

1024

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are Five questions, printed in ENGLISH
- Candidate has to attempt 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.

Name Dinesh Pratap Singh Rathore

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

[Large empty box for remarks]

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-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Mesolithic factory site
- (ii) Paleolithic Site
- (iii) Ash mound site
- (iv) Pit dwelling site
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) Trade centre
- (vii) Late Harappan site
- (viii) A cultural site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Early Harappan site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Political and Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) A NBPW site

Remarks

i) Adangarh

- ②
- situated in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh
 - Both Lower Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic tools are found.
 - Many natural caves with paintings.
 - Geometrical microliths are found here.
 - Some tools are unfinished and some are finished this shows it was a factory site
 - Sheep, goat domestication evidence are found

ii) Litlani:

- ↳ situated in Karnataka.
- ↳ large stone tools made of quartzite.
- ↳ core technology used in stone tools.
- ↳ hunting gathering as measures ways of subsistence.

Remarks

iii) Utnur

- ↳ ~~Situated in Karnataka~~
- ↳ ~~Two mounds with partial burnt structures are found~~
- ↳ Megalithic burial sites
- ↳ Burials are in east-west direction.

iv) Burzahom

- ②
- ↳ A Neolithic site near Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir - North west of Srinagar.
 - ↳ Neolithic culture developed between 2500 - 1500 BC
 - ↳ Main crops grown: wheat and pea
 - ↳ people lived in pit dwellings
 - ↳ underground space to keep people warm
 - ↳ covered by hut like structure; evidence: post holes
 - ↳ steps to enter into pit
 - ↳ kitchen at mouth of pit

Remarks

v) Madurai

- ②
- ↳ Capital of Pandya Kingdom
 - ↳ presently a major city in state of Tamil Nadu
 - ↳ Meenakshi Temple is a world famous temple
 - ↳ It is mentioned in the Tamil epic of Iluppaddikam

vi) Pushkpur/Peshawar

- ②
- ↳ Situated in north west frontier province of Pakistan.
 - ↳ Near the gateway to central Asia from Indian sub-continent i.e. Khyber pass
 - ↳ Important Buddhist center during Kushana period
 - ↳ Trade of gems, silk, lapis lazuli used to happen through it.

Remarks

vii) Lothal

↳ situated in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat.

⑨

↳ A major Harappan site connected via river to Gulf of Cambay.

↳ Famous for dockyard: 's rectangular structures probably used for ship building and trading.

↳ city organized in grid pattern with citadel and lower town

↳ Evidence of rice is found here.

viii) Mathura

↳ Important cultural and political center

⑨

since late Vedic times

↳ situated in Mathura district in Uttar Pradesh.

↳ Center of Mathura school of sculptural art

↳ Important temple site: Temple related to Krishna.

Remarks

ix) Indraprastha:

⑩

↳ situated near the capital of India i.e. Delhi.

↳ Painted grey ware pottery is found with shining polish

↳ iron tools and evidence of chariot

↳

x) Ahar

↳ situated in Udaipur district of Rajasthan

↳ Copper mines are found nearby.

↳ A major Chalcolithic culture site with tools made of copper and stone are found.

↳ Houses made of mud, no bricks were used.

↳ No bone tools are found

Remarks

xi) Mehrgarh

↳ situated in Baluchistan province

of Pakistan.

↳ Oldest settled village in Indian sub-continent.

↳ first evidence of wheat is found here.

↳ Neolithic culture started here in approx 5000 BC.

xii) Kot Diji

↳ situated in Sindh province of Pakistan.

↳ houses made of sun dried bricks

↳ evidence of wheat and barley.

↳ on left bank of Indus river

xiii) Mammallapuram

↳ Near Chennai in state of Tamil Nadu.

↳ famous Shiva temple with large sculptures.

↳ Great example of Dravida style of temple architecture.

↳ Gopuram is very ornate with mini sculptures.

Remarks

xiv) Tamralipti

↳ situated in present day west Bengal

↳ used since mauryan times.

↳ Important for trade with east asia including Indonesia, Malaysia.

↳ King Ashoka personally bade farewell to his son and daughter from here to spread buddhism.

xv) Bamiyan

↳ situated in central Afghanistan

↳ a statue of Buddha carved in sandstone rocks. One large other small.

↳ Destroyed by Taliban shoving their bullet in Afghanistan

↳ their creator and creation time are unclear

xvi) Tanjavar/Tanjore

↳ Capital of Chola kingdom

↳ currently a major city in Tamil Nadu

↳ Famous for Tanjore style of painting

↳ gold plating, use of halo, are famous for painting.

Remarks

2. (a) Kalhana's Rajtarangini is considered to be a historical text because of its approach towards the past. Comment. (10 Marks)
- (b) Bhakti movement seems to be revolutionary but it was not. Examine. (10 Marks)
- (c) What is your assessment of Ibn Batutah's Rehla as an important source of Indian history. (10 Marks)
- (d) [Segmentary state model] is a superimposed idea on Vijayanagara kingdom. Critically analyse. (10 Marks)
- (e) Write a brief note on the organisation of agricultural production during the medieval India. (10 Marks)

Q) Rajtarangini meaning 'River of Kings' is a historical text created by Kalhana Pandit. It provides history from earliest times till mid 13th century.

It had unique place in terms of its historiography. It is among few works of indigenous history by Indians. This was due to:

a) Kalhana, as a historian, understood the mistakes of earlier historical works

b) Kalhana himself gave the guidelines and approach to write history like:

- good source of history
- ↳ A non-biased view towards event
 - ↳ proper chronology
 - ↳ analytical view of events and not just details etc.

c) Rajtarangini has divided the history

Remarks

under period of several dynasties to give it a systematic approach

d) Both failures and achievements of kings are mentioned.

Thus the approach of Kalhana is

more logical and systematic than other sources of Indian history. Though some chronological mistakes are present; but overall it provides a fair idea of Kashmir's history.

Q) Bhakti movement, a socio-religious - cultural movement which was most significant in 15th - 16th century in India. Bhakti movement was given a revolutionary image which had great effect on society like:

a) Caste barriers: Through its lower caste saints like Kabir, Ravidas it attacked caste discrimination. It uplifted the lower caste tremendously.

b) Social evils: Its impact on social evils of untouchability, dowry, child marriage, superstition is praised to be enormous.

c) Status of women: Major contribution by

Remarks

by women saint like Meera, did is given proof of women empowerment.

Though above effects were there due to Bhakti movement but calling it revolutionary is going to far. This is because;

- It provided lower classes to be part of religious movement but it couldn't make significant effect on caste structure. Exploitation of lower class still continues.
- Role of women was limited via apramanti and saints. Women in general still remained behind closed doors.
- In curbing social evils Bhakti movement had limited impact. Social evils of Sati, untouchability, child marriage etc. have remained strong till mid 20th century.
- Limited geography: It was limited to north India and could not make much impact in south.

A revolutionary movement is one which brings sudden and widespread changes in social-political system. Thus though Bhakti movement had huge

Remarks

Nice concept
clear

positive outcomes; calling it revolutionary will not be fair.

5) Ibn Batuta was a Moroccan scholar and traveller who visited India during reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. He wrote his chronical in a book 'Rihla'.

Major features of Ibn Batuta's Rihla are;

- It provides detailed account of socio-cultural, economic, political life during reign of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
- It throws light on the reforms and experiments taken by Sultan.
- It gives chronological account of Delhi Sultan.
- It also talks about the Vijayanagara Kingdom. Thus it was not biased towards his patron only.

Despite being an important work to provide an account of medieval India; it had certain

Remarks

limitations:

- He was part of court of Sultan, and thus he has tried to gloss over some weaknesses of Sultan.
- There are certain chronological and topographic mistakes.
- The lines of common people find little mentions in Rihla.
- At some points, Jon Batutah has misunderstood Sultan and gave a negative image of him with respect to failure of his experiments.

Thus Batutah's Rihla is an important and significant work for medieval Indian history.

If one ignores the common limitations of the patronised scholars of medieval India, one can appreciate the Rihla's historical significance.

Plots for
overseer of
other farms for
comparative
study

Remarks

5/4) Agricultural production system was organised with elements of continuity as well as gradual changes over time. Details can be seen as:

a) Early Medieval period: land grants were given and feudal lords had control over agricultural land.

↳ limited investments to increase agriculture productivity

↳ Batai system (first Batai Raas Batai etc.) for land revenue assessment. Land revenue was $\frac{1}{3}$ parts of production.

↳ Cereal crops were more focused upon.

b) Allaudin Khilji period: Earlier sultans of Delhi didn't take much in agriculture production system. Allaudin Khilji was first Sultan to do changes.

↳ scientific method of revenue assessment via survey and measurement

↳ promoted extension of cultivation

↳ various price caps, hoarding caps etc. were put on sale of crops.

↳ Doab region was major producing region

c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq:

↳ Experimental farms

Remarks

- ↳ promoted cultivation of fruits and cash crops
- ↳ ~~also gave Sardhat loans for helping farmers.~~

d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq:

- ↳ did productivity enhancement work: irrigation (canals, tanks), better variety of seeds.
- ↳ extensive promotion of non-cereal crops like fruits and vegetables.

e) Shahshah Alai:

- ↳ Zabti system of land revenue assessment
- ↳ Use of fertility of soil for assessment of land revenue: good, middle bad.
- ↳ Rate of revenue was: 1/3

d) Akbar: Introduced revolutionary changes in form of Dabhala system

- ↳ Detailed account of land on basis of fertility (2 types) and frequency of cultivation (Palaj, parauti, chachar, Banjar)
- ↳ Extension of irrigation facilities
- ↳ Both cash and kind receipt of revenue

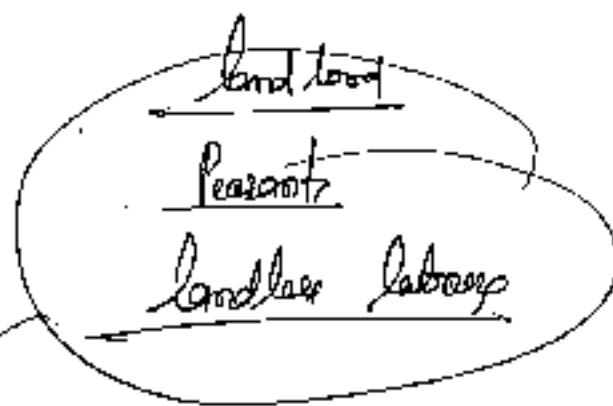
Late Mughals continued Akbar's system until Aurangzeb changed to Izaradani system. Thus medieval India had some changes in fee rules but basic system

Remarks

Remained unchanged.

In brief discuss about

Various layers of Rural society



Correlate it with Caste system / Varna System

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

4. (a) Iltutmish established the Sultanate in terms of real power while Balban gave ideological base to it. Elaborate. (15 Marks)
- (b) Mongol invasion was always a central factor in the policies of Delhi sultans when it comes to the north west frontier policy. Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (c) Critically evaluate the imperial ideology under Akbar on the basis of Abul Fazl's Akbarname. (20 Marks)

① Iltutmish (1210-1236) was a second sultan of Delhi sultanate and called a real founder of sultanate. This is because;

- Iltutmish, when came on throne, was facing various political, economic challenges.
- He established Tarkan-i-Chihalgani as a group of militaristic nobles. This helped in curbing court rivalries.
- Countered external threat of Mongols by using diplomacy. Did not give shelter to Persian ruler summing from Chingiz Khan.
- Established system of dynastic succession. Though it was not clear this had future impacts.
- He defeated Tajjudin Yalduz (Kandhar) and Nasiruddin Qabacha (Sindh) to give the sultanate a sovereign identity.

Thus though, Qutubuddin Aibak was founder of sultanate but Iltutmish gave it real power.

Remarks

Balban (1266-1287) was one of most important sultanate ruler. Rising from an ordinary soldier to sultan he established a strong rule with his theory of kingship. Its major feature were;

- Divine origin of crown: He emphasized that kingship is gift of god and sultan is shadow of God on earth (zil-i-ilahi).
- Centralised rule: Balban gave a strong centralised character to sultanate. He subdued nobles and established the supremacy of sultan.
- Policy of Blood and Iron: He authoritatively suppressed the discontent nobles who had assumed role of king makers. He replaced old nobility with new.
- Impartial justice: He said 'kingship knows no kinship' and thus gave impartial justice to all leading to good law and order.
- Racism: His rule gave racial overtones as Balban never interacted with non-turks. No important positions were given to them.

Remarks

f) ~~From~~ Dynastic succession: He ~~has~~ re-emphasized the rule of dynastic succession.

Thus, above mentioned features of Balban's theory of kingship gave ideological base to Sultanat. The successors used these as fundamental/base and made minor tweaks in it.

Coordinate it with Successory Rules

how it was provided for them

b) Mongals were a major threat to stability of Sultanat, Mongol invasions continued from start of Sultanat till early 15th century. The various rulers of Sultanat this had this factor in their north west frontier policy. This can be understood as follows.

1) Use of diplomacy: Sultan Iltutmish:

When Persian ruler Shah Jalal Mang Barni asked for shelter from Sultan, Iltutmish refused to provide it. Persian ruler was running from Changiz Khan; and Iltutmish's this step changed Changiz's plan to enter India.

Remarks

2) Strong defences: Sultan Balban: Sultan Balban gave high priority to North West Frontier (NWF) policy. He strengthened defences; repaired ports, posted able commanders like Shur Khan to North West frontiers.

3) Offensive policy with defence: Alauddin Khilji

While Balban had defensive policy, Alauddin adopted attacking policy as well. Mongals were thrust out of Punjab and North West regions.

↳ He provided special forces to protect Khyber pass.

↳ During siege of Siri fort; when Mongal army sat around city for 6 months; Alauddin's army came around them and massacred the Mongal army.

4) Muhammad Bin Tughlay was also a strong ruler and during his reign also Mongal

Remarks

invasions were limited. He deployed able military contingents to counter mongols.

4) Post Muhammad bin Tughlaq: Many weak rulers sat on throne of Delhi and ignored the north-west frontier.

↳ Timur attacked Delhi in 1398-99 and plundered it like never before. Almost whole city was killed while Sultan ran away.

Thus we can see that the Mongol factor was central to North-West frontier policy of Delhi Sultan. Strong rulers who gave care and priority to this policy kept Sultanate safe; while ignoring this policy resulted in unprecedented loss of life and property.

best friend
 Add
 1) Map of that particular area
 2) For book discuss the norms of other factor of NWF policy

Remarks

9) Abul Fazl a prominent literary figure during Akbar's reign wrote Akbar nama. Here he had described the imperial ideology of Akbar. Major features were:

a) Divine Contact with God: Akbar's imperial theory mentioned not only as representative of God on earth; but directly connected to God by concept of divine light of God illuminating heart of Sultan.

b) Centralised and despotic; King's theory is unquestionable and he had absolute powers. His decision can not be questioned and all power flows from him.

c) Indivisibility of sovereignty: As per Akbar, sovereignty can not be shared as it was king only who was real sovereign.

d) Doctrine of Sulh-i-kul: As per this the ruler should be unbiased towards

Remarks

public and promote peaceful-coexistence and harmony.

e) Secular: Akbar knew the diverse nature of Indian society and thus emphasized secular nature of kingship ~~state shall not~~ discriminate among people on basis of religion. He gave important role to non-muslims in administration eg: Tadaamal, Raja Mansingh.

f) Welfare Orientation: Akbar took many welfare measures towards subjects like abolition of pilgrimage and Jaziya tax, Sakai system, promotion to handicapped etc.

The imperial theory of Akbar helped in;

1) Strengthening position of Sultan: It helped in reducing dominance of ambitious nobles and Ulemas.

2) Relations with Rajputs: doctrine of Sulh-i-kul assimilated Rajputs who became a strength of empire as active partners.

Remarks

3) Law and Order: Centralised system of Akbar with well organised Mansabdari system ensured peace and thus growth of economy.

4) It gave boost to economic activities. Egalitarian society with less religious conflicts led to growth of society.

Weaknesses/limitation of Akbar's imperial ideology;

1) Dynastic succession was not well defined which led to conflicts between his successors for throne.

2) Highly centralised nature of crown led to disintegration of empire when weak rulers sat on throne.

3) Sulh-i-kul alienated ulemas whose dominance resurfaced during reign of Aurangzeb.

Thus imperial ideology of Akbar was largely successful in establishing an extensive empire which gave foundation to Mughal rule.

Remarks

for critically evaluate
 ↳ with the scope of contemporary
 Leventhal
 Badami

5. (a) Shivaji's rise in Deccan is not the history of personal heroism but circumstances were also responsible for it. Critically evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (b) With the coming of the European merchants in India during 17th Century, Indian merchants lost their control over their trade with west. In the light of the given statement, evaluate the role and position of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade in 17th Century? (50 Marks)
- (c) The 18th Century India experienced the emergence of many new town centers rather than the fall of urban centers. Examine. (15 Marks)

a) Shivaji was a great Marathra leader in Deccan during 17th century who united the Deccan as single most important challenge against Mughals. Though Shivaji was a person of great abilities contemporary circumstances also important part in his rise's

i) Political instability in Deccan After the fall of Vijayanagara Kingdom, the Bahmani Kingdom started fighting among themselves. This caused a political vacuum in Deccan.

ii) Mughal expansionism: Since Akbar, Mughals tried an expansionist policy in Deccan. This led to huge loss of lives and property in Deccan. This also inspired Marathas to fight against Mughals.

iii) Historical reasons: Shivaji's father was a noble and army commander under Bahmani Kingdom. This provided him a base to start upon. His father

Remarks

good clarity and objective

had captured several forts and fought against Mughals for some period.

iv) Lack of economic resources: Deccan was an area of low agriculture expansion and production. This combined with military campaigns of Mughals increased the problems of Marathas. Thus Marathas rallied behind Shivaji for rising a united power.

Despite above factors; Shivaji's personal qualities were equally important because;

a) The Mughal campaign was going on since late 16th century, but rise of Shivaji and Marathas happened only in 17th century.

b) Shivaji's father despite being an able military commander could not rally Marathas like him.

c) Agriculture stress was there always; but Shivaji understood people's plight and united them.

Thus though favourable circumstances did exist but personal qualities and heroism of Shivaji were also equally important factors

Remarks

well framed & cover all both aspect properly

in his rise as the most important Maratha king.

Well tried

11/27

In 17th century, India has a full fledged trade system with west. The well developed 'industries' in India made it a manufacturing hub of world especially in handicraft and silk.

Indian Merchants and Indians ocean trade before advent of Europeans:

a) Well developed Karkhana system under Mughal empire made India leader in handicrafts item which were sought after by world.

b) Highest quality silk (Dacca Muslin) and cotton clothing was produced in India.

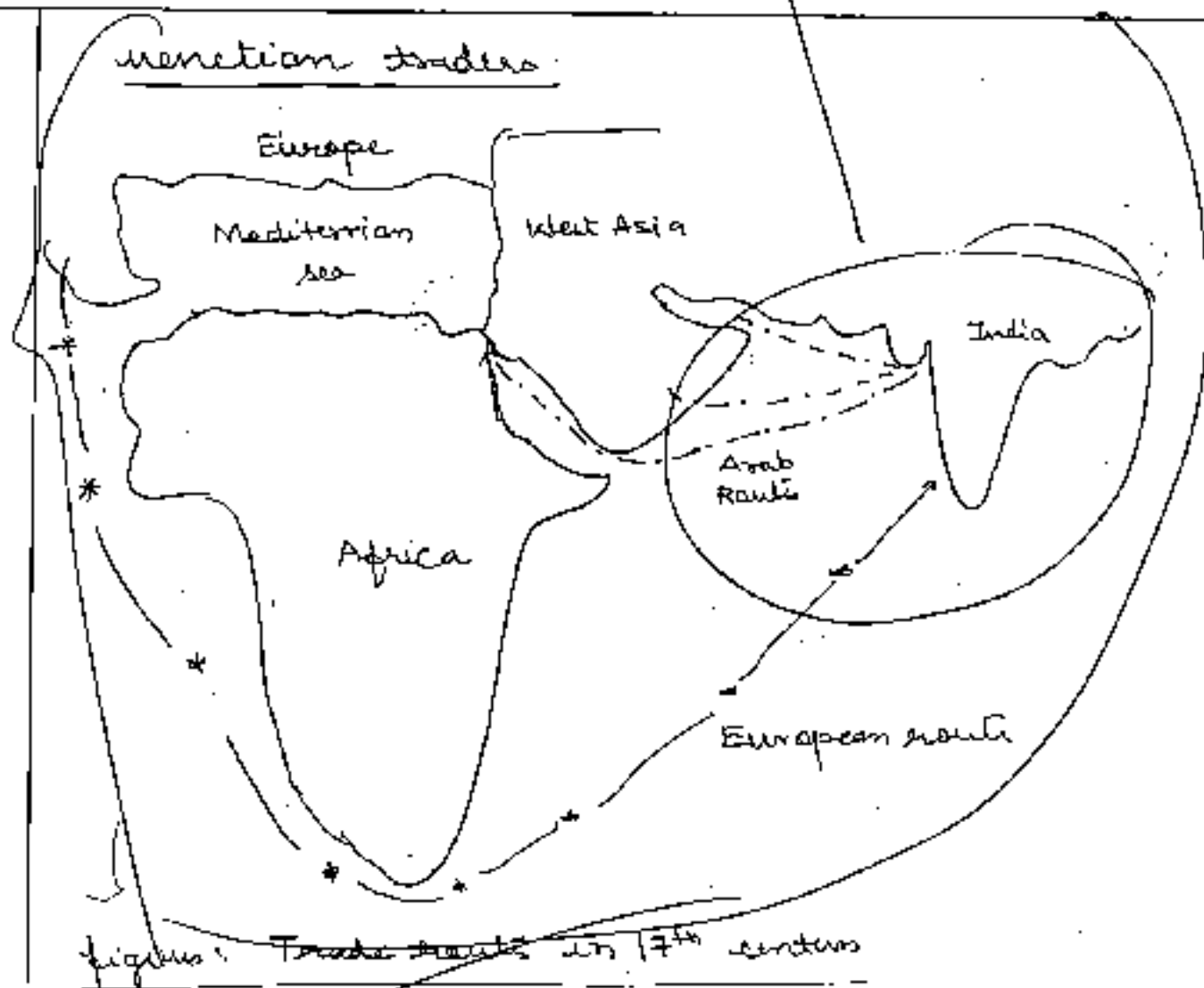
c) India imported precious gems, gold and horses from Europe.

d) The trade was so extensive that Russian ruler Peter the great said "Trade of Commerce of world is commerce of India."

e) Major Buyers: Arabs and had monopoly over Indian Ocean trade who supplied to

Remarks

Well tried



Indian merchants reaped great profits because they did not have to travel to distances

Had state support

Indian goods reached deep part corner of western Europe

Good analysis

Indian Merchants and Indian Ocean trade after coming of Europeans

Remarks

- a) Arab monopoly on Indian Ocean get shattered with coming of portuguese coast in 1498.
- b) Portuguese established armed control in Indian ocean; harmed Indian traders. They established Cartaz system.
- c) Portuguese and later european merchants tried to do political interference which affected peace and thus trade.
- d) Initially; Indian merchants benefitted due to coming of european merchants gave good prices and Arab monopoly was shattered.
- e) later; Indian merchants get negatively affected when european merchant started dominating local rulers.
- f) Ultimately; it were these european merchants which destroyed trade and commerce of India and destroyed Indian

Remarks

For book also discuss about SE Asia trade

merchants.

This coming of europeans and their activities initially had mixed impact but their later imperial ambition destroyed Indian merchant's control over trade with west

- 18th century is an important milestone in Indian history for significant events like decline of Mughal empire and rise of european powers. Due to these India witnessed emergence of many town centers because:
- a) Disintegration of Mughal empire resulted in provinces assuming independent rule. Thus there were many provincial towns like Delhi, Mughalabad, Hydrabad etc.
 - b) Towns centers developed around european trade factories. eg. Surat, Calicut, Goa, Chandernagore, Madras etc.
 - c) European army establishments and garrisons also developed towns around them.

Remarks

But India also experienced fall of urban centers;

a) Decline of Mughal empire, led to reduced patronage to artisans and trade and commerce. Thus the vitality of Capital Delhi started reducing.

b) The influx of cheap European factory made products made the Indian products uncompetitive. Thus industries fell and urban centres too.

c) Rise of individual principalities in various parts of India gave way to fall of urban centres.

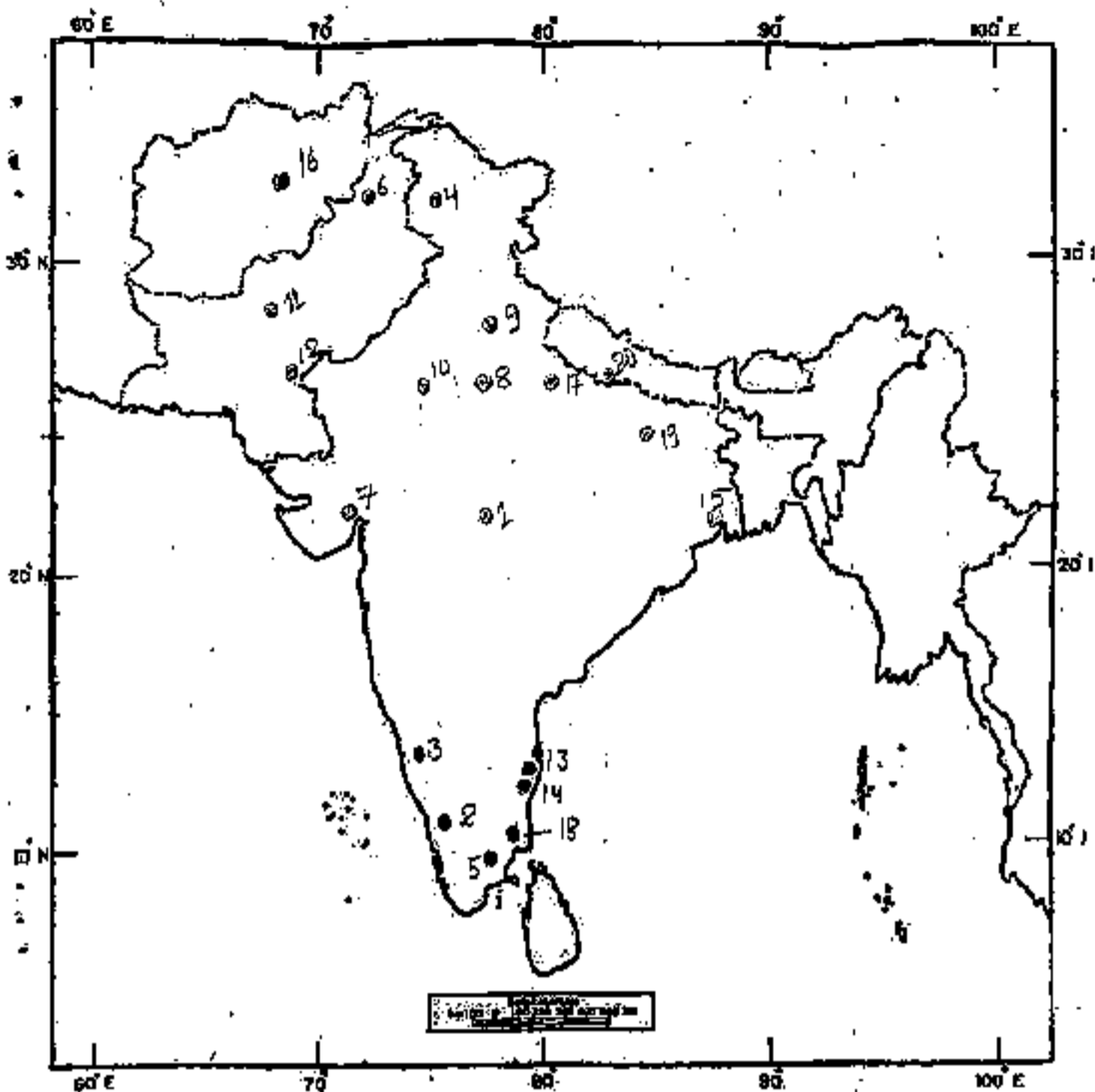
Thus 18th century was significant for changing nature of urbanisation in India.

Approach is good
 1) Substantiate with more facts
 2) You can draw map and locate them
 Map is important tool for history student

Remarks

Remarks

Map-Test: 2



HS-2019-2/2