

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- 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.

→ Ans are generalistic in nature
→ focus on exactly what has been asked in Q

→ Learn to underline imp

→ Support your Argument with certain examples

Name SHISHIR GEMAWAT

Mobile No. _____

Date 17/11/16

Signature Shishir

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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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 *Chirand*
2. A Neolithic site *Dudjali Hady*
3. A Harappan site *Mohenjodaro*
4. A Megalithic site *Atinorjakkim*
5. A Harappan site *Benawali*
6. A painted-Grey-ware site *Jandrapastha*
7. An inscriptional site *Tunagarh*
8. An important ancient city *Purneshapura*
9. An ancient port *Kaveri Kattinam*
10. A site of ancient cave-painting *Sitonaressal*
11. A Buddhist site *Senchi*
12. An educational centre *Walanda*
13. A stupa site *Sarnath*
14. An ancient capital *Viratnagar*
15. An ancient capital *Taxilla*
16. A temple site *Prasjyotskher*
17. An ancient capital *Gaur*
18. An ancient sea-port *Puri*
19. An archaeological temple site *Pattadakal*
20. A Harappan site *Lothal*

20

Remarks

77

Ans 1

1. A Neolithic site

Bhirond is a famous neolithic site presently in the state of Bihar. It is famous for the presence of bone tools. Bhirond valley with sites like Senuar, etc. mark the movement of prehistoric man from foothills to near river valleys.

2. A Neolithic site

Daujali Hading is one of the most prominent sites excavated from North East India.

Marked by presence of classical stone tools like choppers, cleavers, hand axes & celts. The Neolithic Phase here corresponds to a much later date than other parts of the country / sub continent

3. A Harappan site

Mohenjodaro is the largest of the excavated sites in IVC & is present near the banks of Indus. Site is characterized by presence of The Great Bath, Citadel & Lower Town

Remarks

A large no. of artefacts have also been found like the statue of Bearded priest, etc.

7. An inscriptionsal site

Tanagark, a historical town bears testimony to the rock edicts of Ashoka. Also, the beginning of large inscriptions in Sanskrit is found from the inscriptions of Rudradaman, the Shaka ruler under whose reign Sanderhan Lake was repaired

10. A site of ancient cave painting

Aitannavassal, presently in the state of Tamil Nadu contains evidences of cave paintings. Much of the work can be attributed to the influence of Jainism

11. A Buddhist site

Sanchi, located in the Raizer district of Madhya Pradesh contains the famous Stupa. It is also marked by presence of

various viharas, i.e., resting place of the monks & is highly revered by the Buddhists

14. An ancient capital

Viratnagar was the capital of Matsya Mahajanapada. Presently, it is located near Jaipur in Rajasthan. Legends give a prominent role to Viratnagar linking it to the Pandavas & the Mahabharata War.

15. An Ancient capital

Taxilla was the capital of the Gandhara Mahajanapada. It was a leading political, cultural & educational centre. The famous Uttarapatha passed through Taxilla.

17. An ancient capital

Pragjyotishpur, presently located near Guwahati, was the capital of Komarupa Kingdom. It grew into

Remarks

prominence under the rule of Bhaskarvarman in 7th cent AD. The site also marks presence of temples

18. An ancient sea port

Tamralipta was one of the major ports during later Mahajanapada & Mauryan empire. It was used for trade with South India & South East Asia. It was one of the major reasons of the growth of Magadha.

20. A Harappan site

Lothal in the Gujarat state forms one of the few sites of IVC where a dockyard has been found. Shipbuilding was practised & trade with Mesopotamia was undertaken.

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

- 2: (a) "The ruling ideas are nothing more than the ideal expression of the dominant material relationships." Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Foreign accounts are of immense importance in the reconstruction of ancient history." Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the social structure of early food producing (Farming and Herding) societies. (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

religious,
merchants,
citadel, lower town

Royal

Ashwamedha

Rajanya

Vajpayee

Gavishthi, sons, land,
cattle, nature

Remarks

gives evidences regarding the importance of merchant class. Some historians consider the ruler class to be composed of merchants because of their importance.

4. Archaeological evidences like that of The Great Bath, statue of bearded priest found at Mohenjo Daro, worship of the Pashupati & the goddess cult points towards the fact that the priestly class was the most dominant one & was perhaps the ruling class.

5. The presence of citadels & lower town points towards stratification of society with the elite class residing on the raised platform of citadel.

6. Very few artefacts have been found that can be ascribed to any form of weaponry. This points towards the fact that state system was not imperialist in nature & was peace loving & is unlikely that an army was maintained.

Remarks

7. The Harappan state emphasized on communication & trade as evident by the spread of culture to such a large geographical area.

8. The Harappan state was welfare oriented & well managed as depicted by the efficient drainage system & water harvesting evidences found at Dholavira.

9. The Harappan state was a cultural state with at least a section of people literate as proven by the Harappan script.

Thus, owing to above references, one can conclude that Harappan state system was highly evolved, refined and ahead of its time with respect to other habitation zones in Indian sub continent.

→ Some imp aspects missed such as
Burials

Ans 6

Vedic Age is characterized by presence of a large no. of rituals prominent in the society. Starting from the beginning, Rig Veda elaborates upon various ritual hymns & the same is carried forward with explanations in further Vedic texts.

The causes & methods of various rituals were numerous:-

1. Ashamedha yajna was one of the famous rituals of the age. Its significance lay in declaring the paramourty of the king & subjugation of other kings on whose territory the sacrificial horse treaded upon.

2. Rajasuya yajna → significant for the crowning of king.

3. Vajpayee yajna → After the coronation of the king, a cattle race was held in which king won invariably.

4. There were numerous other sacrifices like rituals for gaining cattle in war, ritual for having a son, rituals for winning land, etc.

Remarks

5. Vedic people worshipped nature gods & were in awe of natural disasters & used to hold rituals in order to wealm them.

6. In the Later Vedic Age, every householder used to keep a fire altar in his house for ritualistic purpose.

The playing of the society with rituals was used by the priestly class, i.e., the Brahmanas to extend their domination. Kings used to try legitimacy by adhering to priestly class's rituals. It widened the gulf between the priestly class & the Shudras to an extent - Vaishya. The system ensured constant circulation of resources - a system in which the priestly class never suffered.

It can be concluded that further codification of rituals strengthened the dominations & privileges enjoyed by priestly class & the destitutes were further trodded upon.

- No need to dress individually
- Crowned
- Silver
- Gold exchange

Remarks

Ans 3c) The term 'second urbanisation' in Indian context refers to the post later Vedic period, about 600 BC onwards.

The various parameters which can be used to analyse the appropriateness of the term are:

- 1) The 'Janapadas' turned into 'Mahajanapadas'. The value attached to land as privately owned property grew. Big kingdoms emerged with concentrated population which expanded considerably in the said period.
- 2) Increased Monetisation

Before the Mahajanapada period, almost nil evidences of a substantial monetary system are found. However, in the Mahajanapada period, various silver coins issued by ruler as well as guilds are found.

- 3) Increased tertiary economic activities like trade, etc.
Port of Tamralipti was used to trade

Remarks

with South India as well as South East Asia

- 4) Division of labour got manifested in the establishment of guild system
- 5) The ^{agricultural} produce was surplus on account of clearance of forests, better agricultural practices, which led to diversification of economic activities leading to further innovation
- 6) Since the economic condition was flourishing, political system was not in crisis, culture evolved. This led to growth of Jainism & Buddhism which ^{in turn} allowed for the necessary practices like trade, etc.

Thus, the said period truly reflects the 2nd urbanisation following the 1st Urbanization, which refers to the growth of Harappan civilization in 3rd millennium BC.

Remarks

once refer UPinder Singh for this section

Lough

T

B

extreme

Middle

Concept of Moksha

Karma

✓
god

Soul

x

non violence extends from

farmers x

✓

Women

x

Cattle wealth
Ash Mounds,
Community feasting
Absence of trade,
Copper x

Remarks

4. (a) "Though Jainism and Buddhism resembled each other very much, yet there were distinctions between the two religions." Critically analyse. (10 Marks)
- (b) "Megalithic societies depended heavily on agriculture to sustain a considerably large society, though hunting and fishing supplemented their food supply and various industries and crafts enriched their economy." Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) On the Basis of literary and archeological sources discuss the economy for the period between 200 BC and 300 AD. (20 Marks)

Ans (a) Both Jainism & Buddhism arose from around the same geopolitical regions - Republics at the foothills of Himalayas, north of Magadha. Both the cults grew roughly at the same around of time & the propounders - Mahaveer & Buddha, respectively preached in local languages. Thus, naturally there seems to be a lot of similarity in b/w the 2. However, there are some differences:

- 1) Buddhism preached about the importance of Middle Path whereas Jainism preaches extreme penance.
- 2) Buddha taught that in order to achieve liberation one should be free of desires while in Jainism this alone doesn't suffice & penances are needed

Remarks

→ first Discuss some broad similarities

3) Extreme emphasis is paid on non-violence in Jainism to the extent that even farmers, who are bound to kill insects, etc unintentionally were discouraged/restricted in the organization. Buddhism though stressed upon virtues of non-violence, didn't go to the extreme extent. Farmers were encouraged to join the sangha.

4) Buddha didn't concern himself much with problems of philosophy & was more bothered about practical problems in life. He was ambiguous about the existence of God & soul whereas in Jainism, soul was an integral part of the philosophy.

5) In Buddhism, concept of liberation was freedom from desires & could be achieved in this lifetime. However, in Jainism death was the necessary condition to achieve liberation.

See the M.L.H.W.

Ans 4c) The Magadha Empire, which had provided immense political stability had started to degenerate & was finally put to end in 185 BC by Pushyamitra Shunga. What followed was a period of upheaval in East India, ~~And~~ yet the period from 200 BC to 300 AD is recognized as a prosperous period economically. The reasons for economic changes & development in the said period are :-

- 1) Numismatics gives the accounts of various coins issued by Indo-Greek rulers such as Menander, etc. The coins were pure in content & signified economic growth.
- 2) Kushanas issued a great number of pure gold coins. With the emergence of Kushana Empire, silk route was leveraged with much more ease to trade with Central Asia & Eastern Europe. Also, the gold ~~and~~ mines of Central Asia come under the grasp of subcontinent.

Remarks

3) The trade via silk route & sea trade with Rome reached to greater heights with Baron of Trade in India's favour. Several accounts from Pliny the Elder, Strabo's Geographia & from Periplus of the Erythraean Sea point to the same. The Roman writers lament the fact that gold was flowing out of their country in want of imports like silk, textiles, spices, etc.

4. During the same period, Arab travellers, starting leveraging ~~the~~ Monsoon for their trade with India & subsequently India's trade with South East Asia

5. Development of cultural centres & art such as Gandhara School of Art, Mathura School of Art emerged which even today reflect the prosperity of the times

6. During this period, grants were being

Remarks

given by Vakatakas & Satavahanas for development of Buddhist centres. Ajanta stands as the exemplary example of the same.

6. Tamil Epic Shilappadikaram sheds light on flourishing market of Madurai, Roman gold coins & depicts various items of trade like glass ware, textiles, perfumes, dyes, etc.

Thus, the period 200 BC - 300 AD holds special significance with regards to economy & is a high water mark for the same.

Ans 4b) The society, especially in South India directly made transition to Megalithic Age from Neolithic Age. This was in stark contrast with N-W India.

where Bronze Age was flourishing in full flight.

Megalithic culture continued to exist late in the 1st Millennium BC & references to it are found in the Sangam literature. The large population is denoted by big boulders of stone surrounding the grave sites. Such big stone boulders must have required a large population.

In order to sustain the large population, tools available to the Megalithic Man were few. Agriculture featured prominently & so did food gathering, fishing & hunting.

This is evident by various Megalithic sites like Mastki containing large Ash Mounds, which were built by burning cattle dung. This evidence

Remarks

of large cattle presence gives a hint at their base of sustenance.

Unlike in IVC, there was dearth of trade in Megalithic community, though the people of extreme south participated in trade with Rome. This lack of trade caused Megalithic Man to be self sufficient & hence more focus on agriculture.

The ~~usage~~^{usage} of iron is found in Megalithic burial sites. Megalithic Man probably used iron ploughs to work on relatively less fertile lands of south India. Also there was a migration of people in Megalithic Age from mountain foothills near river valleys. This move also suggests increased independence upon agriculture as hunting since animals were readily

available near river banks

Remarks

SECTION-B

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

- (a) "The status of women did not remain unchanged during the transition to the early medieval period."
- (b) "Even though it has been said that Chola architecture is continuation of Pallava architecture, many differences could be noticed between these two."
- (c) "It was, in fact a ^{Multifaceted} unique phenomenon of the fourteenth century that court culture came in close contact with folk culture in India"
- (d) "During the period of Vijaynagar and Behmanis, the state was very much linked to the trade."
- (e) "Dadni system was nothing but a mean of exploitation in the later phase of medieval India."

Ans (a) The status of women has always remained subject to the prevailing socio-economic & cultural conditions. In the present context:

1) The introduction of Islam & repeated Turko - Afghan invasions caused an instability & insecurity in people's minds.

→ This ~~instability~~ resulted in further growth of evil practices like sati, purdah, child marriage, etc.

2) However, during this period, economy started to improve from feudal one as trade & monetisation again got promoted. This created avenues for women also but growth in

Remarks

Give some references / examples

3 1/2

Economic opportunities were restricted to few & not many benefitted.

3) Islam, along with itself, brought elements of equality in society. This affected women also. Women also participated in the Bhakti Movement which had Islam as one of its inducing factors.

4) Many women were however subjected to abduction & were taken into harems or into slavery. Eg → Mahmud Ghazni captured several thousands of girls in his invasion of Somnath.

Few women could have dreams to play part in the politics of the Age. Roziya Sultan was one such woman. However, the prejudices of the Age made her lose her life.

It can be concluded that as the societal conditions changed, condition of women followed suit. In this change

Only a few stood as beneficiaries while the rest suffered.

Ans 5) Pallava architecture reached its epitome during the reign of Narasimhavarman. He is credited to have Ratha temples built.

Ratha temples were rock cut ~~to~~ temples

The largest one was the Dharmaraja Ratha out of which the Bhola or the Dravidian Architecture is said to have evolved.

The Ratha temples were followed by structural temples [e.g. Shore Temples] after which Bhola Age took over.

(2½)

In the Bhola architecture,

- 1) there is a vimana which is absent in Pallava school
- 2) Full grown Mandapa - portico or hall is present but absent in the Pallava school.
- 3) Concept of Kalasha emerged in the Bhola architecture

Remarks

ex ?

- d) Gateways & intricate carvings, a characteristic feature of Chola architecture was absent in Pallava architecture
- e) Presence of water tanks in Chola architecture.

Thus, it may be said that even though Chola architecture derived a lot from Pallava architecture & is rightly deemed as its successor, however, there were some glaring differences as enumerated above

Ans c) During the 14th century, much progress was witnessed in the art & culture arena. Much of this was due to a Malgamation of local traditions & royal court practices. Due to the various efforts by imperialist & reformist sultans like Alauddin Khilji & Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, a

Remarks

See the flow chart

large section of local rural society come in contact with the state. This resulted in.

- 1) Development of Literature & ~~languages~~
Languages → Urdu developed during the same time. Efforts of scholars like Amir Khusrau also can't be neglected
- 2) Hindustani School of Music which got influenced by local practices. Various ghazals emerged
- 3) Kathak form of dance was also due to amalgamation of folk & royal practices

Ans d) Much of the 14th century in peninsular India is ~~marked~~ wrought with conflicts of Vijaynagar Empire & Bahmani Kingdom.

One of the chief reasons of their battles was the want of coastal areas like Konkan, Goa, etc. because

Of their commercial importance.

These natural ports could then be used for trade purposes with Srilanka, Arabia, South East Asia

Foreign travellers like Nuniz give account of flourishing trade of Vijaynagar Empire with South East Asia & their control over spice route.

Bahmani rulers too were engaged in battles vying for coasts both in East & West for trade.

Apart from the coastal trade, inland trade was also much in vogue. The balance of trade was in favour of peninsular India owing to rich production of textiles, spices & other products.

Thus much of the success of both
the empires depended upon trade.

Remarks

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Remarks

6. (a) "The distinctiveness of the early medieval polities, in opposition to that of the early historical ones, has been noted in several respects." Examine. (20 Marks)
- (b) Critically examine the various forms of organisation of craft production in North India during the 6-13th centuries. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Khanqahs played very important role in development of sufism in India." Evaluate the importance of khanqahs in sufism with special reference to chisti khanqahs. (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

7. (a) What are the various approaches to study the nature of state during Saltanat period in India. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The variety and range of subjects in the Hindi verses of Amir Khusrau has left the critics bewildered." Examine. (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss about the stratification which was very commonly evident in medieval rural society. (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

8. (a) In the Mughal period state was having the monopoly over the secondary economic activities. Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that Indian cultures maintain unbroken continuity through communication? (15 Marks)
- (c) Akbar's revenue administration was an extension of Shershah's revenue administration. Examine. (15 Marks)

Ans 8c) Sher Shah Suri had an excellent spirit of reformation which was evident in his land reforms. Sher Shah, by virtue of his experience, brought out the Zabti system. His land revenue policy hinged upon:

- 1) Patta → right of ownership to peasant & Dabuliyat → Agreement decree of the contract
- 2) Assessment was done at farm level, while payment was made at village level
3. For assessment, land was categorized into 5 → good, middle & bad & their average was taken
4. Farmers could sell their produce at prices prevailing in market
5. Emergency provisions were there

Remarks

Provision of state grant in form of Loans was also there.

Akbar continued majority of the provisions in his Ain-I-Dahsala system of land revenue like categorizing of lands, emergency provisions, assessment at farm levels, etc. Akbar however made some improvements.

1) In Ain I-Dahsala, 10 year's average was taken & assessment hinged upon the area cultivated by farmer in the particular year only. Thus, need for assessing each year got eliminated.

2) Further subcategories of Pdaj, Puranti, Chorher & Banjar were made according to the time the field was last cultivated. Average was calculated keeping that in account. Banjar land had no tax obligation for 5 years. This provided incentive to farmers.

Thus Akbar carried forward Sher Shah's revenue policy & improved upon it reducing its limitations.

Ans 8L) Right from the beginning of civilization in India, communication has played the central role in carrying people, ideas, goods & culture from one part of the country to another. Whether it be the Uttarapatha & Dakshinapatha of ancient India or the Grand Trunk Road or Sher Shah Suri Way in medieval India.

Even though Islam found its deep seated roots in North India & Sultanate was established at Delhi, ideas flew quickly into the south via various ~~means~~ mediums like Sufi saints, merchants

& traders, etc. Result was the spread of ideas in the south. Numerous Deccan states emerged in due time like ~~the~~ Bahmani Kingdom, etc.

The role of Bhakti & Sufi Movement can't be more emphasized ~~than~~ in spreading the ideas & culture. The practices of singing, dancing, use of vernaculars, etc. they used proved to be effective mediums of communication & growth & spread of culture from Rameshwara in South to Puri in East to Dwaraka in West & Padrinath in the North, engulfing the whole of India.

See the Hint

Ans a) During the Mughal Empire, there was growth in economic arena.

Trade grew, agriculture production also increased thanks to better revenue policy. While the 2 sectors improved, much focus was laid upon the manufacturing sector by the Mughals.

The presence of royal Karkhanas with a separate Daroga & officer in charge [Amir E Soman] proves testimony to the fact.

The Karkhanas were state institutions to build various artefacts which were used exclusively by the state. The Karkhanas also functioned as R & D centres for further growth in the arena.

Production of weapons,

Remarks

Prof. Sahish Chandra

etc. were also monopolized by state
for security reasons.

Remarks

Remarks

INDIA

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



