

**GIS SCORE**

Mock 1 (Paper-I)  
Test - 05

*email*

**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 *Pijush*  
2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Rahul Bhat  
Mobile No. [REDACTED]  
Date 18/09/2017  
Signature *Rahul Bhat*

REMARKS

GS SCORE

→ It is very ~~important~~ to work on ~~preparation~~

→ keep in mind  
 Mark  
 Time  
 Word management

→ Work on key word of the question  
 (+ evaluation)

→ Use key word of the ~~question~~ in 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. 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

① Juapant

② Mehrgarh  
 Early Harappan site also

Remarks

① 7000 BC. Sedentary lifestyle seen.

<p>1/2</p> <p>3</p>	<p><u>Lothal</u>  <u>Dockyard</u> <u>frigate</u>  <u>Well excavated</u>  <u>Climate resilient town.</u>  <u>Trading port of Harappan society.</u>  <u>Seals excavated</u></p>	
	<p>4</p> <p><u>Hallus</u> / <u>Pokhral</u> / <u>Blahmghri</u> / <u>Marhi</u>  <u>burial stones</u>, <u>excavated</u>.  <u>Cists</u>, <u>Solmenoids</u>; <u>sarcophagus style</u>  <u>burials</u> known. <u>Agriculture</u> as well as  <u>pastoralism</u> practiced.</p>	
<p>1/2</p> <p>5</p>	<p><u>Kalibangan</u> / <u>Danawali</u>  <u>Fire Altars</u> <u>excavated</u>  <u>New religious thought</u>.  <u>widened field</u>.  <u>town planning</u> good.</p>	
<p>1/2</p> <p>6</p>	<p><u>Mathura</u> / <u>Meerut</u> / <u>Hastinapur</u>  <u>Raw pottery</u> - <u>Lustrous pottery</u>.  <u>Vedic site</u>   <u>Rural - pastoral</u>  <u>culture</u> - <u>flint dwellings</u></p>	

① Uttaramerur  
 1/2 This speaks about the elected Vk, Sabhar,  
Nyamir and local government during Chola  
 rule. talks about election system.  
Brahmokeya grants and donations.

② Uzair  
 1/2 port Uttam Dakshinapatha port  
 trading hub; artisans, hotels, manufacturers  
Proliferation town. 2nd urbanised period.

③ Uraiyur  
 Capital of old Pandya  
 trade, export of commodities to South East  
Asian nations. 1 port trading depot.

④ Bangh  
 After Ajanta, artists migrated to this  
 place. Buddhist C, Brahmin art forms.  
 sculptures more evolved but spiritual in  
 essence.

Remarks

(11) Lumbini / Kushinagar  
Birth place of Buddha  
Spiritual pilgrimage site  
 Present day Nepal.  
Buddha Circuit - tourism

1/2 (12) Vallabhi  
Jain and Buddhist studies  
 Cultural centre, pilgrimage centre.  
Jain Council also held here.

1/2 (13) Uttaravasi  
land grant; donation to temples  
 talks about Brahmins' privileges & powers  
 of taxation, land rights, legislative and  
administrative authority.

(14) Champa / Rajgir / Patliputra  
Agri - Legend - Captain of Karna,  
Champa - Riverine port connected to  
Gandakhi. Waterway marshy

Remarks

Navigation route  
captured by Magadha

avoid to  
 visit here.

13) ~~Kashi / Benaras / Varanasi~~ Prayag.

1/2 Capital of Mughal Empire.

Witness of Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati.

Pranava Mantra pilgrimage site.

14) ~~Badami / Hampi / Pattadakal / Mayakhet~~

1/2 Cultural Capital of Chalukyas.

1/2 Land temples, Durga temple found.

Vesara style seen.

15) ~~Machilipatnam~~

Capital of Pandya.

Sagin conference happened here.

Tamil society.

Meenakshi temple found.

16) ~~Muziris~~

Important trading port of Keralaputra (Chera).

Trade with Africa, Rome, Alexandria.

Trade in spices, textiles, wares etc.

Remarks of economic centre.

(A)

Deogarh

Vishnu temple famous.

Basal Gupta era temple.

starting of Nagara style

Circumulatory path on plinth here

(B)

Harsol

excavated site first

town planning religion.

Granaries found.

Great Bath

seals excavated

Religious thought

↳ Nature worship

mother goddess

idol worship seen

(1/2)

Pushyapata  
seal

Remarks





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*Remarks*

12. (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)

Q1

In the late mesolithic age and early neolithic phases, we come to witness patterns of hunting along with herding. Domestication of cattle is witnessed and excavated pottery work from different sites is also seen. Various urn burials and dwelling patterns give light about the social structures of the period.

In the late mesolithic age, we can infer the presence of a microlith industry. Hence, we can infer the presence of labour involved in sharpening of the tools. This was meant to hunt with precision. Excavated bone tools

Write down b/c hunting gathering and farming and herding societies

Remarks

Write about kinship relations  
Marriage

fish hooks, micro blades have been found at sites like Bisbharpur, Salai Nohrak Rai, Bhimbetka etc.

Cave dwellings at Bhimbetka and various low paintings at sites like Lakhudiyar etc show the presence of a commune life. Various dancing patterns,

fearful animals and war-like scenes depict the vibrancy and dynamism of

social life under considerated period.

Dwellings near rivers shows the importance and significance given to the water and its management for daily usage and farming activities.

Lack of copper or iron technology shows the presence of only primitive form of

Remarks

agriculture practiced. Hence, there is supplementary subsistence base inferred from the presence of cattle bones of cow, ~~but~~ buffalo, dogs found. Fish bone meal is also found. Hence, it describes the food habits of the people.

Dwellings are mostly limited to hills, as forests could not be cleared.

Progressive and somewhat sedentary pattern is witnessed from Neolithic Mehrgarh culture.

Agriculture is being practiced on a somewhat larger scale. Farm produce is sufficient in

terms of wheat, barley, rice excavations. Domestication of cattle is vibrant. Common life is the characteristic feature.

Pottery is seen from sites like Chopeni Mando. Various jars, lids, globular jars, goblets

Remarks

come to be seen from late neolithic period.  
It shows the presence of occupational trade  
among the people and manufacturing industry  
just beginning up. Fast wheel to make pottery  
shows the innovation level of the society.

Hence, early food producing societies  
display a sense of ingenuity due to various  
innovative ways developed to better their  
 socio-economic conditions.

b) Our history is largely reconstructed  
on the basis of sources like archaeology,  
inscriptions, foreign accounts and  
numismatics. Let us discuss in context

of Ancient India

Indus Valley Civilisation's history is

Remarks

largely reconstructed on the basis of seals excavated, archaeological remains like bronze figurines and various motifs, terracotta images. They help us deconstruct the life patterns of the people living. e.g. Pashupati seal helps us know the religious inclination of Harrappans.

Similarly, records like Rigveda help us know the arrival of Aryans and their polity, society, economy and religious beliefs.

In the same way, foreign accounts of Megasthenes, Indica, Arrian, Strabo, Fa-  
Hein help us corroborate archaeology in an authentic manner. They speak much more objectively and rationally about the societal patterns without any prejudices.

Remarks

Write about Interpretation  
Anthropological readings

or patronage to the rulers.

Numerismatics of late have led to scientific reconstruction of the Ancient Indian society, nature of economy and also nature of polity under various rulers. e.g. huge hoard of gold coins speak about the prosperous Kushana trade with the Roman Empire.

Inscriptions of Ashoka are repository of social and spiritual thought of the Mauryan era. Major rock edicts depict the unity of the Empire and rise of Buddhism under the rule.

But sources have their own limitations. Much of the sources as described above have a top-down approach or deconstructive

Remarks



of society. It is highly Sanskritic and speaks less or often ignores the history of proletariat i.e. women, children, etc. Many accounts are based on heresy and cannot be authenticated. Even India suffers from this fate. Many accounts are eulogies of kings and exaggerate the achievements of society. Hence, sources must be read with a pinch of salt and should be meticulously researched before arriving at a conclusion.

2) Asthasastra is a book of 15 sections and 180 mandalas (chapters) written by Vishnugupta, minister in the reign of Chandragupta Maurya. Asthasastra speaks about the nature of state, duty of a ruler, and of a citizen and deals with almost every aspect of statecraft, be it polity, economy, society, ethics, warfare & foreign policy and diplomacy. Many criticize the book for being too Machiavellian (Cruel politics without ethics). One argument is that what was guided in

Remarks

the book was never actually practiced on ground. e.g. bureaucracy did not control the society and economy too much on ground.

Qued

Also, with the death of Chandragupta, Kautilya's Arthashastra also lost its significance due to its impersonal approach towards policy and statecraft under subsequent rulers like Asoka.

But Neelkanthasastri contends that Arthashastra was a guiding light for a righteous order establishment in the turbulent and wicked era of state politics and territorial expansionism. Hence, it talks about Chakravyahar for the safety, defense and security of the empire. It speaks about the upholding of Dharma for law and order in society. It says 'Happiness of king lies in the happiness of his people'. It talks about the elaborate bureaucratic machinery of meritocratic talent to run the government efficiently. These statecraft policies of Kautilya

Remarks

found expression even under Asokan policy and was a guiding light of wisdom for governance mechanism even in 21st century.

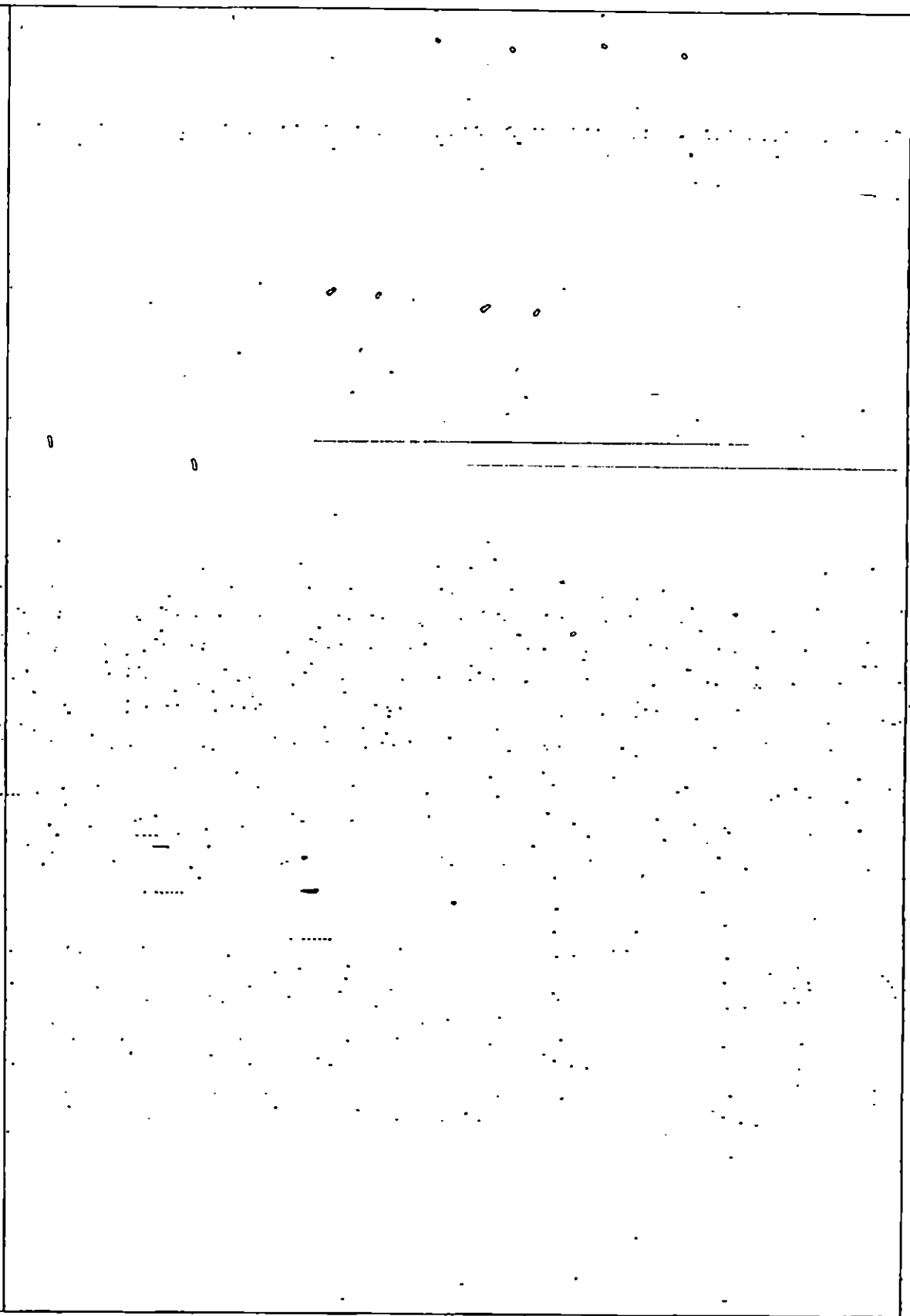
address the demand of question.

ans of

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*

**GIS SCORE**



*Remarks*


*Remarks*

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Remarks


*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



**GS SCORE**


*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

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*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 -



**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*







**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

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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.

9

Hasan Nizami's Tajul-Ma'asir speaks about the polity, economy, society, religion and culture prevalent in the medieval era. It speaks about the rule of Mughals and starts with the lineage of Islamic rulers in India. It takes help from various medieval accounts of Abul Fazal and others while deconstructing medieval history in India.

For

It speaks about Alauddin's policies and his policies of Alauddin's Delhi Sultanate. It

Remarks

talks about Shah Jahan's grand architectural skills and Aurangzeb's orthodox policies in total objectivity.

Hasn Nizami had a Sufi inclination and

Weak  
writing

reference tells us about the Sufi - Bhakti tradition of the era. It also attempts to speak about the condition of the proletariat etc.

Commer Hindus and Muslims of countryside.

Here, Taj-ul-Ma'arif is a repository of the history of the prosperous era of syncretic culture of Tughlak history.

Abdur Razzak's account gives a fair,

objective and verbatim account of a foreign scholar of Persian origin about the Vijayanagar's state, polity, economy,

and society. He speaks his words importance lies in the fact that we

Remarks

Came to know of the lesser known or  
famous kingdom of Vijayanagar more  
vibrantly through his accounts.

He says that the streets are safe,  
women walk without fear with gold  
jewellery, bangles and necklaces, earrings. Men  
are respectful of women. Hence, he describes  
the cordial, mature and civilised society  
of Vijayanagar and its gender neutral attitude.

He also talks about the centralised  
policy of Devrajya, the greatest ruler. He  
speaks about the Ashtadiggajas and the  
presence of huge talent pool in the court of  
the emperor. He talks about the Mutribandhus  
of Vijayanagar.

He says that prostitution is legal in  
the kingdom, slavery is institutionalised but  
they are treated with care and respect.

Remarks

they are treated with care and respect.

Work  
on  
person's  
on

He also delineated the role of temples as economic centres of production in South India and the style of architectural fusion or temple building activities.

Abdur Razvi holds a tremendous significance in delineating the polity, society and economy of South India in such a detailed manner that it captures the attention of any prolific historian or keen, avid history reader. or knowing about the majestic Vijayanagar rule.

Uttaramerur inscriptions and inscriptions of the Chola King J Jayatunga I speak about the donation of land grants and financial powers to the temples of South India. We witness donations in the form of Brahmadeya land grants to Brahmins and

Remarks

priests of temples. One reason is to devolve administrative authority to local elites to uphold order (Dharma) and caste system.

Another reason is to generate revenues locally and devolve legislative responsibility to elected local assemblies like VK, Sabhas and Nagarans for better administration and

management of towns, villages and guilds.

In want of a large bureaucracy, it became important to give devises to temples to ensure legitimacy of rulers to rule.

Powers, privileges granted were taxation authority, law, order, judicial trials in civil and criminal cases etc.

Also, positively, such devises led to the proliferation of economic activities as temples became the hub of economy in South India in Early Medieval

Remarks

India. Irregular coins, pesals, check dams,

reservoirs, tanks began to be constructed locally under Cholas, Pallavas, Pandya rule in South India.

Temples became hub of education to the masses. Ghatikas as a temple here, donations to temples can be analysed on multidimensional aspects and their significance can be discussed accordingly.

Balitedars were the local landed elites, sometimes acting as moneylenders also in South India.

They held a great esteem and status, rank and position in local administration also. They exacted tax from the gotedars, peasants, Krishaks and helped the provincial and central administration in realizing timely revenues, in cash or in kind.

Remarks

Keep in mind the word Balitedars as it decides the flow of word

①



These were peasant-Balutedon conflict  
 too at times. Many ~~glue~~ activities at  
 higher interest rates often led to debt trap  
 and forced labour (miti) in South India.  
 Agrarian relations were adversarial and  
 were often resented.  
 But over the period, the influence of  
 Balutedas only grew.

② The role of the King was to uphold  
 Dharma (i.e. order in society) and  
 caste-order also. This helped in clear  
 cut roles, responsibility to each strata  
 of society and helped in the stability  
 of the empire or kingdoms. It also  
 ensured hierarchy and legitimacy. But  
 we see a great instability in early

Remarks

Lack of depth

medieval and later age also among Shudras  
Vaidyas and even Brahmins.

In early medieval time, Brahmins took  
the task of de-tribalisation of forest  
areas and became investors.  
Vaidyas gave up their guild professions

Shudras became agriculturalists.

With the arrival of Sultans and  
Mughal rule along with the onset of  
Shakti-Sik empire, caste fluidity  
was easy among professionals. Conversion  
to Islam aided mobility even further.  
Here, we see low caste Bansons and  
Bansons being hunters in Akbar's  
court and hand hand hand for their  
talent. Hence, caste was not a crucial  
factor, though conservatism, social  
exclusion was a persistent feature.

Remarks

6. (a) "The landed magnates 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)

*Remarks*

**GIS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



<p>00</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

- ✓ (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)

①  
 a) The dawn of the Delhi Sultanate marks an Islamic revolution in India. It also marks the arrival of Islamic polity and statecraft in India whose 'nature' underwent metamorphosis changes under Slave dynasty, Tughlaqs and Afghans till the secular polity of Akbar finally dawned the medieval era.  
 Under Akbar's Ilm-i-Nihay, we see the formative stages and attempts to consolidate the Sultanate in India. They read Qalima in the name of the Caliphate and legitimised their rule in India after their approval.  
Balban tried to apply the policy of blood

Remarks

and Iran. He tried to impose royal despotism over his subjects. He included only blue blood of Turkey into his administration and Sultante's bureaucracy. Nature of 'state' was despotic and royal absolutism with heavy raciality and condescension for the native Hindus and converted Islamists.

Alauddin Khilji brought in Khilji Revolution as the nature of state turned out to be a little liberal with secularisation of polity to some extent. e.g. law and order, market economy etc. He did not head khutba in the name of Caliphate and described himself as the undisputed king of the India. But the state, largely remained

Work on presentation

Remarks

theocentric.

Tughlaq transformed the statecraft in that  
 Md. Bin Tughlaq was tolerant, secular,  
 liberal and accommodative of talented Hindus

in administration.

But the basic character of state remained

largely superstitious, expansionist and war-state.

It wanted wealth and for that it plundered  
 temples. Hence, this is a secular approach to

validating Sultanate's orthodoxy and theocratic  
state policy. Territorial expansionism remained

the only goal, especially with Khiljis.

Nature of state further underwent change  
 under Afghans when equal share and oligarchy

style share of power became supreme. This  
 is inferred from Afghan kingship theory of mutual

brotherhood.

Hence, it would be appropriate to describe

Remarks

Answer

Sultanate rule as largely theocentric,  
expansionist, controlled royal absolutist at  
maximum, which knew no primogeniture policy of  
succession.

b) Sultane rule expanded largely under  
 Khiljis and led to conquest of almost  
 entire India (This was aided by Malik  
 Kafur's ambitious imperialistic drive in South  
 India). Hence, the Sultane administration  
 required elaborate mechanism of official  
 machinery and bureaucracy to take control  
 over such vast spaces efficiently and to  
 acquire legitimacy for the Islamic rule. It  
 required political innovation in statecraft.  
 Division of empire was done into iqtas  
 (provinces or revenue assignments to  
 bureaucrats). Iqtas were made non-hereditary  
 under Khiljis. Official who controlled his  
 iqta was called a muzt or a wali.  
 He collected tax with the help of  
 local village officials and local elites and

Remarks :-

Banded magnates like Khuts, Mughaddams.

Amils were appointed in provinces to ensure good accounting practices.

Local governments were headed by religious preachers like muftis and qazis. They would proselytize non-Muslims, and indoctrinate

Islamism through madrasas and other schools.

This led to caste mobility among Dalits of India and led to legitimation of Sultane rule in the hinterlands of India.

Mr. Banerjee's Southern (Saulatabad) experiment is largely resorted for this fact.

Southern States unless hard tribute voluntarily and accepted the supremacy of the Sultan. Administration in their areas was

done as previously.

Only blue blood was appointed to the post of administration at all local and provincial levels.

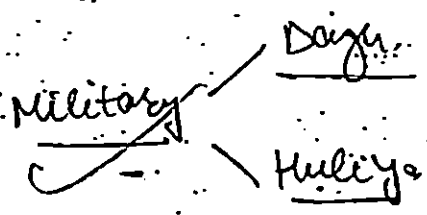
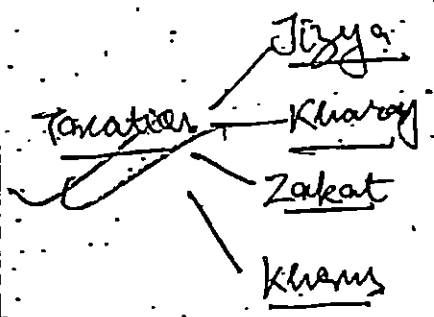
Remarks

Hence there was a lack of social base in administration

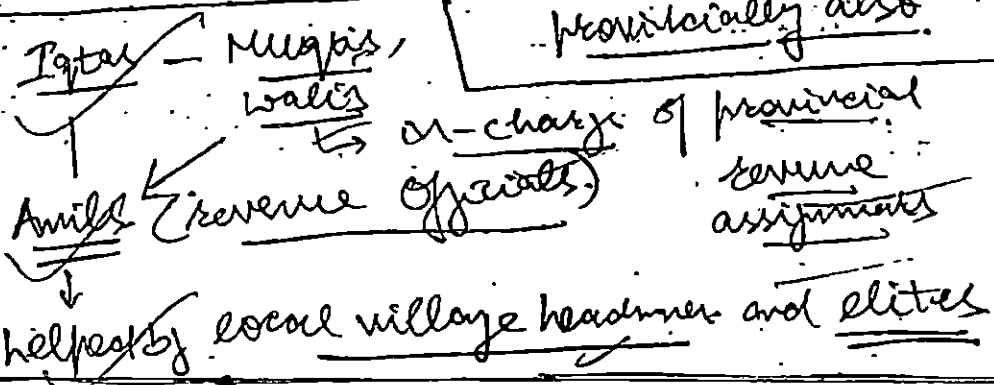
Work or presentation

X  
over

In all, the critical role of provincial and local governments was to ensure the buoyant revenues for the state to fund the military expeditions for territorial expansion, ensure the legitimacy of Sultan via large scale conversions on ground and to supply the central army with men, material, soldiers and food supply in times of emergency and wars.



↓  
Maintained provincially also.



write this flow chart neat and clean

Remarks



7/2

2) Akbar ascended the throne in 1556 AD. Having influenced by the teachings of universalism, Hinduism, Christianity, Jainism, he embarked on a journey to become farr-i-izadi (elimination of god on earth).

He abolished the chul darg imposed on hindus that treated them as zimmi (2nd rate citizens). He eliminated hijra tax and created a broad based bureaucracy that included talented people from all faiths. Here, he brought the concepts of religious universalism and tolerance. His Din-I-Ilahi was a social innovation and his tauhid-i-waqaf (unity of being) symbolised his broad mindset on a spiritual plane.

He also tried to abolish child marriages, started widow remarriage, shunned child female infanticide and banned liquor.

Remarks

Point frame  
Paragraph  
Table  
Work on presentation - use

Role it played to gain Mughals a legitimacy:

It led to the Pax Mughalica in the sense that matrimonial alliances with Rajputs, Amilwars etc. led to stable polity and supremacy of Mughals over regional states.

Tolerance of all faiths led to broad social base or bureaucracy leading to employment opportunities for all. It gained him support from Hindu classes at a large level.

It gained Mughals respect from downtrodden like Wanias, Shudras as they found social reforms progressive and based on human rights. He gave everyone a life of dignity.

In this way, Akbar paved the path for a secular polity and society based on synthesis of syncretic Bhakti synfluence which led to the fructification of

Remarks

Turko-Mongol theory of Mughal supremacy and sovereignty in the end.

Query

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)

11  
 a) Mughal period is touted as the politically stable, socially inclusive and economically vibrant era of Medieval India. It was largely made possible due to the growth of secondary economic activities. Let us discuss Building and Construction industry was a major source of employment for the workforce. We see grand architectural buildings like Buland Darwaza, Taj Mahal. Architects, calligraphists and masons, artists were brought from around the Indian subcontinent and Central Asia for the purpose. Shipbuilding industry was booming up. Many Europeans used Indian ships to navigate

Remarks

in Indian Ocean waters. It gave large scale use of iron claw chack

Compare these get with with other countries (especially European)

employment to the skilled workforce and was a major sector for the economic growth and investment by rich merchants in India.

Royal karkhanas were important factories held by the emperor or the prominent nobility. Robes for diplomatic exchanges, canons, guns, artillery were manufactured here in large numbers. ~~Shah Jahan~~ The emperor himself supervised the Royal Karkhanas.

Apart from this heavy economic sector, various tertiary activities like banking, insurance, hundi networking, lending activities were undertaken. Teachers, doctors, scientists and hakims, Vaidyas were other occupations.

Role of state in economic activities

State patronised art, architecture. This is true about Shah Jahan, Akbar,

and Jahajir the most. Shah Jahan invested heavily in building industry.

Shipbuilding had many nobles investing. We hear of Mir Juma owning a fleet of ships. We also hear of Jahanara having shares in a ship fleet on Gujarat coast.

Royal karkhanas were majorly defense manufacturing units. Here, the emperor himself supervised its manufacturing activities to ensure quality weaponry and arsens for the defense and security purposes of the empire.

6 1/2  
 Architecture has always been a source of soft power for nations. This is true, both of the ancient majestic Chola temples

to the medieval era's Taj mahal to the modern era's skyscrapers of New York or Chengde. This helps or enables states to gain legitimacy and approval domestically as well as globally. There was issue of the Mingal rule also huge, strong and expensive buildings of Akbar like Buland Darwaza was a commemoration of victory of Gurkat in 1572 AD. Similarly, Shah Jahan's investment in building industry and grandeur and majesty of Jama Masjid oozes out the superiority of Islamic civilisation in every sphere - holity, society, economy or culture.  
 Employment provided to all - Hindus, Muslims, Central Asians, Christians - through

## Remarks

architectural ~~is~~ made and inclusion of diverse talent pool in making an Indo-Islamic Architecture definitely gave a

legitimacy to the Mughals to rule authoritatively over India's subjects.

But there was more to Indo-Islamic Mughal style architecture than just about gaining legitimacy. Mughal buildings like Buland Darwaza has a Rumi Masjid also which

speaks about the Sufi influence on the mind set of Akbar as a ruler. Mughal buildings are majestic yet ooze out humility, tolerance through their various floral designs, kiotks etc. used elaborately.

Mughal architecture in India is ~~used~~ a symbol of syncretism, political thought of secularism and utilitarian epoch of Indo-Islamism which goes beyond just to gain approval or legitimacy to rule in India.

Remarks

Write in other domains -

- Mobilization of resources
- Requirement
- Beauty.

Late 18th century marks the decline of Mughal supremacy and the downfall of regional kingdoms, along with the growing hegemony of English power over India.

With the rise of regional kingdoms, we see proliferation of new economic centres. e.g. Murshidabad or Bejat, Lucknow or Awadhi, Hyderabad or South India, Mysore or Tyler's Province and many others.

We also see huge presence of naval foreign powers having monopoly of Indian Ocean waters and over sea lines of communications. Trading depots and factory outlets are seen in Surat, Masulipatnam, Chandernagore etc.

Silk and textile production shifted to



new regional centres. Good governance provided by regional kingdoms had led to equitable and regional growth, which previously was limited to urban centres like Agra, Delhi etc. Towns proliferated and Indian textiles were still famous in Manchester, Liverpool.

There were decline of royal kingdoms but proliferation of new manufacturing hubs led to newer mode of organisation of labour.

We also see few instances of factory type production too, controlled by British EIC. We witness decline of socialism and seeding of Capitalistic economy.

Land had become a commodity due to permanent settlement of EIC policy. There is seen disruption in rural agrarian lifestyle and economy. Absentee landlordism.

Remarks

is seen and breakage of ~~social~~ social -  
artisan union is witnessed.

Self sufficient village is still there.  
 But trade, commerce or getting  
Europeanised

• Remarkable differences are seen in the  
labour organization, living standards of  
people, peasants and the nature of  
dynamic economic policies of growing  
powerful in India or pursuit of  
its own industrial needs in Britain.  
 Hence, there is seemingly huge  
transition from a medieval economy to  
modern economy of market integration  
 seen in the late 18th century.

Remarks

In 18th Century

increase in

Scope

Scale

Volume of crossed transaction

Mock - 1

INDIA

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

