

10812

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are Five questions, printed in ENGLISH
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- All the Questions are compulsory.
- 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 ASHISH KUMAR

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Ashish Kumar

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

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REMARKS

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-Answer Booklet. [optional hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below serially. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)]

- (i) Mesolithic factory site
- (ii) Paleolithic Site
- (iii) Ash mound site
- (iv) Pit dwelling site
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) Trade centre
- (vii) Late Harappan site
- (viii) A cultural site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Early Harappan site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Political and Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jain centre
- (xx) A NBPW site

(i) BIMBE POKA Mesolithic factory site
 → Madhya Pradesh
 → Paleolithic and Mesolithic period, paintings found
 → Microliths made of chert, chalcodony
 No bones found here yet.

Remarks

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(ii) Paleolithic site : Nilambour / Palghat

(iii) Factory site - Kerata
 → Factory site
 → Hand axes, cleaver made of quartzite, chalcodony
 → Bones of wild animals found.

(iv) Pit Dwelling site - Burzahom

(v) Kashmir
 → Evidence of dog burial with humans
 → Less stone tools found because of snow
 → Evidence of saffron cultivation.

(v) Political & Cultural Centre : Madurai

(vi) Tamil Nadu
 → Pandya Capital
 → Flourishing Trade & Commerce

Remarks

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→ known for beautiful Meenakshi Temple

(vi) Trade Centre : ~~Sherkhan~~

→ Pakistan, Rajasthan ~~district~~

→ Trading outpost

→ En route to Central Asia and West Asia

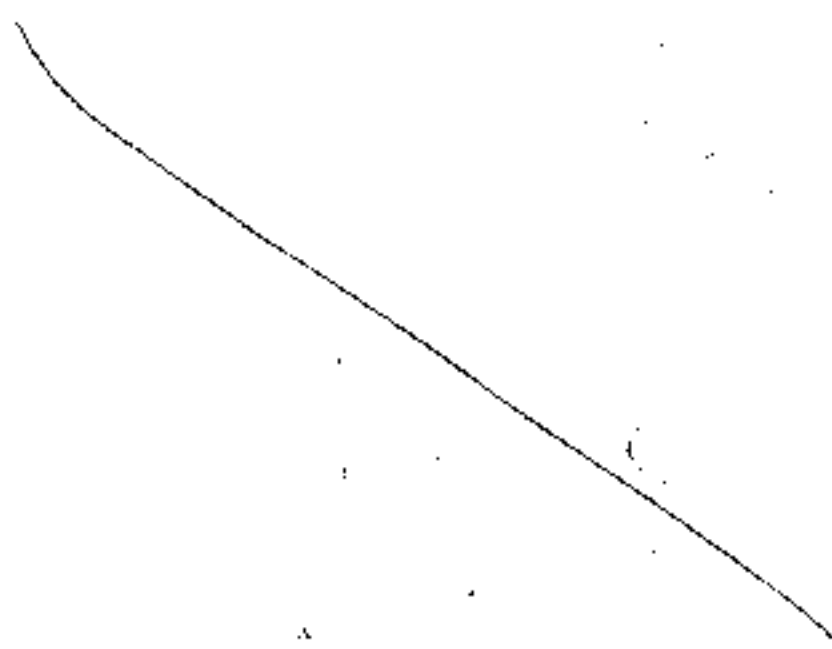
→ Affected during various invasions to India

(vii) Late Harappan site : ~~Derapur~~

→ Gujarat

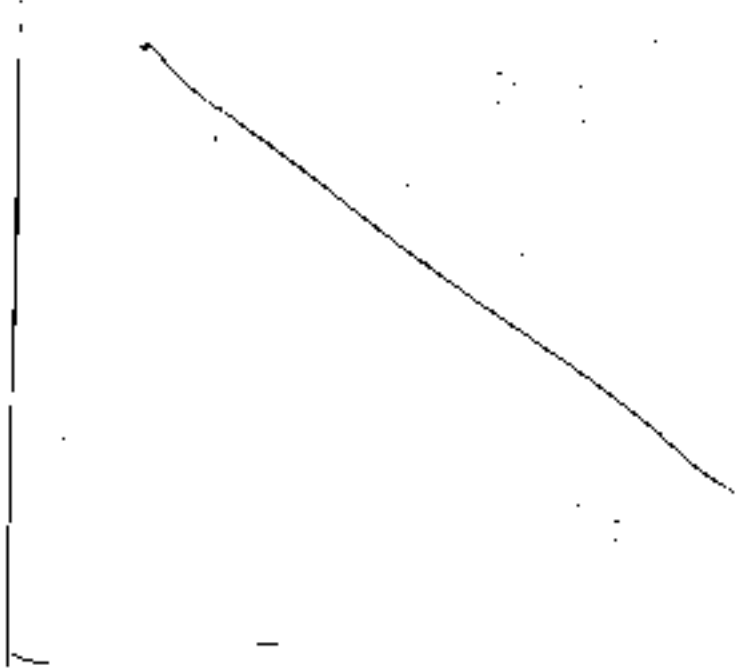
→ Harappan black & red pottery found

→ Evidence of decline in habitation

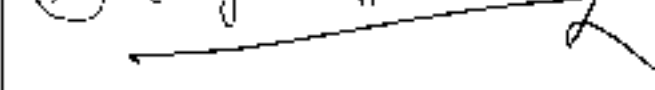


Remarks

his, there is a product ...



(xii) Early Harappan site : ~~Amri~~



Remarks

(xv) Ancient sea port : TAMPALITTI

- > Bengal
- > Links to South East Asia, East Asia
- > mentioned by Hsien Tsang in works
- > prominent in Ancient India
- > Declined in Modern period due to rise of Kolkata, Chittagong

(xvi) Buddhist Centre : BAMIYAN

- > Afghanistan
- > Huge Buddhist structures like stupas, statues found
- > Huge statues severely blown up by Taliban
- > World Heritage site

Remarks

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(xvii) Ancient capital - URUK

Remarks

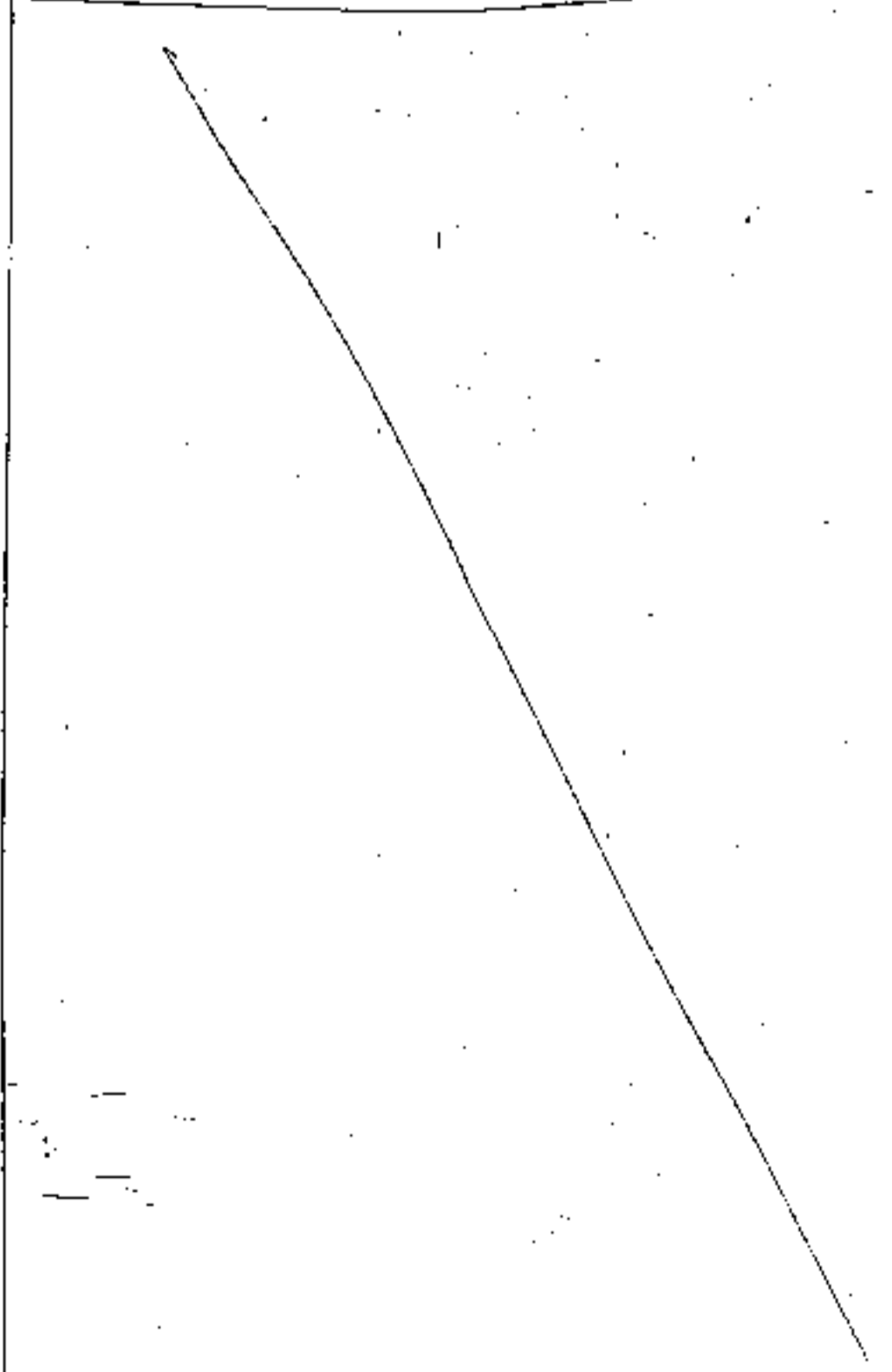
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(X) NBPW site: Lumbini

- Nepal
- lot of pottery found
- Evidence of habitation
- Bones of domesticated animals



Remarks



Remarks

2. (a) Kathava's Rajtarangini is considered to be a historical text because of its approach towards the past. Comment. (10 Marks)
- (b) Bhakti movement seems to be revolutionary but it was not. Examine. (10 Marks)
- (c) What is your assessment of Ibn Batuta's Rihla as an important source of Indian history? (10 Marks)
- (d) 'Segmentary state model' is a superimposed idea on Vijayanagara kingdom. Critically analyse. (10 Marks)
- (e) Write a brief note on the organisation of agricultural production during the medieval India. (10 Marks)

4 Kathava was a Kashmiri historian who wrote about history of Kashmir from ancient times till mid 12th century and has been appreciated for his scientific and insightful approach.

How his approach towards the past is like a historian?

- Kathava discuss issues as objectively as possible without speculating unnecessarily.
- He mentions sources wherever he can:
 - He mentions the 11 scholars from which he came to know about Family tree of ruling dynasty.
 - He even uses temple inscriptions and land grant inscriptions to substantiate his points.
- He analyzes the past to such that people could learn from it and not make the same mistakes.

Compare with previous text

Remarks

Add some points

Some mistakes. The past was not to merely glorify rulers or present as a story.

But there are certain reveals in his approach:

- He uses fabular legends while analyzing events in past.
- He has a biased attitude towards Kashmir and bureaucracy.
- Regional bias is apparent as he talks about Harayan rulers belonging to Kashmir.
- Chronology is troublesome as he mentions certain things missing for 300 years.

Despite the above reveals, Kathava showed an unprecedented insight, historical and scientific approach to history writing.

Well noted

6 The Bhakti movement was a specio-religious reform movement that began in 7th century South India and moved to North India in the 11th century with Ramananda.

Remarks

- The Bhakti movement seemed revolutionary because:
- It aimed at making society more egalitarian
 - It targeted useless ~~rituals~~, rituals and sought to make devotion personal.
 - It preached in local languages and wanted to reduce monopoly of Sanskrit.
 - Aimed at curbing priestly domination
 - Women and lower castes could also practice Bhakti on par with others.

Compare with Protestant movement

But it wasn't revolutionary in the real sense because:

- It didn't aim at abolishing Brahmanical domination or the caste system.
- It didn't ensure equality for lower castes. e.g. Ramananda didn't believe in giving access of vedas to the lower caste.
- Contemporary writings show that the path to Bhakti was much harder for women. e.g. Lal Deb faced a lot of criticism from society.

Despite the above, the Bhakti movement's importance lies in the fact that it created a sacred space where all were

Remarks

Nicely concluded to the way equal and this gave impetus to socio-religious reformers later to strive for such an egalitarian sphere in society also.

Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveler who visited India during Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's reign and wrote down his observation in the Rihla.

Its importance as a historical text

- on Muhammad Bin Tughlaq: He describes him as a generous but short tempered man.
- Polity: He talks about sultanate campaign to South India and how the sultan put down rebellion. He talks of capital transfer.
- Cities: Ibn talks about Delhi and Daulatabad a big cities. He describes building markets, dense population, composition of cities.
- Slaves: Ibn says he gifted slaves to the Sultan and mentions that slaves were cheap and easily available.
- Society: Ibn Battuta mentions the caste system, the practice of sati, child marriage. He experiences cultural shock in seeing how

Remarks

eastern women were so independent
 → Agriculture: He mentions various crops like rice, millet, sugarcane; Fruit like mango, orange. The Indian soil was so fertile that crops could even be grown twice a year.

But his work has some issues:

→ His work were written on direction of Moroccan king by Ibn Juzayy. Ibn Battuta only had his memory to rely on.

→ Lack of historian's approach: He doesn't take care to authenticate information.

→ Ibn Juzayy often adds his own observation as that of Battuta.

→ Ibn Battuta's lack of knowledge of Persian is an issue.

→ His account of the Delhi Sultan is biased.

Despite the above, its importance lies in it being a primary source and giving a lot of information on medieval India.

For the content of this dissertation
 mention the contemporary sources for better history writing

Remarks

Segmentary state model, developed by Sorli for African tribes was applied by Burton Stein to the Vijayanagara Kingdom.

Burton Stein argues:

→ Vijayanagara Kingdom was politically dominant at centre only.

→ At periphery, local elements were dominant and central sovereignty stretched over the ritual sphere only.

→ These segments were arranged in a pyramidal set up

→ This highly decentralized system

But Burton Stein's analysis seems superimposed because:

→ Application of a model for Africa on Vijayanagara seems inappropriate.

→ While emphasizing ritual aspects, he glosses over economic, cultural and political aspects.

→ This confuses ritual sovereignty with cultural.

Burton Stein's superimposition seems more like a

Remarks

Mention Ritual Sovereignty

Mention the essence of Centralized system

strong reaction to the centralization hypothesis by scholars like Nilkantha Shastri with a depiction of ground reality.

Collateral

3/2 (e) Agrarian production in medieval India was in a flourishing state and it allowed other economic sectors and the kingdom to flourish.

Implement

- Oxen, wooden plough with iron ploughshare.
- Patkela for breaking lumps.
- winnows for threshing.

Irrigation

- canals, tanks, wells in use.
- The ~~Berhuda~~ talk of Persian wheel on River Meghna Yamuna.
- Shah Jahan built a canal on the
- canals were absent in South India and Tanks were common.

Crops

- Rabi and Kharif were chief seasons
- Rice, wheat, millets, barley, etc were grown.
- Cash crops like sugarcane, cotton, indigo, etc.

Remarks

→ Horticultural crops like mango, orange, vegetables are in abundance as mentioned in Prabandha.

Producers

- Chudkanta Rijaya were traditional land owning peasants who killed with family or hired labor.
- Patikothas were migrant farmers.
- Majur were agricultural laborers.

State involvement

- State often advanced taccavi loans, implements, built canals, reservoirs, etc.

Wrote to detail about various layers to agrarian society and consolidate it with various cash systems

Remarks

1. (a) Some larger social and cultural changes were going on during Early Medieval Period and the royal land grants must be understood in the background of this. Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) The term 'early medieval' suggests the evolution from the early historical period to medieval period and brings out the characteristics of continuity and change in the broad historical context. With respect to above given statement, discuss various approaches towards understanding the period. (20 Marks)
- (c) From Albal to Ladits, there is a gradual evolution of Sultanate architecture, which passed through many changes and impacts. Considering the statement write about important characteristics of Sultanate architecture. (15 Marks)

The Early Medieval Age is a subject of much debate and has often been characterized as a period of feudalism by RS Sharma.

Social and cultural changes

- Growth of Indian Feudalism.
- Social relations based on hierarchy and power were increasing.
- Greater subjection of the peasant class to landlords.
- Proliferation of ~~various~~ various caste titles Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras and were Untouchables.
- Increasing subjection of women.
- Growth of Dharm and pilgrimage.

Remarks

How the royal land grants must be understood in this context?

good objectively

- Land grants were subjective a society where power depended upon control or possession of land.
- It was a way to incorporate elements into a hierarchy based on devotion and vassalage.
- Land grants were given so peasants could be integrated into the Brahmanical order and in turn Brahmins legitimized super ordinate position of king.
- As the temples became landed magnates, they often turned into pilgrimage centres giving further impetus to Dharm.
- Brahmins incorporated various people in the vicinity through service tenures. Tribals were often incorporated into various castes. e.g. Angika tribal chief was incorporated as lower cast Brahmin. Other way incorporate into Shudras or Untouchables.

Remarks

→ Rajputs tried to legitimize their newly gained social and political status via land grants.

These land grants weren't an isolated phenomenon but witnessed various socio-cultural changes.

good clarity

10

The Early Medieval Period is one of change and continuity in political, socio, cultural & economic fields.

Political Changes & continuity

→ BD Chhotu padhyay argues that this period saw continuation of proliferation of state based lineages that began in post Gupta period.

→ RS Sharma says the period saw change in form of political fragmentation. It was a period of feudalism with growing regional power centres.

Social continuity & changes

→ Continuity: the caste system, other social evils like Sati, child marriage, prohibition of widow remarriage, Brahmin rule.

Remarks

Neatly

example for change & continuity

→ Change: Proliferation of castes was a new phenomenon.
 → AI Bensusan mentions how condition of Vaishyas was deteriorating.
 → Feudal relations were new phenomena.
 → Muslim invasions.
 → Colonial historians classify society as static but recent researches refute this.

Economic

→ Continuity: Colonial historians argue that it was a period of Economy was still mainly agrarian, industry was handicraft based and independent mode of production was the norm.

→ Change: Agrarian economy got a boost due to land grants. Trade and commerce, industry initially declined (200-400 AD) but then revived as per RS Sharma in 400-1300 AD.

→ Colonial historians emphasise it as a dark age with no economic progress.

Urbanisation

→ Colonial historians argue for a decline in urbanisation.

Remarks

→ RS Sharma argues that this may have been the case for 900-950 AD but not for later period.

Cultural

- Colonial historians imply stagnation as there was no large scale building activities, and religion, culture had stagnated.
- Other historians argue for continuity as Chandella, Rashtrakuta, etc. still patronized art & architecture.
 - In field of religion, Tantricism was gaining ground.

Thus the period was one of continuity and change manifested in various fields.

Well based

Bad

→ approach along

→ demand that you should

write proper historiography

Remarks

24
27
c) The Delhi Sultanate was established in the 13th century, when Qutb ul din Aibak declared independence from Turkish empire. They were harbinger of a new culture which began assimilating with Indian culture, best represented in Sultanate architecture.

Aibak

- Qutb ul din couldn't bring artisans with him. Thus Indian artisans used.
- Early buildings were made - by drawing temples.
- Islamic features are not prominent.
- e.g. Qutb Minar completed during Tughlqish reign.
- IMPACT: Aim was to show power over the newly conquered people, who often reacted in a hostile manner.

KHALIS

- Material: red sandstone, brick, marble
- Islamic features: increase as Indian craftsmen became more familiar with style and Muslim

Remarks

craftsmen migrate to India

→ The Khalji monuments are marked by grandeur, lavishness and increasing Islamic features.

→ examples: Alau Darwaza, Jamaat ul Khana mosque.

~~IMPACT~~ → IMPACT: An Khalji Theory of Kingship was based on 'Principle of strength', the same is reflected in their monuments.

TUGHLAQ

→ features: patterned walls; greater use of Islamic features like true arches, calligraphy; more austere and pragmatism in buildings.

→ examples: ~~Temp~~ monument at Tughlaqabad.

→ IMPACT: Maybe the austere style was a reaction to excesses of the Khaljis.
 • some monument at Tughlaqabad show taste maybe due to Mongol invasions.

LODIS

→ features: Double domes, simplistic monuments, monuments of Sultan and nobles, one of

Remarks

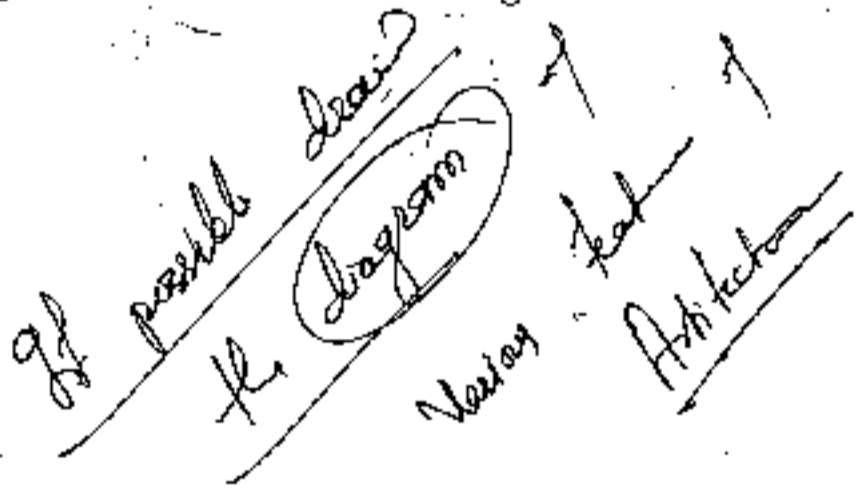
equal grandeur

→ eg.: Tomb of Sikandar Lodi

→ impact: Lodis followed Afghan Theory of Kingship which emphasized being as 1st among equals. This is reflected in their architecture.

This Sultanate Architecture passed through many phases with the changing dynasties which give it a distinctive style.

well tried



Remarks

- (a) ~~Ilutmish established the Sultanate in terms of real power while Balban gave ideological base to it. Elaborate.~~ (15 Marks)
- (b) ~~Mongol invasion was always a central factor in the policies of Delhi sultans when it comes to the north west frontier policy. Discuss.~~ (15 Marks)
- (c) ~~Critically evaluate the imperial ideology under Akbar on the basis of Abul Fazl's Akbarname.~~ (20 Marks)

22 The Delhi Sultanate was established in 1206 when Qutb ud din Aibak declared independence from the ~~largest~~ Asian empire.

~~How Ilutmish established real power?~~

- ~~Countered internal threats: defeated Nain ud din Qubacha of Sind and Taj ud Din Yalduz of Ghur~~
- ~~External threats: By diplomatically not giving refuge to Jalal ud din Manghaini, he averted a Mongol invasion.~~
- ~~Political: He formed the Turkani-Chitragani with trustworthy slave officers. The iqta system was re-organised. Portfolio system was established.~~
- ~~Economic: Silver Tanka and Copper Jital coins were issued.~~
- ~~Shifted capital to Delhi: to establish the Delhi Sultanate.~~

Remarks

- ~~Religious: got legitimacy by getting investiture from Caliph in 1228.~~
- ~~Cultural: patronised scholars, completed the Quib Mubarak.~~

~~But it was Balban that gave ideological base to it:~~

- ~~Despotism was established by Balban. V.A. Smith argues that this was done by emphasising divine origin.~~
- ~~Militarism: to counter Mongol threats. Strong sense of Justice as duty of king was established by Balban.~~
- ~~Emphasis on power and prestige of crown by claiming that the king was superior and maintaining strict court discipline.~~
- ~~Dozing Durbar celebrating harvest.~~

~~→ Sida (Prostration) and Paribos (Kissing feet of emperor)~~

~~It were these ideas also known in Balban's theory of kingship that gave ideological~~

Remarks

base to the Sultanate and some elements were even contrasted by Mughals. Ideas like despotism, militarism etc were taken forward by rulers like Alauddin Khilji, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

Then Iltutmish and Balban's efforts ensured continuation of Delhi Sultanate for almost 3 centuries. good visualization

② The Mongols were a Central Asian tribe that established their rule over Central Asia in the 13th century. They were staunch enemies of the Muslims and often posed problems to the Delhi Sultans.

How it was a central factor in policies?

→ Iltutmish: He did not set eye towards expansion in the North West due to fear of changes in power.

→ Razia: Alauddin because didn't want to antagonize Mongols.

→ Balban's policy towards the North West was one of manufacturing status quo. Hence he deputed his son Bugha

Remarks

Bugha Khan then, built new forts, repaired old ones and turned the whole area into a defensive belt.

→ Alauddin Khilji: He had an offensive policy towards the North West. He raised a huge standing army, forts to repeatedly defeat the Mongols. This was to ensure a stable North West so he could consolidate and expand his Indian empire.

→ Muhammad Tughlaq: Initially there was only 1 Mongol invasion during his reign and thus it didn't have much effect on his North Western Policy.

→ Firuz Shah Tughlaq: status quoist policy on the external front and moreover there was no invasion of Mongols during his reign.

→ Lodhi: They were busy with internal matters and moreover Mongol threat was not present then.

Remarks

for better presentation you can draw the map of N.W. India and prevent the name of the ruler.

Thus the Mongols were the central factor to ensure stability of the North West frontier which was a major concern of Akbar Sultan.

(10/10) (c) Akbar has been called the greatest king in medieval times and his reign saw major developments in economic, cultural, political, social, and religious fields.

He propounded a new theory of kingship based on Turkic-Mongol Theory of kingship with addition of few new elements. This has been enumerated in the Akbarnama.

FEATURES

- Divine origin: Akbar called himself 'Zill-i-Ilahi' (shadow of god) and said God had conferred crown on him.
- Emphasis on undivided loyalty to crown: Nobles were his creatures.
- Centralization: Akbar exercised strict control over officials e.g. liquidated Bairam Khan.

Remarks

→ Secular: Akbar followed a secular state policy and didn't let his personal beliefs cloud it.

→ Sub-i-Kul: This was a practical means doctrine of peace and harmony to ensure welfare of people.

→ Welfare Outlook: Akbar gave grants to temples, mosques, madrasas, etc. He abolished practice of enslaving prisoners of war, abolished pilgrimage tax and Jizya.

→ Faith-i-Izode: This doctrine meant the King was repository of divine light which was the source of his wisdom.

→ Imperialism: Akbar believed in uniting India under his rule.

CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF IMPERIAL IDEALISM

→ Secularism: led to issue of fatwa by Mulla Mohammed Yafdi. Orthodox elements were antagonized by Akbar's secular policy.

→ Centralization: led to incomplete development of institutions like Mansabdari system and wars against centralization.

Remarks

→ Imperialism led to constant conflicts.
 e.g. with Ahmednagar, Mewar.

Despite these issues, Akbar's imperial ideology was successful as evidenced in his Rajput policy, composite culture, expansion of Mughal empire, and welfare work.

Critical evaluation
 Should be based
 on other contemporary
 sources
Bakshi

Remarks

Remarks

5. (a) Shivaji's rise in Deccan is not the history of personal heroism but circumstances were also responsible for it. Critically evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (b) With the coming of the European merchants to India during 17th Century, Indian merchants lost their control over their trade with west. In the light of the given statement, evaluate the role and position of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade in 17th Century? (50 Marks)
- (c) The 18th Century India experienced the emergence of many new town centers rather than the fall of urban centers. Examine. (15 Marks)

8

The 17th century saw the rise of the Marathas under Shivaji as a formidable power in the Deccan and posed a challenge to Mughals.

How Shivaji's personal heroism was responsible

good aspect

- He gave leadership to the Marathas.
- By his act of personal during (e.g. escaping from Mughal prison), he inspired the people.
- He led the comparatively weaker Maratha army to successes against stronger armies.
- He reminded Marathas of their unique cultural identity and tried to rally them around it.

Remarks

But his personal heroism was only one of many factors that led to Shivaji's rise in Deccan:

→ Geographical Factors

- Marathaland was isolated, thus the people developed a unique cultural identity and sense of independence. Thus they held these very dear to them.
- Marathas were experts in guerrilla warfare due to terrain.

→ Economic Factors

- Marathaland was resource scarce. Thus people had to toil and thus they became hardy in character.
- Since most people were poor, a sense of equality was created.

→ Cultural

- Mahadharma dharma promoted equality and circulated a sense of pride among Marathas.

Remarks

Shivaji was inspired by teachings of Guru Ramdas.

→ Role of Mughals

well liked to describe in organized

Marathas were initially a small power but Aurangzeb's high handedness led to deliberately disrespected Maratha sentiments by imprisoning Shivaji. Factors that led to Shivaji's rise in Deccan.

(12) (b) The 16th and 17th century saw the coming of the Europeans on the Indian scene. They were primarily interested in trade.

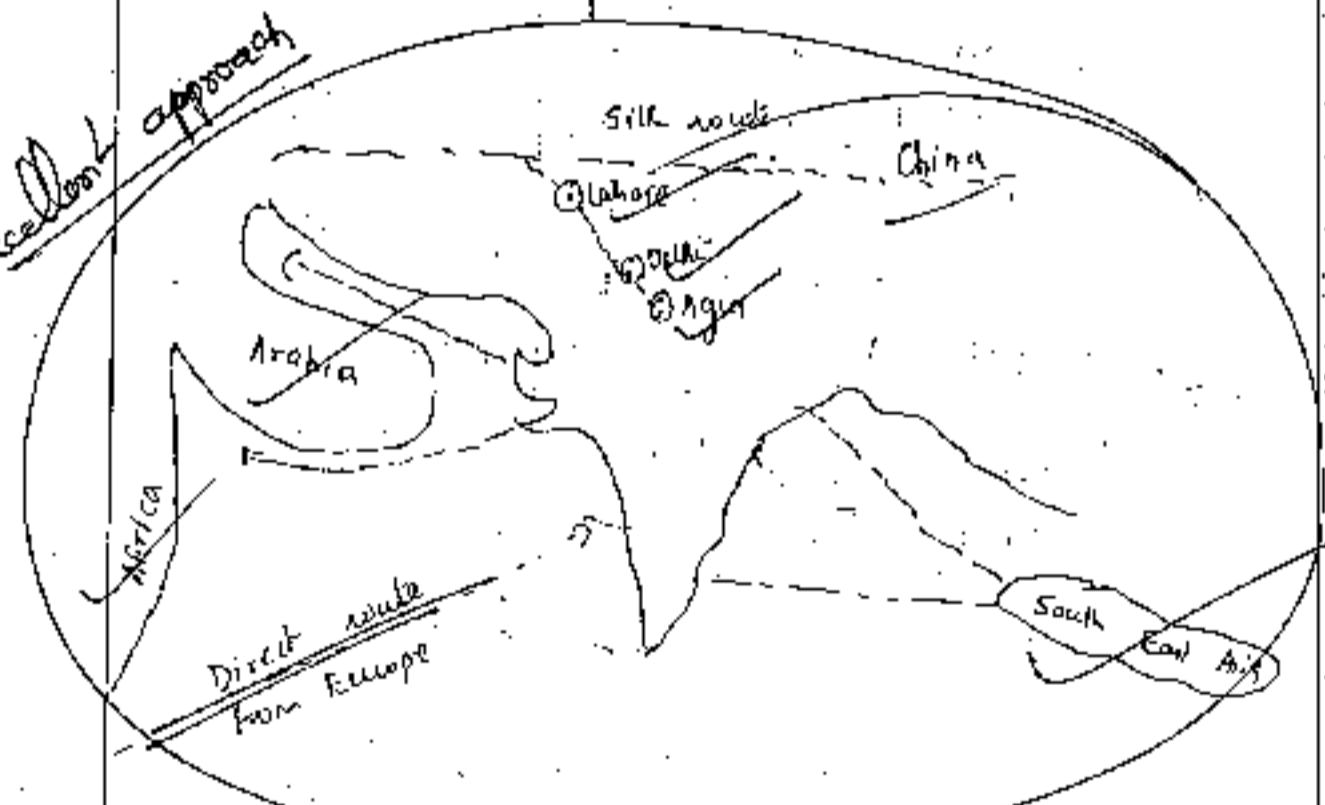
Role of Indian Merchants in Indian Ocean trade

→ Indian merchants brought necessary goods from far off places like West Asia.

Remarks

Central Asia, East Africa, East Asia, South East Asia.

Excellent approach



→ They often settled in these regions and apart from sold Indian goods to these regions also.

→ Certain merchants had multiple ships and thus helped smaller merchants get involved in Indian Ocean trade.

→ European merchants often depended on Indian merchants to procure goods for them because of scattered production.

Remarks

in hinterlands.

- Indian merchants also financed Indian Ocean trade via hundis.
- Indian merchants were an influential lot and tried to influence the state to get concessions, reduce custom duties or combat monopoly of the European traders.

POSITION of Indian Merchants

- Despite entry of Europeans, Indian merchants were still influential.
- We hear of rich trading communities like Bohras, Marwaris, Chethias, etc.
- ~~their position~~
- Position of some merchants may have been strengthened as they helped procure goods from the hinterlands.
- But Indian merchants were also adversely affected as these European companies indulged in 'forced trade' and posed a threat to free trade.
- Overall, coming of the Europeans led to increased Indian trade with the West.

Remarks

In book also discuss about SEAs

- 8) The 18th century was a period that saw continuity and change in socio, economic, political and cultural life. Urbanisation was also affected by these changes.

Fall of Urban Centres

→ Certain historians argue that due to disruptive impact of Mughal disintegration, rise of regional states, British impact, there was a fall in urban centres.

→ Examples cited are:

- Decline of administrative towns like Delhi, Agra.
- Decline of trade centres like Cambay, Lahore, Taxila.

But this has been **contested** by other historians:

→ They say 18th century saw coming of European, rise of regional states which had a positive impact on urbanisation.

Remarks

~~→ for eg. Chhatra Singh~~

→ for eg. •

Substantive

by 7

Location of City Map

- New administrative centres like Shiloh, Calcutta rose in prominence
- New trade centres like Bengal, Madras, Bombay rose as is evidenced works of company officials and contemporary writers.

The British developed Coimbatore as a major urban area for textiles even greater than Gujarat and Bengal. Town like Manipalman emerged important here.

→ Calcutta emerged as an important trading town from where British sent textiles, spices and other goods.

→ French developed Pondicherry - Chandernagore

→ Portuguese developed Goa and other towns on Malabar coast.

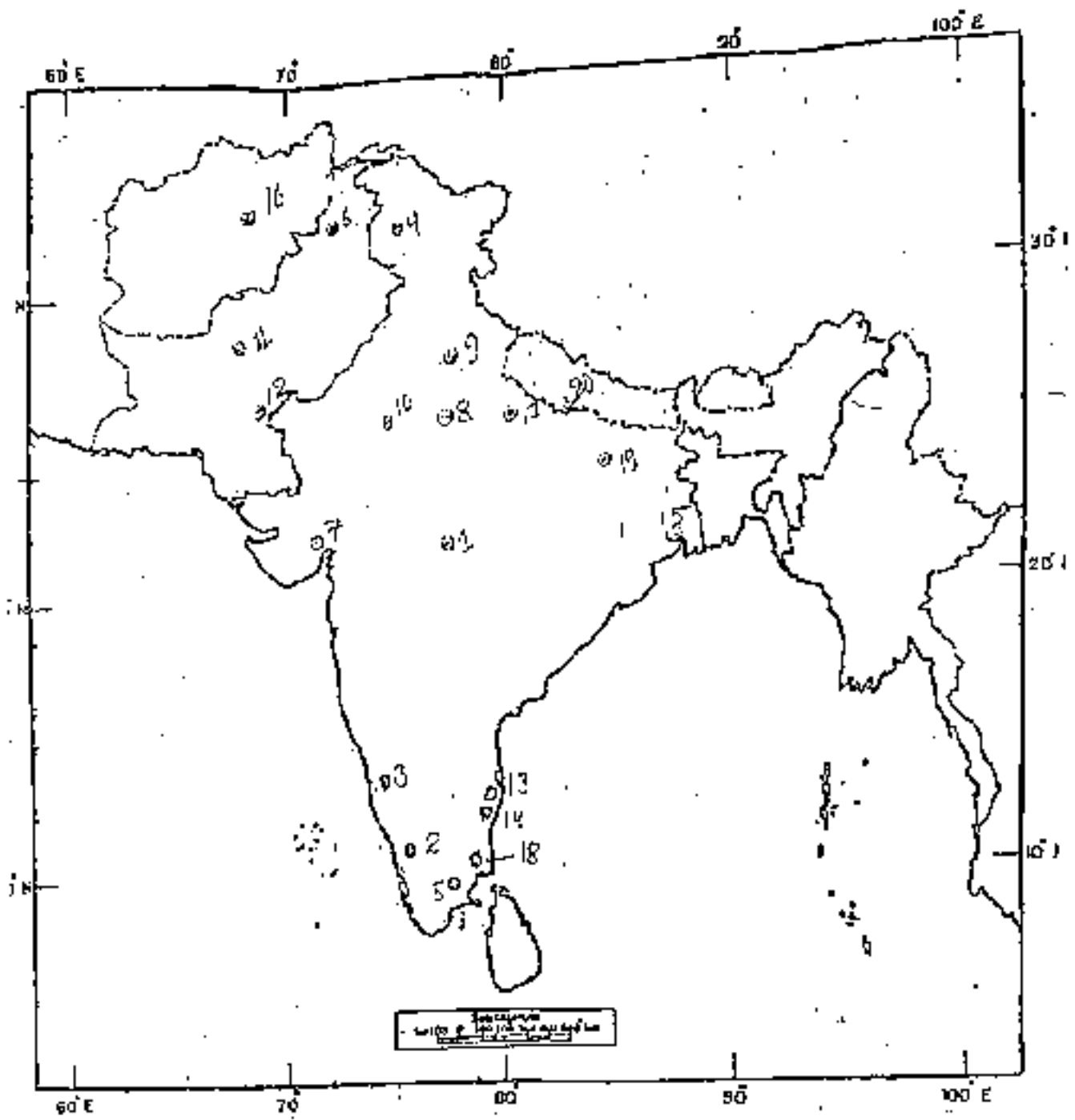
Thus the 18th century saw changes in urban structure that was more suited to colonial needs.

~~class by~~

Remarks

Remarks

Map-Test: 2



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