

GS SCORE

TEST - 02

128 1/2
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 Ashwin Golaykar

Mobile No. _____

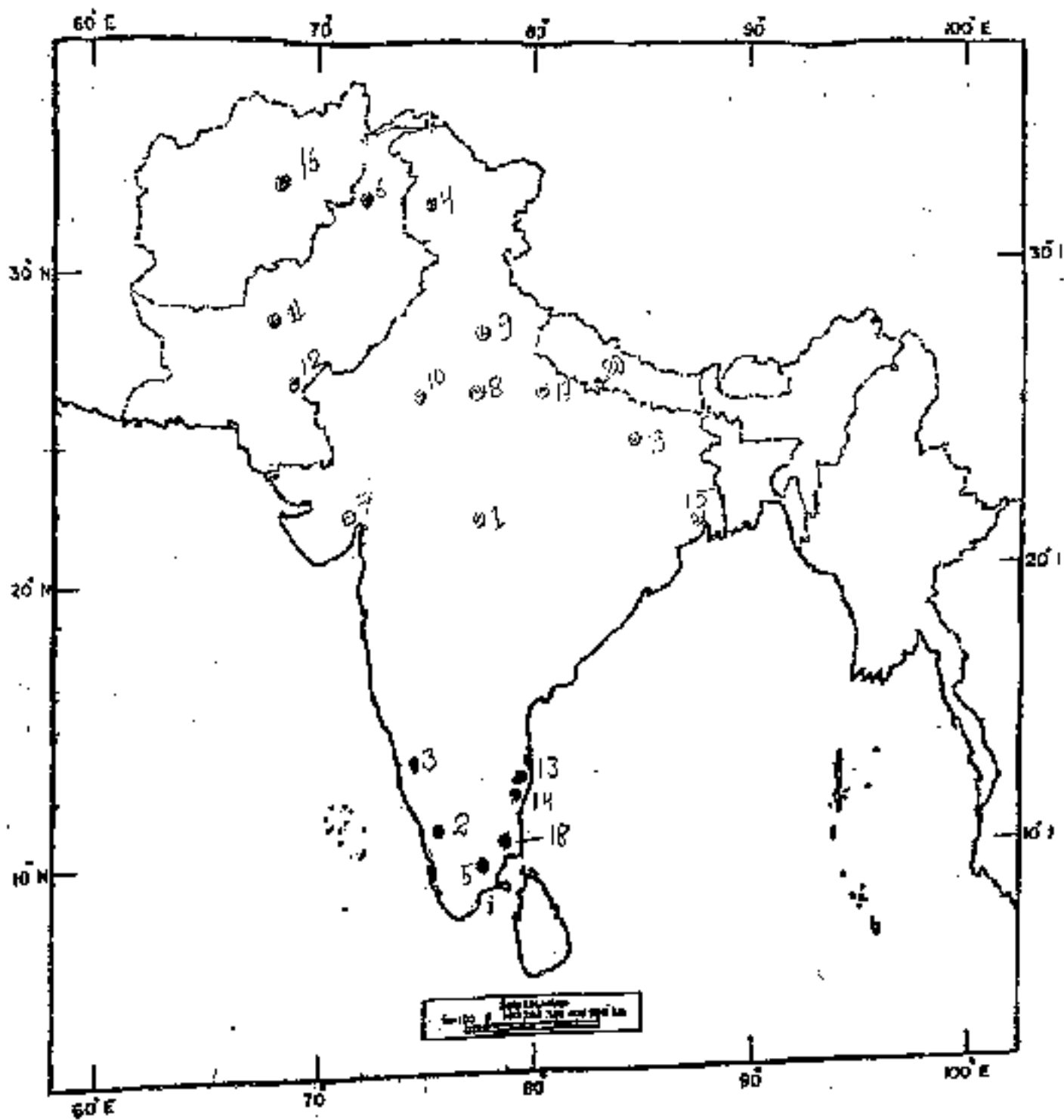
Date _____

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1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Map-Test: 2



HS-2019-2/2

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

- (i) Mesolithic factory site Adangarh
- (ii) Paleolithic Site Palghat
- (iii) Ash mound site Pazhannur
- (iv) Pit dwelling site Buzzahom
- (v) Political and Cultural centre Madurai
- (vi) Trade centre Purushpura
- (vii) Late Harappan site Lothal
- (viii) A cultural site Mathura
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site Hastinapur
- (x) Chalcolithic site Gilund
- (xi) Early agricultural centre Mehargarh
- (xii) Early Harappan site Kotdiji
- (xiii) An ancient temple Mahabalipuram
- (xiv) Political and Cultural centre Kanchipuram
- (xv) An ancient sea port Tamralipti
- (xvi) Buddhist centre Bangar
- (xvii) Inscriptional site Banskhora
- (xviii) An ancient capital Tanjore
- (xix) A Jaina centre Vaishali
- (xx) A NBPW site Lumbini

1) Adangarh
 • Present day Madhya Pradesh
 • Thousands of microliths made up of chert jasper found.
 • Presence of hammer stones and ring stones show presence of factory site.
 • Animal bones also found.

Remarks

1) Palghat

- Present day Kerala - Tamil Nadu border
- Stone tools made from quartzite found like hand-axes, chopping tools, cleavers found
- Animal bones have been found.

3) Palayamkottai

- Burial site - megalithic settlement in Kerala.
- Cereals, pulses found - shows development of agriculture
- BRW pottery found
- Smelted iron tools found

4) Burzahom

- Neolithic site in Jammu & Kashmir
- Pit burials of both humans and animals
- Dwelling pits, storage pits also found
- Dog burial along with masters found

Remarks

5. Madurai

- (2) Present day Tamil Nadu.
- Ancient capital of Pandyas.
- 3 Sangams — literary councils arranged in this city.
- fortified city. Famous for temples, crafts and trade with Romans.

6. Purushpura

- (1/2) Capital of Kushana King Kanishka (78 AD)
- Lies on ancient silk route, thus important trade centre.
- famous for Buddhist chaityas and viharas. Present day Pakistan.

7. Lothal

- (1/2) Present day Gujarat.
- Dockyard like structure — denotes coastal trade mainly with Sindh.
- Bead making. shell making found.

Remarks

- tessacotta figurines, weights and measures found
- Sophisticated urban features missing

8. Mathura

- ① Second Kushana capital
- Important Hinduism and Buddhism centre
- Mathura school of architecture famous for sculptures.
- Hindu sculptures of Vishnu, Yaksha Nagas and Buddhist sculpture found

9. Hastinapur

- ① Present day Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand
- Capital of ancient Kurus. Power centre of epic Mahabharata.
- PGW pottery, Iron implements found
- Important trade centre in Mahajanapada.

Remarks

10. Gilund

- Present day Rajasthan.
- Famous for chalcolithic Ahar culture
- Copper implements --- axes, chisels,
bangles, beads found
- wheat, barley found.

11. Mehrgarh

- Present day Pakistan
- Earliest evidence of farming.
- wheat, cotton cultivation found
- microliths, stone blades, bone arrowheads
domestication of animals found.

12. Kot diji

- Present day Pakistan
- fortified city, sophisticated urban features
found
- wheel made BRW pottery, terracotta figurine
- Bronze bangles, horned deity, pipal seal
found

Remarks

13. Mahabalipuram

- (13) Present day Tamil Nadu
- UNESCO world heritage site
- Capital of Pallava King Narasimhavarmar
- Pancha Rathas, Shore temple complex
famous
- Periswari cave temple famous
- famous monument descent of Ganga

14. Kanchipuram

- (14) Capital of Pallava. Present day Tamil Nadu
- Important religious centre - Vaishnavite
- Important trade centre.
- Kailashnatha temple famous.

15. Tamralipti

- (15) Present day West Bengal
- Most important port on East coast
- Well connected to Tanila, Ujjain
- Important for South East Asian Trade

Remarks

16. Bamyan

- Present day Afghanistan.
- UNESCO world heritage site
- Important city in Kushana empire.
- Visited by Huan Tsang, Faxian.
- Enormous Buddha statue carved out from living rock — destroyed by Taliban.

17. Bankhara

- Present day Uttar Pradesh.
- Inscription giving information of Harsha signed by Harsha.
- Brahmiadeya village. Also murder of Dergupta by Shashanka is mentioned.

18. Tanjor

- Present day Tamil Nadu.
- UNESCO world heritage site for Brihadeshwara and Rajarajeshwara temples.

Remarks

important centre for religion art and architecture.

19. Vaishali

- Birthplace of 24th Tirthankara Mahavir (6th century BCE - 5th century BCE)
- Capital of Vajji republic (Ganas)
- Important centre for trade and political centre

20. Lumbini

- Present day Nepal
- Birthplace of Buddha
- UNESCO world heritage site
- visited by Huen Tsang, Faxian and Ashoka (according to Rummandes pillar inscription)
- Important ABPW pottery centre.

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 Battah'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. 2 (a) Kalhana's Rajatarangini (River of Kings) is one of the most authentic source of history of 12th century in history of Kashmir.

Compare with
Primary
text

• It is considered as a true historical text

i) It shows elements of scientific historiography.

ii) Authenticity

Kalhana had a direct access to royalty and historic documents as his father Chandaka was a minister at court.

good
remarks

• Kalhana before writing any part studied epigraphic sources, numismatic, monumental remains, family records and local traditions

• Kalhana shows signs of objectivity in most of his writings

• He mentions his sources at the beginning of book.

• Spread of the book is not only a political history but administrative, society, economy has been covered in depth

Thus, Rajatarangini can be considered historical because of its approach.

Criticism
But some inconsistencies have crept in along with favouritism patriarchy (criticism on Didda)

Remarks
But in the context of limited sources - the opening for regionalism.
Cooperative Study

Q.9)(b) Bhakti doctrine which says devotion and
 (4/2) surrender to supreme god for
salvation developed first in South India
 in the form of Alvar and Nayanar
sects.

But according to some historians though
 Bhakti in concept was revolutionary
 practically it wasn't

• Bhakti cult never opposed Brahmanism
vocally. Their main targets were Buddhists
 and Jainists

• Varna and caste rigidity remained
 in society. Not many Bhakti saints
 opposed these outrightly.

• Brahmanical rituals like sacred threads
idol worshipping, incarnations, transmigration
of souls remained in society. In fact

Remarks

they became the base on which Bhakti movement got developed.

- Main criticism of Bhakti always remained Jainist and Buddhist
- Thus Bhakti & was one effort of traditional Brahminism to assimilate society.

The other view

- But many historians think that Bhakti revolutionized society as
- Brahmanas agreed right of lower caste to read and preach scriptures
 - Women saints like Andal participated
 - Nirguna bhakti saints like Nanak, Kabir refused to accept brahmanical ideology and preached equality

Remarks

This type of
graphic
paper
Requisite
Conclusion
you own
opinion

Q.2(c) Ibn Batuta (visited India in 1333 AD) was a Moroccan scholar who visited during the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq (1325-1351 AD). He has mentioned his observations in 'Rehla' which is written in Persian as a historical document.

• Geography

- Batuta has mentioned various regions of India he visited.
- He compares Delhi with Cairo in terms of grandeur and call her greatest city of world.
- He mentions Gujarat, Sindh and southern regions.

• Polity

- He was appointed as Quazi of Delhi by Sultan and was close to the court procedures.

Remarks

→ He mentions administration of Sultanate role of various departments in administration.

→ He mentions various experiments of Sultan like slitting of capital and currency experiments.

→ He mentions various sectors in empire

• Trade, Economy and Agriculture

→ Trade, transport, weights, shipping
crop production, multiplicity of crops
to various lengths.

• Society

→ Mention shudras and practice of 'sati' as possible.

Thus Ibn Batuta's rehla consists of rich historical information

Remarks

Limitations

9 to the
Concept of
they
Mention the
reason of
of the fact
Composers
Study

• Because of missing of original draft he writes 'rehta' only solely on the basis of memory.

• He was ignorant of persian and could converse only in Arabic.

• Biased towards Sultans.

• Certain doubts on credentials of some of the things ~~arises~~

Q.2d) Vijaynagara empire (1336 - 1565 AD)

(4/2) was based on Nayaka - Amaram system for provincial administration

Nayaka - Amaram system

• Kings appointed military warrior lords piece of land (amaram) in lieu of revenue. These lords (Nayakas) carried local administration and

Remarks Work properly the Concept of Segmentary State

participated in war on behalf of the king. They carried fixed number of troops as decided.

900
1000

- foreign travellers Nuniz and Paes call them semi-independent lords who had their own rules in local governance.
- while other historians refute this theory. They say this segmentary model was superimposed on Vijaynagara state.
- Vijaynagara king was completely sovereign and Nayakas were mere feudatories.
- Nayakas implemented central laws decided by kings.
- It was at best a military confederacy but strictly central and monarchical.

By D. C. Sircar

Remarks
600

U.P.S.C.

Q 2(e) Organization of agricultural production in medieval time was a complex integration of agriculture, economy, religion and society. It was characterised by

• Brahmadeyas / Agraharas

→ Land grant given to Brahmana donee was called Brahmadeyas.

→ It brought expansion of agriculture as virgin lands or forest lands were given for settlements.

→ It also brought expansion of irrigation facilities.

→ Peasantisation of Shudras took place and Brahmanas became agricultural managers of settlements.

• Secular grants

→ Many a time state officials were also granted piece of land for their state duties.

U.P.S.C.

• This gave rise to the sub-feudation of land as it was not possible for these officers to take care of these lands.

→ This later gave rise to Samanta system.

• Dev Dandas

→ This denotes land grant given to temple establishment for maintenance of temples and religious activities.

→ These were administered by temple committees consisting mainly Brahmanas.

→ This developed caste organization around temples and gave rise to temple economy.

• Nature of rights

→ Nature of rights included right to tax, administer, exempt to donees of land.

• Chalukya

For brief write about the

(different layers of Agrarian Society)

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land lord, Types of peasant, landless class

- 3. (a) Some large social and cultural changes were going on during Early Medieval Period and the royal land grants must be understood in the background of this. (15 Marks)
Comment.
- (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)

Q.3(a) Royal land grants which began during
 (b) end of Gupta period (4th century onwards)
 were revenue free lands granted to
 either Brahmanas (Agrahara / Brahmadeya)
 secular land grants (state officials) or
 Devdanas (temple lands)

~~grant~~
~~land~~
 Various historians have stated that land grants were result of larger social and cultural changes in society

Theory of Varna-sankara (R.S. Sharma)

→ Historian R.S. Sharma states that
 puranas mention later Gupta period

Remarks

as Kaliyuga or period of inter-mixing
of varnas (varna-sankara)

→ Major reason being assimilation of large
number of non-Aryan tribes in
Aryan strongholds which led to
erinity between Brahmana and Shudras

→ This resulted in lower prestige of
top varnas and reduced importance
of situats. Land grants solved this issue.

• Political reason theory (B.D. Chattopadhyay)

→ Absence of one strong kingdom after
Guptas and origin of many small
principalities (Samantas, Mahasamantas)

gave rise to state formation process

→ To gain political legitimacy land grants
were given to the most important and

Remarks

dominant social group.

→ He also states that in many cases such lands were given (like forest) on which rulers could not gain revenue. Thus there was no loss of revenue.

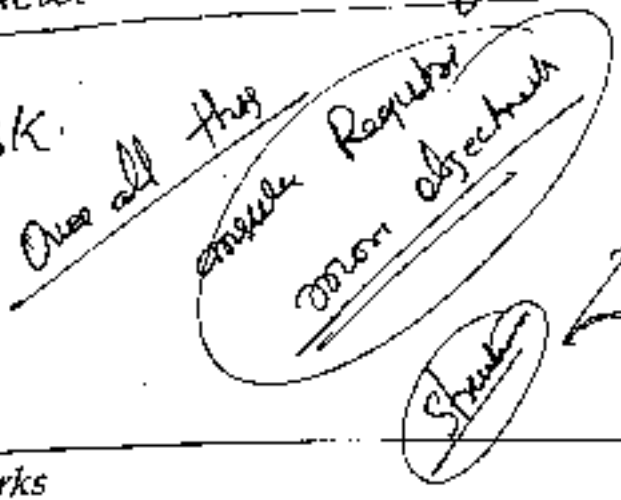
• Theory of tribal assimilation

→ After 4th century CE, influx of many foreigners, non aryan, tribals into

the society took place.

→ Thus the need of larger agriculture produced led to peasantization of shudras. Thus Brahmanas were made

agricultural managers and assigned the task.



Remarks

10

3(b) Early medieval period (4th century CE - 12th century CE) is a period of change and continuity from Early history period. Major characteristics of the period are -----

Work for
Cool test

Colonial history

Stagnant

Dark

Indian history

Change

• Political
This period is marked by political fragmentation and constant warfare

→ There was no pan India single state which gave rise to the process of state formation and rise of small kingdoms, principalities (samantas)

The only exception being Harsha (606-647 AD) → This led to political instability.

• Land grants
→ System of land grants (Brahmadeya, Devadana, secular land grants) led to agrarian, societal, economic complexities

→ This further eroded political powers and created revenue free islands.

Remarks

• Urban decay

→ North India faced urban decay & phase because of de-monetization, lack of trade.

ruralization of society, self sufficient villages.

→ South India on the other hand experienced urbanization process, flourishing craft,

trade, guilds. It developed links with

south-east Asia, west Asia

• Religion

→ Development of Bhakti was a major characteristic. Salvation through love of God and devotion took Hinduism to

masses.

→ Rigidity of ancient Buddhism and Jainism led to their decline

→ Assimilation of various cults like (yaksha cult, Naga cult) into Hinduism happened.

Remarks

• Architecture

- Variations in architecture disappeared and it became temple-centric
- various schools of temple architecture like Nagara (Khajuraho), Dravida (Rajarajeshwara) Vesara (Vengi temples) developed.

• Literature

- Loss of originality in Sanskrit language
- It centred around commentaries on ancient texts.
- Vernacular language on the other hand flourished (Apabhraṃsha, Kannada, Telugu)

Thus early medieval period overall featured characteristics of both ancient and medieval history.

Approach words demand you should be historians you have written 30 do understand the nature of

Remarks

Q. 3(f) Sultanate architecture which got developed from Aibak (1206-1210) to Lodis (1451-1526) was known as Indo-Islamic architecture.

Evolution of architecture

• Aibak

→ Mainly Hindu and Jain temples were converted into mosques

→ Use of Hindu masons, materials, motifs and influence visible

e.g. Qutub-ul-Islam mosque, Adhai din Ka Dargah

• Iltutmish

→ Hindu elements discarded

→ Maturing of arch-dome architecture

e.g. Qutub minar, Iltutmish tomb

• Khiljis

→ Influence of Seljuk Turk architecture

Remarks

- development of truss arch and beam
- use of red sandstone, lotus motif
- quran calligraphy - geometric pattern
in decoration
- eg Alai darwaza, jamaat khana mosque
- Tughlaq architecture
 - use of stone rubble started
 - battered walls, slanted walls
gave robustness feel.
 - structure were simple not decorative
 - use of grey sandstone instead of
red sandstone
 - use of tiles for decoration
 - construction of public buildings
sarai, dams, canals, wells

Remarks

U.P.S.C.

• Lodi style architecture

→ Afghan influence increased

→ Octagonal design on a raised platform

→ use of Marble and multiple arches

e.g. Sikandar Lodi tomb, Moti Ki Masjid

Good clarity and objectivity

Thus Sultanate architecture evolved through Hindu architecture got its definite characteristic in terms of

structure, building material and decoration

Well traced

for better presentation
you can

draw sketch

of features of architecture

9. (a) Ilutnash 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)

Q. 9 (a) Ilutnash (1210-1236 AD) established
 (7/2) sultanate in terms of real power

→ Before Ilutnash, Aibak who founded Delhi sultanate could not suppress Qubcha and Yalduz

→ He never declared himself sultan and never read Khutba of his name.

→ Ilutnash was a real consolidator of sultanate independent of Ghurid

→ He defeated Yalduz and Qubcha and expanded empire in North-west (Multan) and Rajputana (Ranathambor)

Jalore etc...

→ He tackled threat of Mongol invasion of Chengiz Khan (1221) (Jalaluddin

Remarks

Mangharu episode) with diplomatic tact.
Balban gave Ideological base to Sultanate

→ He raised the prestige of crown
by his new theory of kingship

→ He declared crown as Zill-illahi
(shadow of god on earth)

→ His Sassanian traditions, elaborate
grand court ceremonies, practices like
siyda and pakos created a sense
of awe

→ He curbed and destroyed Turkaw-i-
chihilgani which used to create conflict
between Sultan and noble.

→ His policy of 'blood and iron' raised
prestige of Sultan. according to historian
Batish Chandergis

Remarks

with how this process
helped the
Succeeding
Rulers

Q.4 (b) Mongol expansion which resulted in 1221 AD attack by Chengiz Khan on North-west frontiers of India was a central factor in deciding military administration and even economic changes in the policy of sultanate

Historian K. A. Nizami classifies mongol policy of sultanate in 3 phases

- Policy of abootness

→ Iltutmish (1210-1236 AD) carried this policy. He was aware of the inherent military weakness of the sultanate

and showed diplomatic tactfulness

in rejecting alliance with Jalaluddin

Mangbarani (Khwarizmi Prince)

Remarks

• Policy of appeasement (1236 - 1260's)

→ This was carried by Razia and subsequent rulers till 1260's

→ Due to the death of Chengiz Khan Mongol empire was divided among his sons into various khanates. This weakened the empire greatly.

→ Since there was no buffer state left between Sultanate and Mongol, policy of appeasement was carried.

→ Razia refused to join with mongol alliance of North west princes

• Policy of Resistance and Force

→ This policy was exercised by Balban (1266 - 1287 AD), Allauddin Khilji (1296 - 1316) and Muhammad

Tughlaq (1325 - 1351 AD)

Remarks

- Bulban carried policy of blood and iron (Satish Chandra) where he spent all his energies in strengthening empire against Mongols and never went out of Delhi.
- He established military department (amir) and did brought disciplined approach to it by the practices of 'dag' and 'huliyat'.
- He strengthened forts on the frontiers like Bhatinda, Samana and won Muttan back.

Allauddin's policy

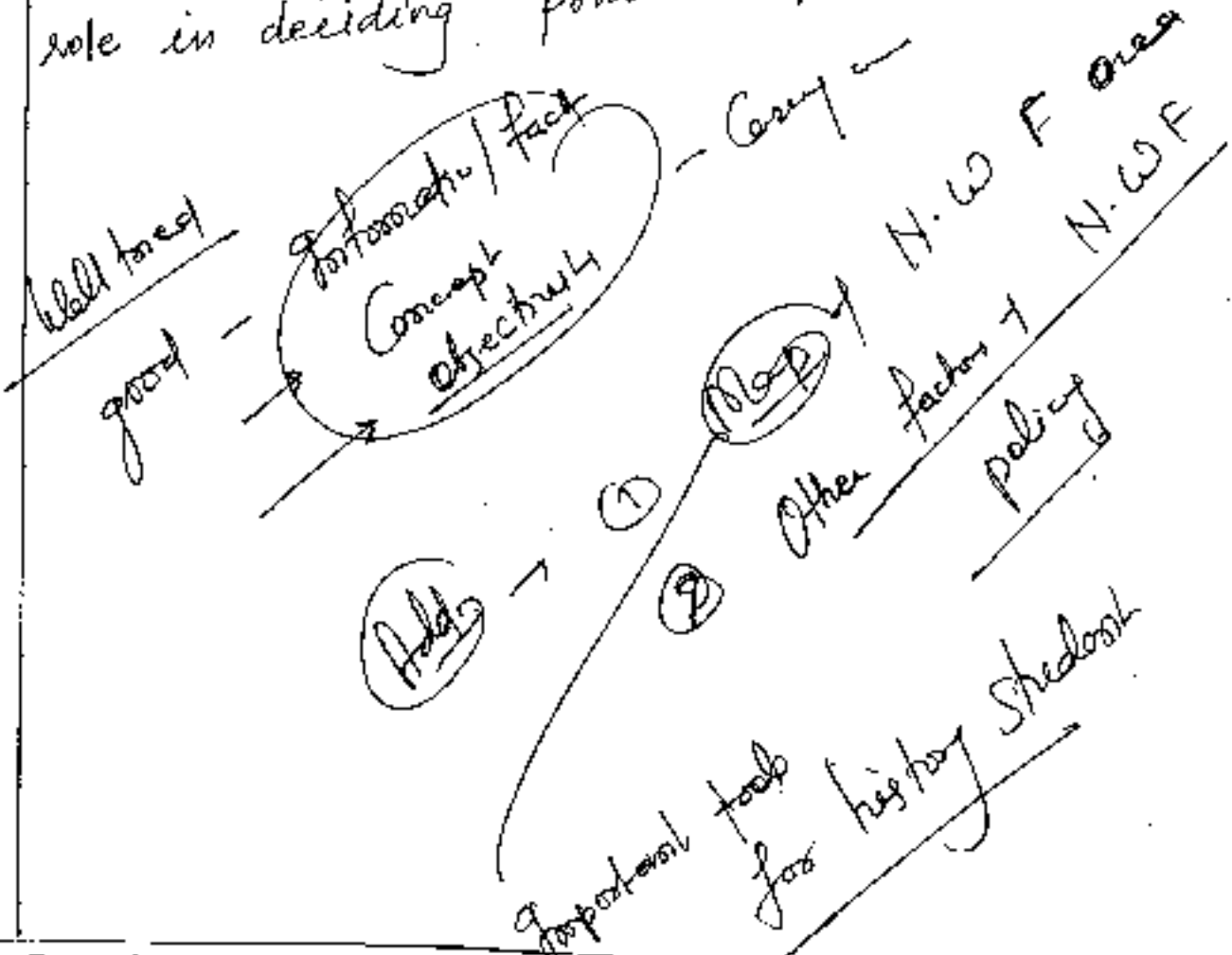
- Most ~~the~~ serious challenge came during the reign of Allauddin Khilji where Mongols penetrated deeply till outskirts of Delhi.
- Allauddin Khilji's policy was focused towards finding permanent solution to Mongol problem.

Remarks

→ He built a ~~great~~ huge army, paid them in cash, reformed markets and agriculture so availability of surplus revenue at the time of crisis.

→ The last of mongol invasion came during Mohammed Tughlaq where they were completely decimated

Thus, Mongol factors always had a key role in deciding policies of sultanate.



Remarks

Q.2 (c) 105 The Akbarnama written by Abul Fazl during the reign of Akbar (1556-1605) gives detailed account of various aspects of Mughal government. It also mentions Akbar's theory of kingship or his imperial ideology.

- The book mentions genealogies of Akbar to Timurid dynasty which grants him hereditary monarchy and spiritual status to emperor. This helps, it mentions, to bring centralization and cohesion.
- Abul Fazl mentions king (sultan) as a 'gift of god to earth' or emanation of god's light which was depicted by Akbar's practice like 'Lanka Darshan', 'fire worship', 'Sun worship'.

Remarks

• It described qualities such as benevolence, magnanimity, graciousness, justice and described that Akbar possessed every quality of this.

• Akbar's religious policy

→ It encourages liberal views of Akbar like abolition of jizya, pilgrimage tax

→ It supports Akbar's decision to declare himself Mughal (imam Adil) which

helped him to surpass ulema. It resulted into Mazhar (1579) signed by chief Qazi which accepted right

to interpret sharia in case of confusion

→ Opening of Ibadatkhana to all shows Akbar's policy of moving away from religious extremism.

Remarks

U.P.S.C.

• Akbar's policy of sal-i-keel (peace for all) was broad vision of governance to bring stability among masses and help trade, economy, agriculture to flourish

• His matrimonial alliances with Rajputs brought much needed strength to the empire.

• (Tauhid-i-illahi) was a sect established by Akbar to create devoted band of people around him and not a religious measure.

Thus Akbar's imperial ideology was based more on practicality, tolerance and not on orthodoxy

Critically evaluate Word of question - Required

Write the limitations of Abul Fazal

and in this context mention the merits of other sources of - Badayuni

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 in 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? (30 Marks)
- (c) The 18th Century India experienced the emergence of many new town centers rather than the fall of urban centers. Explain. (15 Marks)

Q.5a) Shivaji's (1630-1680 AD) rise in Deccan, paved way for Maratha kingdom which ruled much of Indian subcontinent in early and mid 18th century
Circumstances responsible for Shivaji's rise in Deccan

• Socio-economic theory by Satish Chandra and Irfan Habib

→ At the time land abuses by Deshmukhs Kulkarnis had reached their peaks.

→ Shivaji curtailed powers of them and freed petty landholders, oppressed peasantry who were mostly 'Kunbi' and welded them together with Marathas.

Remarks

This fusion of castes (varn-bandhki) had a huge role to play in Maratha success.

• Cultural Reasons

→ Rise of Bhakti sect in Maharashtra which gave rise to phenomenon's of Maharashtra Dharma against Deccani and Mughal power.

→ Saints like Tukaram, Ramdas who were patrons of Shivaji mobilized masses for Maharashtra Dharma.

→ Cry of 'Har Har Mahades' further united them.

• Religious theory by Jadunath Sankar

• He called rise of Marathas as 'Hindu reaction against bigotry of Aurangzeb'

Remarks

good clarity
fact

• Sovereignty theory

→ Shivaji called himself Sisodiya Rajput and Suryavanshi Kshatriya which gave him higher status. He further had matrimonial alliances with several leading Maratha power.

• Regional reaction theory

→ M.G. Ranade called rise of Maratha as war of independence against centralizing tendencies of Mughals.

• Geographical reasons

→ Maratha expansion happened in Sahyadri region of western ghats which was difficult terrain. Lightening quick Maula force employed Guerrilla warfare against mighty empires whose artilleries could not work.

Shally
all aspects
G. G. G.

Remarks

Q. 56) Role and position of Indian merchants in
 (P) ocean trade in 17th century

• Indian merchants had a huge success in ocean trade with other countries in distant corners and over a time developed well defined roles for themselves.

• Merchant chain involved sarrats, moneylenders, brokers, guilds and supporting state authority.

• Merchants -- It included various groups called by different names in various ^{part} regions of empire like Banyas, Baniyas, Khatri, Muttaw, Bohra, Khewaj etc.

• Sarrats -- They were basically the money lender and money changer. Sometimes they also acted as a banker.

Remarks

They used to issue hundis (Bill of exchange)

• Brokers (Dattas)

They were basically middlemen and all the other groups were heavily dependent of ~~on~~ them as they were integrating factor of trade

• Merchant guilds

Also called as shrenis. They were headed by shreshthis / sethis / Mahajans

They decided the rules of production, raw material and ocean trade

Some influential merchants like Vij Vohra had a direct influence of policies on Delhi Badshaha

After arrival of European merchants how Indian merchants lost their control



Remarks

• Factories

Establishment of fortified factories on key location helped Europeans to organize trade in better way.

• Fortresses

Europeans militarized trade. They built fortresses in important ports like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (English) Calicut, Cochin (Portuguese) which helped them to dictate trade as per their policy.

• Better quality and armed ships

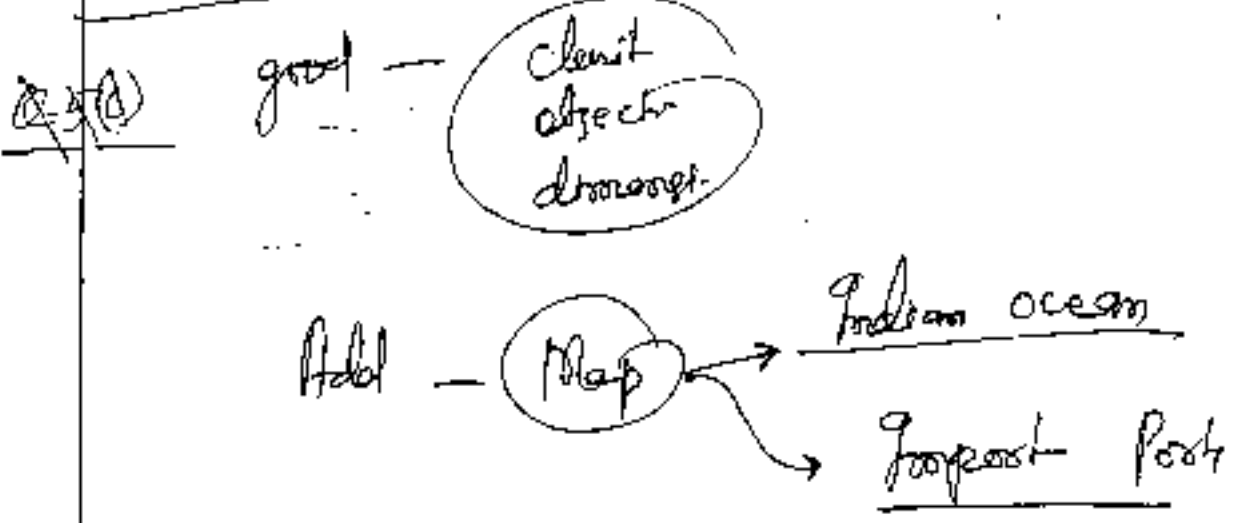
European ships were multideck, armed with cannons and better equipped for long distance sea trade.

• Monopolizing through castax

Europeans tried to monopolize trade through systems like castax which was a type of custom toll charged on

Remarks

goods on that particular trade route,
 Thus throw trade chivalry accompanied
 by military might Europeans dictated
 trade which affected Indian merchants



In brief discuss the Role in
S.E. Asia trade

Remarks

Q. 5(c) Situation in 18th century India

6

- Breakup of Mughal authority
- Disintegration of Mughal empire
- Rise of Marathas and other regional political powers (Sikhs, Awadh, Bengal, Mysore, Travancore etc)
- Rise of Europeans (companies) which became ruling classes after Planny and Buxar

These conditions gave rise to new towns. Characteristics of new towns

• Seats of Governance

→ These towns flourished because of disintegration of Mughals and rise of regional kingdoms.

They included Pune (Maratha), Mysore (Hyder), Gwalior (Sindiyas), Muzshidabad (Bengal Nawab)

Remarks

U.P.S.C.

• European Trade centres

→ They grew around company settlements as political power of company grew.

→ They included cochin (Portugal),
Masulipattanam Madras (British),
Pondicherry (French)

• Commercial Trade hubs

→ They continued to grow around specific products and showed characteristic of huge ancient guilds. They got

support of local rulers
e.g. Sacca (Muslim), shawl (Kashmir)

• old Urban centres

→ Old urban centres did not lose their prominence owing to their continued historical importance



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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न का अंक
(Marks allotted)
अंक (2)

Alternate view

But overall period of 12th century was
Think ago of urban decay as conditions required
for flourishing urbanization could not
be generated.

Add

Map

locate town centre

Before conclusion

Concl -

Your view is
Contradictory

Disturb
Overall
decay