

→ you answer focused on Nature of State

b]

(16)

Sultanate administration was centralised and it was divided into provinces and local government. These provinces and local government played important role to strengthen the Delhi Sultanate.



Role of Provinces —

- Sultanate was divided into various provinces and it was headed by Shiqdar.
- Shiqdar had the admin, judicial and revenue power of province administration.
- He carried out these functions with the help of local government.
- Shiqdar was responsible for collecting the

Remarks

revenue from his province and depositing it into central treasury. Shiqdar was paid by generally granting tracts of land i.e. Iqta.

- He was also the military commander.
- Law & order in provinces was maintained by Shiqdar.

Role of local government -

- Local government worked under overall command of provinces.
- The officials were appointed at local level for revenue collection, record keeping, maintaining law and order, revenue assessment etc.
- The lowest rung of local government was village unit and it acted as a lowest revenue unit under Delhi Sultanate.
- The revenue at local level was collected by Muladom, Choudhars etc.

In this way local government and provincial government worked under the centralised Delhi Sultanate. Hierarchy was maintained in administration and with effective control Delhi

Remarks Sultanate was strengthened.

Factually your answer is poor.

Write about
khats, Zamindars,
Rais, Ransap

Q
G12 Akbar was the great social reformer during the medieval period and he was successful in getting legitimacy to Mughal rule in India by his reforms.

Akbar was believed in a Subtle philosophy, according to which there was peaceful ~~existence~~ existence between different communi- ties. He emphasised on tolerance and universal brotherhood concept. He brought various social reforms in order ~~bring~~ society out of evils. Ain-i-Akbari gave details about it.

- Akbar abolished the Sati practice and there was strict punishment for practising it.
- He abolished the child marriages and encouraged the widow remarriages.
- He abolished the Zajira, a religious tax on non-muslims.
- Emphasised on religious harmony and respect for all religion. eg - Ibadat khana, where scholars from all the religions came to discuss the religious matter.

Remarks

- Reduce the orthodoxy in the society and gave equal opportunity to all the section of society irrespective of caste, religion, class etc. eg- Nobility from Hindus, Rajputs etc.

The reforms of Akbar were helped to legitimise Mughal rule. He followed pragmatic policy towards all the religion. His respect for all the religion helped to widen social base of Mughal empire. His Rajput policy was also the expression of reformist agenda. He distributed nobility among the ~~and Hindu~~ nobels and established good relation with them. He also incorporated various Hindu features on his coins, in architecture etc. eg. Ram-Sita on Akbar's coin, Panchmahal at Fatehpur sikri etc.

Akbar was very pragmatic ruler and through his social reforms, he was successful in widening social base of Mughal empire and to give it legitimacy.

Reforms should be focus of Social Reforms of Akbar

Remarks

→ Fact (- Sati - - -)
 → Impact on Society in future.
 ↳ How it successful.

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Remarks

8. (a) Discuss the secondary economic activities in India during Mughal period and the role of state in it. (20 Marks)
- (b) Huge, strong and expensive buildings of Mughals were nothing but one of the means to get the legitimacy in India. Analyse. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Some remarkable differences could be marked in Indian economy in late 18th Century with respect to the previous periods." Evaluate. (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks