

71/250

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 Dinesh Pratap Singh Rathore

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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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 .

2. Dakhnigarkhi :

- Situated in state of Haryana
- Surpassed Mohenjo-daro as the largest site of Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC)
- All essential features of IVC available for example grid pattern, drainage, upper and lower division of city etc

3. Malwa : Centre of Malwa culture.

- Use of shining pottery with excellent finish
- Copper jewellery was found in large amount.

3. Mathura : In Uttar Pradesh state.

- Capital city as well as a cultural centre.
- Developed a distinct art of sculpture making named Mathura art.

4. Mehargarh

- One of the oldest neolithic site presently in Balochistan Province of Pakistan.
- First evidence of agriculture and a major ^{early} pre-IVC site

Remarks

6. Basabaz

- Presently in Subanspur district of Bihar
- Earliest Buddhist caves.
- Unique feature is excellent finish on walls almost resembling a mirror.

7. Lothal: important port city of Indus Valley

Civilisation.

- A large dockyard has been found.
- Presently in the Ahmedabad district of Gujarat.

8. Hallus

- present in state of Karnataka.
- Center of the hybrid style of temple construction.
- Large scale development under Chalukyas.

10. Kalinga

- In Orissa state presently.
- Major capital city and educational hub during Mauryan period.
- Captured by King Ashoka and later became part of Mauryan empire.

11. Manda

• Northern most site of IVC

- An early IVC site mainly rural settlement
- Presently in state of Jammu and Kashmir near Jammu.

13. Lumbini: • Place of birth of Gautama Buddha

• Presently in Nepal.

15. Karle:

- In state of Maharashtra near Mumbai
- Mesolithic and upper palaeolithic paintings are available here.

17. Madurai

• Capital of Chola Kingdom

• Major cultural city, presently in state of Tamil Nadu.

• Meenakshi Temple is an excellent example of development of Dravida Temple architecture.

19. Silwara

• Presently in Rajasthan

• Famous for a large number of Jain Temple constructed using white marbles.

• Intricate designing on pillars & dome

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

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)

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>		
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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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)

7) a) Indus Valley Civilisation is one of the oldest civilisation of world contemporary with Mesopotamian and Egyptian Civilisations.

Discovered in 1921, by Sir John Marshall the large part of Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) is in western and North-western part of Indian subcontinent. The largest city was city of Mohen-jodaro; which has been changed by recent discovery of Rakhigarhi in the state of Haryana in India. Other recent discoveries were Kalibangan, Banawali etc.

There have been some elements of changes and continuity from the generally understood features of IVC.

Elements of Continuity

1. The well organized grid pattern of cities with the upper part and lower part.
2. Use of fire-baked bricks in construction.
3. Elaborate drainage and sanitation amenities.
4. Large size structures known as granaries.

Elements of Change

1. Rakhigarhi as largest site changes earlier assumptions

Substance

Words on

Feb 11
2007

Remarks

well tried

1. Mohen-jo-daro as largest
2. Kalibangan had unique burial practice of earthen pot.
3. The earthen plough found at Banawali is different from other places.

Impact of Recent Discoveries

Related to
monuments

1. The theories about origin of IVC in the Indus plains will be questioned as the largest site is not in Indus but near the now non-existent Saraswati.
2. The unique burning and burial practice found at Kalibangan will compell to revisit the religious & other beliefs of IVC people.
3. The transition from early IVC to mature IVC to later IVC will need to be revisited.

Though the recent discoveries pose questions on the origin theories and evolution patterns of IVC, still the evidences have not been very revolutionary. There are more elements of similarity than of change. Thus they might not be able to change the older perspective but will certainly provide a greater understanding.

⊗ Mention the new discoveries and New approach.

Remarks

⊗ Mention about new interpretation - 1 Structure

- ① dockyard
- ② Great granary

b) Vedic texts such as Rig Veda and early Buddhist ~~text~~ describe different types of political structures in ancient India. These structures had different political system but still co-existed in their unique form.

Rajya: It was an autonomous region comparable to present day entity of state or country.

- Rajyas were ruled by the head of the tribe or tribe.

- The political system was centralised

- It was having some element of police state military state where maintenance of rule by military might was focused.

- The smallest entity of governance was village known as vis. But over the time the autonomy of vis was reduced.

- It has element of imperialism as one of the focus of state was to acquire more territory and later gave way to Janpada and Mahajanpada.

Gana:

- It was a system of local governance in the early Vedic period.

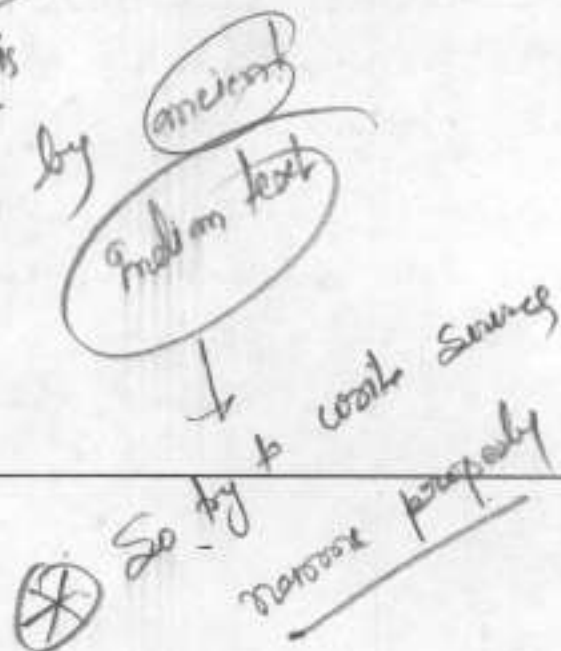
- Gana ~~text~~ meant group of people of an area.

Remarks

⊕ Visit in detail the differences

- Gana was headed by village head known as Vispati.
- It also acted as a military as well as administrative role.
- The head of tribe was the leader of Gana and they supported the main ruler.
- They had many democratic elements.
- These were the regions of organisation of Mauryan period.
- These consisted of Buddhist monks who used to manage affairs of their community.
- These are excellent examples of democracy in early India.
- Collective decision making was done among the monks.
- Earlier they ^{did not} allowed women to be active participant of the decision making process. But later this rule weakened.

demand of question is
Recognised by



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)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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?

(4b) Zia-ud-din Barani was a major literary figure of medieval India. He was part of the court of Firuz Shah Tughlaq and wrote books 'Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi' and 'Fatwa-i-Jahandari'.

The work of Barani is criticized by historians as lacking historical significance sense. The major reasons behind such understanding are:

i) He was a court poet and part of court system. Thus the history written by him is assumed to have a elitist bias.

ii) It was more about the Sultans and glorification of their personality and politics. For example it glorifies the Theory of Kingship of Sultan Balban.

Remarks

iii) The status of prosperity of the Sultanate described by Barani lack evidence both in his text and other contemporary sources.

But despite these, Barani's work provides important insights of Medieval India;

i) It describes the internal and external challenges posed by various forces to Delhi Sultanate. For example the Mongol threat.

ii) It gives insights into various policies pursued by Sultans

iii) It tells about the philosophies about the political system as in example of Balban's theory of kinship.

iv) It gives insights into court politics.

Thus though there are valid points raised by historians about Barani's work lacking historical sense; it is one of the best work available of times and provides valuable insights though with an elitist bias.

Qr Explain the concept of
Historical Sense

↓

Remarks

then analyse Barani's
 worky had or not.

2/2

e) Urdu was developed in India after the advent of Islamic Turkish rule in India. Later it became one of the major literary as well as common language of India.

- Urdu was formed by amalgamation of Persian and Indian language Hindi.
- The script of Urdu was Arabic and greatly influenced by Persian.
- The way of speaking has large Indian influence.
- Initially Persian was the language of the court and the rulers.
- The birth of Urdu was strengthened by the interchange between the ruler and the ruled.

Approach is good
but lack of

information

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

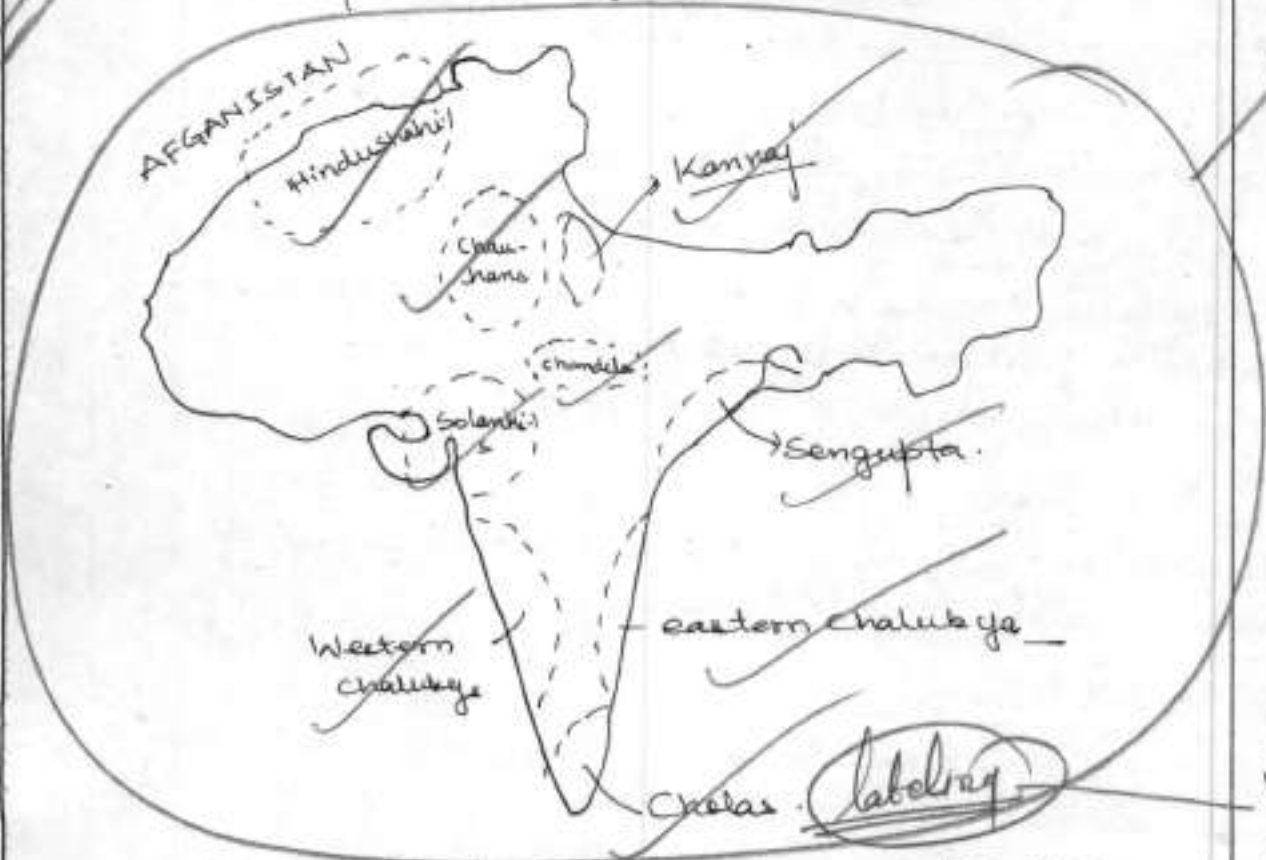
GS SCORE

Remarks

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)

17/2
 a) When India was first attacked by Turkish early rulers as late as 963 AD by Alpatgin; India was divided in various Rajput Kingdom ruling in their sphere of influence.



The Turks defeated Indian rulers one by one and in 1206 founded the Delhi Sultanate with which began a new era in history of India.

Timeline

- 963 AD — attacked by Alpatgin → defeated by Hindustani King
- 991 AD — attack by Subuktgin → He defeated Hindustani King

Very Nice
 clarity
 What do
 you want
 to say
 here
 this map.

Remarks

- 1191 - I battle of Tain - PR. Chauhan defeated Muhammad Gazani
- 1192 - II Battle of Tain - Prithvi Raj Chauhan was defeated.

The reasons for defeat of Indian Rajputs were not simply the battlefied causes; but were due to politico-administrative, social, economic and religious ^{military} weaknesses of Rajputs

a) Politico-Administrative Reasons

i) Fragmented Polity: Divided in various kingdom with hostility towards each other.

ii) Neglected the safety of North Western Frontier:

Engulfed in internal wars they ignored the safety of north west frontier. Even during attack on Hindushahi many few of Rajput rulers supported them.

iii) Short-sightedness: They ignored the development of Turkish rulers in central asia and remained aloof to its possible impact

b) Social Reasons

i) Rajput society was hierarchical and divided with social evils such as caste, sati, class, ~~sex~~ child-marriage etc. There was lack of unity.

ii) Turkish society whereas was homogeneous. As per one source; the sultan could eat in same plate as a soldier. This type of comradeship was absent in Rajputs.

Remarks

c) Religious reasons

i) Rajputs were divided on religion and caste lines.

ii) Turkish society was homogenous and had feeling of brotherhood of Islam

↳ They were inspired by the religious motivation provided to them by encouraging feeling of Jihad and Ghazi spirit

d) Role of Ethical structure

i) The Rajputs were idealistic in nature. They believed in strict code of ethics, ^(Dharmayuddha) during warfare such as,

↳ Not hitting the enemy from behind.

↳ Warning trumpet before start of battle

↳ Not killing surrendered enemy or chasing retreating enemy.

↳ preferred death than surrender before enemy. etc.

ii) Turkish army on other hand was pragmatic which proved to be their strength. They killed the retreating enemy, attacked in midnight, surrendered in situation of defeat.

e) Economic Factor

i) 8th to 10th century India ^{economy} was mainly agriculture based. So there was limited scope for king to raise large standing army and thus was dependent on feudal lords.

Remarks

ii) The temples had huge amounts of wealth which became a reason for attraction of invaders.

f) Military Reasons

i) Rajputs army was feudal in nature due to which:

↳ No central authority

↳ Lack of loyalty among troops for common cause

↳ Armies used to escape back to native places as soon as battle ended.

ii) Rajputs used elephants which were though seemed them well historically but the Turkish found their weakness. They used to make loud noises to frighten elephants due to which they panicked and used to run over own army.

iii) Turkish army used better equipments such as Persian Bow - Naraq and Iron Shields and Leather Saddles.

Thus the Rajputs were no less brave and courageous than Turks but a combination of aforementioned factors led to their defeat against the motivated Turkish army.

well brief

Remarks

9/10
 c) Sufis were the mystic saints who came to India along with the Turkish-Afghan rulers. The earliest Sufi saints to come to India were Chishtis who came along with Mahmood of Ghor in 1192 AD.

The Sufis followed liberal form of Islam and were attracted both Hindus and Muslims towards them. Sufi rulers played an important role in sultanate rulers to get majority legitimacy over majority Hindu population in following ways,

i) They preached milder form of Islam and used music and dance as their medium. This helped them reach larger reach larger people and alleviate their fear about new culture of Islam.

Nice analysis

ii) They sang in praise of the sultan and his felicity. Thus it increased sultan's prestige in eye of the Hindu followers of Sufis.

examp/g

iii) They accommodated Hindu traditions and mythical examples in their stories. Sufi dancing and composing on Krishna songs is an example. This increased acceptance of new culture.

iv) Sufis were followed and revered by many Sultans. This increase acceptance

of Sultan as ~~the~~ the Hindu followers of Sufi saints saw the Sultan one among them.

v) They produced literature in local languages and translated many of Islamic texts in Indian languages and vice-versa. This increased ~~the~~ mutual understanding and alleviated fears.

Thus the role of Sufi saints in establishment of Turkish rule is very important which later also resulted in composite Indo-Islamic culture.

Analyze the word to what extent.

Remarks

Remarks

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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)

7/11
 a) Mansabdari system, established by Emperor Akbar ~~was~~ one of the most important factor behind strength of Mughal Empire. At its times It was the most rewarding civil service in world and people from all parts of world coveted for it.

The contribution of Mansabdari system were,

i) It provided a disciplined, merit based system which attracted best talent to serve Mughal empire.

ii) It promoted competition and thus efficiency among various Mansabdar.

iii) It increased the revenue collection to great extent. This was a major reason for strong economic power of empire.

iv) It was the magnificent manifestation of strong military might of empire. Mansabdar fought battles under name of emperor. for example Mansingh fought Maharana Pratap in Battle of Haldighati.

To beier
 work the

feature

Remarks

v) Mansabdari system also ensured an internal peace and curbed infighting among various kingdoms.

But there were other factors which contributed to strength of Mughal Empire significantly;

i) Strong rulers of empire like Akbar, Jahangir, Aurangzeb etc. provided unexceptional leadership.

ii) The Mughal land revenue policies ensured maximum revenue without over the limit exploitation.

iii) The trade and commerce and rising economic prosperity made it possible for Mughal empire to become a formidable force.

Thus, the role of Mansabdari system was highly crucial in the strength of empire but it became effective only with the help of other complementary factors; calling it the real base will be going too far in the argument.

Well tried

Remarks

Remember the Negative of this system too.

8

b) Decline of Mughal empire is a topic of great debate among historians. The Mughal empire was one of the mightiest empire of Asia started declining in second half of nineteenth century and vanished completely in 1857.

There were many factors behind its decline, such as.

i) Political Factors

- There were a string of weak rulers after the death of Aurangzeb. Only the rulers of his calibre could handle such extensive empire.

- There was no well defined rule of succession. This resulted in infighting among princes for throne. This resulted in killing of some of very important potential rulers.

- Infighting among nobels, nobels as they became more powerful after the death of Aurangzeb. Nobels assumed role of king-makers and fought among themselves to control power.

ii) Religious Factors

- Imposition of Jaziah and Pilgrimage tax further alienated Hindus who formed majority of population.

- The destruction of ^{Hindu} temples during Aurangzeb campaigns created fear.

Remarks

c) Economic factors

- i) The income of various Jagirdars got stagnated. There was limit on the maximum revenue that could be earned but expenditures were increasing.
- ii) Stagnation of agriculture income led to exploitation of peasants by Mansabdars as well as infighting among Mansabdars for better Jagirs.
- iii) Competition from European traders affected trade and commerce.

d) Military Reasons

- Due to reducing incomes the military commandos did not maintain required military strength.
- Mughals neglected the development of Navy which was later exploited by the Europeans.
- Development of technology in weaponry was stagnated. While Europeans fought with muskets and bullets; Indian soldiers still fought with swords & spears.

Remarks

e) Role of Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy

- Also called Deccan Wars, the 25 year long battle against Deccan Sultans weakened Mughal economy and exhausted its military might.

- Marathas during this time emerged a formidable force under leadership of Shivaji and became a major threat.

f) Institutional factors:

- Institution of Mansabdari the major source of strength of empire get weakened. Mansabdars fought for better Jagirs as income from existing ones get stagnated.

- The nobility indulged in hatching conspiracy as the weak rulers succeeded the ~~to~~ throne.

- Due to limited expansion of agriculture there was stress on State's treasury. This magnified in many aspects.

- Declaration of independent ^{but} governors proved fatal.

Thus institutional factors alone can not be more responsible for decline of such a large empire; It was a degeneration of all aspect of life and polity which led to the decline of empire.

understand the demand of question.
 of Pol →

Remarks

↳ It should be 30-1. Rest part of ans? 30-1. Rest part 30-1.

7) c) The 18th century agriculture in India came under greater great stress and assumed role of a crisis. It was result of various political, social, economical and administrative factors.

Role of Politico-Administrative factors
Role of political factors

- In the first half of 18th century; there was a decline in power of Mughal empire. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 the agricultural income got stagnated, and agriculture investment reduced significantly.

- The competition for jagirs, and reducing incomes from jagirs exploited peasants which in turn reduced agricultural investment.

Nice aspect

- In later half of 18th century, when Britishers assumed the political role the agricultural crisis got the severest form. The exploitative revenue collection structure of Permanent Settlement and Ryotwari broke the backbone of Indian Agriculture.

Role of Economic Factors

- As income of the Mughal empire got stressed in earlier half so did their patronage to art, crafts and trade and stressed agriculture.

- The rebellions and instability of regime brought arbitrariness to revenue collection.

Remarks

With the help of Foreign sources

↓ with
⊗ Answer this & proper examples

• In the late half of 18th c., under the Britishers the worst form of economic exploitation started.

↳ They purchased cheap and sold at high prices to Indian peasants thus stressing them.

↳ Under the burden of huge revenue, the agricultural investment got the hit.

• The Britishers paid no heed to the need of public investment in agriculture.

Role of Social factors

• Due to decline in Trade and Commerce and crafts, agriculture got further stressed as dependency on it increased.

• Due to existence of Zamindari and exploitation of land rights of small and marginal farmers agriculture and social life was disturbed.

Thus the Agricultural crisis of 18th c. was amalgamation of various factors and no factor can distinctively called to be solely responsible.

Well tried

Remarks

Map- Mock Test: 1

INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL, MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

