

137
250

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 _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Ahulkora

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

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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. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (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 Jaina centre
- (xx) A NBPW site

1) Adangarh hills

- (1/2) Located in the Satpura ranges near Bhopal
- Mesolithic factory site containing broken pieces of stones (semi-precious stones, etc found)
 - Microliths and geometric microliths found

Remarks

2) Polaghat

- (1/2) - The rare palaeolithic site found in Kerala
- Cave settlements have been found
 - The site dates to upper palaeolithic age
 - Stone tools like axes, chisels, choppers, etc found.

4) Buzzahora

- (1/2) - Dates to mesolithic - neolithic times
- Evidence of pit dwelling found due to cold weather
 - Some pits show pit and urn burials
 - Evidence of hearth for cooking, animal bones, tools found

5) Madurai

- (1/2) - Capital of Pandya, located on Vaigai river
- Place for Sangam - (3rd Sangam)
 - Mentioned in Sippudikoran and Manimekalai
 - Located on Dakshinapatha's extreme end
 - famous for Meenakshi temple of Dravida style

6) Purnshpur/Pushkavoti

- (1/2) - Purnshpur capital of Kanishka, Pushkavoti of Kambhaja
- Archaeological site located at Chorsadda in Peshawar

Remarks

- The end of Uttarapatha and further connect to Silk Route
- Xuan Xang mentions the city in 7th century and it's big gates
- Also a part of Grand Trunk Road of British

7) Lothal

- No early or mature phase found. Only late phase
- Dock at Lothal with ~~trapezoidal~~ loading platform
- No big fortification found
- The site is relatively small - barely 5 ~~are~~ hectares
- Involved in sea trade with Mesopotamia

8) Mathura

- A NEW site dating to 8th century BCE
- Capital of Shurasena Mahajanapada & later 2nd capital of Kushika
- Located on Uttarapatha, one branch goes to Ujjain
- Mentioned by writers like Pliny & Arrian
- Center for Mathura school of art
- Connected with Krishna-Vasudava legend

9) Bhogwanpura

- Located near Saharanpur-Yamunanagar zone close to Yamuna
- Site dates to 2nd millennium BCE

Remarks

- Evidence of mud houses, brick kilns found
- The houses are simple and some are 2 storied
- The society seemed to be rural and agri-based

10) Jodhpura

- Located in north-eastern Rajasthan, near sites like Moh and Bharatpur
- Evidence of Ochre coloured pottery followed by BRW pottery
- Being dry, evidence of use of stone tools found
- Site dates to 2nd millennium BCE

12) Ganweriwala

- Located in Cholistan desert, possibly on course of Saraswati
- Partially excavated site showing evidence of early, mature phase. Abandoned by 2000 BCE
- The size of city makes it one of top 5 big cities of Harappa civilization
- Classic features of fortification, town planning and Kot-Diji style monochrome pottery found.

13) Mahabalipuram

- Port city of Pallava kingdom, dates to 7-8th century

Remarks

- Famous for rock-cut shore temples of 5 tiers
- Known as Mamallapuram after Narasimharasmar II
- Boulders of Ganga-Avataran & Kartavya Arjuna found
- Ratha temples found of 5 Pandavas & Draupadi

14) Kanchipuram

- (14) Capital city of Pallavas, dates to early centuries CE
- Center of learning promoted by Pallavas, visited by Hsuan Tsang
 - Famous for Kancheepuram Shiva temple
 - Sacked by Chalukya king Pulakeshi-II

15) Tamralipti

- (15) Port end of Uttaropatha, today's Tamluk in Bengal
- Evidence of artifacts of trade found by Nayanjyot Lahiri
 - The port traded with Romans, S-E Asia
 - Roman coins found made of gold
 - Center for parallel government in 1952 Quit India
 - site declined as a port post 10th century CE

16) Begram

- (16) Known as ancient Kapisha province
- Mentioned by Panini in Mahebhshya

Remarks

- Was connected by Silk Route & Uttaropatha
- Grandhara style sculptures of Buddha found
- Site was patronized by Kanishka

18) Uraiyur

- Capital of ancient Cholas of early centuries CE
- Located on banks of Kaveri
- Tamil Sangam texts like Manimekalai mention it
- Famous for cotton cloth dyeing, flourishing market
- Mentioned in Periplus of Erythraean Sea

19) Vaishali

- (19) Vaishali served as a preaching center for Jainas
- Being a capital of Lichhavi Ganasangha, to which Mahavira belonged, it gained prominence
 - Archaeological site found at Basarh, near Vaishali
 - Existed as ancient NBPW site

20) Kapilvastu

- Capital of Shakya Ganasangha, capital of Buddha's clan
- Archaeological site found at Kapilvastu in Nepal but

Remarks

debated site in Piprahwa in Uttar Pradesh.

- Evidence of a ~~Stupa~~ has been found
- ~~Finds~~ mention in Jataka texts.

Remarks

Remarks

2. (a) Kalhana's Rajatarangini 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 Batutah's Rehla 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)

Q) "History is that creative art that takes a person back in the past and makes him view it like an eyewitness"
 - Kalhana in Rajatarangini

good content

Given the above views of Kalhana, his Rajatarangini is bound to have a distinction of a historical text.

Kalhana's Approach to the Past

- ① Kalhana clearly declares his intentions to write history of Kashmir from king Yudhishthira to king Jayarimha till 1148 CE.
- ② He is aware of the past works and mentions their fallacies in writing history. Eg. He mentions wrongs of Kshhemendra's Nripavali, Neel's Neelmatapurang, etc
- ③ He claims to have access of official sources like

Remarks

court documents, land grants, copper plates, etc

- ④ He takes a critical view of the past, not trying to please anybody
 eg: Dictatorial rule of Queen Didda, Brahmins accepting land grants greedily, iconoclasm of Mihirkula Huna, etc
- ⑤ Thus, Kalhana's approach to past is rational, scientific, critical and based on facts.

However, even he has some problems-

- ① He gouped up on facts that are not to be gone using
 eg: He gave the reign of king Ranaditya as 300 years
 - ② His chronology is not always coherent
 eg: Time gap between Mihirkula & father Toramna is 200 years
- Overall, Kalhana took a fresh and a critical view of the past and hence his Rajatarangini is a crucial source of history of Kashmir.

well read good content objectivity and clarity

Q) Bhakti is defined as complete devotion of God by the means of prayers and songs with aim of getting Moksha

Remarks

Bhakti Movement as Revolutionary

- ① It served as a change from the past system of privileges, casteism, mindless rituals, exploitative priests and system of oppression of Shudras and outcastes
- ② They proposed radical views, especially monotheistic saints like Kabir, Guru Nanak, etc, similar to revolutionaries. eg: Kabir criticized both Hinduism & Islam
- ③ They broke off from mainstream & created new sects, again a sign of revolution
eg: Sikhism of Guru Nanak, Kabirpanthis of Kabir

Bhakti more as evolution

- ① Evolution is gradual change while revolution is sudden, violent and radical
- ② Even though Bhakti has been compared to European Reformation, it is not really a revolution
- ③ The change was gradual & slow response to oppression
eg: It started from Nayanmar / Alvar saints in 8th century & lasted till 18th century.

Excellent
creativity

Correlate it with
↳ Postcolonial movement

Remarks

- ④ There was no evidence to violence & bloodshed, in fact Bhakti got royal patronage
eg: Shiroji patronized Tukaram & Ramdas
- ⑤ D.C Sircar even believes it was a response to feudalism of early medieval India while R.C Mazumdar claimed it as a response to Islamic Sufism.

Overall, we see that the rise of Bhakti has multiple factors and not just related to any revolution as seen from a European context

well based

⑤ Ibn Batuta was an Arabic traveller from Morocco who traversed Middle East, Central Asia & over India in the 13th-14th century.

He came to India in the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq and wrote his travelogue called "Rihla".

Rihla as a source of history

- ① It is an eyewitness account of a man who roamed all over India and experienced as opposed to say

good structure

Remarks

Megasthenes who was present in the court of Chandragupta
This grants it legitimacy.

② He does not shy away from taking a critical view of
the Delhi Sultanate, even his views were displeasing

eg: He claims Tughlog shifted capital to Daulatabad to
punish the nobles and Avam-o-kehda

③ He has faithfully presented his views, even bad experiences

eg: He says he was looted on a highway and also
concludes about the bad law & order.

Nevertheless, his views are also biased

① He wrote from a position of aristocratic superiority

② His bad experiences seem to have clouded his
judgement about India and Delhi Sultanate

Overall, Rehla is an important source of history and
should be read in conjunction with Barani's Tarikh-i
-Firozshahi to get a neutral picture of 14th century

Nice critical thinking

Remarks

d)

⑤ Derived from the Atur tribes of Africa, Burton Stein
proposed his model of segmentary state which says that
the king is just a nominal head while the groups of people
based on caste, class & clan have the real power.

Vijayanagar & Segmentary State

① Stein has quoted the Maerzie Manuscripts to show that
the Nayakas/Amaranayakas/Polegars wielded the real
power and owed nominal sovereignty to the king

② The rights of the Nayakas were high, with local autonomy,
power to punish, conduct courts & even mint currency.

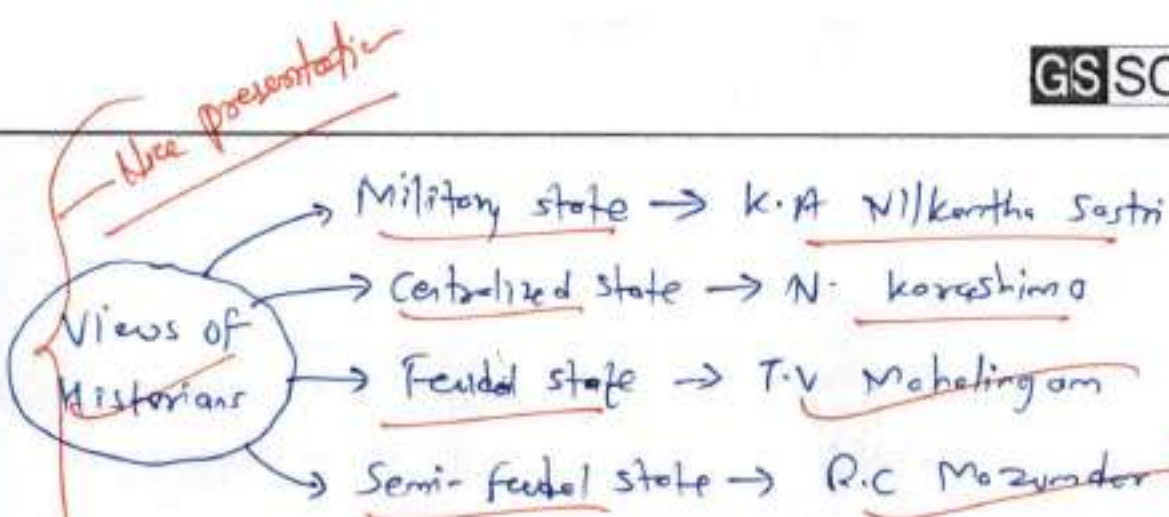
③ He quotes rebellions of Nayakas of Madhura, Tanjore,
Mysore and Gingee to prove the weak central authority

But the model seems to be superimposed-

① Travellers, Nunez and Paes clearly stated king as the
central authority & Nayakas getting land under his hand

Remarks

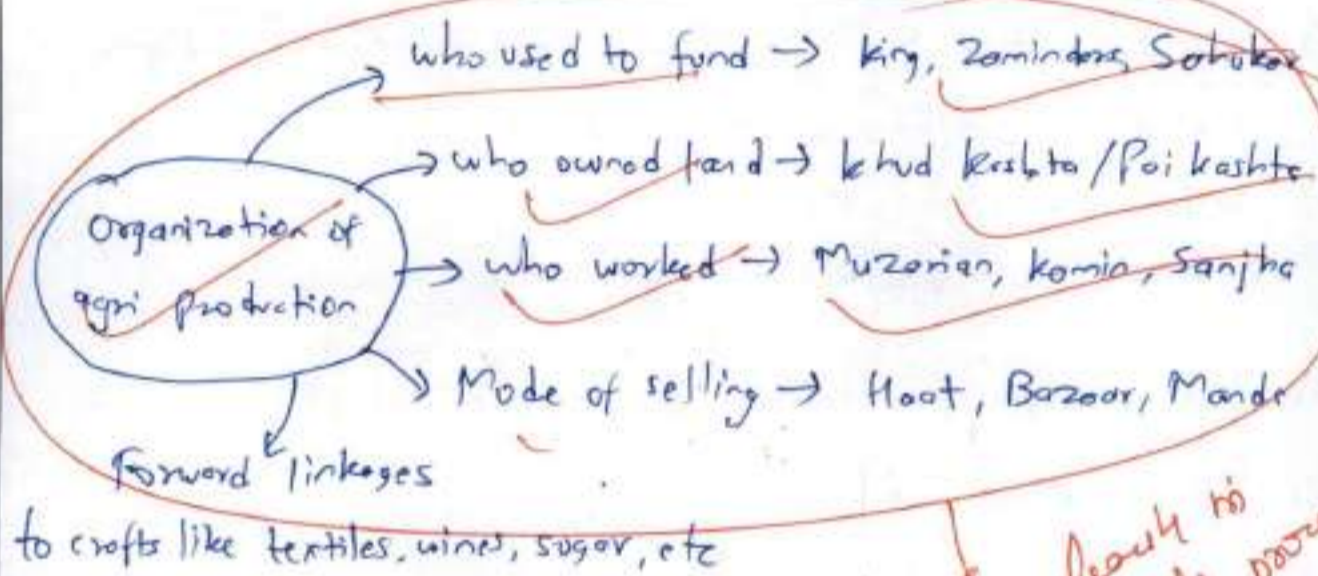
Weak about
Ritual
Sovereignty



We find that Segmentary model of state was an attempt to superimpose a foreign view on Indian history, especially when Krishnadevaraya in his own Amuktamalyada claims the king to be the supreme of the 7 membered politics of the kingdom.

Well framed

- e) Being the main source of revenue for the state, agriculture production was an area of prime focus and was attempted to be made more efficient



good clarity in thought process & well of expression

Remarks

Organization of agri production -

- Funds used to flow from kings, zamindars & money lenders
eg: Mohammed Bin Tughlog invested 70 lakh Tankas
Irfan Habib says Sahukars lent at a rate of 15% interest
- Ownership of land also mattered with khud kashta owning land while others didn't. The khulisa lands had direct royal ownership
- Labourers were available in village or migrated too
eg: Muzorians in village, Poi kashta as migrant labour
- Markets were made available by the state to sell produce
eg: Price controlled markets by Alauddin khilji
Banjara as a link to markets, etc
- Agri production had forward linkages to craft industry
Cotton → Muslins of Murshidabad
Indigo → Sold in Europe
Sugarcane → Production of sugar, etc

Concluding, agri production was intense and productive in the medieval India

Well framed

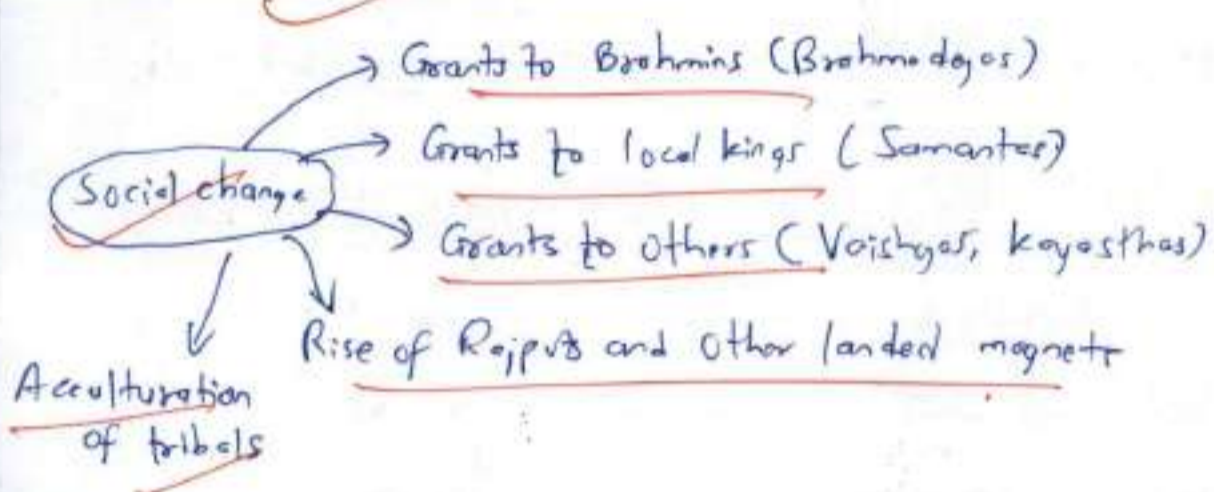
Nice facts

Remarks

3. (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 Aibak to Lodhis, 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)

g) The Early Medieval Period (6th to 12th century) is categorized as the inter-linkage of end of ancient age and start of medieval age, showing distinct characteristics

Royal grants and Social change



① Pala and Vakatakas royal grants show grants to Brahmins as Brahmadeyas. The tenure of grants was till eternity and also had tax-free status in some cases (Tanigur of Cholas) and tax was imposed (Kasa-shasana of Palas)

Remarks

Thus, religious heads also had the economic power.

② Grants to local kings led to decentralization of power, ruralization of economy and even led to subinfeudation

eg: Indore plates of Kumargupta II tell us about sub-lords
More fact Kumargupta → Surashmichandra → Matrivishva (sub-lord)

③ Grants were given to other Varner and led to increase in the status of Jatis and also upward social mobilization

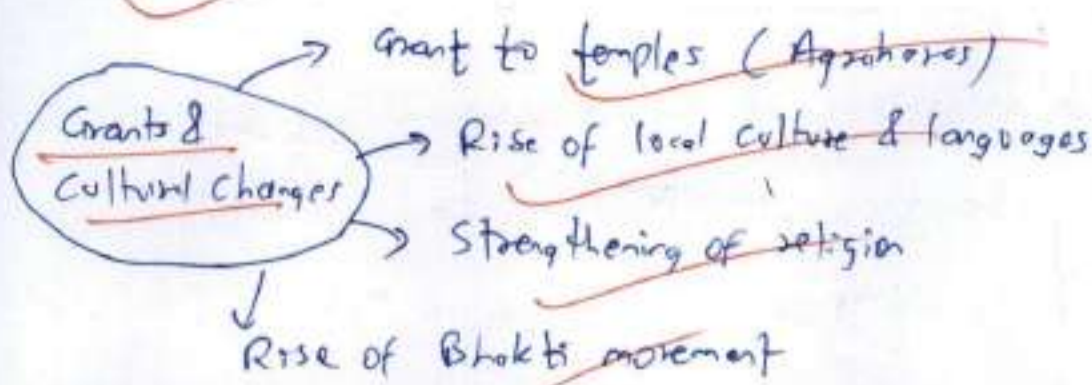
eg: Pala plates show land grants to Kayasthas
Plates in Kashmir show land grant to merchant guilds

④ It led to the rise of landed magnates absent earlier
B.D Chattopadhyaya & N. Zeigler believe Rajputs were landlords who chose to intermarry & rise as a clan after breakup of Gurjara empire in 6th century

⑤ Land grants were also given to claim forest land and bring tribals under Hindu fold. This was proposed by B.D Chattopadhyaya and further supported by R.S Sharma in his theory of Indian Feudalism.

Remarks

Royal Grants & Cultural Changes



- ① Grant to temples made temples as socio-economic centers and led to rise of temple towns like Motuneri
 - ② Local culture & language got fillip by land grants
 - ③ Religion as an institution got strengthened as kings got religious legitimacy by granting land
 - ④ D.C Sircar & D.D Kosambi see the rise of feudalism & Bhakti as a response to it due to land grants
- Thus, land grants did bring considerable socio-cultural changes in the early medieval India

Nicely covered both aspects of question

b) Early Medieval India acts a link between ancient & medieval India and its categorization has been a center of lot of historical debate.

Remarks

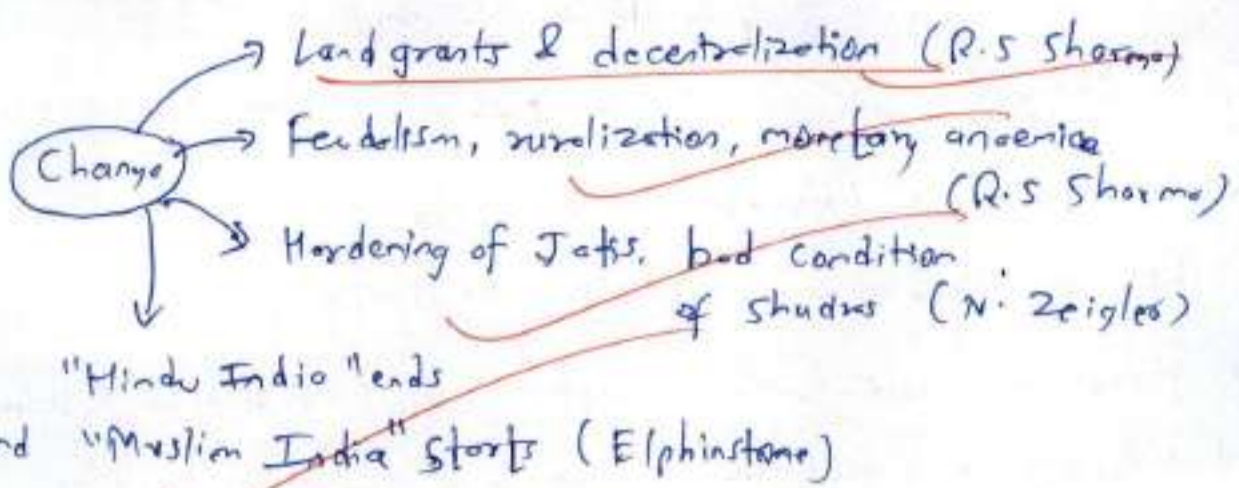
Early Medieval India as Continuity

- ① The social systems of Ancient India continued and even got strengthened in Medieval India
eg: Varna → Jatis → Proliferation of Jatis. This was supported by commentaries of Medhatithi on Manu Smriti and rise of Hindu personal law of Dnyabhatta & Mitakshara
 - ② The political systems continued and evolved. This view was furthered by Andre Wink and Will Durant.
eg: Monarchical systems continued and India's history of alternate unification and division continued
 - ③ The sense of economic prosperity, urbanization showed broad continuity. This study was done by Ranbir Chakravarti who showed urbanization of new cities and existence of trade with Europe via Arab Merchants
- Thus, the context of early medieval India as a continuity between ancient and medieval ages is logical.

Remarks

Early Medieval India and Change

The theory of early medieval India as a grey zone was first proposed by Lord Mountstuart Elphinstone in 1841 while categorizing Indian history.



As shown above, early medieval India has been seen more as a change than continuity as it introduced substantial changes.

Political changes -

- Start of Islamic invasion (Qasim, Ghazni & Ghori)
- Weakening of political power after Harsha's death (647 AD)
- Decentralization due to land grants
- Rise of heterogeneous clans like Rajputs

Remarks

Economic Changes

- Monetary anaemia & decline of trade
- Land grants lead to ruralization
- Decline in big cities of Pataliputra, Sankha, Prayaga, etc

Social Changes

- Rise of local language, cultures, etc
- Rise of Bhakti as a response to suppression
- Hardening casteism, bad condition of Chandalas & Shudras
- Fluidity in occupation due to bad economic condition

Concluding, early medieval India is indeed a period of marked change as well as continuity from Ancient to Medieval India.

Well tried - But approach used of question is wrong -> Work in detail -> Historiography -> 2nd part of question

c) Sultanate Architecture is unique because it marks the change from ancient Indian architecture and fuses it with Persian and Islamic characteristics.

The period from Aibak to Lodhi can be seen as shown by J.L Mehta.

Remarks

Categorization

	Special Features	Examples-
Aibak, Iltutmish, Balban & Keeljis (slaves)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Arch & Dome structures than earlier trabeate style → Use of material from Hindu sites → Use of Seljuk features like lotus buds → Use of lime plaster, lime mortar & gypsum plaster → Use of red sandstone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qutb Minar, Alai Darwaza, Mahal Hazoor Stambh, lakes like Hauz khas, Adhai-din-ka Jompra mosque
Tughlqs - Muhammad Bin & Firuz Tughlaq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Build big forts and large fortification → Use of red stones & paints → Masjid buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adilabad, Feroz Shah kotha & Tughlaqabad
Lodhis & Sayyids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Smaller architecture → Mostly mosques survive → Use of glazed tiles and paint plasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bada Gumbad, Dadi ka Gumbad, Lodhi tombs, etc

We see that multiple features were involved in the architecture from Aibak to Lodhi. The following factors were important in deciding features -

Remarks

- ① Persian Turks were military men. They had to use local artisans to construct buildings & use temple material
- ② Political uncertainty also affected architecture
eg: Nothing special during Sayyid dynasty
- ③ Islamic features had to be included as a mark of religion
eg: Kufi or Islamic calligraphy
Geometric shapes like circles & polygons
Arabesque style of emerging and merging stems

Overall, we find that Delhi sultanate laid the foundation of Islamic architecture in India which was taken ahead by Mughals.

You can draw diagrams too for better presentation

Remarks

4. (a) Iltutmish 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 Akbarnama. (20 Marks)

Q) Iltutmish (1210-1236 CE) was the son-in-law of Aibak and tried to stabilize the Sultanate by giving the Turks a firm ground in India while Balban (1265-1287 CE) ensured massive centralization of power.

Iltutmish & Real Power

① Aibak ruled for a short time (1206-1210) & hence he had the task for setting the real power of Turks

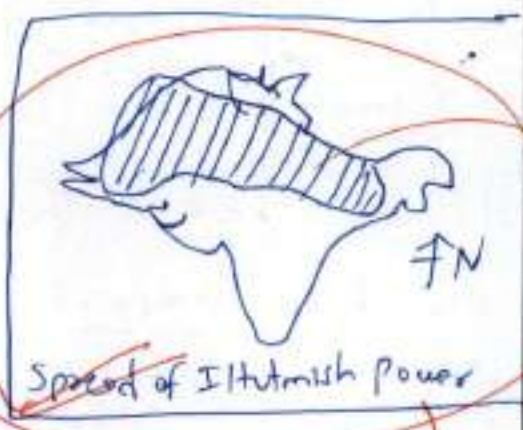
② He conquered areas upto Sindh, Chandheri, Gwalior, Agra and upto Bengal and Bihar & stabilized empire

③ He set up the basics of empire

eg: Chohalgani was set up as a group of nobles

He introduced Iqta system for provincial governance

He introduced currency of Tankas & Jital



↓
Here we can see
Iqta system

Remarks

④ He tried to defend the Turks from Mongoloid invasions
eg: Changiz Khan couldn't cross Indus in 1219 CE
Iltutmish refused to give refuge to rebel Mongol princes like Mangbarani

Thus, Iltutmish granted real power to Delhi Sultanate but the work of Balban was even more prominent

Conditions during Balban's Time

① Lack of centralization due to power struggle after death of Razia in 1236 & Nasiruddin Mahmud (1244 CE)

② Monarchy had lost its prestige

③ Mongols under Dowa Khan, Tair Bahadur were still a threat

④ Need to have a proper ideological base was thus felt and Balban proposed his own Theory of kingship to give the base

It can be seen as a firm base as Borani also called it as a great departure from conventional norms

Remarks

Ideological Base

New clarity

- King as divine (Zil-i-Ilahi)
- Persian descent (Mera Afrosiyab)
- Support by Caliph → Islamic legitimacy
- Racism (No to non-Turks, Hindus, etc)
- Suppression of Chahalgani & Iqbal-dars
- Elaborate & lavish court with Sijda & Paibos for the Sultan
- Costly clothes, no wine & Tughing
- Offensive against the Mongols

Thus the above ideological base ensured Balban got hold of the Turkish empire and could drive its affairs according to Islamic norms

Well toned to cover all aspects of prosperity

b) The rise of Chaghe Khan in early 13th century led to the Mongols capturing areas from Central Asia to Middle East right up to North Africa & Europe.

These Mongol tribes were always attracted to the riches of India and had aimed to attack the Delhi Sultanate all through the 13th century - from Ilutmish to Kholjis. Thus, Mongol policy of Sultans is important.

Remarks

Policy of Ilutmish - Appeasement

- ① He tried to appease the Mongols by trying to ensure they don't attack India.
- ② Chaghe Khan had come upto Indus in 1219 CE but went back after waiting for a few months.
- ③ Ilutmish refused to give refuge to rebel Mongol princes for the fear of Mongol ire. Eg: Prince Mangbarani
- ④ All this was done because Ilutmish knew the weakness of Turks in India, their numerical minority and continuous rebellions of Yalduz, Gurbache and Rajputs.

Policy of Roziya - Neutrality

- ① Similar policy was adopted by Roziya to ward off invasions of future Mongol subsidaries like Huleku Khan but her reign was too short.
- ② Till Balban rose in 1265, the intermediate princes tried to ward off invasions of Toir Behadar.

Remarks

Policy of Balban - Offensive Defence

- ① He centralized power and tried offensive against the grandsons of Tara Burhaddur
- ② He kept Beas as the line of defence & Lahore-Multan as the boundary. He ever sent his cousin Sher Khan to fight Mongols
- ③ He fortified garrisons at Panipat, Bohinda & Patiala
- ④ The multiple clashes ensured Mongols don't enter India.

Policy of Alauddin Khilji - War

- ① He saw that Mongols are weakening
- ② By 1299, Dawa Khan invaded India. Khilji allowed him to come right upto Delhi, tired the soldiers & defeated them
- ③ The final invasion of Dawa Khan in 1306 sealed the fate for Mongols and they never tried to enter India

Concluding, policy of Mongols was an important feature in the N.W. Frontier policy of Delhi sultans

So nice clarity

Remarks

Add - Map - of N.W.F. area

↳ It is important tool for history studies

For brief discuss about the other factors responsible for N.W.F. area.

- 12) His Majesty considers his rule as Divine, one for protection of the timid, defeat of the rebellious and award for the virtuous"

- Abul Fazl in Akbarname

The imperial ideology of Akbar was a unique feature of 16th century Mughal rule as it fused together India into one nation.

Features of Akbar's Imperial Ideology

- ① Aim of unification of India - Abul Fazl says that Akbar tried to expand his empire to build a strong & united India which would stand in the world powerfully
- ② Independence of India - Akbar refused to seek any investiture from Caliph, showing sovereignty of Mughal policy
- ③ Passive-Aggressive military policy - Akbar used to engage opponents in negotiations and then attack. This was done in case of Rana Pratap & Chand Bibi of Ahmednagar

Remarks

④ Secularism & freedom - Akbar's Rajput policy ensured that Hindus lived life according to their personal laws. He abolished Jizyah in 1565.

⑤ Uniform & centralized admin - Akbar's Mansab dar system setup a uniform imperial military service that had place for all - Turks, Uzbays, Chogatei, Rajputs, Marathas, etc.

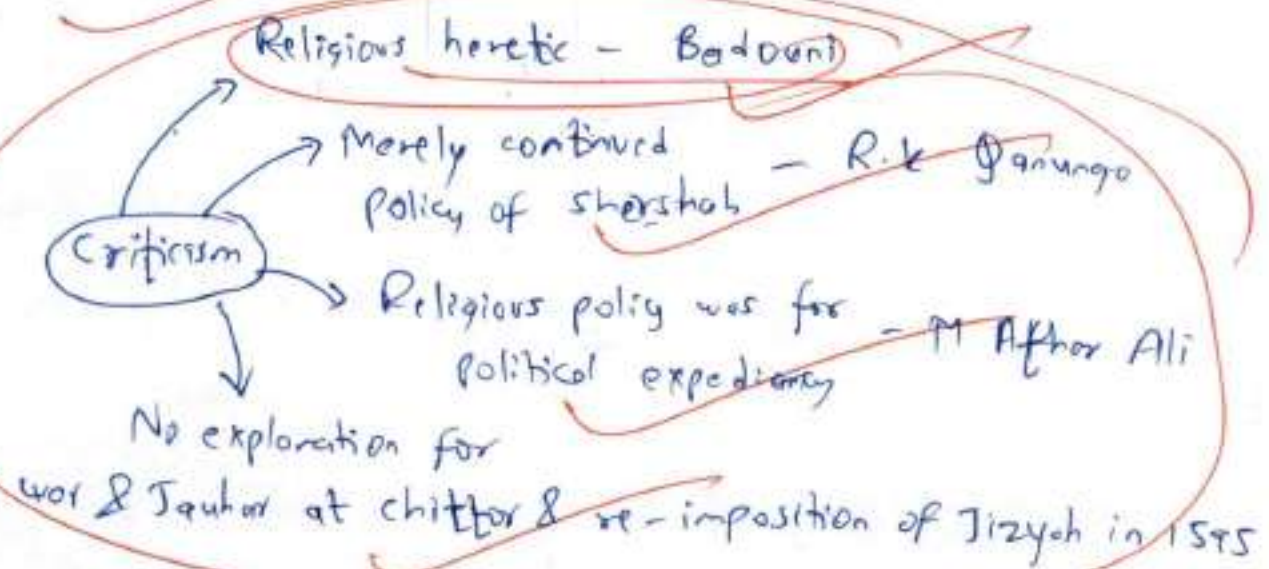
⑥ Unique religious policy - Akbar's own debates in Ibadat khana and issuing of Mahzar in 1580 & start of Din-i-Ilahi led to him getting secular & religious powers.

⑦ Social Policy - Akbar's imperial ideology believed in social reforms. He promoted education, abolished Sati and set limits to minimum age of marriage for girls.

Thus, Akbar's imperial ideology seems to be an-all encompassing, secular, inclusive, welfare driven and peace driven one. Hence historians call his rule as Pax Mugholica.

Remarks

Criticism of Akbar



Concluding, in spite of the criticisms, Akbar's imperial ideology was one that took India to great heights, thus making Akbar a National Builder.

Nicely understood the
critically evaluate
word & I questi
Excellent approach

Remarks

⑥ Revolt against feudalism

This was seen as an effort by land owning Marathas to get upward social mobility.

Concluding, Shivaji's heroism sustained the Marathas but complex socio-economic factors were at play that resulted in their rise.

⑦ In the 17th century, the fall of Mughal empire on land made the Europeans gain entry in the seas and set up East India Companies.

European powers in India

Portuguese - in 1498
British - in 1600
French - in 1664
Dutch - in 1602
Swedish, Austrian, Danish
Companies also came

Impact on trade

① The setting up of European factories in India ensured local procurement of goods, thus eliminating trade by Indian merchants overseas.

② European companies had better access to capital as their monarchs funded them (French & Portuguese) or

Remarks

they raised capital from market (Dutch & British). The Indian traders couldn't compete.

③ Europeans had better systems & inventions like astrolabe, compass, etc

④ They fused merchant navy with military and could set up forts, fight wars & capture provinces. Portuguese even started Cartaz system to regulate sea trade.

Role & Position of Indian traders

① European historians, often imperialists, tried to undermine the position of Indian merchants.

② Jacob von Leube called the Indian merchants as mere peddlers as they couldn't compete with Europeans.

③ Neils Steensgaard took a similar position but called it an Asian Trade Revolution because Europeans brought capital, products, innovations and integrated Indian economy with the globe.

Remarks

- ④ However, they have been criticized by the likes of Om Prakash who refused to call them as peddlers because they explored newer zones for trade
- ⑤ Ranbir Chokrovarti shows that Indian merchants competed equally with Europeans and reached out to Japan, Malay, east Africa, north Africa, etc
- ⑥ Irfan Habib studied the commercial systems of India like Hundi, insurance & from records of merchants showed that merchants like Somaji Chitto, Virji Vohra, Varadappa traded overseas (mentioned by Jean Baptiste Tavernier)
- ⑦ Plus, a study of texts reveals that Indian traders easily bypassed the Portuguese Cartaz system and even traded products like papper & iron banned to them

Thus, from the debate it is clear that although Europeans gained entry into Indian seapl trade, the Indian traders competed with them and prospered ^{See}

Add → Map → India, India ocean, Gt. Route
" Ports

Remarks

② As of the question asking about trade with West - for better direction you also write about - SE Asian trade.

- ⑦ Continuing the third wave of urbanization, the entire Mughal period saw the rise of new urban centers. Even the so-called "unstable" 18th century saw the rise of new urban centers.

Emergence of new towns

- ① The breaking up of Mughal empire saw creation of kingdoms in Bengal, Hyderabad, Masathar, Mysore, Travancore, Awadh and Sikh Mirs of Punjab
- ② They gave patronage to local centers that developed into newer cities

eg: Marathas → Poona	Travancore → Cochin
Nizam → Hyderabad	Awadh → Lucknow
Bengal → Dacca Muishidebad	
- ③ The sustenance of ~~the~~ trade ensured that even towns on trade routes develop into cities
 eg: Dwaraka, Lahiri (Karachi), etc

Remarks

④ The Qasbas of Mughal times, mentioned by Nizamuddin Ahmed in his Tabaqat-i-Akbari, developed into markets & even towns

Fall of old urban centers

- ① This was not really seen as older urban centers also continued to flourish
 - ② Delhi & Lahore continued their prominence in spite of invasions given their relation to Mughal empire
 - ③ Mughal subahs and their capitals also maintained their prestige and importance.
Eg: Patna, Ajmer, Allahabad, etc
 - ④ Lastly, the European settlements and factories led to continuance of older towns into new cities
eg: Surat, Masulipatnam, Pondicherry, Borealis, etc
- concluding, the "18th century debate" although intense, cannot ignore the fact that newer towns and older towns did come up and flourished.

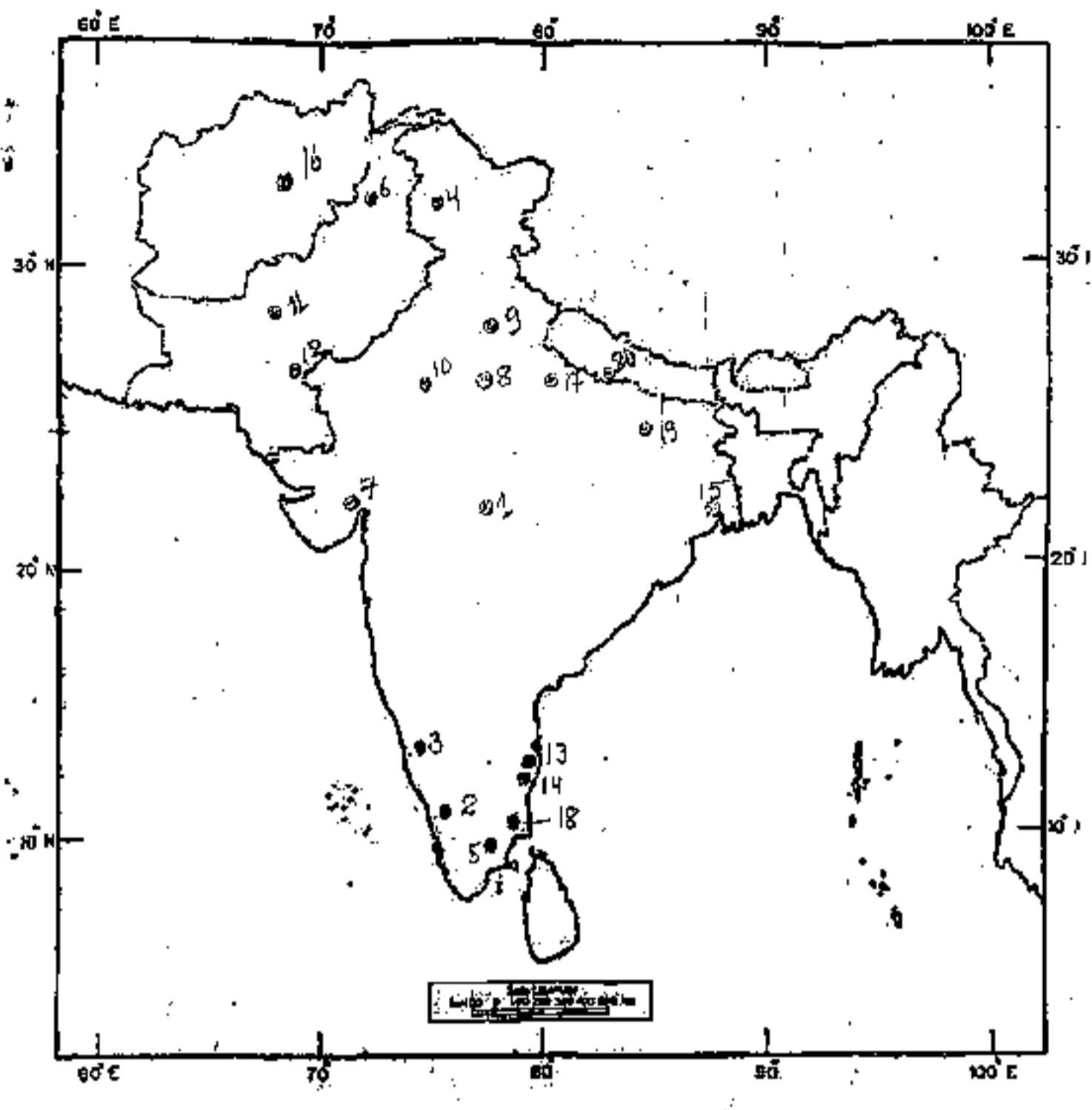
better presentation for poster and it is

Remarks

Mughal
Lahore
Centres

Remarks

Map-Test: 2



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