

85
25

GS SCORE

TEST - 02

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 & HINDI
- 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.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name CHAVAN KUNAL M.

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Roll No. _____

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: (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

Q: 1

2) Chalcolithic site - Inamgaon / Daimabad

- located in Ahmadnagar district, Maharashtra
- belong to Jorwe culture
- peculiar feature is that the burials are found under House floor with the feet of corpses chopped off showing belief in life after death or prevalent beliefs in 'ghosts'.

3) Ancient Capital - Ujjaini

- located in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh
- capital city of Avanti Mahajanapada.
- flourishing town and it was connected to Uttarapatha (Taxila to Champa) through connection with Varanasi and also to Dakshinapatha as it was connected by road to Pratishthana.

4) Neolithic site - Burzahom / Gufkral

- located near Shrinagar, Jammu-Kashmir
- one of the earliest neolithic sites in Kashmir valley
- pit dwelling is peculiar feature.
- Graves are found with twin-burials, burial of animal and person.
- subsistence based on hunting, fishing and agriculture was practised in later periods.

Remarks

5) Ashokan inscription: Tosali

- located in state of Orissa
- an important inscription which mentions story of Ashoka and Kalinga war.
- Inscription says Ashoka declared his subject as his children and he would work for their welfare.

6) Rockcut cave site - Ajanta / Ellora

- located in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra
- very famous for its Buddhist paintings and sculptures.
- paintings of Bodhisattva Padmapani, Vajrapani indicate high aesthetic sense and mastery over painting skills of the ancient Indians.

7) fortified city - Pataliputra

- located in Patna district of Bihar
- capital city of Magadha after it was transferred from Rajgriha
- well fortified and it lies on junction of three rivers - Ganga, Son and Punpun hence called 'Jaldurga'.
- important trade centre as located on Uttarapatha and connected to Tamralipti port.

Remarks

8) Temple site : Nachna Kutara

- located in state of Madhya Pradesh
- famous for early ancient temples
- primitive style of construction and use of stones as construction material.

9)

10) Trade Centre : Vishakhapatnam

- located in Vishakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh.
- important port during medieval era.
- important trade centre, connected to South East Asia and Sri Lanka.

11) Harappan site : Kalibangan

- located in state of Rajasthan
- shows evidences of mature Harappan phase.
- unique site where evidences of another culture found which inhabited site before 2500 BC then it was deserted and re occupied (after gap of 100 years) showing Harappan features of construction.

12) PGW site : Bhagwanpura

- the site shows contact of Vedic people with Harappans
- Pottery found is painted Gray ware along with some fine potteries.

Remarks

13) Buddhist site : Bamyan

- (1/2)
- located in Afghanistan
 - important Buddhist site where tall statue of Buddha existed once.
 - The site was under patronage of Kushanas and Chaityan and Viharas were also there.

14) Jaina site : Vallebbhi

- (1/2)
- located in Gujrat state
 - It houses many Jaina temples.
 - Unique architecture style with use of white marble
 - It also has 'manuscript libraries' (Bhandaras) which shows importance of education for this site.

15) Mesolithic site : Atirampakkan

- located in Tamilnadu state.
- one of the earliest mesolithic sites from South India.
- archaeological evidences of microliths such as lunetts, per-knives are found.

Remarks

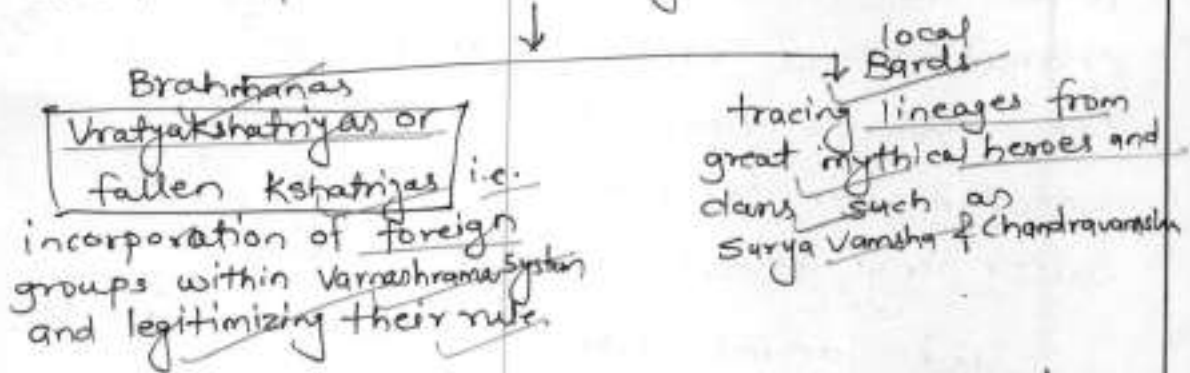
GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

2. (a) To what extent you believe that transformation of lineages into ruling groups who established supra-local state structures, defines the nature of Rajput state. (10 Marks)
- (b) "Landed magnets played as state agent in the Chola kingdom during Early Medieval period." Comment. (10 Marks)
- (c) "Zia ud-din Barani's writing should be kept in the category of didactic history." Comment. (10 Marks)
- (d) Why did the Bhakti movement start late in North India whether it started earlier in South India? (10 Marks)
- (e) What role was played by medieval Indian women in craft production? (10 Marks)

→ a) There are various theories with respect to origin of Rajputs.



The first theory is more logical and widely accepted among Historians. When the foreign tribes ~~entered~~ entered India, they saw the society is divided into various Varnas.

In order to legitimize their rule, they patronized Brahmanas, who gave them title of Vratyakshatriyas by performing 'Hiranyagarbha' sacrifices.

This action of Rajputs to elevate their status and legitimize the rule

Remarks

discuss the evolution during the explanation this examine (10 marks)

- ① Transformation of lineages into ruling groups. pl. to to
- ② Supra-local states

indicate the nature of state which is

- centralised
- based on Varnashramadharma system
- Nexus of Kshatriyas and Brahmanas

?
Try to write more objective answers

2. b)

Cholas had a remarkable system of local administration. The overall character of empire was centralised one. Yet, from various inscriptions such as Uttaramerur inscription, we get glimpses of autonomy given to local bodies.

The landed magnets such as Gowdas, shettys who were called Araisiyar also played important role in administration.

The early medieval period witnessed rise of Chola empire fighting Pallavas in North and Pandyas in South and Chalukyas in North west.

Hence, it was very important for the King to focus on the military and its expansion. That's why we find the local bodies and individuals

Remarks

well listed

→ Best - write in detail about landed magnets

→ Their role in administration

Udayan
Vikas
Anurag

are given administrative powers.
 However, it should be noted that the Chola state was centralised and King retained power to have last word. He expected loyalty from the local elements but in case of revolt, he used his force to subvert maintain status quo.

Q: 2
9

(4/2) Ziauddin Barni is indeed one of the best authors of sultanate era. His works such as Tarikh-i-Firozshahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari give lot of information about the sultanate era.

The peculiar characteristic about Barni's style of writing is the observations he has made on different issues.

He not only ~~describes~~ dictates particular incident but also gives solution for it to have been avoided.

e.g. The transfer of capital by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and his experiment of copper currency are well

Nice
facts
and
analysis

Remarks

mentioned by Barni.

He further mentions reasons behind sultan's actions and how these reforms could have been implemented to avoid their failure.

Thus, we see futuristic tone of language which indicate didacticism in writing.

However, they are no doubt, vividly indicate the actual picture of ~~the~~ society during Sultanate era.

2. d) Bhakti movement was witnessed in two phases:

- I In South India from 7th to 8th c.
- II In North India from 13th - 14th c.

The reasons behind this difference lies in the socio-political conditions of North and South India.

The early medieval period in south India witnessed rise of Tamil devotional cults in form of Nayanars and Alvars. It was in reaction to ~~the~~ unmeaningful rituals and austerities to inflict pain on body by Jainism and Buddhism.

Remarks

write the factors

↳ in detail

g-

1. Bipolarised Society
 2. Legitimacy to the newly emerged king
 3. N.G → Populisation of North India

Very well
 tried
 Nice about this

Nice interpretation

These two sects were patronised - largely in Deccan and South India such as by Chalukyas, Pattavas and Pandyan.

In North India, Buddhism and Jainism had lost royal patronage after the decline of Harsha's rule and antagonism by various rulers who were followers of Brahmanical order.

Thus, the social conditions in South India and political patronage by rulers resulted into growth of Bhakti movement much earlier in South India than North India.

R:2
e)

Pro-feudal authors such as R.S. Sharma, B.N.S. Yadav call the early medieval era as a period of de-urbanization.

However, recent studies by historians such as B.D. Chattopadhyay, Ranabir Chakrabarti shows the condition was not that bad.

Women constituted almost half of the population. Hence they played major role in economic activities such as agriculture and craft production.

Try to visit objective course

you can read this part - Try to visit.

Remarks

The medieval era technology improved with the advent of Turks. Use of spinning wheel for weaving, treadle for making carpets was widespread.

The author of 'Futuh-al-Salatin', Isami recommends every woman should spin the cotton.

Other craft activities include manufacturing of pottery, wooden toys etc.

The Mughal era also saw rise of karkhanas as manufacturing centres. They produced cotton and silk cloth, carpets, Kashmiri shawls etc.

However, the women performed mostly in-door jobs. She was not allowed to indulge in trade of crafts. Many women were slaves who were employed in crafts production activities.

Thus, the social restrictions and absence of freedom handicapped women in medieval era to explore their talent.

① It is a factual question so add. more fact / in format

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

3. (a) "Early medieval India has been described largely as a dark phase of Indian history." Critically examine. (20 Marks)
- (b) "It is generally believed that Early Medieval India marked a much greater agrarian dynamism than seen in the preceding or succeeding period." How far do you agree with the statement? (15 Marks)
- (c) "The purpose for constructing great numbers of temples in South India during Early Medieval period was not only religious but also political and economic." Evaluate. (15 Marks)

10/12 → a) The early medieval India has been a hot topic of debate among Historians. Pro-feudal ~~and~~ historians call it a dark phase as mentioned by R.S. Sharma because of

- increase in regional politics
- decline in urbanization
- monetary anemia
- rise of self-sufficient villagers.

The explanation is based on the interpretation of early medieval texts such as commentaries on Dharma-shastras and writings of travellers such as Hieun-Tsang.

1) Rise of regional politics:

This era was characterised by numerous landgrants - to religious groups, Brahmanas and even secular grants i.e. to officials.

This led to increase in no. of ruling powers and divisions in society, and ~~absence~~ continuous warfare between these powers weakened the societal structure.

Remarks

2) Decline of Urbanization:

→ Decline in Φ Trade due to

- fall of Byzantine empire which formed major market of Indian goods.
- technique of silk making was developed in Egypt.

• Increase of war liking groups on North west such as Arabs.
Kathasaritasagar mentions danger to lives of traders.

• Huen Tsang also mentions decline of cities such as Ahichhatra, Kaushambi, Ujjaini etc.

3) Monetary Anaemia:

→ No circulation of coinage since the rulers did not issue new coins.

→ Declining ~~in~~ purity in gold coins of Gupta period.

→ Use of barter in Khmer economy.

4) Rise of Self sufficient villages:

- The landgrants gave judicial and administrative powers to donees.

- Use of terms such as Baddahala Ashritthala in texts indicate some kind of immobility. 'Vishiti' i.e. forced labour was prevalent.

This shows there was more and more inward looking villages and closed village economy got developed.

Remarks

Structure of
 answer is good

Critical Examination:

Historians such as B.D. Chattopadhyay, Ranabir Chakravarti, Nayanjyot Lahiri, Harshana Mukhi refute the idea of dark phase.

They give evidence of

① rise in urban towns and markets. mention of panthar in various towns. Various guilds such as Nanadesi, Ayyavole, Manigramam indicate flourishing trade in South India.

② Increase in regional polities ~~are~~ is considered to be a sign of more integrative phase. The rulers patronised various crafts, laid foundations of markets in their kingdoms.

③ No monetary anemia: John S. Deyl have shown enough evidences of Hindushahi coins in Northwest and Gurjara-Pratihara coins in North India. - Also, we find coins of various rulers such as Cholan, Pallavas in South India.

④ Involvement of villages to rise of urban centres:

The village economy was partly dependent on towns. The towns could prosper because of surplus from villages.

Thus, the early medieval India shows both signs and hence it could be said, as said by Nayanjyot Lahiri that the dark phase was not a pan Indian phenomena.

Remarks

Call to read

⊗ City called dark age by Orientalist historians excessive if properly

3.C)

The early medieval ^{South} India saw remarkable activities in temple construction. The foundation was laid by Pallavas and it reached to its culmination during Vijayanagar period.

The temple is a sign of religious faith. It shows the popular belief of the particular area.

However, the early medieval era was the era of rising regional polities. Every monarch had to gain the support of his people and legitimize his rule. Thus, we see a hidden political agenda in it.

During early medieval South India, Tamil devotional cults such as Nayanars and Alvars had popularised temples. Hence, the construction of humongous temples became the earliest medium to show the devotion of King to the deity.

It also showed the splendour and prosperity of Kingdom. e.g. Brihadeshwar temple with huge Vimana indicate Brahmanda and the rule of Cholan as representative of God.

Remarks

Along with the religious importance, the King had given enough autonomy to the temples to look after revenue activities. We find the Agraharas having an assembly called 'Sabha' which performed administrative activities during Chola period. Thus, they became a part of administration.

The temple ~~also~~ was responsible for the economic activities. It hired many people such as garland makers, sweepers, peasants etc. The Chidambaram inscription refers to the no. of people employed by temple.

Also, they were pilgrimage centres. Hence, craft activities also arose in their vicinity. e.g. Kanchipuram became famous for the textile.

Thus, we can conclude that the temples were patronized in South India with not only religious purposes but also political and economic purposes.

Nice $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{organized} \\ \text{articulation} \\ \text{clarity} \\ \text{objectivity} \end{array} \right.$

Remarks

Add -

Information,
Source more

Q.

b)

The early medieval period was claimed as period of 'self sufficient villages' and period of land grants.

The period preceding it, was period of 2nd urban revolution (200 BC - 300 AD) and phase of Gupta (300-450 AD) and Harsha's rule.

The period succeeding it, was period of advent of Turkes and formation of Sultanate.

The ^{question} statement claims that the early medieval period witnessed more agricultural dynamism.

This is due to the rise of closed economy and self sufficient villages as suggested by pro-feudal authors.

The contemporary texts mention sea-voyages as taboo and also declining trade activities as reported by Heun Tsang.

Al-Biruni also mentions the status of Vaishyan and shudras as equal.

This suggests that there was enough man-power was available for agriculture. Decline in trade must have resulted in flight of artisans and craftsmen towards villages as means of subsistence.

Also, the land grant resulted in expansion of area under cultivation.

-Remarks

Nidhanpur copper plate inscription from Sylhet and Tippera Land grant indicate expansion of ~~forest~~ agriculture in forest land.

The contemporary text such as Krishi-Parashara (10th c.) show various techniques to improve soil fertility and increased production.

Thus, it points towards more agricultural activity during this period.

However, a line of caution should be drawn by historians while exaggerating claims.

As pointed by Harbans Mukhia, in this period, peasants had low subsistence levels ~~and~~ due to better agro-climatic conditions.

Also, the technology that was used was almost primitive. Various modes of irrigation were not there. Hence, only Kharif crops based on monsoons were taken.

This got changed with arrival of turks with use of persian wheel and other technology, Sultans also implemented various reforms such as Manahat system by Alauddin Khalji, Sondhar loans by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

Thus, it can be said that the period no doubt witnessed growth in

Remarks

Early Medieval India we found greater land grant inscriptions on the basis of these ^{the period} called greater agrarian dynamism — Explain the argument.

agriculture but it could not be surely
said that it was more dynamic than
its predecessor or its successor.

Remarks

4. (a) Discuss the concept of statecraft in the cotemporary sources under the Sultanate in India. (20 Marks)
- (b) Give a description of Vijayanagara society on the basis of travelers' accounts. (10 Marks)
- (c) What factors were responsible for creating the notion of power in the agrarian society during the medieval period in India? (20 Marks)

4. b) ③ Vijayanagara Kingdom (1336-1665) was known from the travel accounts of various foreigners and traders such as Nuniz, Bernier, Nikitin etc.

Description of society:

The travellers were impressed by the pomp and grandeur of Vijayanagara society.

There were tall mansions and palaces of nobles.

The standard of living among people was quite high. They wore silk and cotton clothes and wore jewellery of Gold, Diamonds etc.

The people were involved in agriculture activities and ~~also~~ also trade of horses, beetle and nuts, jaggery, tools made of iron, ship making etc.

Wrestling, cock fighting, Dancing, music were means of entertainment.

There were many festivals celebrated on Mandapas established by rulers.

draw
the
map

Remarks

There was great religious tolerance as can be seen from the fact that they employed muslim archers and allowed to practice their religion and construct mosques within city.

The women did not play major role in outdoor activities.

Thus, the travellogues of foreigners vividly describe the Vijayanagar society.

4.

The term 'sultan' means 'first among equals.'

The Delhi sultanate has seen various rulers who claimed different philosophies of statecraft.

Based on sources such as Minhaj Us Siraj's Tabaqat-i-Nasiri and Barani's Tariq-i-Ferozshahi.

it becomes easier to formulate the concept of statecraft during Sultanate.

1) Monarchical:

The Mamluk sultans believed in the centralised polity.

Remarks

① you have written simply structure of administrative system

The sultan was the head of polity, ~~Economy~~ Judiciary and administration.
However different sultans interpreted this concept of monarchy differently

e.g. Iltutmish went on for ~~Khutba~~ ^{legitimization} from Caliph while

Balban declared himself as Zil-ul-Allah and Sultanate as Niyabat-i-Khudai or gift from God.

Alauddin Khalji proclaimed 'Might is right'.

2) Council of ministers or nobles:

The sultan was ~~associate~~ assisted by his nobles.

Iltutmish formulated 'chalisa' an band of royal nobles.

Balban replaced these nobles with his own while the later Sultans totally disbanded them.

3) Various ministries or Portfolios:

The administration was divided into various ministries such as Diwan-i-Wizarat, Diwan-i-Arz, Diwan-i-Insha, Diwan-i-Rasalat.

Each department was headed by a minister.

Remarks

Excessively the concept of Stokroft write about → ① Fakhr-i-Mudabbir's account
② Bami's account.

4) Provinces or Iqtas:

The empire was divided into various Iqtas. These were headed by Iqtadan.

They were responsible for

- maintaining law and order
- collecting revenues
- maintaining troops
- providing support to Sultan in his campaigns
- submitting 'fawazil', the revenue left after cutting his expenses.

5) No interference from Religion:

Sultans administered their kingdom based on Jahandari and Zawabit (rules and regulations).

As mentioned by Barani in 'Fatawa-i-Jahandari' Alauddin Khalji strictly followed non-interference from Ulema.

6) There was no law for succession. Hence, we see many a times usurpation of power of Sultan by his nobles during Sultanate.

your focus should be on

- ① what was status of Sultan
- ② " kind of Administration
- ③ " " " Relationship b/w Religion and State
- ④ what was the treatment to the Non-Muslim Subjects

① Regarding this what was written

- ② what changes in Baerri's account.

Why

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

5. (a) "Akbar was a great social reformer but his policies were always driven by his political interest." Evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far it is correct to say that there was no overwhelming enthusiasm for technological change, in sixteenth and seventeenth century India? (15 Marks)
- (c) What 'Mughal' elements could be seen in the regional states during Eighteenth century India? (20 Marks)

7/12 Akbar, as said by Prof. Shireen Moosvi, was one of the greatest rulers not only in India but also in the whole world. He ~~was~~ ^{is} famous among historians because of his religious beliefs and behavior based on rationality and reason.

Akbar's religious policies could be seen in three phases.

(I) upto 1565: when he abolished Jizya, pilgrimage tax, forceful conversions

(II) from 1565-1575: when he reissued Jizya in vicinity of Agra, his infamous fathnama (1568) asking for Jihad against Rana of Chittor.

(III) from 1575 onwards:
 setting up of Ibadatkhana (1578),
 opening it for other religions (1579)
 and declaring himself as Imam-i-Adil and
 finally his policy of 'Sulh-i-Qul' i.e.
 Universal peace.

Remarks

So, we can see, an evolution in his thoughts. We can also find shades of political ambitions in his early two phases.

In first phase, he wanted to expand his empire, so he ~~was~~ realized it would not be possible without the help of Rajputs. Hence, he followed policy of conciliation.

In second phase, to rule out adamant rulers, he employed policy of Islam and Jihad.

In third phase, when it was important for him to consolidate his empire, he understood importance of peace and harmony in the society.

With the interaction of Ulemas, Brahmins, Jainas and zoro-astrians, the ruler must have understood the importance of right philosophy to be spread.

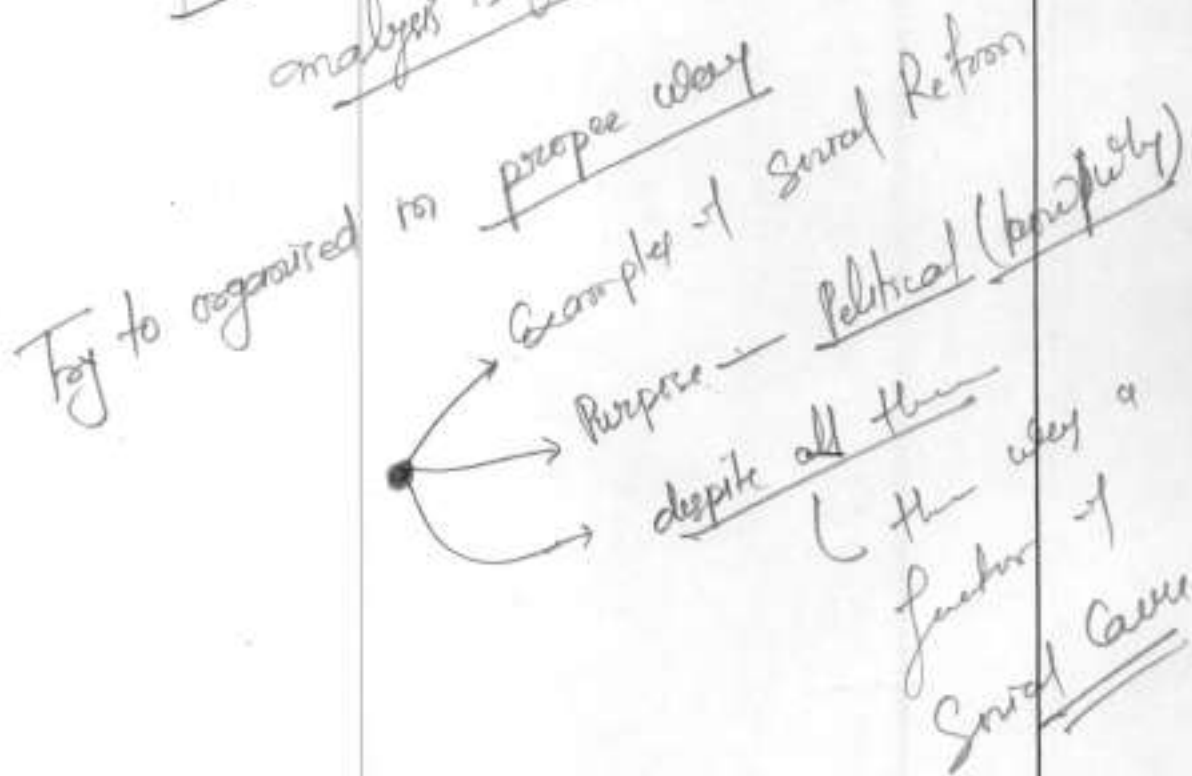
Hence he combined virtues of all religions and came up with idea of Tauhid-i-Ilahi and Sulh-i-Qul.

Thus, we see Akbar as a social

Remarks

- reformer with his various ordinances
- banning Sati
 - banning child marriages
 - Allowing widow remarriages
- as a part and parcel of his broader political vision for a great empire.

fact and analysis is good



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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks