

101

417

**GS SCORE**

**TEST - 04**

## 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 all the FIVE questions.
- 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.

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

2. *Invigilator Signature* \_\_\_\_\_

Name Chandrayyoti Singh

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature [Signature]

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below serially. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

- ✓1. A Harappan Site
- ✓2. A Chalcolithic Site
3. An ancient Capital
- ✓4. A Neolithic Site
- ✓5. A site of Ashokan Inscription
- ✓6. A Rock cut cave site
7. An early fortified city
8. An ancient temple site
- ✓9. A Paleolithic site
- ✓10. A trade city
- ✓11. A Harappan site
12. A PGW site
13. A Buddhist site
14. A Jaina site
- ✓15. A Prehistoric cave painting site
- ✓16. An ancient capital site
- ✓17. A Satvahana city
18. A Megalithic Site
19. A manufacturing site
20. A Mesolithic site

Remarks

(ii) One of the important Neolithic sites in India

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(1) ~~Dholavira~~

- (i) Part of the important overland trade route that linked to Makran coast & Sutkagendor.
- (ii) Divided into lower town and citadel.
- (iii) Finds of terracotta casts from the site.
- (iv) Burials of different types such as urn burials, grave burials etc. have been found from the site.

(2) Mahishdal

- (1/2) (i) Finds of copper ornaments as well as weapons such as knives from this site.
- (ii) Evidence of wattle & daub huts.
  - (iii) Rice was cultivated here.
  - (iv) Pottery from this site includes cord impressed pottery as well as black & red ware.

(3)

Remarks

(4) Pandua Rajar Itubi

(12)

- (i) One of the important Neolithic sites of West Bengal, it is known for rice cultivation which continued onto the later period.
- (ii) Wattle and daub huts have been found here.
- (iii) Hunting and gathering continued while there was also domestication of animals.

(5) Jumbini

- (i) It was the birthplace of Buddha.
- (ii) It is now a UNESCO World Heritage site.
- (iii) Site of Rammindii pillar inscription.
- (iv) It reduces the taxation of the residents of Jumbini and marks the visit of Ashoka to the site.

(6) Sitanouassal caves

(1)

- (i) It is an important cave site for it depicts Buddhist, Jaina and Hindu paintings.

(7)

Remarks



(8)

(9) Chopani Mando

(10) (i) It shows occupation from Paleolithic to Mesolithic periods.

(ii) Bones of wild animals such as elephants and deer have been found with scrape marks on their bones. Clearly, they were consumed after hunting.

(iii) Tools of stone have been found such as handaxes, cleavers as well as some microliths from later periods.

(10) Mathura

(11) (i) It was an important commercial centre which lay on the Uttarapatha, which stretched from Chandaketugarh & Samaliput in the east upto Taxila in the west.

(ii) In Hindu mythology, Krishna grew up here under the care of his foster family.

(11) Manda

(12) (i) It is located close to Jammu and is the northernmost Harappan site to be excavated.

(ii) It is divided into lower town & citadel.

(iii) Characteristic Harappan pottery - knobbed

Remarks

ware, goblets, perforated ware has been found here.

(ii) Finds of Harappan seals with animal representations of bull have been found here.

(12) -

(13) -

(14) -

(15) Bhimbetka.

(i) It dates to the Mesolithic period.

(ii) Drawings of stick figures on the cave walls.

(iii) Use of minerals for colours such as haematite for red, limestone for white etc.

(iv) Humans are depicted wearing masks and painted using red.

(v) It gives an idea about familial relationships through images of a family grieving over a child's death.

(vi) The caves were discovered by W.G. Babankar.

(16) Koskai

(i) It was the capital of Pandyas.

(ii) It was an important religious, cultural and commercial centre

Remarks

(17) Nagarjunakonda

(i) This site shows occupation from Neolithic times where celts, pounders and grinders have been found.

(ii) It is an important Buddhist site as well

(18)

(19)

(20)

Remarks

2. (a) Write about the Sufi influence during the Mughal period. (10 Marks)
- (b) Dalai system was nothing but a means of exploitation in the later phase of medieval India. Analyze. (10 Marks)
- (c) What was the status of women in the Mughal agrarian society? (10 Marks)
- (d) Compare the irrigation devices mentioned by Babur in his autobiography with the irrigation system used in Vijayanagara Empire. (10 Marks)
- (e) In the Mughal period state was having the monopoly over the secondary economic activities. Comment. (10 Marks)

3A

(a) Sufism influenced politics in many ways from the 12th century onwards. During the Mughal period, Sufism influenced the state's syncretic outlook.

Akbar was a follower of Sheikh Mianuddin Chisti and regularly visited his grave every year; often making large donations.

Under Jahangir & Shah Jahan, the Naqshbandi silsila became quite important.

Later Mughals such as Dara Shikoh were greatly impressed by Sufi ideas and combined it with a study of various Hindu texts to develop a syncretic outlook.

However, under Aurangzeb who was an orthodox Muslim, Sufism went into the background.

The earlier Mughals also protected Sufism against orthodox onslaught. Eg- Jahangir imprisoned Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi who was against Sufi influence on the state.

Remarks

could find  
For brief mention of  
the fact of  
Sufiism  
which influenced

For brief  
Check the prospect of  
This Advance

Thus, Salish Chandra rightly contends that the Mughal state ~~was~~ deals were a product of sufi influence, which allowed them to create a composite and unified empire, accommodating the religious differences of the people.

4

(b) Dadni system refers to the ~~putting up~~ system wherein the merchants & traders would buy products from the village artisans and sell it in urban centres. Sometimes, the artisans were even given an advance for the products.

Eventually in the late medieval period, the merchants began providing artisans with inputs such as the implements required along with the material of creation (cloth, dyes etc). They were also given the exact amount of products to be made, in accordance with the demand. All this led to the reduction in position of the artisan to a wage earner of the trader.

As 'wage earners' under the trader, they received lesser pay as income and

Remarks

Proper property

Word of question

Nothing but



well tried

soon the system became a means of exploitation as merchants to keep their price competitive kept reducing the artisans' salaries, making it difficult for them to earn a livelihood.

3/2

(c) Women worked shoulder to shoulder with men in the agrarian society during the Mughal period. They played an important role in the agricultural process as they were responsible for sowing the seeds after the field was ploughed by men and winnowing and threshing the grain after food grains were harvested.

In order to add to the household income they also worked as domestic servants in the houses of richer farmers and landlords in the off season.

They also worked as artisans offering their services through the jaimani system.

In the upper echelons, women were often owners of lands usually when they became widows. Eg - the zamindari of Rajshahi in Bengal was run by a woman.

Remarks

Under the status poverty

Cooperatives  
Charities  
Welfare  
Social work  
Rural extension  
for better  
the condition of  
Widows



Thus, one concludes that women were important players in the agrarian economy, contributing to agricultural and artisanal production as well as management of zamindaris.

9 (d) Babur came to India in 1526 and was greatly attached to his Central Asian homeland. He did hold the Indian subcontinent in high esteem. He commented on the widespread poverty, the clothing patterns - men wearing lungis and women wearing saris, the state of rural & urban areas.

According to him, agrarian production was for the subsistence of farmers themselves and there no major agrarian advancements regarding irrigation. Baburnama mentions no canals, no aqueducts or tanks.

On the other hand, foreign travellers to Vijaynagara empire such as Abdur Razzag, Domingo Paes, Duarte Barbosa etc in the 15th & 16th centuries remark about the well organised irrigation system. They talk of a lake which over flowed into rivers. This lake water was channelled to Vijaynagara through canals & aqueducts.

Remarks

well brief

good effort  
clarity

and stored using tanks. As a result, the grain production in Vijaynagara was quite high and liable to be taxed, yielding huge income for the ruler, making the empire further very prosperous.

(3) (c) During the Mughal period, the production was organised through karkhanas owned by the emperor. These included metallurgical industries, textile production, jewellery and precious artefacts.

A karkhana was organised under a daroga-i-karkhana. The artisans worked under his supervision. The highest placed artisan was called ustad and other artisans were his apprentices.

The nobles also copied the emperor and established their own karkhanas. However, not all production was under the state as small scale production under merchants took place.

Thus, while a majority of production was under the state, small scale production in rural areas continued.

Remarks

Explain this part with example compare the need of Monopoly

3. (a) Discuss the stratification in the medieval rural society during the Mughal rule in India. (10 Marks)
- (b) What are the various and approaches to study the nature of Mughal state? (20 Marks)
- (c) Evaluate the role and position of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade? (20 Marks)

5) Medieval rural society during the Mughal period was a highly stratified one. It was first and foremost divided into the peasantry and zamindars.

The peasantry was further divided on the basis of 2 criteria. On the basis of nature of land rights.

- Gaontis
- Pahikashit

Gaontis belonged to the village they cultivated their land in whereas as pahikashit peasants had migrated from another village. On the basis of labour requirements & land holding size :-

(1) Khudkashit - Those who cultivated their land with their family labour and implement. In case of large size holdings, labour was also hired.

(2) Muzarian/Bahar - These were landless peasants who were hired by khudkashit peasants. Similarly, zamindars were of three categories :-

1) Semi autonomous zamindars such as rais, Naivats etc. who collected land revenue and had their own retainers.

2) Intermediary zamindars who had milkiyat rights which equalled  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the produce share.

Remarks

Missing the nature of Sources

Good fact

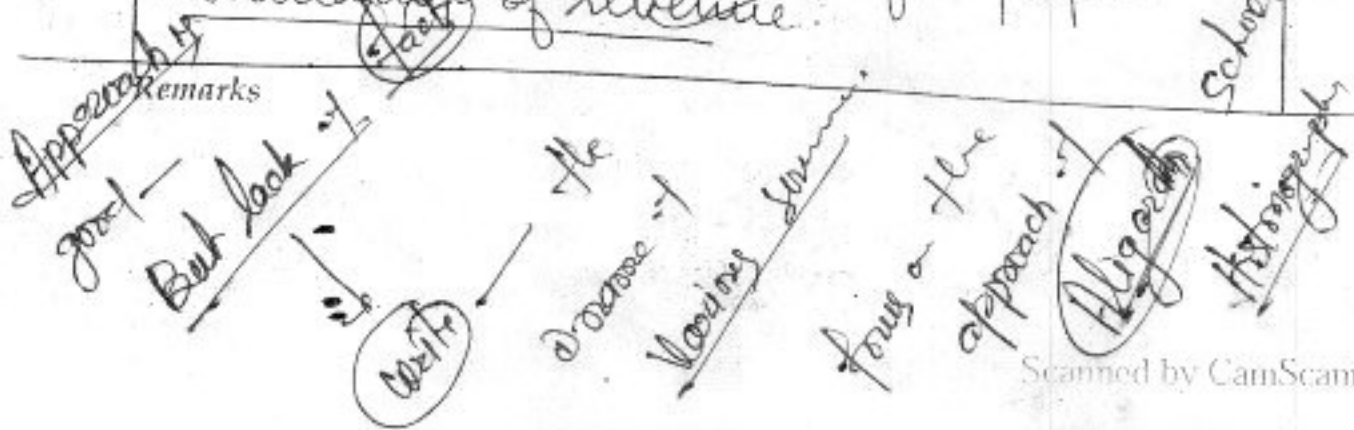
Correct info about the factor stratification



3) Primary zamindars - who were usually ~~peasants~~ ~~landless~~ ~~peasants~~ with large landholdings and the original colonizers of wastelands. Thus, Irfan Habib & B.R. Guver argue for an extremely stratified village society in opposition to colonial writers who based their judgment of Bernier's work, calling Indian peasantry an undifferentiated mass living under blind oppression.

Well

8) (b) The Mughal state has usually been characterized by scholars as a state with a centralized power structure. Satish Chandra discuss the Mughal state and classifies it as one in which the emperor had the most power, who further devolved it to regional governors. The Mughal empire was responsible for making senior appointments as well as promotions to mansabdars through the officers at the central level. Control over regional governors was ensured through regular transfer as well as reports of spies (wazir khans). The Mughal state maintained itself through the collection of tax revenue from the peasants for which specific offices were appointed after proper calculation of revenue.



The first group of scholars ~~then see the~~ Mughal state as an ~~overarching figure~~, especially from Akbar's ~~rule onwards~~, which controlled most aspects of the subjects' life.

(c) <sup>10/2</sup> The Indian Ocean region was important for trade ~~also to~~ and as a result, merchant & leaders from various regions such as India, Netherlands, Britain became a part of the network in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

Bernier writes that from 'Aden to Acheen' everyone was clothed in Indian textiles and India happened to be the breed ground for gold & silver from different parts of the globe.

The British and Dutch trade tried penetrating the trade networks by establishing factories at Surat and Masulipatnam but could displace Indian merchants.

This was due to the lesser profit margin Indian merchants worked on 14-15% as opposed to 40-50% for British and Dutch leaders.

As a result, British and Dutch offered their ships to Indian merchants forming an alliance. This helped Indian merchants as they were now protected by these ships.

fact

Remarks

Indian merchants.

Indian merchants also owned ships themselves and prior to the arrival of foreigners were the backbone of the merchant trading industry. Similarly, the royal & nobles were also a part of this trade. Eg- Jahangir's Shah Jahan's eldest daughter owned factories in Surat and used her income to build caravanserais and Chandni Chowk of New Delhi. Smaller merchants worked in the hinterlands and brought finished goods from villages to ports.

Inter Asian trade thrived as Gujarat exported foodgrains such as wheat, rice, pulses. Similarly from ports in Bengal & Masulipatnam, textiles were exported to South East Asia.

Indian merchants supplied good quality horses of Arabia to the subcontinent along with tin and aluminium as well as spices from South East Asia. This clearly demonstrates the continued importance of Indian merchants even though British & Dutch had arrived on the scene. They were hardly able to displace the indigenous merchants. This

Remarks



happened only with annexation of territories of Indian rulers.

Thus, the earlier research has been refuted in favour of new works which have highlighted the active role of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade.

all good

⊗ for better presentation

you can draw map

⊗ Substantiate with data

Remarks

4. (a) Akbar was a great social reformer and these social reforms helped him to get the legitimacy from the Indian masses. Comment. (20 Marks)

(b) To what extent is it possible to characterize agricultural production in the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries as subsistence agriculture? Give reasons for your answer. (10 Marks)

(c) What is Bernier writing about the difference between India and Europe? (20 Marks)

(a) Akbar is important in Indian history for not only expanding and consolidating the Mughal empire but was also uniting together the diverse mass of his subjects. During his rule, a number of social changes ensued which gained him the favour of his Hindu-majority populace. The first of these was the abolition of jizya, a tax levied on Hindus & toll tax, which was again levied on Hindu pilgrimage. Secondly, Akbar made an effort to understand the perspectives of different religions through badatkhana debates. While this did not resolve his spiritual curiosity, it led to the formation of Din-i-Ilahi - path of divine monotheism. The masses probably construed it as a 'secular' move.

His 'secularism' is also evident in the fact that he had a Rajput wife, who was allowed to practise her own

Remarks

faith while being married to him. Similarly, the nobility he envisioned included people of different ethnicities and religions.

Thus, Rajputs were accorded high mansabs as high as 5000 zat and given responsibilities usually given to royal family members. Eg- Raja Bharnal given the responsibility of the protection of the royal harem at Agra.

Akbar was also against the practise of sati, himself having stopped a young widow. Thus, he was a humanitarian.

He also tried reading books of different religions by getting them translated to Persian. Eg- Mahabharata - Razinama, Ramayana and others.

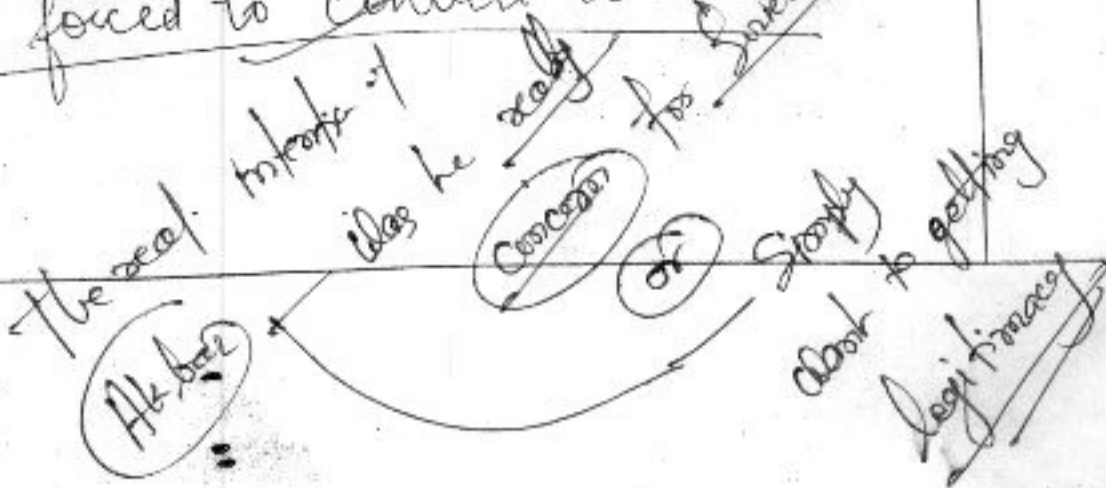
He also focussed on welfare of slaves and servants. He banned the prisoners of war being made slaves or being forced to convert to Islam.

It is not required

What is about  
about about  
examples of  
Social  
Return

Remarks

Analyse



Therefore, Akbar's liberty felt regarding matters of religious and social issues. His reforms endeared him to his subjects, who gave the title 'Akbar', signifying his greatness.

- (12) (c) Bernier was a French doctor who travelled to India during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. His work 'Travels in the Mughal Empire' became quite popular in Europe. However, this work was affected by a bias against everything Indian. He presented India as the antithesis and opposite of Europe, glorifying Europe throughout his work. He, firstly, describes India as a land where no private property existed and the king was the owner of all land. It was the king who allotted it to the nobles and peasants, who then paid him rent for it. He cited the title of 'malik' used for the king.

Remarks



as evidence to his status of landowner. He ascribed all problem to the lack of private property in India. According to him, nobles had an opulent life while peasants were an undifferentiated mass living in blind oppression. There was no middle class.

He attributed the progress of Europe to the private ownership.

Abul Fazl in his Ain-i-Akbari contended this judgement. According to his work the term malik was a reference to the king's right of revenue & not of landownership.

Similarly, Bernier criticizes the dry, pestilential marshes as well as rural areas. He also criticizes the nature of king's rule, calling it oriental despotism.

This further affected European perception regarding India. Montesquieu & Karl Marx,

Abounding and  
Articulate  
is good

Remarks

were influenced by this conception of Bernier.

Bernier also criticizes Indian towns calling them 'camp towns' - moving with the rulers. He says that a very small percentage of the population lived in urban areas. Later research has shown this to be a wrong remark as about 15% of the population lived in towns more than any country in Europe. Similarly, his comment regarding camp towns has been contested.

Bernier appreciates the handiwork of peasants which led to drain of wealth from the rest of the world to India. However, they had no incentives as most of the profits were taken away by the rulers & nobles.

Thus, in a nutshell, Bernier sees problems in every aspect of India.

Remarks



Since his work was a seminal one, his attitudes affected later day scholars as well as British colonial officers; giving them a negative opinion of India

well tried

Nice charit and discovery

Remarks

5. (a) How was the social and ethnic structure of the Mughal nobles? (15 Marks)
- (b) What kind of relationship was there between state and religion in the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century? (20 Marks)
- (c) Draw a picture of development in painting throughout the Mughal period with special reference to European contribution. (15 Marks)

7 (a) Mughal nobility was a composite creation of the emperors and included nobles of different races, religions and social strata.

Under Babur and Humayun, it included mostly Central Asians as well as some Afghan rulers nobles. However, the betrayal of Humayun by the Afghan Sheer Shah Suri led to elimination of Afghans from the nobility under Akbar.

Akbar's nobles were predominantly Turanians and Iranians. Since the state was open to both Shi'as & Sunnis joining the nobility, many talented people from Iran also came to India. Bernier argues that each noble enticed the other to stay in Mughal India. However, it was the air of acceptance and high salaries which led to a 'brain drain' to India. Under Akbar, Rajputs became a part of the nobility, which added to the strength

Remarks:

Q. Write in detail the factors of change in composition of Nobles

of the empire. Indian Muslims or Shakhzadas were also a part of the mansabdari system. The presence of Uzbek nobles is also to be noted, who often rose in rebellion.

Under Jahangir, Afghans again began to be recruited and the pre-existing ethnicities continued to be a part of nobility.

Shah Jahan's rule witnessed Hindus rising upto 24% of nobility & eventually 33% under Aurangzeb. Even Marathas such as Shahaji, Shivaji's father was recruited though he later defected.

It is also interesting to note that the nobility was theoretically open

to all. Eg - Bibal was a poor Brahman Mahesh Das, who rose up to become Akbar's close confidante.

Thus, the nobility had a diverse social & ethnic base, which is extremely commendable in the medieval period as rulers then were myopic in their religious & social outlook.

Remarks

Try to look it with the debate oga  
 Doctor  
 Moghul

9 (b) Jahangir and Shah Jahan were responsible for evolving the Mughal state policy towards religion in the early 17th century. While overall Akbar's religious policy continued there was some change towards orthodoxy during their reigns.

Jahangir mostly continued Akbar's eclecticism & Din-i-Ilahi. There were some minor acts of defiance towards Akbar's policy such as abolition of sijda to the ruler. However, Jahangir was unable to stop it completely.

Under Shah Jahan, the state tilted more towards orthodoxy. He destroyed newly constructed temples while old temples were left untouched. Marriages between Hindus & Muslims were also decreased & were banned in areas such as Kashmir. The ascension of

Hindus to very high mansabs also decreased & they tended to be posts to far off provinces. He also completed banned sijda. However, Chandra argues that it was probably to gain the support of orthodoxy.

Remarks

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that Shah Jahan showed an outwardly submission towards sharia. It is possible in his personal life he was still committed to Akbar's religious policy.

Try to write  
answer in debate form

Remarks



8

The development of Mughal paintings took place over the course of their 2 century rule. While Babur only ruled for four yrs and did not have time to organise his atelier, Humayun's rule saw the real beginning. He was followed by 2 painters, Mir syed Ali and Abdur Samad when he returned to India from Iran. They were in charge of the atelier. One of earliest paintings made was of the Jume Rincee, <sup>(1.5m)</sup> following the Mongol tradition of painting in tents.

Under Akbar, the Mughal atelier and paintings expanded. Some of ~~best~~ that were done in this period were of the Hamzanama, Khamsa of Nizami, Mahabharata, Ramayana, Anwar Suhasti. The Mughal Karkhana was organised under a daroga's supervision under whom the artists worked. While Muslims were formed a predominant part of the atelier, Hindu artists such as Basawan & Daswanth also became popular with the emperor.

The themes for these paintings were court scenes, hunts, representations of

Remarks



historical records etc. Over time Persian elements such as symmetry, flatness of architectural features, use of embellishments, with Indian elements such as use of Indian colours, foliages, flora as well as subsidiary imagery in the background.

Jahangir took a deep interest in painting & since he was a naturalist, there are depictions of flora & fauna besides usual scenes of court & hunts.

Under him, following changes took place:-

- Accentuation of a formalist style as paintings became realistic.
- Use of perspective & large & elaborate margins
- colours became tighter & brushwork became finer.

He was followed by Shah Jahan, who focused more on architecture.

Under him, there was profuse use of gold. Images were usually on courtly themes and portraits of female members. Romantic scenes also became popular.

Under later Mughals, painting declined & there was only a brief revival under Mohd. Shah.

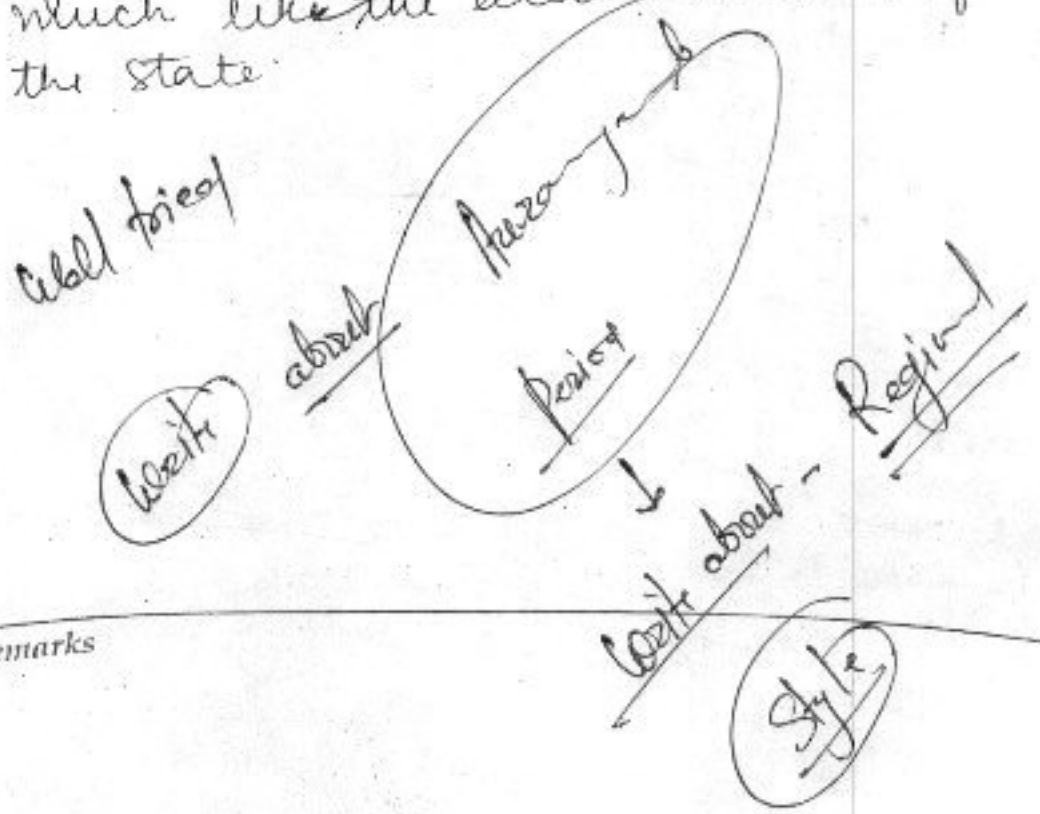
Remarks

largely

Mughals were greatly influenced by foreigners, especially from the reign of Jahangir.

- This can be seen in the following ways
- Use of light and shade technique.
  - Use of 3-D imagery
  - Use of motifs such as 'hals' and winged angels.
  - Use of single point perspective, replacing multiple perspective.
- However, it is important to note that oil paintings never became popular in India. Therefore,

thus, one concludes that paintings in Mughal era were an eclectic mix of Persian, Indian & European elements, much like the eclectic nature of the state.



Remarks