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255

GS SCORE

Mock 1 (Paper-I)
TEST - 05

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

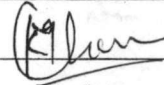
Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are EIGHT questions, printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question 1 & 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO from each section.
- 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 CHAVAN KUNAL MOTIRAM

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION- A

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 seriatim. (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. A Port city
8. An ancient temple site
9. A Paleolithic site
10. An Ancient Education center
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 cultural center
18. A Megalithic Site
19. A Medieval Temple city
20. A Mesolithic site

Remarks

1) Ropar

- located in Fatehgarh Sahib district, Punjab
- Harappan site
- evidences found are - bronze tools, use of burnt bricks
- excavated by B.B. Lal
- evidences of cohabitation of Harappans and Vedic Aryans.

2) Navidatoli

- located in Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh
- Chalcolithic site - Malwa culture
- on the bank of Narmada river which provided water for irrigation
- In later period, people migrated to Jorwe in Maharashtra.
- circular huts with wattle and daub characteristics.

3) Hastinapur

- located in Kurukshetra district Haryana
- Ancient capital of Kurus
- important PGW and NBPW site.
- excavations found use of iron tools, weapons etc.

Remarks

4) Mehrgarh

- ②
- located in Balochistan region of Pakistan
 - A early neolithic site (7000 BC)
 - excavated by Batrice De Cardi, G.L. Possehl
 - Seven layers of habitation
 - located in Kachi plains - Bolan river valley which is bread basket of Balochistan

5) Barabar

- ①
- located in state of Bihar
 - Rock cut caves called Lohan Rishi caves found here.
 - Caves were donated to Ajivika monks by Ashoka.
 - Horse shoe shaped entrance, Apsidal roofs are some of characteristics of architecture

7) Lothal

- ②
- located in Ahmedabad district, Gujrat
 - Harappan port city.
 - A large brick lined tank, recognized as dockyard found.
 - connection to Red sea ports and Persian gulf
 - factory site - Bead making and also supplier of raw materials to the West.

Remarks

8) Aihole

- located in state of Karnataka
- ancient temples are found
- The temples are constructed by patronage of Chalukyas
- It represents vesara style of temple architecture.
- Durga temple, Lad Khan temple found here

9) Chopani/Mando

- located in Allahabad district of Uttarpradesh
- A paleolithic - mesolithic - Neolithic site.
- located near to tributary of Ganga river, providing it rock boulders for tools and implements.
- Hand Axe, scrappers found
- Bone tools are also found.

10) ii) Manda

- located near Jammu
- Northern most Harappan site.
- The site shows connectivity with other harappan sites.
- Use of mud bricks found
- Domestication of animals, Agriculture was performed.

Remarks

12) Kampilya

- located in Uttar Pradesh

(1/2)

- A PGW site

- pottery - handmade as well as wheel made found

13) Lumbini

- located in Rumeindevi district of Nepal

(2)

- Ashoka visited here as known from his pillar inscription

- Buddhist stupa is found here.

- Gautam Buddha's birth place.

- Mauryan taxation can be understood from Ashoka's pillar information.

14) Shravanabelgola

- located in Havasan district of Karnataka

(2)

- Jain site

- Lord Gomateshwara, monolithic statue is found here.

- Chandragupta Maurya ~~attained~~ ~~was~~ died here practising Jain practise of fast till death.

15) Junner

- located in Sahyadri ranges of Maharashtra.
- pre historic caves recently found
- Also a buddhist site - caves for monks are found.
- Natural caves were inhabited by earliest men - paintings have been found

16) Amaravati

- located in Guntur district Andhra Pradesh
- Capital site of Rashtrakutas
- previously known as Dhanyakataka
- Buddhist site also
- Amaravati school of Art developed here.

17) ~~Sittanavasal~~ Madurai

- located in Madurai district Tamilnadu
- capital site of early Pandyas
- Sangam literature was composed here - 3 sangamas - assemblies happened from 3rd c. BC - 3rd c. AD.
- It houses many temples.

Remarks

18) Sittanavasal

- located in Pudukottai district
Tamilnadu.

(11/2)

- Megalithic site - Cist burials found
- also jaina site
- cave paintings are found.
- Naturalistic characteristics - flowers, women are depicted.

19) Jaisalmer

- located in the state of Rajasthan.
- there are many temples located in the city.
- founded by Bhatti Jaisal

20)

Remarks

Remarks

2. (a) "There are two parallel images of Ancient India-one based on literary sources, the other on archeological sources." Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Land ownership in ancient and early medieval India was always a complex issue and it was further complicate by historians." Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) "There is an integral connection between urbanism and state societies." Analyse the statement with respect to urbanism in Indus Valley Civilisation. (15 Marks)

a) (6)

Sources of Ancient India

Literary Sources

- Vedic tradition - 4 Vedas, Vedangas
- Shashtra tradition - Dharmashastras, Arthashastras
- Epics - Ramayana, Mahabharat
- Puranas - 18 puranas
- Charita tradition - Royal Eulogies
- Foreign accounts
- Sangama Literature

Archaeological Sources

- Art forms, Visual Art and Architecture
- Epigraphy - Inscriptions
- Numismatics - Coins

This part is good

Two parallel images of Ancient India:

History is the study of records of events of the past from the perspective of the one who is recording it. Hence, it becomes very much important to analyse the sources while predicting about the ancient history. Based on literary and archaeological sources, we get

Keep in mind the objectivity

Remarks

visualized the whole Ancient History and write about both sources - parallel, complementary and contradictory

about different phases of ancient India

i) Image of scientifically rich Golden period Ancient India.

The mythological texts mentioned in Ramayana and Mahabharata and also various puranas provide glorious picture of ancient Indian society.

This has made some historians claim

- presence of plastic surgery in ancient India.
- presence of aeroplanes during Vedic etc. period.
- presence of large cities in Early Vedic etc. period.

ii) Image of Urbanized India but not in a golden period.

Archaeological sources clearly point to the presence of villages during Vedic period which later converted to urban phase during Mahajanapada period.

Post Mauryan period also shows growth of Trade and commerce and reaching to peak during Gupta period. However declining after this period.

Hence, as D. D. Kosambi has put it,

Remarks

a historian must combine both the philological analysis of written text and the archaeological evidences at disposal before coming to conclusion.

b) 18/2 Land became chief source of income after the early vedic period and the expansion of agriculture during later phases. There is great debate among historians about land ownership in Ancient India.

Some historians claim that the land was property of state and King owns all the land. It was supported from Megasthenes observation in Indica.

However, there was definitely land ownership rested with peasants. Arthashastra mentions that the King has no right to evict a peasant unless and until he cultivates land and pays land revenue.

With the arrival of land grants, there was major expansion of agriculture.

Remarks

Nice objectivity

The donees were given proprietary rights.

Gupta inscriptions mention various terms such as

→ Akshayanividharma
(permanent nature of land)

→ Tamrapatta Dharma
(tax free nature of land)

The permanent nature of land was with respect to collection right of revenue.

DC. Sircar has pointed that the proprietary right did not give the right to sell the land. Hence, the donees did not have private ownership over the land.

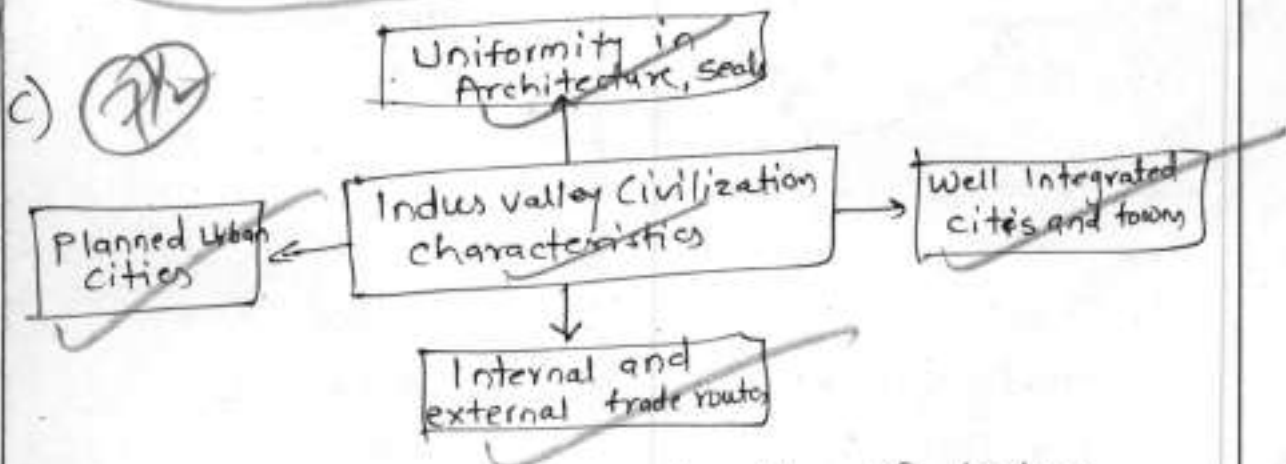
~~Thus,~~

It was during colonial period, that the land became a commodity to trade and colonial historians pointed at ancient Indian terms such as 'Sita' or crown land to substantiate ownership of state over the land.

Remarks

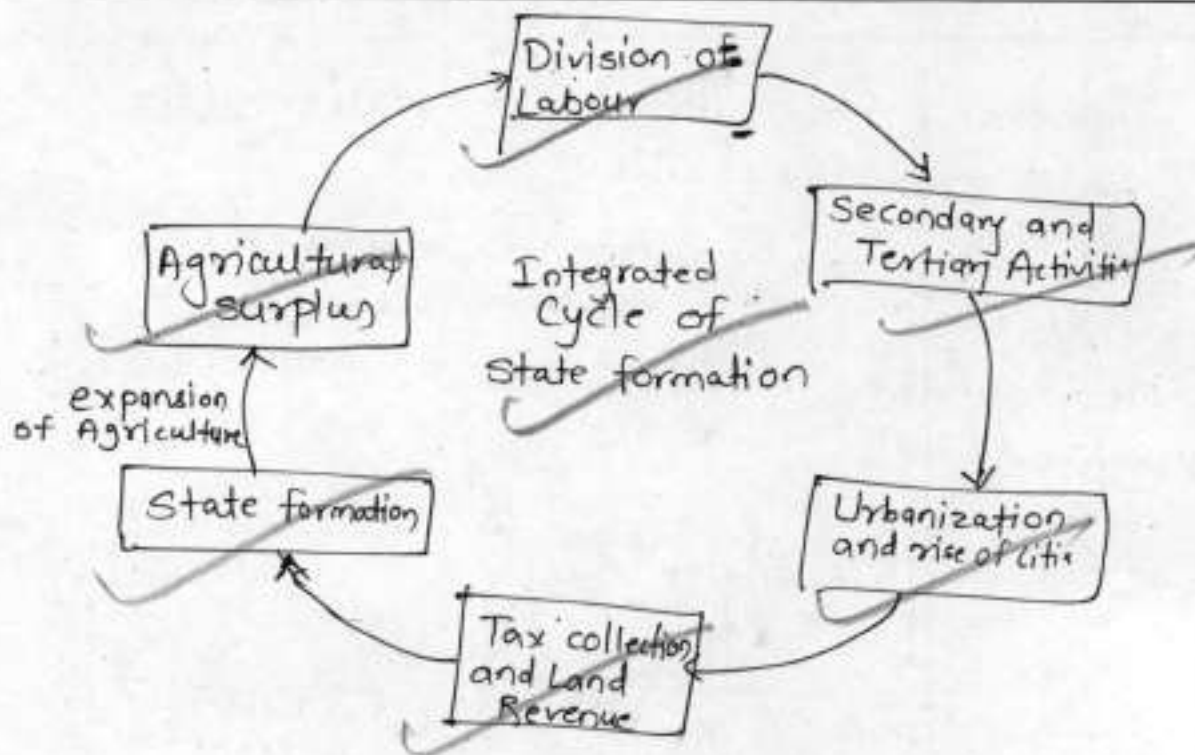
However, this was done deliberately to avoid colonial policies.

Thus, the land ~~ownership~~ ownership was always a complex issue and ~~also~~ various historiographies made it more complex to understand.



The above characteristics of Indus Valley civilization (IVC) has made many historians such as Dr. Harmann Kulke, D. Rothermund to claim that there was state formation in Indus V.C.

The urban cities are based on ~~its~~ neighbouring producer towns or villages for its survival. IVC was spread over large areas. Such large area needs administration for its survival.



Thus, the urbanism is achieved and maintained in the presence of a municipal administrative authority.

Dr. Shireen Ratnagar also highlights the point that in absence of monetary system, there was exchange of goods within IVC which can be recognized as 'tribute system' of subordinates to centre.

Various seals depicting various animals show presence of stratified society and different groups in IVC.

Remarks

Nice flow and understanding

Hence, these groups might have formed
oligarchies in IVC.

With the handicap of their ^{inability of} deciphering
of IVC scripts, it remains a ~~an~~ ~~a~~ matter
of debate

well tried

Remarks

3. (a) How far the recent discoveries are capable in changing the older perspective of Indus Valley Civilisation? (15 Marks)
- (b) What differences are recognized by ancient Indian texts in the political structure and functioning between the rajyas and the ganas or sanghas? (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the change in the economy during the period from 4th century AD to 7th century AD. (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

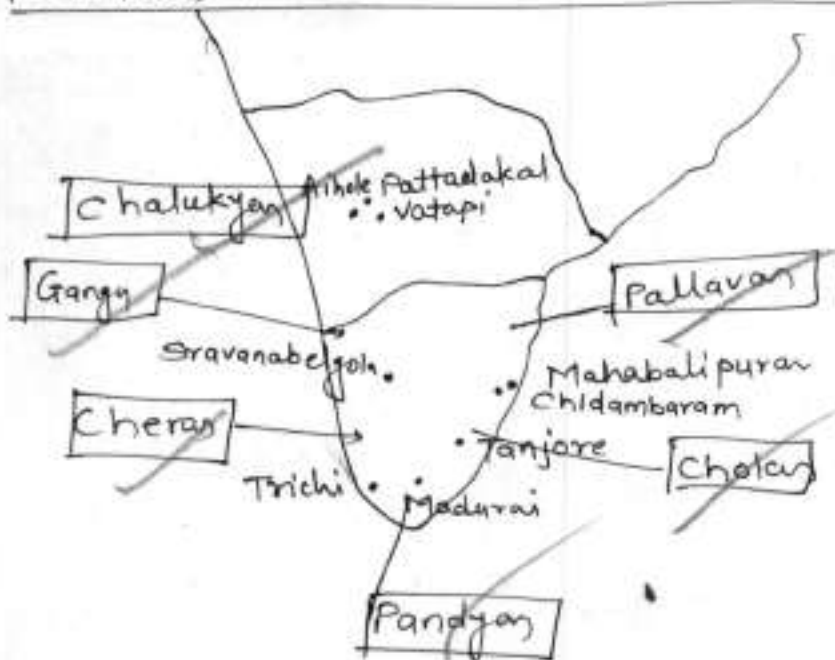
Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

4. (a) "The political condition of South India during early Medieval India was one of the major factors for the development of rich temple architecture." Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) To what extent you think that Upanishadic philosophy, Buddhism and Bhakti movement had so many common elements. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Megalithic economy was a subsistent economy." In the light of the given statement comment on the Megalithic economy. (20 Marks)

9) The early medieval India saw emergence of various polities such as
~~Pallavas~~ shown in below.



Political conditions in South India had its influences on the development of Art and Architecture.

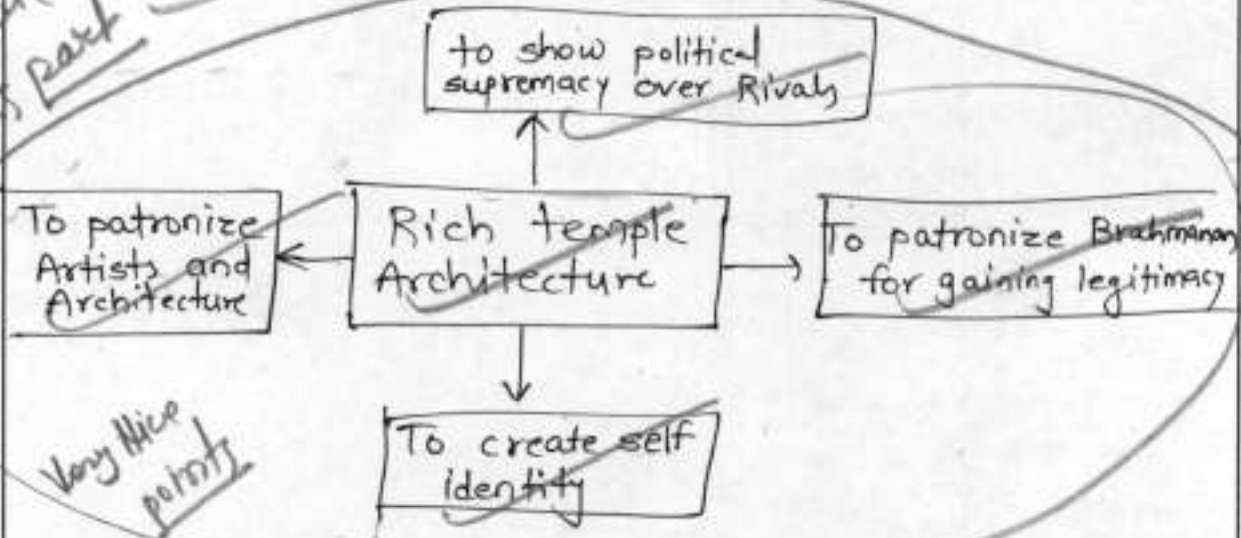
Since, there was need to legitimize the kingship, rulers patronized temples.

Remarks

⊗ write in detail the political conditions of South India.

The Brahmanas and other religious authorities are responsible to provide for legitimacy. Hence land grants were given to temples and brahmanas for their upkeep.

elaborate this part



Very nice points

Hence, the various rulers in an attempt to subjugate rivals and expand its glory created huge temples with rich architecture

e.g.

Mahabalipuram rock cut temples show early phase of Dravida Architecture patronized by Pallavas.

Vatapi architecture shows Vesari style patronized by Chalukyas.

The grand structures created by Cholas - Brihadishwar temple at Tanjore

Remarks

b) - Upanishadic philosophies were formulated by the sages and priests who got disillusioned by the violence created by sacrifices and rituals. They emphasized on 'non-violence'.

Buddhism and Bhakti movement also emphasize on the many elements which are mentioned in Upanishadas.

- Ahimsa (non-violence)
- meaningless rituals, sacrifices
- purpose of life
- Equality of all living beings.
- spiritual aspects of life not material
- Reaction to orthodox Brahmanical order

However, there are some differences in them:

✓ Upanishadas deal with life after death, Brahman and Atman whereas Buddhism speak of cycle of life and death, and ultimate goal is to attain Nirvana i.e. freedom from this cycle. Ultimate goal for Upanishads is to be with ultimate reality i.e. Brahman.

excellent linkage

Buddhism propagated monasteries i.e. Sangha and life of monks and nuns to attain nibbana. Bhakti movement and Upanishadas claim that anyone irrespective of gender can attain ~~in~~ unity with brahman by true devotion to the God.

Buddhism denied the existence of God whereas Bhakti movement preached the unity with God.

Thus to conclude, these were the social movements which were triggered in reaction to the orthodox elements in the society. They preached about humanity and were almost ~~same~~ same in their doctrines but different in their approaches.

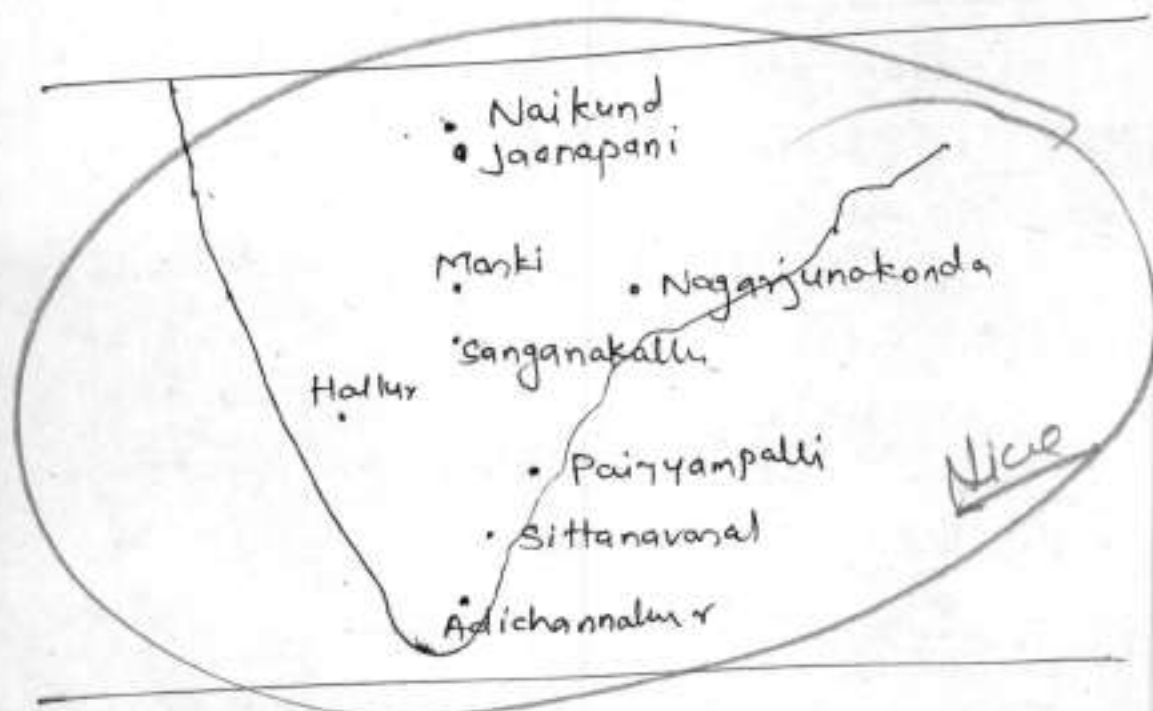
Nice articulation

With more differences

Remarks

- 81/2
- c) Megalithic culture was distinctive in their beliefs and disposals of their dead ones and use of large stones for burials.

Various Megalithic sites in India:



The megalithic culture evolved in the various regions of South India during end of 2nd millennium BC and continued till 2nd c. BCE.

The use of iron:

Megalithic people had knowledge of

Iron smelting. Hence they could make various Iron tools and this helped them (in agriculture).

Megalithic Economy :

i] Agriculture :

Evidences show megalithic people settled in some of places such as Hallur, Maski.

The availability of iron tools, irrigation from rivers provided necessary base for agriculture.

Rice, wheat, Barley, Raji were cultivated.

ii] Pastoral :

The evidences of cattle bones and cattle-pens, remains of horns indicate the domestication of animals.

The evidences at some of the sites are very thin which shows the nomadic nature.

Thus, it shows the subsistence.

Remarks

iii] Fishing :

~~Founding~~
evidences such as fish hooks show
they practised fishing as well.

iv] Use of Black and Red pottery for
the storage of grains. indicate
the subsistent economy of Megalithic
people.

Analyse

Economy was

Subsistence or

more than Subsistence

↓
It is the main demand of
question

<i>Remarks</i>

SECTION-B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- Critically analyse 'Rehla' as source of medieval Indian history.
- Do you think Barani had any Historical sense? Comment on the light of his works like Tarikh-I-FiruzShahi and Fatwa-I-Jahandari.
- Critically examine the Ayyagar system of local government of Vijayanagara Kingdom.
- To what extent did acharyas influence the institutionalization of religion in South India?
- Trace the development of Urdu Language in India. Do you think it had Indian influence or Persian influence in its development as a language?

3
a) 6 Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta (14th) visited India during reign of Tughlaq dynasty. He composed his experiences in a book called 'Rehla'.

Source of Medieval history :

- Ibn Battuta was appointed as chief Qazi by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, hence, he got first hand information of the court rulings.

- He also travelled to south India, West India, hence provides information about geographic history of medieval India.

- Policies of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq such as transfer of capital, Sarachil expedition, token currency etc. are mentioned in Rehla.

Remarks

Critical Analysis :

- It was dictated by ~~the~~ Ibn Battuta after reaching Morocco and then composed into book, hence not a viable source of information, since it is based on memories not real incidents.

- Exaggeration of facts :

He exaggerates situations in typical 'fictional novel' style.

e.g. He mentions the implementation of transfer of capital order was implemented so harshly that once a blind man found in Delhi was tied to horse and carried to Daulatabad and ~~was~~ only his leg could reach to Daulatabad.

- Biased against Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

There was confrontation between two and he was jailed by Sultan. Hence he describes his policies very critically.

Excellent : (1) flow
(2) Articulation
(3) Wordiness

Remarks

b) ② Ziauddin Barani was a court historian during Sultanate period. He composed the details of courts, policies, ordinances of Sultans. ~~with the mentioning~~ of dates, hence, his ~~historical sense~~ is quite ~~praiseworthy~~.

The writings of Barani such as Tarikh-i-Firozshahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari mentions the details in a futuristic manner. There are traits of didacticism in his good writing.

As a historian, he should have composed the records in an unbiased manner. However, he, many a times, provides his own analysis of religion in the implementation of policies of Sultans.

He writes what should be followed by Sultan is law of sharia and also ~~dictates~~ suggestion as if he is Islamic qazi.

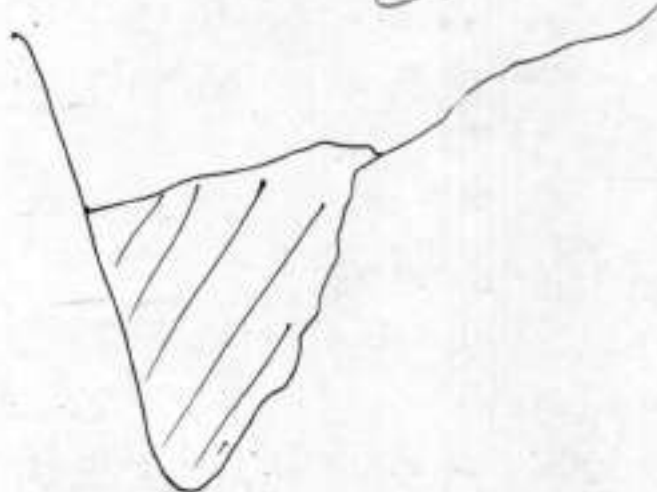
Thus, there are little doubts on

Substantiate with example

historical sense of Barani.

None the less, it provides information from the reigns of Tughlaqs and Khaljis. We come to know about the measures taken by sultans and how they affected socio-economic dynamics of the society.

▨ Vijayanagar Kingdom.



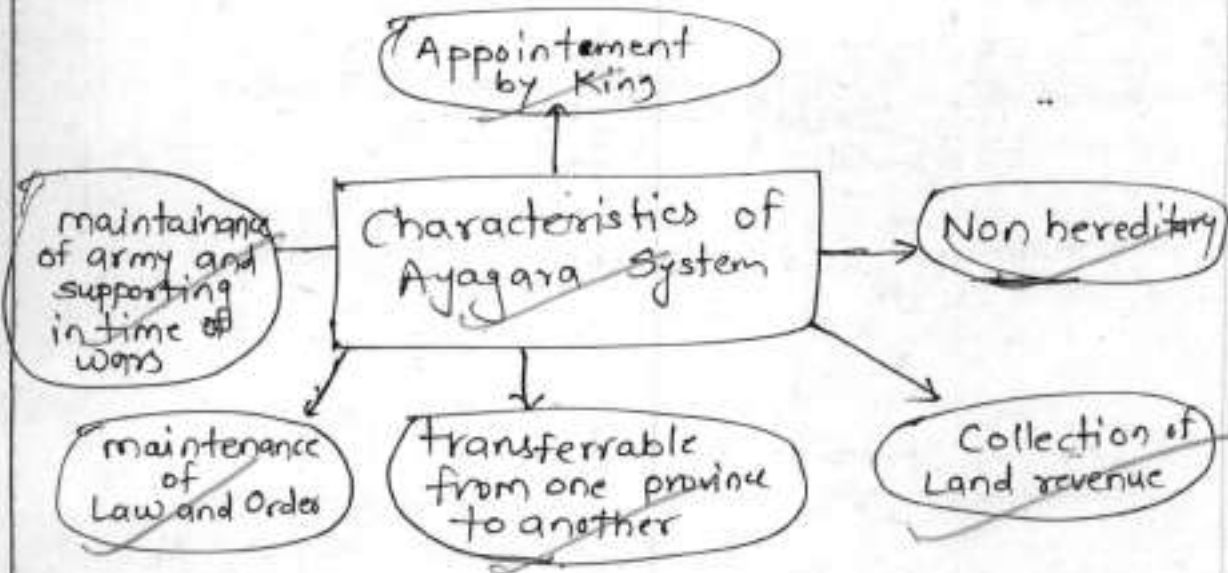
Ayazara System :

Vijayanagar Kingdom was divided into various provinces for better administration.

Each province was headed by Amar nayaka. The King was to appoint Amaranayakas.

Require more study

Remarks



Thus, the Ayagara system gave enough autonomy to provinces to carry out their local administration.

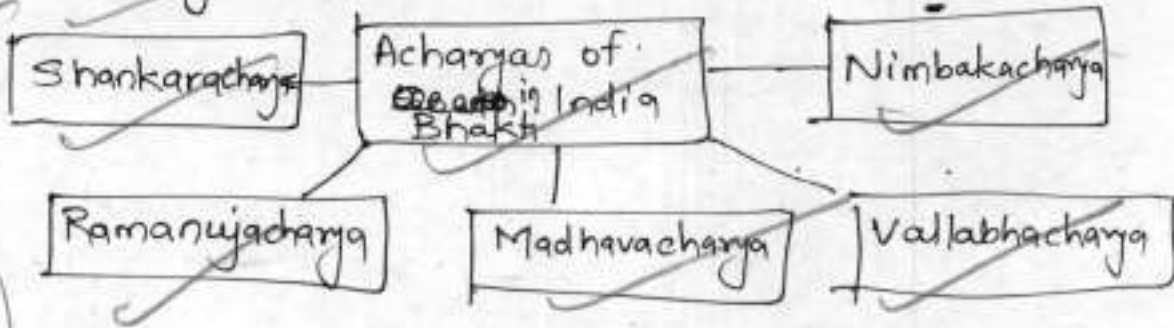
However, it led to decentralization of power and eventually empowered Nayakas.

This was portrayed as segmentary state by Burton Stein in which he points to the actual sovereignty replaced by cultural sovereignty.

⊗ It is not
fulfill the
demand of question
focus on
the point
work to

Remarks

d) Bhakti movement witnessed five great Acharyas.



The institutionalization of Religion:

Bhakti movement witnessed emerging role of temples and mathas in the early medieval India.

Shankaracharya gave a mission to himself for institutionalizing the Hindu religion and its spread in all over India.

He established four Mathas in four corners of India. His emphasis on knowledge of brahman made the temples and brahmins at the core of his philosophy.

However, with the coming of Ramanujacharya, who focused more on the true devotion to the God, this

Remarks

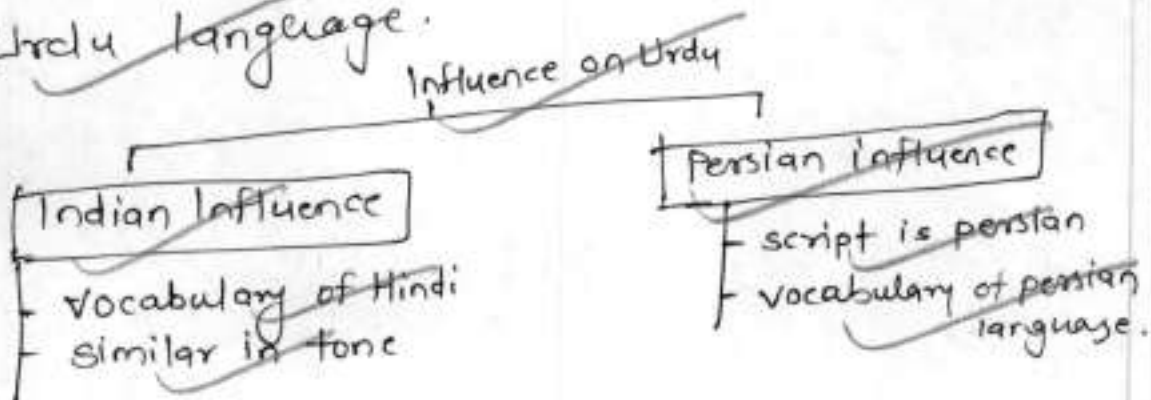
institutionalization of religion faced some backlank. Ramanuja emphasized that religion and bhakti is personal affair between God and devotee.

The temples emerged as medium for the spread of Bhakti. Even though Acharyas opened the doors for all in Bhakti movement, the dominance of Brahmanas and orthodoxy remained and the lower castes and untouchables were prohibited from entering these temples.

good
interpre-
tation

e) (5/2) The urdu language developed as mixture of various dialects in military barracks.

The soldiers speaking persian, and non-persian had to converse with each other and this led to rise of Urdu language.



Remarks

Thus in its development as a language, it had influence of both Indian and Persian languages.

Amir Khusrau, was a great medieval Urdu gazal composer.

He experimented by combining various styles, vocabulary, and composed prose, gazals in Urdu.

Thus, it got popularized among Indians as it was mixture of bests of Indian and Persian language and also Kings provided the patronage for its development.

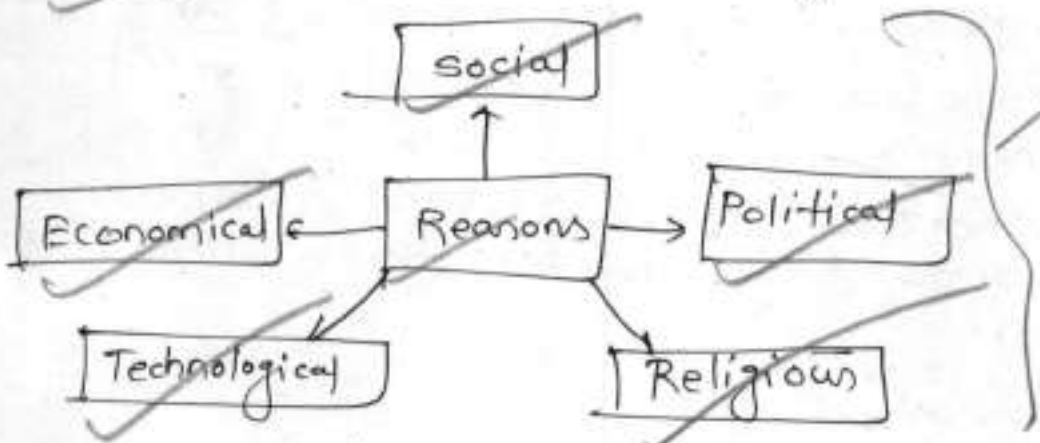
well brief

Remarks

- 6. (a) The defeat of Rajputs and the Success of the Turks had deeper underlying reasons than just a formal battle. Do you Agree? (20 Marks)
- (b) Allauddin Khilji's market and revenue reforms were not revolutionary in nature. Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) To what extent sufi movement helped the sultanate rulers to get the legitimacy? (15 Marks)

a) 10/2

The defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan in 2nd battle of Tarain (1192 AD) led to the formation of Sultanate in Indian subcontinent. However it was not just the battle which resulted in the success of Turks and defeat of Rajputs, it had underlying reasons.



Nice way of presentation

Nice fact

i) ~~Reasons~~ Political Reasons :

Fakhr Mudabbir in 'Adab Ul-Harb Wa-Ul-Shajrat' mentions absence of centralized authority among Rajputs. This divided the power of Rajputs against united turks.

Remarks

ii] Social Reasons: filled with various evils.

The Rajput society had various stratas Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Valshya, shudras and each performing their role. There was restriction on inter ~~of~~ varna mobility.

Hence, shudras not allowed to be part of military.

Also, widespread untouchability limited the use of human resources.

iii] Economical :

The feudal society of Rajputs were quite rural. It did not grow in urban features. Trade and commerce were not promoted.

Where as turks were in contact with Arabs and modern trade was promoted.

iv] Technological :

• Turks had iron stirrups, concave leather saddles, persian bow which provided them greater mobility and quick action.

Remarks

✓] Religious:

The Rajputs followed code of Battle mentioned in puranas and texts whereas Turks knew war to win. Hence, they came back again and again attacking Rajputs.

Thus, the whole society needed a structural change and the arrival of turks provided that change.

Add more
facts

⊗ Structure of answer is good

Remarks

b) Alauddin Khilji implemented
 ⑥ reforms :

To brief write the features -

- Agriculture reform
- Market reform
- Military reforms
- Revenue reforms

Not revolutionary in nature :

- basically it catered to only urban population in vicinity of Delhi.
- It was implemented to sustain military against attack of mongols
- The control of state led to the demotion of private property and entrepreneurial potential.
- Revenue reforms exploited peasants and they were forced to sell their produce to pay high revenue.

However, the administration of Alauddin Khilji should be seen in

Remarks

the imminent necessity of the reforms
to tackle mangol menace and control
the prices.

In the contemporary situations,
his management seems very
remarkable though not revolutionary.

Remarks -

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>		
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Remarks

7. (a) To what extent you agree that rise of Delhi Sultanate led to the Rural revolution leading to high productivity of Agriculture. (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the life in rural society during the medieval period in India. (15 Marks)
- (c) What kind of relationship was there between state and religion in the first half of the 17th century? (15 Marks)

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>		
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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

8. (a) How far it is correct to say that mansabdari system was the real base for the Mughal empire. (15 Marks)
- (b) The Institutional factors were more responsible for the decline of Mughals. Critically analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) Examine the nature of Agrarian crisis of 18th century with the help of foreign sources. Was it Economical and Social factors or was it Administrative factors that wrecked the Agro-Economy of those times? (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks