

114  
252

## HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question 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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Name Dinush Pratap Singh

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_



## 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. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below: (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Neolithic site
2. A Neolithic site
3. A Harappan site
4. A Megalithic site
5. A Harappan site
6. A painted-Grey-ware site
7. An inscriptional site
8. An important ancient city
9. An ancient port
10. A site of ancient cave-painting
11. A Buddhist site
12. An educational centre
13. Brahmadeya Village
14. An ancient capital
15. An ancient capital
16. A temple site
17. An ancient capital
18. An ancient sea-port
19. An archaeological temple site
20. A Harappan site

2. Mehargarh

- (2)
- Saluchistan province in Pakistan.
  - earliest settled village in Indian sub-continent
  - In valley of Belan river
  - sun-dried brick houses
  - Major crops: wheat & barley.

Remarks

3. ~~Ahmedabad~~ Lothal

①

- Ahmedabad district, Gujarat
- Mature and late Harappan site
- Major trade center connected to sea
- Large size dockyard
- Grid pattern, bathing house, citadel and lower town

4. T. Nagar

②

- Karnataka state
- Settlements away from burial site
- Cist burial and urn burial
- BRW pottery
- tools of iron and stone tools like blade, clippers.

5. Kalibangan

②

- ↳ Hanumangarh district, Rajasthan
- ↳ early Harappan to late Harappan
- ↳ ploughed fields with furrows.
- ↳ on bank of Ghaggar-Hakra.
- ↳ fire altars are unique discovery.
- ↳ Bead making & bead making



6. Mathura

- Mathura district, U.P.
- southern capital of Kushana
- Major trade center connected to Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha
- Important center of sculptural art
- Important Krishna temple.

8. Vidisha

- ↳ Vidisha district in Madhya Pradesh
- ↳ also called Benagar or Bhilsa.
- ↳ see Heliodorus's Benagar pillar
  - ↳ Heliodorus was greek ambassador in court of Sunga king.
  - ↳ dedicated to God Vasudeva.
- ↳ Buddhist, Jainism and Brahmanical site

9. Puhar/Kaveripattinam

- ↳ in Tamilnadu
- ↳ on mouth of Kaveri river delta.
- ↳ trade with southern as well as south east asia
- ↳ Hears of Roman coin

Remarks

### 10. Bagh Caves

(2)

- ↳ Madhya Pradesh
- ↳ Natural and rock cut painting.
- ↳ Gond style of painting
- ↳ also evidence of fresco-muco painting.
- ↳ Buddhist and Jain caves.

### 11. Kapilrashi

(2)

- ↳ in Nepal
- ↳ capital of Shakya Mahajanpada
- ↳ A world heritage site
- ↳ Gautam Buddha was born here to King Siddhodhana and Queen Mayadevi
- ↳ Ashoka visited

### 12. Valabhi

(1/2)

- ↳ Bhanagar district, Gujarat
- ↳ capital of Mauryaka dynasty
- ↳ important Buddhist and Jain site
- ↳ important Jain Tirthankar was born here



### 17. Uthiramerur

(1/2)

- ↳ Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu
- ↳ opper plate inscription of Cholas
- ↳ tells about the Chola governance system
- ↳ Important info about Chola local self government institutions

### 14. Champā

(1/2)

- ↳ In Purnea, Bihar
- ↳ capital of Anga Mahajanpada
- ↳ PGW pottery and iron tools
- ↳ Buddha visited here
- ↳ use of chariot

### 15. Kaushambi

(1/2)

- ↳ Kaushambi district, U.P.
- ↳ capital of Vatsa, Mahajanpada
- ↳ PGW and NBPW pottery
- ↳ iron smelting site
- ↳ connected to Kosi and Avanti

Remarks

## 16. Badami / Aihole

- ↳ In ~~Karnataka~~.
- ↳ ~~city~~ capital of western Chalukyas
- ↳ ~~later capital~~; ~~eastern Aihole~~
- ↳ Important temples
  - ↳ Lad Khan temple
  - ↳ Surga temple - shaped like Buddhist chaitya
  - ↳ Meguti temple

17. Uraiyur / Karur

- ↳ capital of early Cholas.
- ↳ In Tamil Nadu
- ↳ Important temple site
- ↳ Mentioned in Sangam texts
- ↳ Mentioned in Taira text as large fortified city

## 18. Muziris

- ↳ Mangalore, Kerala
- ↳ also known as Murichchi
- ↳ flourishing trade in Roman coins.
- ↳ Mentioned in Periplus Erythraean Sea
- ↳ important trade center.



20 Harappa

- ②
- ↳ Punjab, Pakistan
  - ↳ on bank of Ravi river.
  - ↳ first site of Indus Valley civilisation (IVC)  
to be discovered in 1921
  - ↳ excavated by John Marshall
  - ↳ one of largest city
  - ↳ all typical features of IVC
  - ↳ 12 granaries in 2 rows
  - ↳ red sandstone torso sculpture

13 Uttaramerur

- ②
- ↳ Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu.
  - ↳ copper plate inscription of Cholas.
  - ↳ king Mahendravarman I donated it as  
Brahmadeya village
  - ↳ It was donated to Brahmins of a  
local temple
  - ↳ along with it other 100 villages too were  
donated.

Remarks

1. Uttar

②

↳ Telangana stali↳ ~~on bank of river Pranah~~↳ hunting gathering continued with  
early agriculture↳ Blade stone tools of sandstone, chert↳ crops: millets, rice↳ bone tools were found19. Deogarh↳ Bundelkhand, UP↳ 6th century Vishnu Temple↳ Image of Vishnu in four forms↳ simple Gupta style Nagara architecture↳ Vishnu in sheshnaga Avatara



2. (a) Write a short note on the social structures of early food producing (farming and herding) societies in India. (15 Marks)
- (b) To what extent do the sources help us to reconstruct the society in the past. Explain it with special reference to Ancient India. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Kautilya's thought, which we come to know through *Arthashastra*, does not have a pragmatic approach". In the light of given statement, critically evaluate *Arthashastra*. (15 Marks)

a) Farming and agriculture based societies are classified under Neolithic period which started in Indian subcontinent in 6th millennium BCE.

Social structures of early food producing societies:

1. Settled life: With agriculture became sedentary life. Where people lived together in definite area. Interactions between people increased.
2. Egalitarian: Status of all members of settlement was almost equal. There was lack of any significantly rich class as agriculture surplus was lacking. It was a simple society.
3. Gender relations: Pottery and rock painting of that time reveal that men performed the hunting gathering activities along with farming.
  - ↳ women took care of domesticated animals as well as household chores.

Remarks



4. Religious life: Nature worship and animal worship was dominant.  
 ↳ community rituals were major sector of socialisation.

5. Family structure: followed joint family system with couple living with kids and elderly.

Early food processing societies, marked an important stage in human development with beginning of settled life. With time the interaction became more complex and social segregation appeared.

Well treed

Substantial with removing of finding sites

(Add)

① Worship

② Worship of ancestors

③ Respect of Shamans

same way



b) History is study of past events based on objective evidences. This evidence is found in various sources. These sources are divided in various theme like literary, archaeological etc.

We will see the significance of various sources to reconstruct past society & also the gaps/limitations.

Type of source	Importance	Limitations.
1. Literary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>primary sources are most insightful about the <u>social relations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>eg. <u>family structures</u> of Vedic times by Vedas</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>social practices, rituals, social classes, segregation</u> etc                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>eg. Vedas tell about <u>Varnaashrama system</u></li> <li><u>Buddhist text</u> like <u>Mahavamsa, Dipromsa</u> tell about relation of merchant class.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hard to identify time period.</li> <li>Interpolation and extrapolation</li> <li>Need to understand the context                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>eg. <u>Religious, court work</u> etc</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2. Archaeological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Structure of houses and size</u> tell about the <u>social structure</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dating</li> <li>Missing material like wood.</li> <li><u>More material</u></li> </ul>

good approach

Remarks



Sources	Importance	Limitation
<p><u>Numismatics</u></p>	<p><u>Importance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Pottery</u> tells about subsistence pattern</li> <li>• <u>artistic taste</u></li> <li>• <u>Terracotta images</u> explain <u>religious life</u>.</li> <li>• <u>stone tools</u> tell about livelihood pattern</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Material progress of society</u>.</li> <li>• <u>level of monetisation</u></li> <li>• <u>State structure</u></li> <li>• <u>Cultural interaction</u> ↳ <u>Indo roman trade</u> tells about India's interaction.</li> <li>• <u>decline of economic stage</u></li> <li>• <u>Religious life</u> ↳ e.g. Images of Gods on Kushana coins.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Limitation</u></p> <p>information <u>less</u> about <u>social-cultural</u> interactions.</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher impurity of coins not necessarily mean economic decline ↳ can be due to need for issuing more coins.</li> <li>• No information on social structure</li> <li>• Information about subsistence pattern.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Epigraphic</u></p>	<p><u>Importance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Detailed information</u></li> <li>• <u>direct information</u></li> <li>• <u>by first person</u></li> <li>• <u>social relations, divisions, role of king &amp; people</u></li> </ul>	<p><u>Limitation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>only royal perspective</u> mostly.</li> <li>• More about wars and victories.</li> </ul>

Remarks

These sources help us exact information retrieval of ancient times. Though there are some limitation in each source; if used collectively these gaps can be filled.

9 Arthashastra is a treatise on statecraft composed by Chanakya or Kautilya. He was a great political leader and prime minister of Mauryan king Chandragupta Maurya.

Arthashastra give us valuable information about;

1. State structure and administrative system
2. City administration of Mauryan period
3. List of officers of the Mauryan empire
4. Strategies of polity, diplomacy and warfare

Char Arthashastra is an important source because;

\* first hand account: Kautilya himself was part of Mauryan politico-administrative system and thus it gives authentic detail

\* Detailed descriptions: of administrative systems, list of officers, role, appointment, geographical spread

Remarks



↳ Thus we know the first largest empire of India.

\* Philosophical approach: principles of governance, duties of king for subjects, source of authority, nature of war etc. are explained

\* Unbiased views: Despite being from within the system; it present dispassionate view of king's achievements and failing

But when Arthashastra is compared with other contemporary sources like Megasthenes's Indica, Strabo and Pliny's work; we see some limitations;

\* Huge administrative system: is not corroborated by Indica and others.

↳ The size of cities mentioned in Arthashastra is very huge compared to archaeological evidence

\* Difference between Pataliputra's administration details between Indica and Arthashastra



Arthashastra is not exactly a descriptive work of history. It talks about 'what and how a state should be'. Its reading should be done keeping in mind this view.

- Arthashastra's Root & Path edict

Remarks

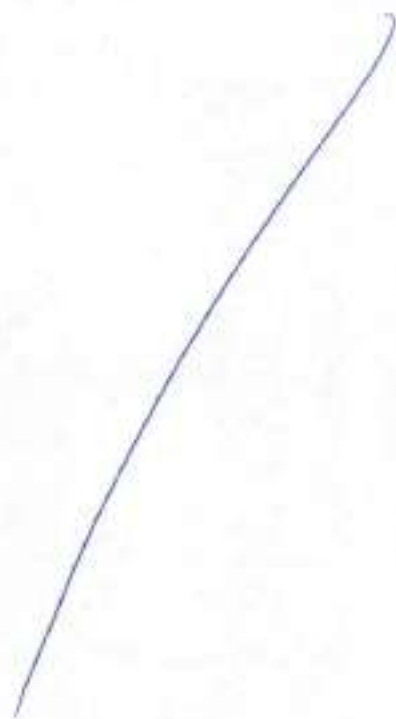


Remarks

3. (a) "There is an integral connection between urbanism and state societies". Analyse the statement with respect to urbanism in the Indus Valley Civilisation. (15 Marks)
- (b) Among the various new interpretation of the systems from the Early Vedic period to the Later Vedic period one was, *Vis*. Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) Briefly discuss the circumstances and factors which led to the origin of Gana sanghas in the Buddhist age. (15 Marks)

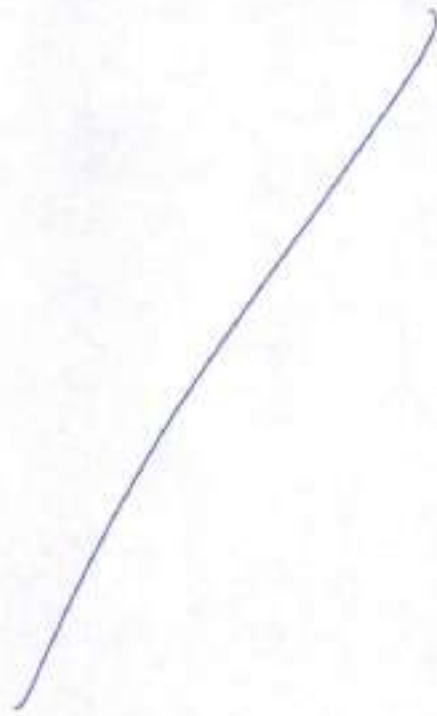


Remarks



Remarks





*Remarks*



*Remarks*



Remarks





Remarks



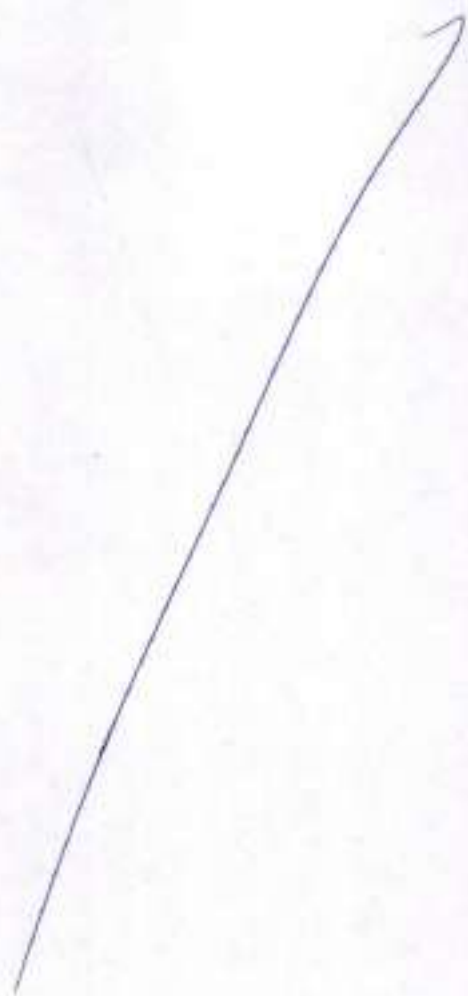
Remarks



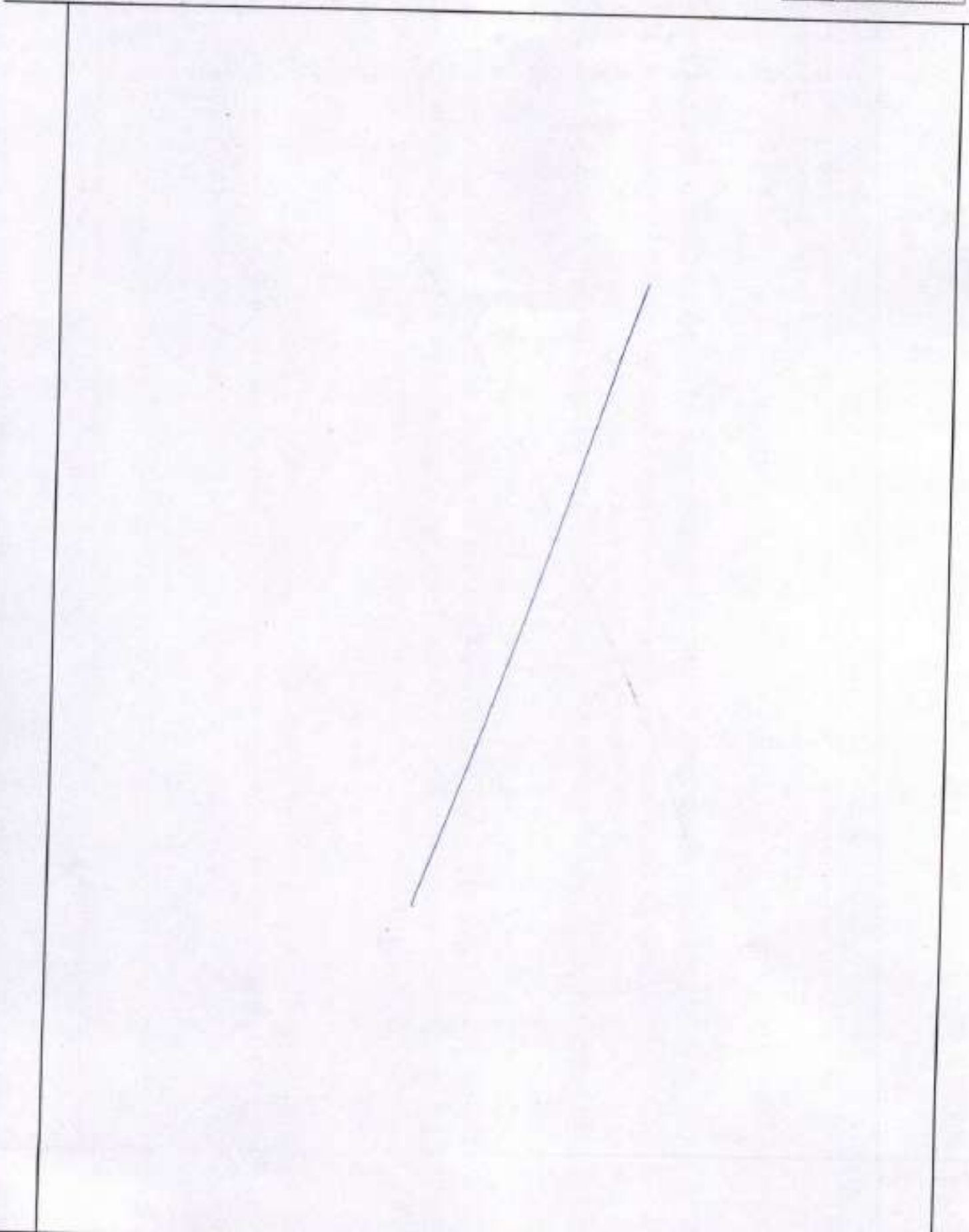
*Remarks*



4. (a) How far do you believe that Mahayana Buddhism changed the basic nature of Buddhism propounded by Buddha. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The Gupta period could be called the golden age for the development in astronomy and mathematics". Examine. (15 Marks)
- (c) Trace the shifting pattern in inter-regional trade in Tamilkam during early historical age. (15 Marks)



Remarks

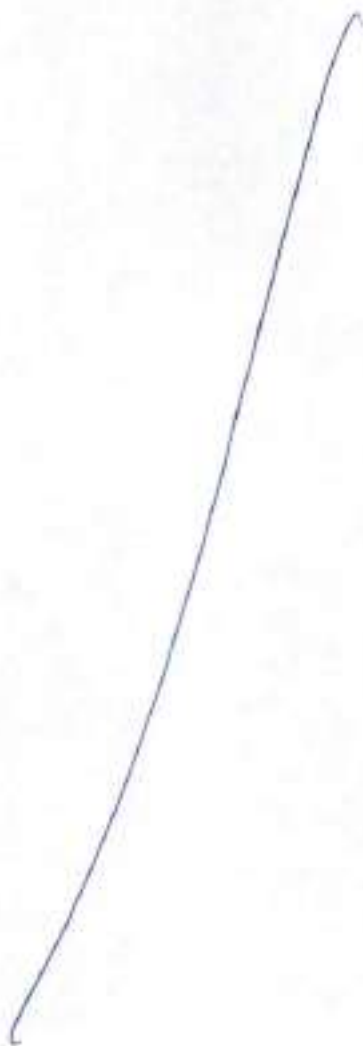


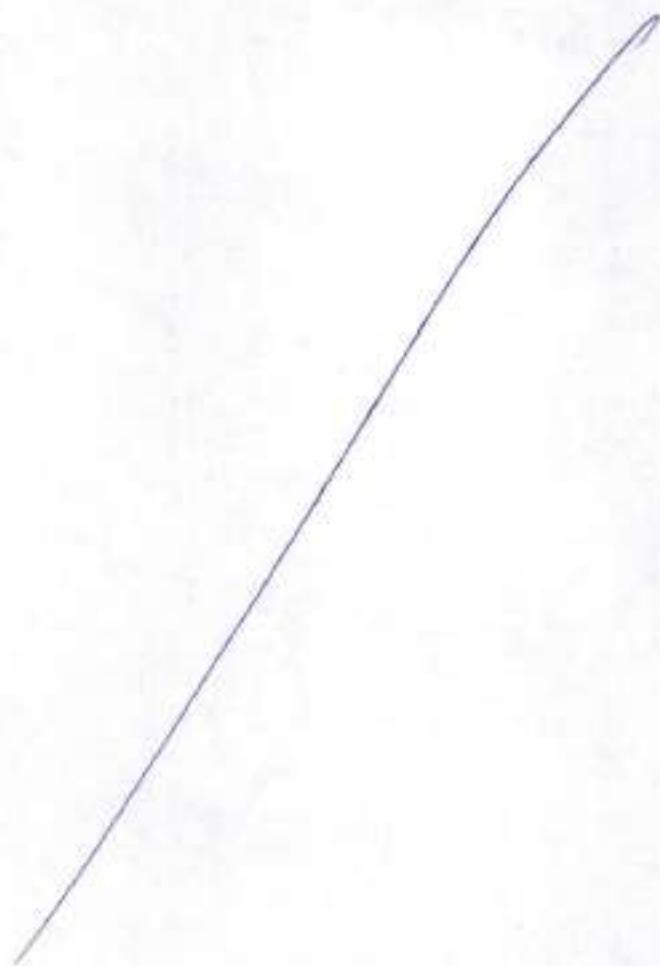
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Remarks



**GS SCORE***Remarks*

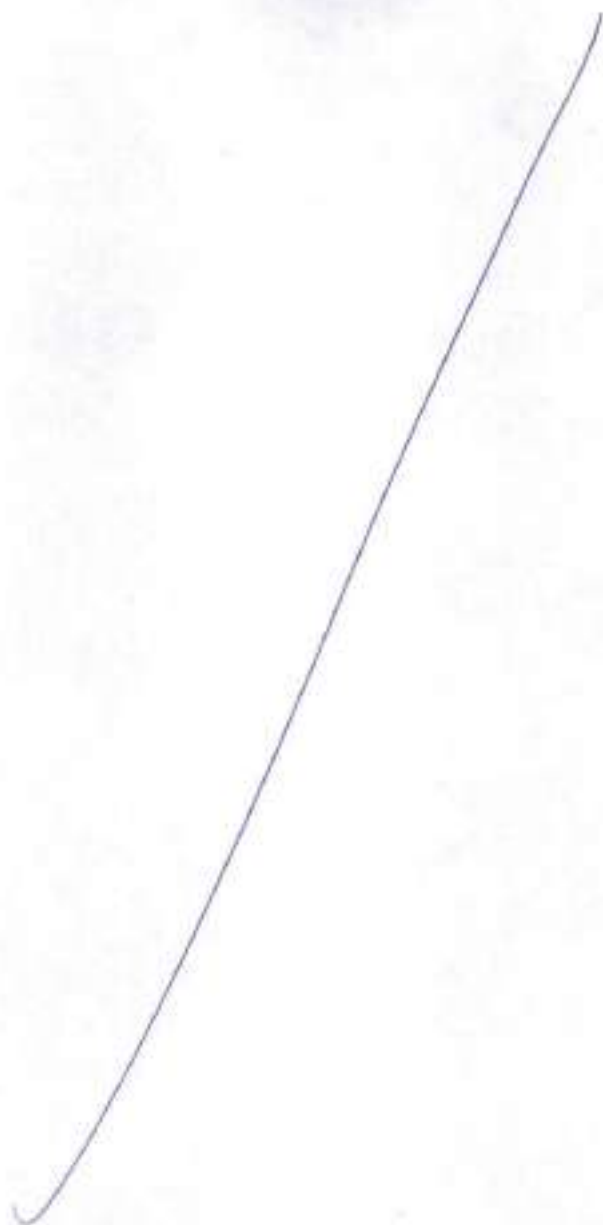


Remarks



*Remarks*





Remarks

**GS SCORE***Remarks*

## Section - B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)
- (a) Evaluate the contribution of Hasan Nizami's *Tajul-Maasir* as a source of Medieval Indian History. (10 Marks)
- (b) Examine the importance of Abdur Razzak's account for writing the history of South India. (10 Marks)
- (c) Critically examine the donation to the temples in South India during early medieval period with reference to the inscriptions. (10 Marks)
- (d) Evaluate the status of Balutedars in south Indian society in medieval period. (10 Marks)
- (e) How far do you agree that the caste system was the main hindrance in the mobility of professions in India during the medieval age. (10 Marks)

b) 4/5 Abdur Razzak was an Arab traveller who visited India in 15<sup>th</sup> century. He visited Vijayanagara Kingdom and describes it in details.

### Importance of Abdur Razzak's work

\*| Administrative structure of Vijayanagara : It described in detail. The king, his nobility, provincial governors and their roles are described.

\*| Regional power structures : Between Bahmani kingdoms and Vijayanagara and their struggle for power.

Remarks



\*] Social structures: Hindus and their social structures, significant presence of Muslims in empire.

\*] Art and culture: Describes Keishnadeva raya as great patron; writes about the temple rituals, pillar construction etc.

### Limitations

In this context  
write the name of  
other contemporary  
for  
Comparative  
Study

\*] Limited view: Mostly viewed from court perspective; lacks information about life away from capital.

\*] Chronological and topological errors

Madhus Razak's view brings a fresh perspective of an Arabian mind; where other sources are mostly indigenous or portuguese

g) As land grants began to be given increasingly to Brahmanas and feudal lords; temples also started getting lands; in early medieval period. These grants were given by kings as well as rich class of merchant

Uttaramerur inscription of Cholas talks in detail about temple donations. These donations were important because,

\*| Helped the temple to manage its affairs independently

\*| carry out public welfare activities

\*| Via these donations; state's money moved to public

\*| Art and culture get promoted

\*| Temples acted as banking institutions

But these donations created certain challenges as well

\*| The priests of temple amassed huge wealth

\*| As landed magnates; spiritual and social scale of temples got affected

good  
critical  
historical  
Caseyorn

Remarks



- \* ) Temples contained social unrest due to alignment with king.
- \* ) Discrimination in access by different sections.

The donation to temples rose highly in early medieval with their emergence as centers of administrative and economic powers. Whereas it helped in efficient administration; it promoted concentration of wealth.

Calligraph

a)

Besides donation  
write the paper  
of the factories



5) e) Caste system was well developed in medieval age with occupational castes within broad four varna system. Numerous sub-castes also existed during this period.

Caste system was hindrance in moving across profession because;

\*| at local level, caste system largely dominated social relations.

↳ feudal polity operated.

\*| Karkhana system promoted craft specialisation which were based on occupational caste

↳ this entry of outsider was difficult

\*| Craft secrets and skills were closely guarded

But it <sup>was</sup> not the only hindrance;

\*| But there existed sufficient mobility;

\*| Mughal and Sultanate administration were less discriminatory on caste

↳ eg. Bairbar, a brahmin was given Manasabdari powers.

↳ Todarmal became important minister

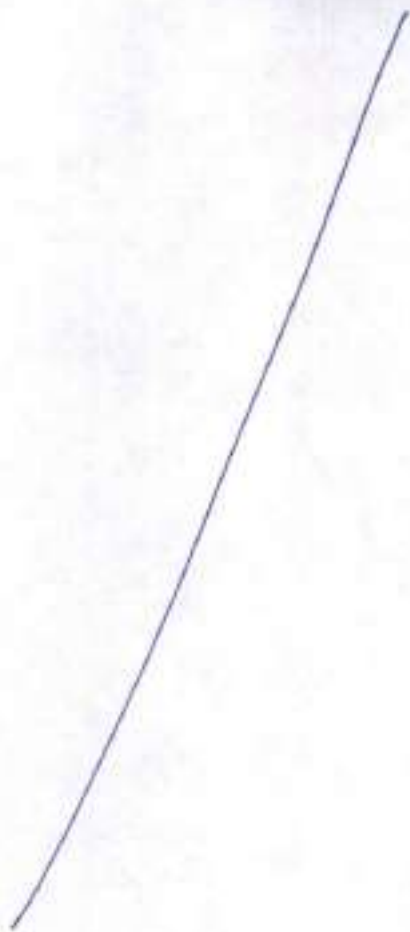
Remarks

M. B. Jyoti  
C. Mohan

\* | Muslim artisans and craftsmen didn't  
discriminate on cast

Hence casti though was still the  
main occupational regulator. There existed  
sufficient mobility..

Approach is  
good  
Require  
more fact  
and analysis



Remarks



Remarks



6. (a) "The landed magnates were working as state agents in peninsular India between 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Century AD". Discuss the statement with special reference to Chola kingdom. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Early medieval India marked a much greater agrarian dynamism than seen in the preceding or succeeding period". Explain. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Sufism became very popular in a short span during the Sultanate period and has much influence on the Indian society". Discuss. (20 Marks)



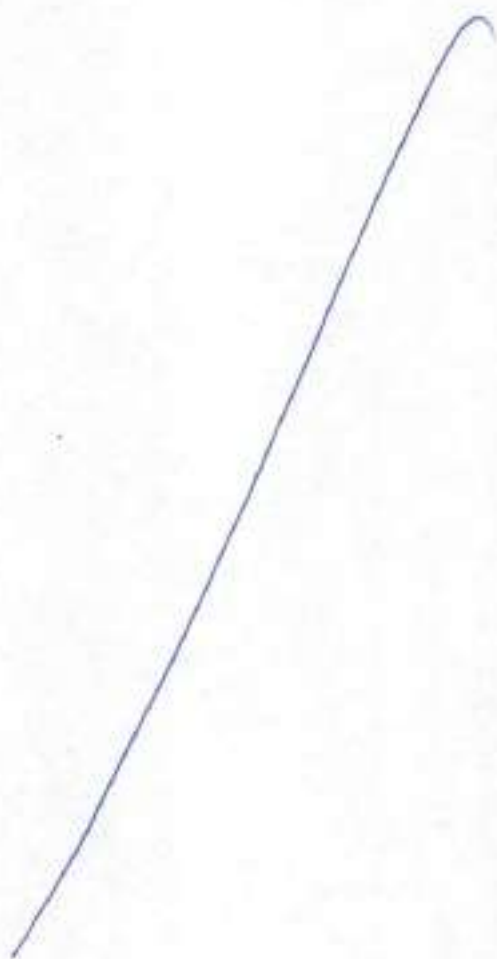
Remarks



Remarks

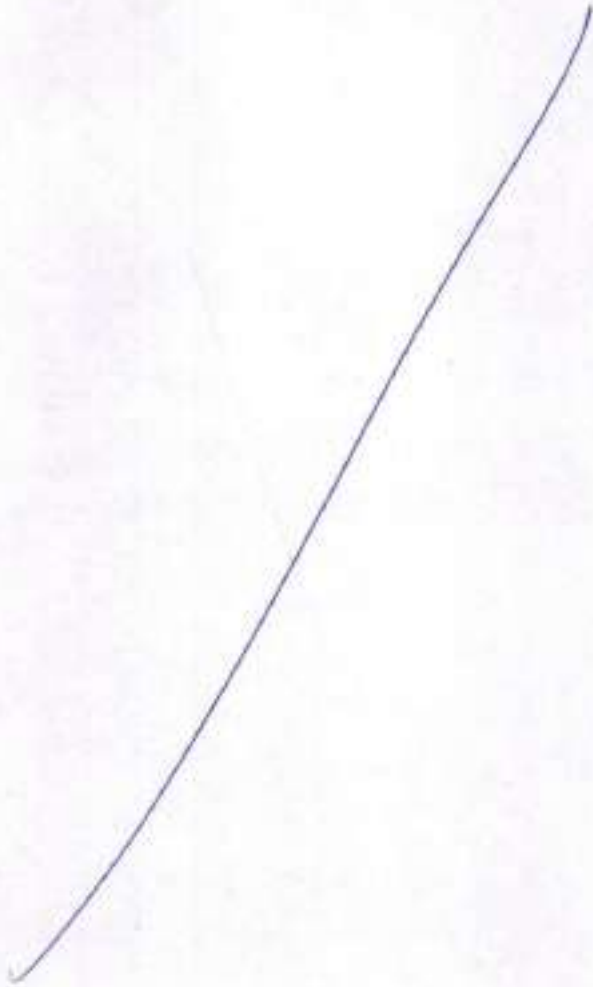


Remarks



Remarks

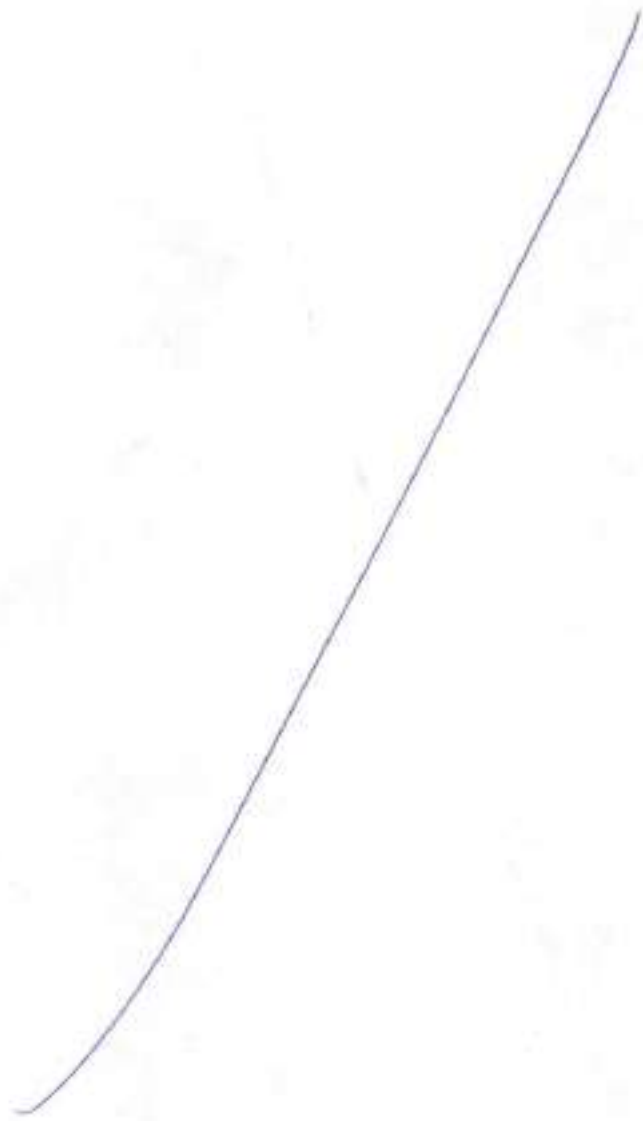




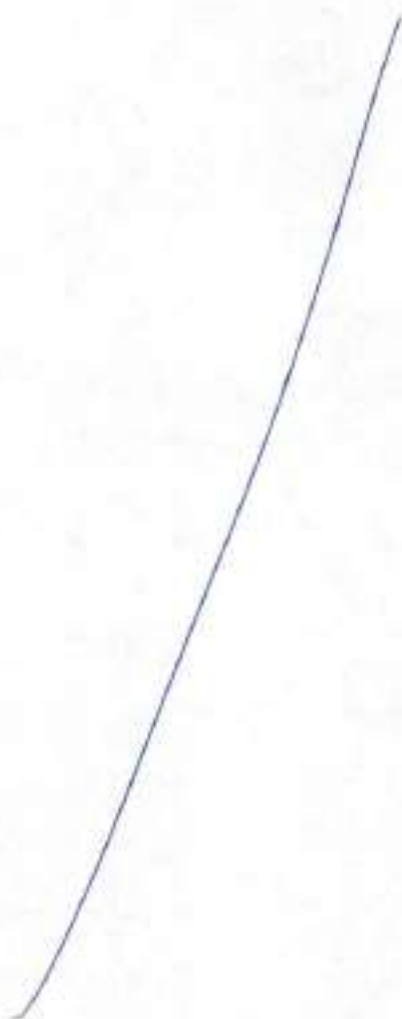
Remarks



*Remarks*



Remarks



*Remarks*



7. (a) What are the various approaches to study the nature of the 'State' under the Delhi Sultanate? (20 Marks)
- (b) Evaluate the role of provincial and local government in the Sultanate administration. (15 Marks)
- (c) Evaluate Akbar as a social reformer and its importance for establishing the legitimacy of the Mughals in India. (15 Marks)

a) Delhi Sultanate was established in 1206 AD by Qutubuddin Aibak. ~~which~~ The Sultanate saw various dynasties taking up the throne until Mughals took over in 16th century.

The nature of state can be understood under following approaches.

#### \* Theocracy or not

##### ↳ arguments in favour of theocracy

↳ Shariah as the law

↳ ~~For~~ Altkutmish sought the investiture from Caliph

↳ Importance of Ulemas

↳ Religion of ruler and religion of king were same.

##### ↳ arguments against

↳ Shariah followed but not very strictly.

↳ Balban ended investiture system.

↳ Ulemas were ~~to~~ sidelined by Alauddin

↳ No imposition of Islam by force  
↳ only during wars.

Thus Delhi Sultanate can not be called Theocracy in

Remarks

some forms

### \* Level of centralisation

- ↳ element of centralisation since start
- ↳ centralisation reached zenith during Balban, Alauddin, and Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- ↳ Decentralisation start during Piruz
  - ↳ hereditary Iqanadars
- ↳ Afghan confederacy of Lodis

### \* Theory of kingship

- ↳ Altkutmiyah sought investiture from Caliph.
- ↳ Altkutmiyah established Divine origin of kingship.
- ↳ Principal of strength by Alauddin Khilji
- ↳ Afghan theory of kingship during Lodis.

### \* Segmentary state?

- ↳ provincial governors known as Iqanadars.
- ↳ revenue collectors and military support
- ↳ get independent slowly after Piruz Tughlaq's rule.

Remarks



↳ during Abgar period, king only first army equal.

This Sultanate State can be viewed from various angles to analyse its nature, role of king, nobility, vassals. This helps to understand the contemporary polity.

good objective and conceptual clarity  
Carryover

b) Sultanate was largely a centralised state from start till the Lodis took the power. But there existed element of decentralisation too in form of provincial and local government.

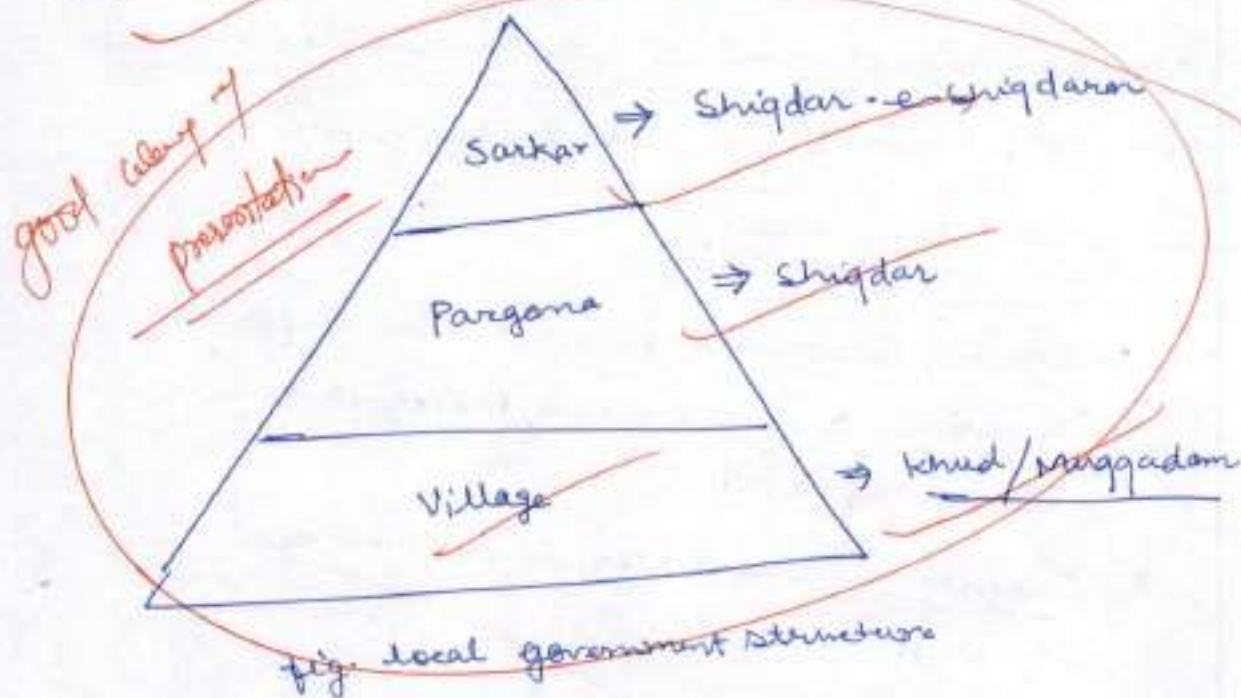
### Provincial Government

1. Strategically and revenue wise important provinces given to royal princes or family members of king.
2. Izardars were deployed as provincial governors.
3. Province was called Subah. With Subedar as chief administrative officer under Izardar.

Remarks

4. Province was divided in Sarkars which were further divided in parganas. Officials were:
- ↳ Parganas - Shiqdar
  - ↳ Sarkar - Shiqdar-e-Shiqdaran.
5. Diwan helped Izaradar in revenue collection
6. Izaradar maintained army as well as managed administration.

### Local Government



- Judge sat at district level with Qazi as main official



- Village level justice dispensation by village headman  
Dra. Khud
- Local official to collect revenue named Patwari  
↳ kept detailed land record
- Small farms maintained by Sheqdars.

This sultanate had elaborate governan-  
ce structure at both provincial and local  
level for administrative and revenue & military  
governance.

C. 6.11 to 6.12

c) Akbar who sat on Mughal throne in start of second half of sixteenth century was one of the greatest ruler of Indian history.

### Akbar as social reformer

- \* Understood that majority hindu population can not be controlled by muslim minority by force
- \* Liberal outlook: promoted freedom of religion and practice.
- \* Public welfare: donation to vulnerable sections,
- \* Against sati: Prohibited sati in areas around capital. Persuaded Rajput to end this practice
- \* End of taxes: Religion specific taxes like Jajam and pilgrimage tax.
- \* Peaceful coexistence promoted: doctrine of Dilh-i-din
- \* Secular outlook: Abul Fazl in Ain-e-Akbari



mentions the Isadethana discourse.

↳ He equally respected all religions.

### Limitations of Akbar as social reformer

\* Limited effort for stopping oppression of caste system

\* Liberalism limited to religious ideas.

### Importance for establishing legitimacy

\* Acceptance increased by the Hindu population

\* Softened the outlook towards Muslims in mind of Hindus.

\* Syncretic culture developed which accepted Mughal rule

\* Inviting Rajputs in administration; enhanced legitimacy.

Akbar's social reforms created stability and reduced conflict. This gave way to strengthening of foundation of Mughal rule.

Think

↳ opposite forces

↳ than

legitimacy

↳ Really

↳ Social Reform

Remarks





8. (a) Describe the various kinds of revenue assignments practiced during the Mughal period. (20 Marks)
- (b) Delineate the features of painting during the Mughal period with the changes coming into it under various Emperors. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Some remarkable differences could be marked in the Indian economy in late 18<sup>th</sup> Century with respect to the previous periods". Evaluate. (15 Marks)

a) Mughals maintained a scientific system of administrative and revenue assignment. It was very well organised and was one of the most sought after service

Land organisation in Mughal time

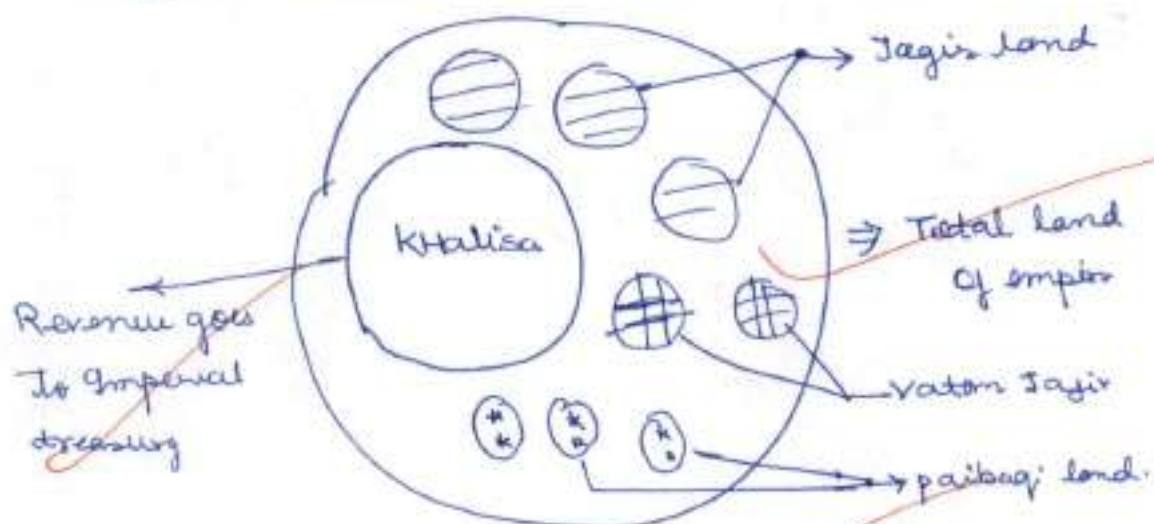


fig: Land types based on revenue

Khalisa: Imperial/royal land - revenue goes to central treasury.

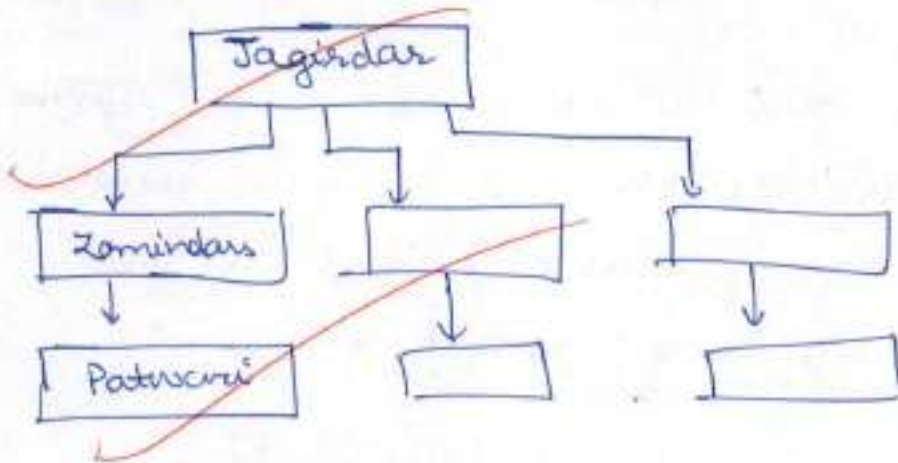
Jagirs: revenue assignment to Jagirdars  
↳ most of them were ~~Mossabdas~~.

Vatan Jagir: Jagir's home land

Paibaqi - revenue free land given to religious institutions

Remarks

\* Jagirdar System



~~Jagirdar to~~  
 □ system of allocation

Approach 11  
group

Complete properly



- b) Painting as an art saw extreme progress during Mughal period. Mughals were great patron of this art and this got a distinct Indian flavour during their time.

### Painting art during Various Emperors

#### \* Baburnama

- ↳ a great painter himself
- ↳ drew scenes in his book Baburnama
- ↳ focus on war scenes and hunting scenes
- ↳ distinct use of red color

#### \* Humayun

- ↳ when he returned from Persia, brought 2 painters Abdus Samad and Mir Sayyid Ali
- ↳ start of new style.

#### \* Akbar

- ↳ trained by Abdus Samad
- ↳ distinct painting style developed
- ↳ maintained separate department "Tasvirkhona"

Remarks

- ↳ He had his own atelier
- ↳ Battle scenes, hunting scenes, court room scene
- ↳ subtlet colors
- ↳ miniature painting

#### \* Jahangir

- ↳ painting art reached its zenith
- ↳ start of portrait style of painting
- ↳ European elements merged - like halo, dark swirling clouds
- ↳ A Naturalist painters
- ↳ use of flowers, birds, forests get dominance

#### \* Shahjahan

- ↳ earlier tradition of portrait painting continued.
- ↳ romantic scenes with birds  
in natural landscape
- ↳ use of golden colour



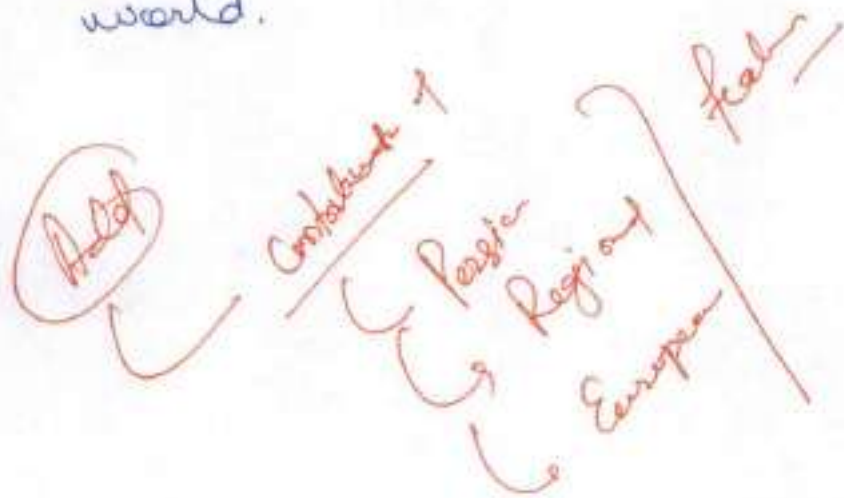
\* Aurangzeb

↳ was against painting art

↳ painting diffused to regional centers

↳ regional schools developed

This painting as an art received huge state support and attention. Medieval Indian painting are leading in terms of artistic quality across their contemporary world.



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Remarks

Try:

