

# GIS SCORE

- You need to improve a lot  
 → go through the syllabus once again  
 → focus more on concepts

## HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 4 is compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted
- 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 SHISHIR GEMAWAT

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 10/10/2016

Signature shishir

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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**REMARKS**

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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 Palaeolithic site
2. A Neolithic site
3. A megalithic site
4. An Ancient capital
5. A Palaeolithic site
6. A historical site
7. A Harappan site
8. An ancient capital
9. A political and cultural centre
10. Megalithic site
11. A Mesolithic site
12. A Chalcolithic site
13. A Buddhist centre
14. A political and cultural centre
15. An ancient capital
16. A port site
17. Rock-cave art centre
18. An ancient capital
19. A political and cultural center
20. An ancient town

Remarks

Ans

- 3 - Hallur
- 4 - Patliputra/Patna
- 7 - Lothal
- 9 - Peshawar
- 11 - Bhimbetka
- 12 - Ganeshwar
- 13 - Nalanda
- 14 - ~~Ajodhya~~
- 15 - Lahore
- 17 - Ellora
- 18 - ~~Machurai~~
- 19 - ~~Nasik~~
- 20 - Kabul

(3)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

*Remarks*

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Remarks



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Remarks

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*Remarks*

2. (a) What are the different approaches to study the early medieval polity in India? (20 Marks)
- (b) Is it correct to name medieval period in India as a Muslim period? Give your arguments. (15 Marks)
- (c) Women are invisible in the historical sources and when they are visible, they are gendered. Discuss the above given statement with special reference to medieval India. (15 Marks)

Ans) History is not only about the rulers rather history teaches us everything from socio-cultural to politico-economic perspectives & others keeping various stakeholders in mind.

~~Keeping in mind~~ In wake of the above principle, medieval period in India can't be called a Muslim period because :-

a) Peasantry → Most of the peasants continued to remain Hindus for the bulk of the period

b) Trade & Commerce → The merchant class was very influential, moreover it was cosmopolitan & a multi-religious section. Eg → Boniyas, Jains, Agarwals, Multanis, Afghans, Chettis, Bohras, etc. were dominant in trade.

Remarks

This Q asks about the approaches of historians towards ~~Early Medieval~~ the periodisation of Indian History. ~~Period~~

- c) Zamindars → Most of the local chiefs at village levels continued to come from Hindu & other religions
- d) Bankers → This section owing to great improvement in Trade & Commerce enjoyed prominence & again had a multi-religious basis
- e) Although the rulers were followers of Islam yet even they realized the impossibility of theocracy in India. Even staunch followers of Islam like Ahmad Shah Khan, Aurangzeb told their chief Qazi that Shariya must be kept separate from politics of the land. Thus, <sup>consequence of</sup> calling the period a Muslim period doesn't arise.
- f) Nobility → Akbar onwards, the social base of nobility broadened with as much as 40% Mansabdars being Hindus

Thus, owing to all these factors, it would be inappropriate & parochial to call the period as Muslim period.

Ans) It has been a characteristic feature that women have scarcely entered ~~to~~ historical records & even if they have, they have been looked down upon by the chauvinistic mindset of the prevailing Age. This holds true generally for the entire Indian history & even more so specifically for the medieval Age. Reasons & instances are:

1. Most of the history has been written by men of the prevailing Age. Their characteristic outlook was to neglect the women.
2. In the medieval Age, the society was quite chauvinistic & restricted women liberty. Women were looked down upon.

3. The men of the age wanted to preserve their hegemony & never backed off — any opportunity to derail the progress of women.

eg → Raziya Sultana was a very capable woman who was chosen by her father Altutmish as his successor over her brothers. ~~Since historians~~

The people of the age would not cope up with the fact of a woman ruling over them & spread rumours of her affair with Yaqut, a slave.

Even historians of the age gave credit to such rumours by recording them.

Thus, even when a woman entered history books by merit, she was ethically judged, her character questioned. If that happened with a monarch, what chances other women had!

Remarks

4. The clergy of the time was quite orthodox & essentially comprised of men. These set the laws & judicial standards & were often quite hard on women.

Yet another example may be cited of Nur Jahan, who did everything possible to preserve her husband's honour but historians treated her loyalty with disdain citing she plotted against Shah Jahan & was responsible for the empire's troubles.

Thus, it may be concluded that Medieval India was a hard period for the women of the Age. Even when somebody like Nur Jahan or Roziya Sultana cropped up as per merit, history writers were quick enough to judge them on ethical standards, etc. to put them down.

→ Could not comprehend the Q

→ See the discussion

Ans) The different approaches to study the early Medieval polity may lie in assessing the different perspectives of the stakeholders involved

1) King → For him, for all essential purposes, the polity was meant to be absolutist & despotic. He was to be the decision maker of the ultimate kind

2) Peasants → For them, polity didn't undergo much change since ancient times & essentially remained feudal

3) Administrative Officers

There arose some semblance of a system - Diwan-e-Wizarat, Diwan-e-Insha, Diwan-e-Kisalat, Diwan-e-Arz, etc. with various officials like Wazir, Mir Bakshi, etc. In wake of these developments, polity may be said to have been bureaucratized

Remarks



4) Clergy → For them, rule of Sharia prevailed & they essentially considered the polity of state to be a theory based on Sharia.

5) Lower strata → Department of Risalat, etc. looked after their well being, etc. → hence they considered the state to be benevolent & its polity welfare oriented.

Thus, acc. to various perspectives of various stakeholders, we may judge the polity of the Age.

(Historian's) view towards E M P

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*Remarks*

3. (a) Discuss the social base of the economic life in early medieval south India. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the reasons lying behind the defeat of Rajputas against Turks were more social than political? (20 Marks)
- (c) Allauddin Khilji's market and revenue reforms were not revolutionary in nature. Comment (15 Marks)

Ans: c) Alauddin Khilji was a great imperialist & had to undertake a no. of measures to ensure & facilitate the standing army he required for the same. His market reforms & revenue reforms are hardly to be seen in the same light. That these measures were not a part of any revolution is justified by:-

a) Purpose → The purpose of these reforms was narrow & transitory in nature  
 eg → Market control wanted to keep prices in check so that army would not protest because of low wages

b) No Benevolence → certain historians claim that Alauddin Khilji was inspired by benevolent ideas & wanted to redistribute wealth by taking excess from local zamindars. However, it is more apparent that Alauddin Khilji wanted to impoverish the local chieftains so that they might not rebel.

Remarks

### c) No changes in societal structure

The Market & revenue reforms of Alauddin Khilji failed to bring a lasting impact on society in any way - culturally, etc. Even economic impact was short-lived.

### d) Features of cruelty & Maladministration

The excessive taxation in the doab region & imposition of taxes like ~~the~~ charai, etc. impoverished already poor peasants.

The market reforms were quite difficult to enforce & led to corruption.

### e) Requirement of a strong personality

The nature of reforms was such that they required the presence of a strong personality like Alauddin at the helm. Once he ceased to exist, so would his system!

### f) System discontinued

The fact that the system was discontinued after Alauddin's death & new solutions were looked into

Remarks

prove that Alauddin Khilji failed to provide a lasting mechanism by his reforms. In this light, they can hardly be called "revolutionary".  
 → Write about failing of these reforms

Ans 36

The defeat of Rajputs against the Turks was a massive inflection point in the history of India. Several factors contributed to the victory of Turks, mostly which represented the weakness of socio-cultural system of Rajputs.

Although the Turks had some natural advantages like superior cavalry because of superior horses found in Central Asia, better saddle & shoe, better weaponry, most of reasons which led to a Turkish victory lay in the social system of victors & losers. Prominent ones among them are:

a) Society → In Rajputs, the feudal society was generally followed.

Remarks

Here the king depended upon his chieftains for resources including army while in Turks, the leader was the supreme commander. Eg → Mahmud Ghazni

b) Equality was a basic tenet of Turkish people. It is said that Mahmud Ghazni used to dine with the people of his army whereas in Rajputs, a rigid social hierarchy was present which made social mobility difficult.

c) For Rajputs, personal glory was prime. They believed that "end should be glorious" whereas the Turkish had a more pragmatic utilitarian approach.

d) The "Ghazi spirit" of the newly Islamised Turks encouraged them to do jihad against the Kafirs. This new spirit represented their vigour. On the other hand, Rajput society was suffering from stagnation.

Remarks

- e) Al Beruni commented about the Rajput society that it was too arrogant & inward looking which made it negligent of the dangers that lay across the Hindukush.
- f) The Defta system favoured the Turkish Commander greatly, although slavery is generally abhorrent but in case of Turks, it provided them with a class of loyal people.
- g) Lastly but not leastly, personal ego & arrogance among Rajput leaders dispirited them from uniting against a common enemy.

Thus, owing to these factors, it can be regarded that it was the inherent weakness of Rajputs vis a vis the Turks which led to their defeat.

Ans is less analytical

A3a) The economy of South India in Early Medieval period was thriving as proven by the fact that Malik Kafur took back thousands of tonnes of gold after destroying several temple-towns.

Broadly speaking, South India's economy depended upon the existence of temple-towns very much. Eg → Tanjore, Konchi, Madura, etc.

The social base was quite broad. It consisted of all sections possible:

a) Peasantry: Baromandal region was famous for its cotton, rice, etc. Peasants enjoyed a decent position & their produce was exported & was much in demand, especially the textiles.

b) Artisans: Sculptors, architects, etc. prospered in the temple towns. Various specimens of brilliant architecture include Ganga's descent, Arjuna's penance, Vrhadeshwara Temple, etc.

Remarks



- c) Merchants : They had a dominant role in the economy of south India. They had settled themselves in the east coast as well as west coast. Some had even migrated to Sumatra, Bali, Indo-China region, etc. Spice, silk, cotton, food grains, jewellery were traded extremely. Broadly speaking, many merchants were quite wealthy.
- d) Notables → This section lived in grandeur & opulence. Many foreign writers exclaimed the opulence & extravagance of Vijaynagara Kings.
- e) Foreign Merchants → Many Arabics, etc. had settled in the coastal areas to make use of the Monsoon to carry out Trade & Commerce.
- f) Other Professionals → Like glassware industry, jewellery, utensil making, etc. were also flourishing. Learned people were given patronage by Kings. Doctors

Remarks

Painters, musicians, etc. lived an affluent life

g) Bureaucrats of officials of state

Machinery → This was a time period when administration was starting to grow more complex & rule based &

(9) talented people were recruited for the same.

h) With regards to people from

"lower caste" groups; economic

opportunities increased, ~~eg~~  
eg → leather industry.

Though social hierarchy prevailed

but the social base w/ economic

opportunity was quite broadened

See the hint

SECTION-B

4. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: (10×5=50)

- (a) Critically examine the foreign relation of the Chola ruler and its impacts during the early medieval period.
- (b) Pallava architecture could be said a transformation from cave architecture to free standing architecture. Comment.
- (c) How far do you agree that up to certain extent that the Islam and Sufi movement in India had influence in Bhakti movement?
- (d) Albiruni had written his book Kitab-ul-Hind with a scientific approach. Examine.
- (e) What is Bernier writing about the difference between India and Europe?

Ans 4) The Pallava Age epitomizes the beginning of splendid cave architecture which later gave way to the great tradition of temple architecture in south India.

The evolution & transformation from cave architecture to standing architecture under Pallavas can be divided into following phases:-

51  
52

I Phase: Mahendravarman I

During his reign [early 7<sup>th</sup> cent. AD], rock cut caves began to be etched out.

eg. Rock cut caves at Konchipuram

II Phase: Narsimhavarmen

The famous examples during his reign [mid 7<sup>th</sup> cent. AD] are Shore Temple

Remarks

at Mammalapuram & Monolithic Ratha temples.

### III Phase

During the reign of Rajsimha, Pallava architecture continued to blossom & thrive. It finally completed its transformation started by Mahendraswami & full standing structures, especially temples began to be built which laid the foundation of Dravida School of Temple Architecture.

Example → The most prominent one being Kailashnath Temple at Konchi

Ans(c). The prevalence & spreading of ideals & messages of Bhakti Movement & Sufism in medieval India is certainly of quite a romantic nature.

Although the origin of Bhakti Movement can be traced back to South India as early as 6<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> century AD, when Islam itself was in infancy & the

Origin of bhakti essentially lied in the prevailing socio-economic conditions, the fact that Sufism did have some influence on Bhakti Movement can't be denied.

The tenets of Sufism & Islam preach equality, which reinforced the principle of equality, neglecting caste biases, attaining social mobility in Bhakti Movement.

Various Sufi saints used to observe & practise Sama, i.e., musical rendering in devotion to God. This feature too was reinforced in the Bhakti & was manifested in Bhajans & Kirtans.

The advent of new ideas of Islam along with their preaching by capable Sufi saints caused people to introspect their beliefs which was manifested in Bhakti Movement.

Thus, it can be concluded that Bhakti Movement was indeed influenced by Islam & Sufism in many ways & in turn affected tenets of Islam & Sufism in India too.

See the Hint

Ans 4a) The imperial Chola rule is a hallmark in the history of India. It climaxed during the reigns of Raja Raja & Rajendra Chola. The foreign relations dynasty kept & its effect can be summarized as:-

a) Chola Empire had a strong navy using which Raja Raja & Rajendra Chola both invaded Sri Lanka in order to subjugate, earn wealth & vassalize the Sri Lankan Empire. They even annexed Sri Lanka & shifted its capital from Anuradhapura. This led to <sup>even further</sup> growth in cultural exchange b/w Chola Empire & Sri Lanka.

3) With their strong navy & capturing of important naval bases, Cholas were able to influence trade & commerce quite effectively.

b) Rajendra Chola invaded Sri Vijaya Empire [Present day Sumatra]. Although historians disagree to come to a consensus regarding the exact objective of the conquest,

Remarks

effects certainly manifested in emphasizing Chola superiority. Plenty of Tamils settled in Sri Vijaya after the conquest. This led to cultural & religious exchange & also Trade & Commerce improved further

c) Again using their naval superiority, Cholas successfully invaded Maldives & Minicoy strategic Naval bases.

d) As during these times, the concept of India as a nation was different from present day. Most of the kingdoms in south treated northern kingdoms as "foreign". With regards to this, Rajendra Chola earned the nickname for himself "~~Vatapikonda~~" & "~~Gangai Konda Chola~~" <sup>Chola Puram</sup> by defeating Pulakeshin II Chalukya & the by defeating the Bengal ruler. The sobriquet emphasizes how much Ganga mattered to them culturally & the achievement was immensely worthy of being proud for to the whole subjects of the Chola Empire

Remarks

→ Follow the word limit

⇒ Cultural impact

Ans 4d) Al Beruni visited India ~~along~~ along with Mahmud Ghazni & gave a vivid account of the things he saw in India. His work Kitab - Al-Hind is considered an excellent & extremely relevant work of history of India as :-

a) His approach is extremely rational. To Al Beruni's credit, he wasn't impressed in eulogising Islam & degrading India & Hindus for the sake of it.

b) The analysis provided by Al Beruni is quite scientific & insightful. For example he gives a balanced account of India, praising it on one hand for its people's morality, ethics, norms & criticising it on the other for its inward looking & stagnant outlook.

c) The timeline provided by Al Beruni is quite reliable. Major historians

Remarks

Read the Notes given with I think



of the time period failed to provide a correct chronology of major events, but Al Beruni triumphed in doing so

d) He wasn't biased for his patron Ghazni & wrote things as a historian should

Thus, Al Beruni's scientific, rational & unbiased method has been very useful for historians & researchers alike to have a correct description of the age.

Ans) The accounts of foreign travellers & historians provide us with valuable insights in reconstructing the history of the Age. Francis Bernier was one among them. His accounts of Mughal Empire's troubles & surroundings & principalities provide us with valuable information.

Bernier also provides us with differences with Europe on accounts of -

a) Agriculture

↳ serfdom was followed in Europe while peasants though generally poor were occupants of their lands

b) Opulence of Nobility in India

↳ Bernier compares the extravagant despotism of nobility in India with Europe

c) Cities

Bernier gives a vivid description of some of Indian cities which were more magnificent & large even than Paris & London on account of their population & trade, etc. eg - Delhi

d) Society & administration

The system of zamindari & administration was misunderstood by Bernier which led him to believe that there was an agricultural crisis in India during late Mughal period

e) Polity

Bernier differentiates the type of polity & administration existing in India & Europe

Remarks

5. (a) Krishna Deva Raya was a ruler with very good understanding and taste of literature and architecture. Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that under the patronage of Mughals 'insha' literature reached the apex of development in India? (15 Marks)
- (c) Rulers use architecture as a means to represent their rule and demonstrate their power over the subject population. Discuss the above given statement with special reference to Mughal India. (20 Marks)

Remarks



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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



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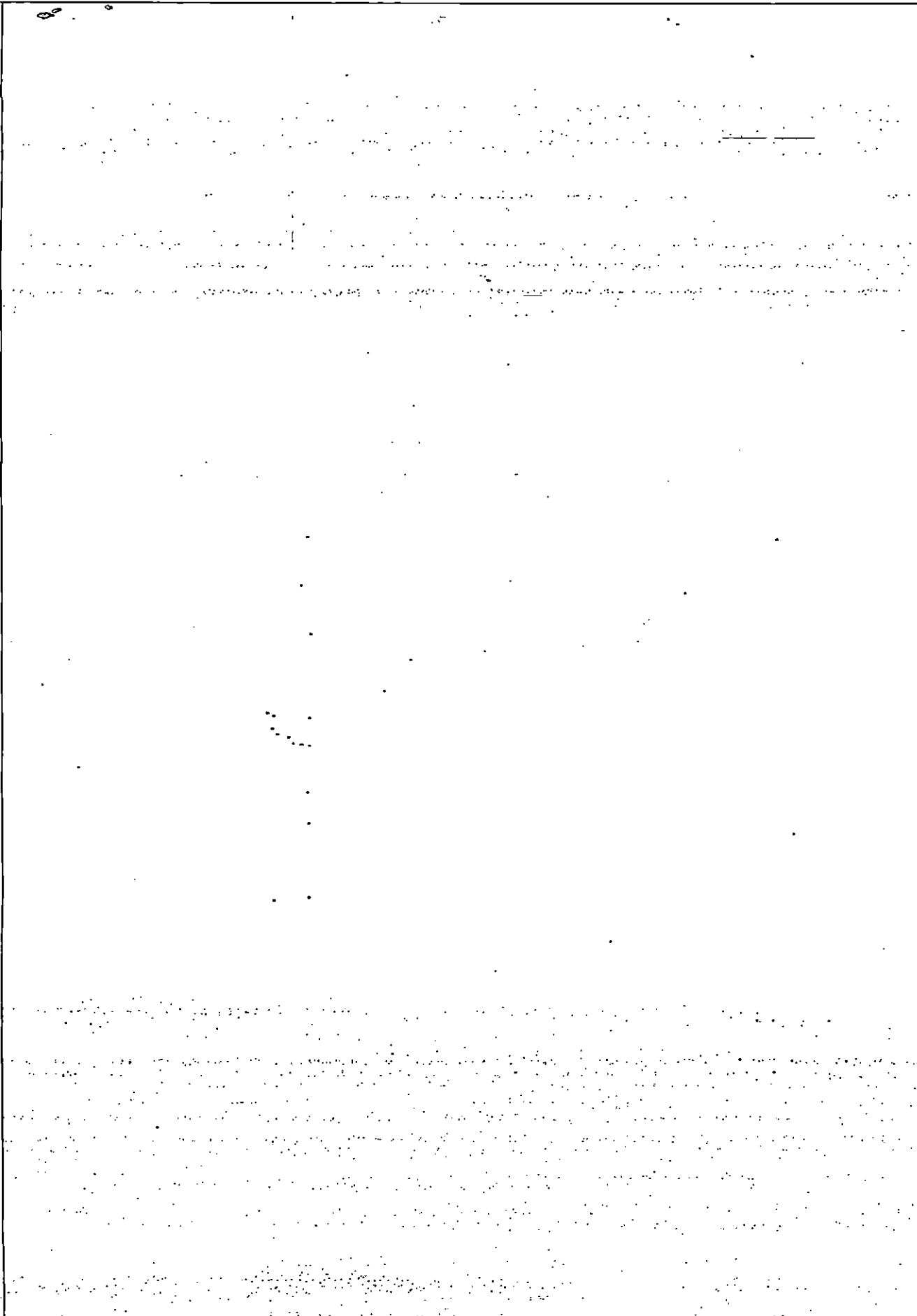
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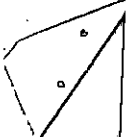


<p>06</p> 
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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



6. (a) It was the institutional failure which led to decline of Mughal Empire. Critically analyse. (20 Marks)
- (b) What kind of relationship was there between state and religion in the first half of the 17th century? (15 Marks)
- (c) Draw a sketch on the tradition of rainwater harvesting and water management in early medieval and medieval India and the contribution of rulers to it. (15 Marks)

Ans (a) The Great Mughal Empire climaxed during the reign of Aurangzeb [1658-1707] but started collapsing as he neared his death. The causes of the decline of Mughal Empire are several among of them have roots in pre-Aurangzeb time.

Although personality of Aurangzeb, lack of worthy successors, his religious & Decon policy, lack of finances played their roles but more pivotal roles in the decline were played by institutional crises such as :-

a) Jajirdari system : Till the accession of Aurangzeb from the death of Akbar, no. of jajirs had increased over 4.2 times. Such a rise in no. of jajirs was not proportionate to the land brought under cultivation. Moreover, Jama [expected Revenue] was always far inflated than Hasil [realized Revenue]. This led to serious discontentment among jajirdars.

b) Mansabdari system : The zat & sawar ranks given to nobles & granty them hierarchical status was a cause of friction among nobility. Eg. Shivaji was furious with his Mansab rank of 5000.

Remarks

where he expected the rank to be at least 700 & left the Mughal Court in rage.

c) Administration → Subedari system of appointing governors at provinces with strong powers functioned well under strong centralized powers but once the central grip weakened, the provinces asserted their independence

eg → successor states like Bengal, Awadh & Hyderabad

d) Nobility → Important nobles like Wazirs, Wakils often tried to concentrate power in their hands & act as King-Makers

eg → Sayyid Brothers

e) Naval system → Absence of this institution caused Mughals to give recognition to foreign trading companies which ultimately led to their downfall

f) Office of Sadrus Sadr → often granted revenue free grants, lands in lieu of bribes, corruption etc. This seriously checked the revenues of empire

g) Taxation system → Apart from Land Revenue demand being extremely high, imposition of Jizya in 1679 caused rebellions which were essentially peasant in nature like Jats, Satnamis etc to be reinforced

Remarks

It is a historical debate

Jajirani crisis / Read Subir Chandra

Thus, we may conclude that the predominant role played in Mughal empire decline was of institutional factors & systems

Ans (b) In the later years of his rule, Akbar became quite liberal. He was a liberal since the very beginning of his rule, although in the later years, the extent of his liberalism grew exponentially. This manifests in his doctrines of Din-e-Ilahi, Sulh-e-Kul which emphasized on unity & brotherhood.

When ~~Akbar~~ as Jahangir ascended the throne in 1605, he adopted majority of Akbar's policies. He continued Din-e-Ilahi for a while before discontinuing it. He emphasized on justice as core principle of every religion, gave liberal grants to Hindus & Muslims alike. Although not as liberal as his father, which manifests in his destruction of Varaha temple at Pushkar, etc. Jahangir tried to keep distance between religion & statehood. His act of executing

Remarks

the Sikh Guru Arjun Dev was more based on political considerations. Jahangir continued to employ Hindus, give them high Mansab ranks. Overall, Jahangir followed a tolerant & inclusive religious policy.

Shah Jahan ascended the throne in 1627 & ruled till 1658. Himself a staunch Muslim, Shah Jahan, in his 6<sup>th</sup> regnal year gave the decree that all those temples which had begun construction in Jahangir's rule but were not yet completed were to be discontinued. Although we find instance of some temples being converted into mosques, Shah Jahan, like Jahangir understood the importance of keeping a broad social base. He did not persecute Hindus nor wanted his decree to be followed stringently. Shontidas, a Jain trader complained to Shah Jahan regarding a temple being converted to Mosque by Aurangzeb in Gujarat. Shah Jahan took due cognizance & compensated Shontidas & reprimanded Aurangzeb. Shah Jahan also kept good relations with Rajputs & other

Remarks

Read it from Sikhism

Hindu chiefs.

Thus, from 1600-1650, Mughal Empire, headed by Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan followed a liberal religious policy with Akbar being most lenient & Shah Jahan least, relatively. However, things were to change with ascension of Aurangzeb to the throne in 1658.

Ans (c) Water management in India has been of prime importance since ancient times. Certain features of water management & rainwater harvesting continued to exist while certain novel features were added in early medieval era.

a) Introduction of Arghatta/Persian Wheel. The usage of arghatta increased with Persian influence. This helped in efficiency of irrigation & checked wastage of water. Ox/Bull driven wheels also reduced human labour thus insuring overall efficiency.

Remarks

a) Canals → Although canals existed since ancient times, but in Delhi sultanate, their usage was much more common.  
 eg → Feroz Shah Tughlaq built many canals, a prominent one being connecting Yamuna to Delhi.

c) Lakes → Artificial lakes were dug up for rainwater harvesting.

eg → Anasagar Lake construction in Ajmer [11<sup>th</sup> Cent AD]

d) Wells → Wells have been in existence in India since the Harappan civilization. Their usage & numbers increased exponentially in Delhi sultanate. Example → In Daulatabad, city constructed by Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

e) Development of city on River Banks

eg → Delhi, Agra on Yamuna, etc.

f) Tanks → for rainwater harvesting.

Thus, we see that many practices continued while Turks brought many novel ideas with them to improve the functioning of water management in India.

Contribution of Sultan?

Remarks