

Section - A

History Test 5

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

125
250

Remarks

① Dholavira:

- Has neolithic - chalcolithic phases
- Handmade & coarse pottery is found
- Presence of irrigation & burial is present.

② Mehragarh:

- Located in Kutchi plain of Baluchistan
- Earliest evidence of wheat farming
- Domestication of animals
- Evolved into a Harappan site
- Terracotta figurines are found

③ Lothal:

- Situated in Ahmedabad in Gujarat
- Excavation was done by S. R. Rao
- A dockyard of fired bricks has been found
- A beads factory was found here
- Proof of double burial has been found.

Remarks

(15) 15
 (1) Harappan?

- ~~Harappan - characterised by~~
- ~~Handmade & coarse pottery is found~~
- Megalithic site in Karnataka
- ~~Handmade, coarse pottery is found~~
- Black & Red ware pottery is prominent

(2) Kalibangan;

- (16) ~~Situated on the banks of Ghagghar in Rajasthan~~
- Excavated by B. Lal
- Pre-Harappan → Harappan → Post-Harappan continues
- Ploughed field is found → Destroyed by earthquake

(3) Mathura;

- (17) ~~In modern day Mathura district in UP~~
- Birth place of Lord Krishna
- Capital of Shorsena Mahajanpad
- Mathura style of archaic sculpture developed here

Remarks

(14)

⑦ Utharamerur :

- Situated in Kanchipuram district in Tamil Nadu.
- Was a Brahmadeya village.
- Inscription gives details of Chola village administration.

⑧ Vidisha :

(15)

- Also known as Besanagar.
- Has Garuda pillar built by Heliodorus.
- Famous centre of ivory carvers.
- Near Bhimbetka & Adangash caves.

⑨ Puhar :

(16)

- In Nagapattanam district of Tamil Nadu.
- Situated on the banks of Kaveri.
- Capital of Chola kingdom.
- Important centre of trade with South East Asia and Roman Empire.

Remarks

10) Bagh:

- In Dhae district of Madhya Pradesh
- Has caves with wall paintings
- Paintings belong to Gupta period.
- Caves have Buddhist influence.

11) Kapilvastu:

- Capital of Shakya Mahajanpada
- Buddha's father was the ruler of it
- Fa-hien has visited Kapilvastu
- It has a Buddhist stupa

12) Valabhi:

- In Saurashtra region of Gujarat
- Capital of Maitraka dynasty
- Jain council was held here under the guidance of Uttarashi Devardhigani
- A Buddhist Hinayana university is also situated here.

Remarks

⑬ Uttaramerur :

→ situated in kanchipuram district in Tamil Nadu

→ was a Brahmadeya village

→ Inscription gives details of chola village administration.

⑭

⑮ Kanushumbi :

→ In Allahabad district of UP

→ Had a Ashokan Pillar where Prayag-prashasti was written

→ Important Buddhist site.

Remarks

⑩ Hampi :

⑩ Situated on the banks of Tungabhadra in Karnataka.

- Capital of the Vijaynagar empire
- Famous for Virupaksha temple & carved stone chariot

⑪ Vraiyur :

⑪ In Tiruchirappally district of Tamil Nadu

→ ~~Early~~ ^{Early} ~~later~~ capital of Cholas

- Karaikal Chola ruled from here

⑫ Qilon :

⑫ In Kollam district of Karnataka

→ Important port of Chera Kingdom for

Arab & Roman trade

→ Chinese coins are found here

→ Famous for spice trade

Remarks

(19)

_____ :



(20) Harappa :

- (9) - In Montgomery district in Pakistan
- Excavation by Daya Rath Sahani & John Marshall in 1921.
- Has a granary
- Important site of the civilisation with evidence of script, parallel roads, brick-houses and terracotta figurines.

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)

2/a)

Social Structure of Early Societies

7

The periods in pre-history from Paleolithic to Chalcolithic period give us a glimpse of the society in the early food producing societies.

The first evidence of farming can be found in Mehragash where traces of barley, wheat, etc. are found. Kalpi in UP was the first farming site in the Northern plains.

① Sedentary life:
 With the advent of agriculture, the life became settled and villages emerged on the spectrum.
 e.g. Mehragash was a

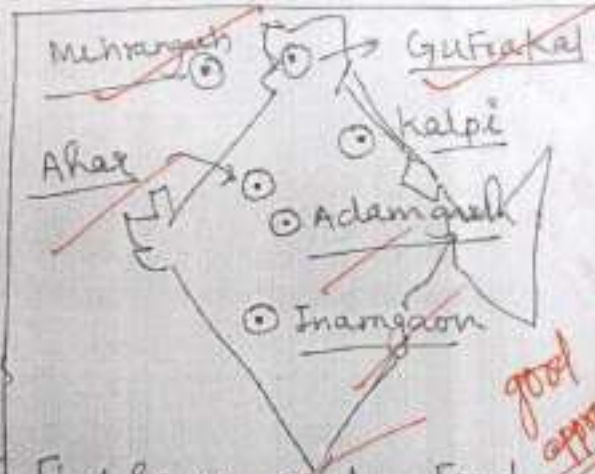


Fig: Some early food producing sites

good approach

Remarks

large village during the mesolithic and chalcolithic periods.

② Stratification:

This can be identified from the sizes of houses. e.g. in Frangon, houses of 4 or 5 rooms have been found, suggesting a better social position.

③ Beliefs:

The early societies seem to have developed a belief about afterlife. e.g. There are goods buried along with the skeleton. In Torwe, the legs of the skeleton are cut off before burying.

④ Culture:

From paintings in Adangath, Lakhudiyar, Bhimbetka, it can be gathered that the early societies knew dancing, music and chemistry. They believed in naturalistic gods.

Remarks

⑤ Polity:

Not much is known about the early societies' political structure due to the lack of a script. However, large scale trade was carried out between the Chalcolithic cultures and Harappan culture, which was not possible without sound political structures.

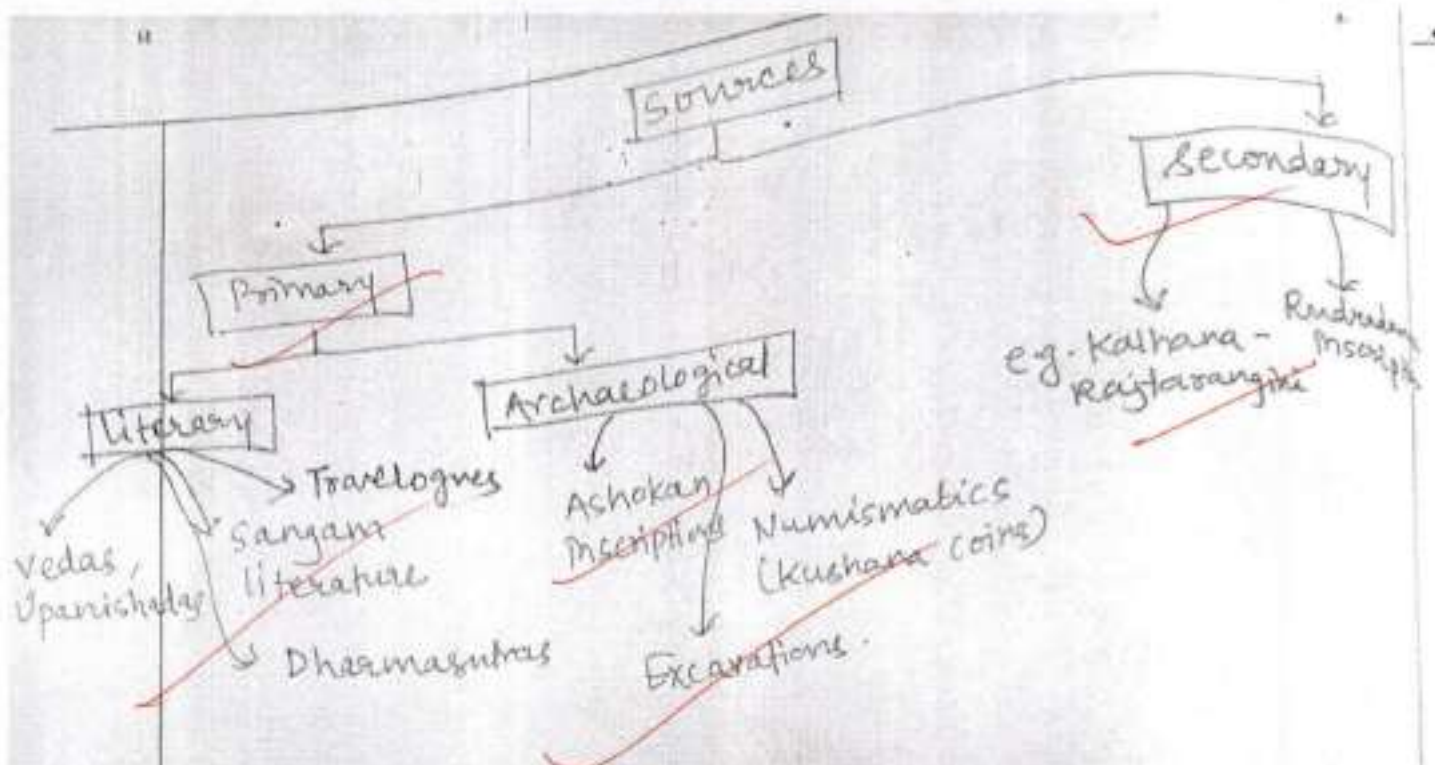
This society later developed into the urban Harappan civilisation with craft specialisation and a script.

Sources: To reconstruct past society

Historiography is a systemic study of various sources to create a sound picture of the past. Various literary, archaeological, primary and secondary sources are an important tool in reconstructing the societies of the past.

Sources of Ancient History

Remarks



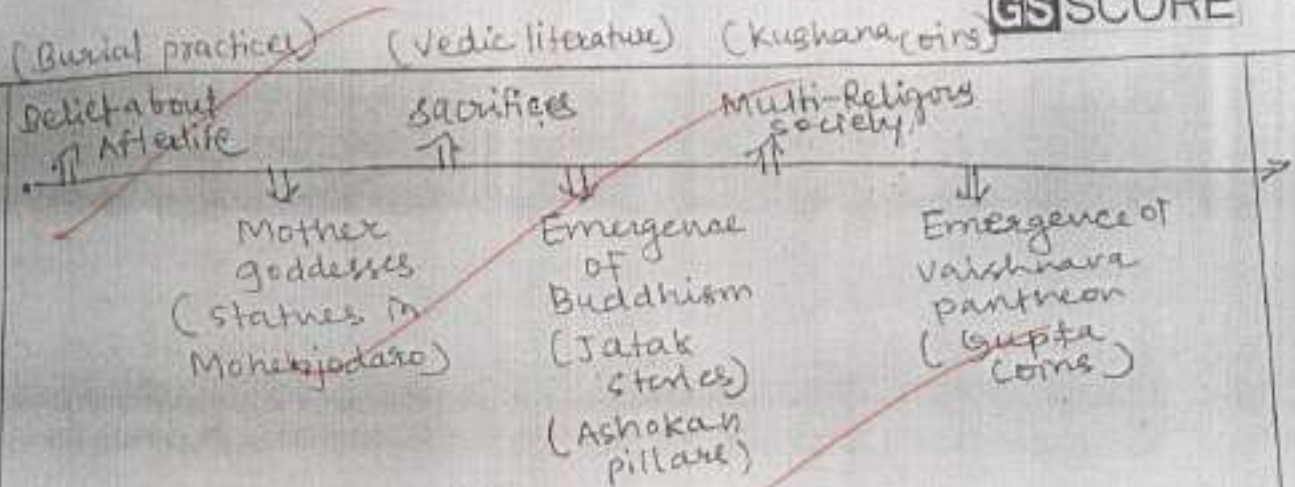
Reconstructing the society

① Social structures
 Sources help in understanding the stratification in the ancient societies. e.g. The division of settlement in two parts in the Indus valley civilisations. The indication of Dasas and Dasyus in the Rigveda.

② Beliefs / Religion:

Sources give us a timeline of how societies beliefs emerged during the ancient Indian period. e.g.

Remarks :



③ Family:

The societal structure is known from the familial ties in early societies. E.g. The vedas mention kula and kulapa and the later vedas mention gotra as well. While marriage of a widow is prohibited, mentions of 'Punarbhava' in Manusmriti tells us that it was practiced.

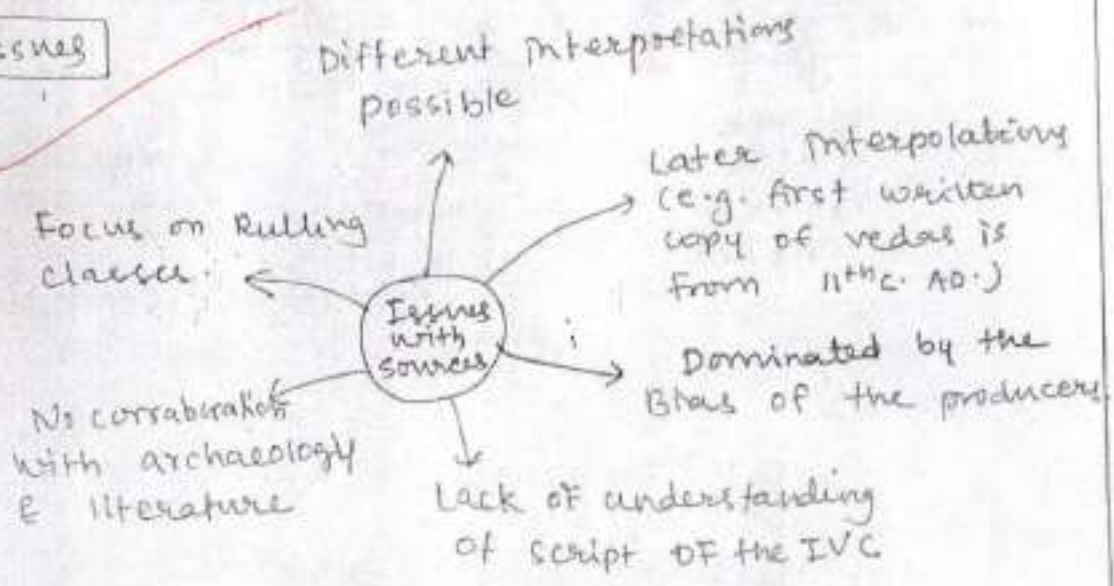
④ Social Mobility:

Rigveda mentions a family whose members belong to different varnas. This mobility reduced in later times and the Gupta literature mentioning strict varna division. Tolkappiyam states that marriage was introduced by the Aryans.

Remarks

Issues

and proof facts
and analysis



well listed

Thus, a comprehensive analysis of all available sources is necessary to reconstruct the societies of the past.

2) c)

Critical Evaluation of Arthashastra

(B)

Arthashastra is a treatise on political science written by Kautilya and is an important source of the Mauryan period. It is divided into different parts:

- Internal polity
- External Relations
- Duties of the King.

Remarks

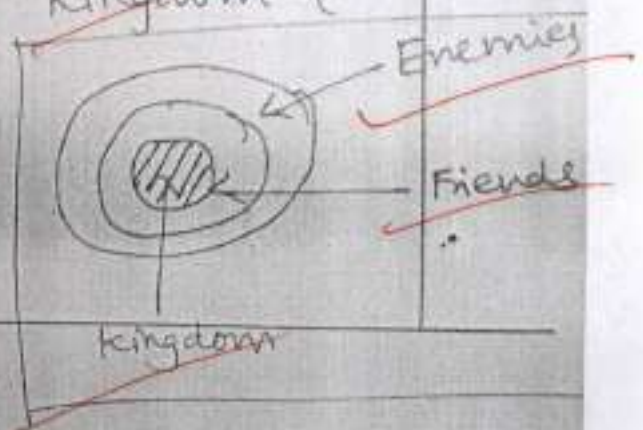
Lacks Pragmatism

- ① Arthashastra does not mention the Mauryan empire.
 - ② It talks of a time when Chandragupta was yet to become a king but mentions lofty ideals like a strong state.
 - ③ It places importance on the king treating his kingdom like a child.
 - ④ It mentions that the happiness of the king lies in the happiness of his people.
- These show that Kautilya was interested in ~~writing~~ writing about an ideal kingdom than a pragmatic one.

Critical Analysis

① Arthashastra gives various practical ways of protecting the kingdom & governing it.

e.g. The Mandata theory



emarks

② The description of the Saptanga theory suggests that Kautilya thought deeply about the practicalities of governing a kingdom and wrote about it.

③ He mentions various officers such as the Sulvadhyaksha, Pautradhyaksha and gives elaborate provisions for how to control them.

④ He writes about the institutions of slavery, bonded labour and gives details of harsh punishments.

Keeping in mind that Arthashastra is about a Pratishtha (would be) state will help in better understanding its nature of pragmatism.

Remarks

look it in Roman script

Section - B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)
- Evaluate the contribution of Hasan Nizami's Tajul-Maasir as a source of Medieval Indian History. (10 Marks)
 - Examine the importance of Abdur Razzak's account for writing the history of South India. (10 Marks)
 - Critically examine the donation to the temples in South India during early medieval period with reference to the inscriptions. (10 Marks)
 - Evaluate the status of Balutedars in south Indian society in medieval period. (10 Marks)
 - 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)

5(a)

Tajul-Maasir

Indian historiography got a new impetus with the advent of the Turkish rule when the system of state court historians flourished. Among many such, Hasan Nizami's Tajul-Maasir is an important source of medieval history.

- It gives detail accounts of the court proceedings and factions.
- It bridges the gap between the

Remarks

Writings of Ziauddin Barani and
Ibn Battuta.

It is the only treatise which takes
into the closing days of the
Mughal and the Afghan rule.

Things. It is helpful in understanding
the changing nature of the socio-
political structures of the medieval
period.

Write properly
the limitations

then write about

Name of the
Source for
Comparative
Study

Abdur Razzak's Accounts

Foreign travellers have played a
crucial role in preserving the history
of the Vijayanagara empire. Among
them, Abdur Razzak is a prominent
one.

① He mentions that the Vijayanagar
empire was a strong one and Hanafi

Remarks

was a fortified city. Entry to the capital was possible only through guarded narrow gates.

② He talks about the geography of Vijaynagara, mentioning the surrounding hills and the river.

③ He mentions that though the king is Hindu, people of all religions behave freely in the kingdom.

④ He mentions that the people are so rich that gems are sold in the open air.

⑤ He talks about women wrestlers, judges and bodyguards.

⑥ He talks about the various types of meals consumed.

Thus, Abdur Razzak's writings give a multidimensional view of medieval South India.

Remarks

Amitha

Home 1 of the same

5) (C)

Inscriptions on South Indian temples

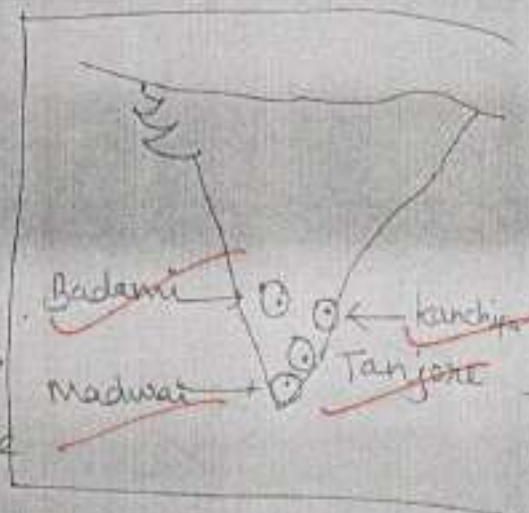
5

Temples in south India are not only a religious centre, but a economic, educational, cultural centre as well. This can be gathered from various inscriptions on these temples.

① Who were the donors?

The donations are

given by various sections of society. There are large donations given by queens and guilds as well as donations by women dancers and farmers.



② This signifies that women of south India had some control over money and they could choose to donate it.

③ The inscriptions are also a source of understanding the evolution of languages.

Remarks

The Badami caves have sanskrit inscriptions while Shravanbelgola has Marathi.

(11) The donation inscriptions give information about the land grant systems. e.g. Brahmadeya inscriptions talk about the social status of the Brahmanas.

However, these inscriptions must be corroborated with other contemporary sources to form a complete picture.

5/d)

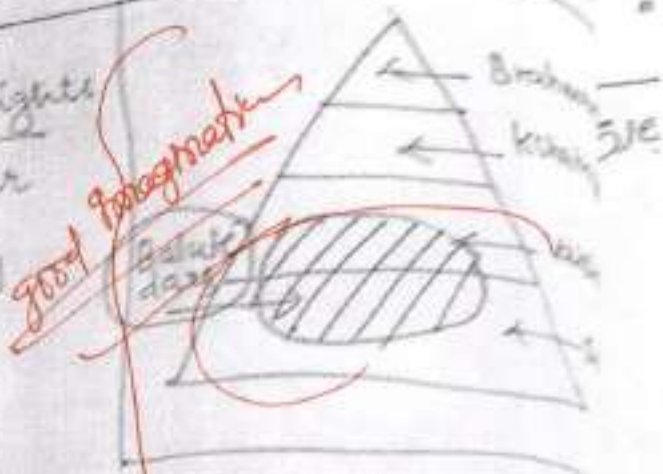
Status of Bahutedars

(5) Bahutedars are a group of service providers that emerged as a separate class in medieval period in Deccan, especially Maharashtra.

(1) They formed a distinct class in the social structure and had more internal mobility compared to other classes.

Remarks

③ They had more rights than the Ambhaja or untouchables as they were required for providing various services to the upper classes.



④ Bahutedars were an important medium through which transfer of resources happened from the producer classes to non-producer classes.

⑤ In later times, each service developed into different castes and subcastes and the system became more rigid.

⑥ With the advent of money economy, the relevance of Bahutedars reduced as it was a system of Barter.

⑦ They played a crucial role in the rise of Shivaji.

Remarks

good fact and analysis

48

caste system in medieval india

A caste structure emerged from the loose Varna system during 200-300 AD. This system was based on birth and profession and proved a hindrance to profession during later times.

- ① Profession was decided at birth depending on the caste. e.g. Brahmins were not allowed to participate in agriculture.
- ② The guilds were divided on caste lines as well.
- ③ The armies of medieval India were structured on caste lines.

However, this wasn't a rigid system and new ways of mobilisation emerged during this period.

- ① The concept of 'Apaddharma' where a

Remarks

Brahmin could ~~include~~ in any profession
apart from that of a Shudra.

② Emergence of new professions like soldiers
which gave rise to Kayasthas.

Thus the caste system was
both flexible and rigid - to include new
professions & to make those into
rigid class groups.

Explain

↓
People of various caste
included in M/B/F
Mobility of

Think

Mobility of professional
vs
Specialization of profession

Sultanate?

Approaches to study the nature of the 'State' under the Delhi

- (b) Evaluate the role of provincial and local government in the Sultanate administration. (20 Marks)
- (c) Evaluate Akbar as a social reformer and its importance for establishing the legitimacy of the Mughals in India. (15 Marks)
- (c) Evaluate Akbar as a social reformer and its importance for establishing the legitimacy of the Mughals in India. (15 Marks)

7(a)

Approaches to study 'state'

The 12th century saw the establishment of the sultanate in India and with it new theories and practices of 'statehood' emerged. This state was rooted in the Turkish systems and later developed as per the needs of India.

① Theocracy:

This approach states that the sultanate was a Islamic state because sharia was followed, Ijtihad was applied and khutba was read in the name of the Caliph.



Remarks

However, sultans like Allaudin.
Khalaji didn't follow strict Sharia.
Even Barani states that the state was
more 'Jahandari' than 'Din-dari'.

② Extention of the Caliphate;

Every new sultan saught permission from
the caliph and ritual gifts were sent.
However, this was done to exclude other
Muslim rulers to invade India and no
sultan was ever denied the permission.

③ Military state :

The sultanate abandoned the concept of
a feudal military and created strong,
centralised, standing armies. Allaudin
Khalaji started the system of Dagh &
Chahira, cash payments were made. This
system was abolished by Firoz Shah
Tughlaq.

④ Welfare state :

Remarks

Mohammad Habib states that the market reforms of Allauddin Khilaji were for the betterment of people. Barani mentions Sarnis created by Muhammad Bin Tughlag and Firuzshah Tughlag had a separate state welfare department.

⑤ Cultural state:

The creation of sultanate led to the formation of a composite culture in India. From historiography to literature and architecture, it gave rise to the Indo-Islamic culture.

⑥ Despotic state:

Balban's Blood & Iron policy, Muhammad Tughlag's strong decisions were evidence of a centralised, despotic state with a powerful king. The divine theory plays an important role in this approach. The real nature of the sultanate state is a combination of all these approaches depending on the personality of the king.

Remarks

well done
try to write
about this

Provincial and local governments

⑧

From the establishment of sultanate by Qutubuddin Aibak to the invasion of Amir Timur, the sultanate ruled India with a strong centre & highly sophisticated provincial & local governments.

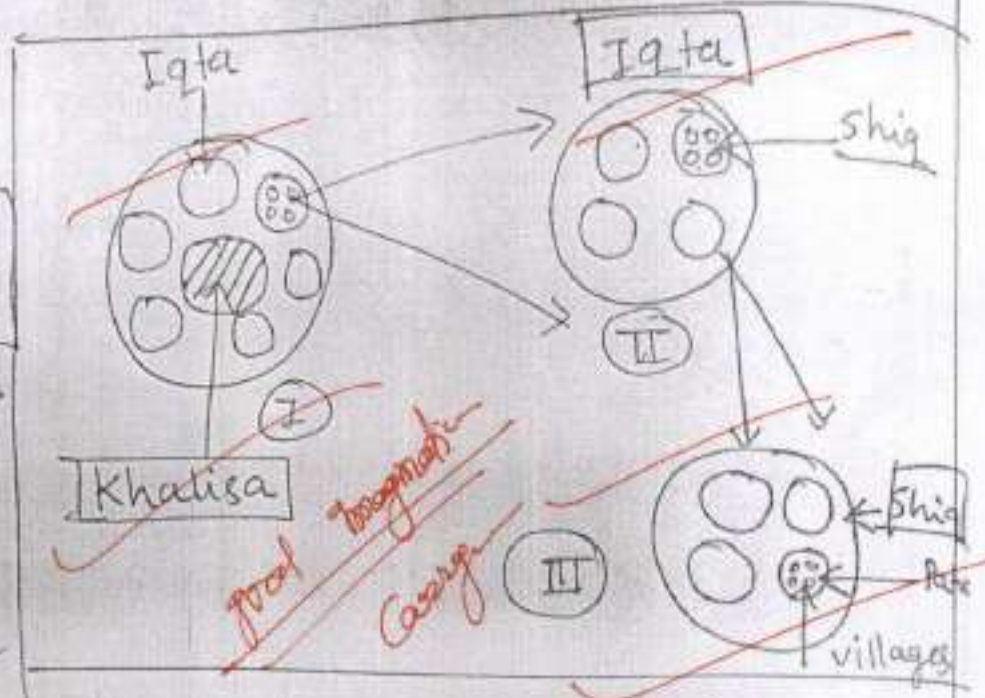
Role played by the governments

① Efficient Administration

In the era where

fast communication was not possible, a well formed local & provincial government formed the basis of efficient administration.

The Iqtas were a loosely governed piece of land which the Iqtadars developed into efficient units through personal contributions.



Remarks

② Revenue structure:

The khuts and Muqadams at the local levels were the hereditary revenue intermediaries. They had a right to haq-e-khuti and haq-i-Muqadami. This system was abolished by Allauddin Khilaji.

③ Military support:

The sultans kept standing armies in Khalisa lands, but the shiqdars in each pargana maintained a pre-decided number of troops and cavalary and supported the sultan whenever necessary.

④ Spread of Agriculture:

The parceling out of land to Iqtadars and shiqdar-i-shiqdaran helped in the spread of agriculture as they brought more land under cultivation.

good
content

⑤ Spread of Islam:

According to J.L. Mehta, the appointment of Turkish officers in local government helped in the spread of Islam.

⑥ Diffusion:

When there were weak rulers at the centres, these governments exerted their powers giving rise to regional kingdoms, various architectural styles, etc.

Akbar as a social reformer

⑧

Akbar was the third Mughal emperor to rule India and is known as much for his religious & social policies as for his empire building.

Reforms undertaken

- Trying to abolish Sati
- Abolishing jiziya & pilgrimage tax
- Tolerant Religious policies
- Humane punishment
- Stopping massacres of prisoners of war
- Tolerant Rajput policies

Remarks

Rationale

Akbar's social reforms were an outcome of his personality, mature, secular views as well as politico-social compulsions.

- ① Akbar was not successful in seeing through the implementation of some reforms like the abolition of sati.
- ② As can be gathered from Abul Fazal's Akbarnama, his Din-i-Ilahi also did not attract many followers.
- ③ The Ulema went against Akbar and resisted every attempt made by him to secularise the court polity.

However, the socio-religious reforms played a crucial role in legitimising Mughal rule in India.

Role of Reforms

Remarks

① Akbar realised that the safety and strength of the empire depended upon the cooperation of the Rajputs. And the tolerant religious policy was crucial to gain support of the powerful Rajputs.

② A kingdom cannot govern without the support of its citizens. Akbar's abolition of Jizya was a respite to the majority Hindus who now became supporters of Akbar.

③ Akbar's policy of social reforms was essential for converting a foreign rule into a Indian kingdom.

Thus K.T. Shah states that, 'Akbar was so successful because he was so Indianised'.

Remarks

Critically
think about
legitimacy

Word of proof

authentic
sect - 15/10/21

Keep a mind → opposite for

- (a) Describe 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 18th Century with respect to the previous periods". Evaluate. (15 Marks)

SCORE

10/12

Revenue Assignments in Mughal Period

Land revenue has always been the backbone of a sound politico-economy of the medieval rulers.

The Mughal rulers created a efficient system of revenue assignments.

① Types of lands :

Land was divided into 4 types like Polaj, Partar, Banzar etc. depending on the time it was kept fallow. Each category was subdivided into

- Good
- Medium
- Bad

The average of these 3 was taken as a average of each category.

Remarks

② Akbar's system :
 Akbar invented the Dahsala system where
 the average of 10 years of crop of
 each subcategory was taken to calculate the
 revenue.

e.g. 10 yrs. average of
 good Type I land
 +
 10 years average of
 medium Type I land
 +
 10 year average of
 Bad type I land
 + Type 2 + Type 3 + Type 4 = Revenue
 of an Area

Good
 clarity

③ Collection of Revenue :

This used to happen both in cash & kind
 and the peasants could choose the method.
 There were various methods such as
 lank batai, kankut, etc. where either the
 standing crop or grains were measured.

④ Revenue assignments :

During the first half, the revenue adminis-
 tration was centralised with officers appointed

Remarks

and transferred by the centre. Jahagirdari system was started by Akbar where land revenue rights were given in lieu of civil military services.

During ShahJahan's time, these rights became hereditary and Aurangzeb had to face the Jahagirdari crisis.

⑤ Division of the state:

The area around capital was responsible for revenue which went to the king's treasury while areas away from the capital were loosely assigned revenue targets as a sign of suzerainty.

⑥ Innovations:

Akbar improved upon the Sikandari Gaj of Shah suri while the system of patta & durbhijat was made more efficient.

Well done!

Remarks

8) b)

Mughal Paintings

with the establishment of the Mughal rule various composite art forms / styles emerged. Paintings were one of them.

Features of Mughal paintings

- ① The paintings predominantly have court scenes or festivals, battles depicted.
- ② They have all the styles. e.g.
 - Turkish/Persian → use of intricate designs
 - Indian → colours like Red & peacock blue
 - European → Perspective, Hollow, Portraits.
- ③ Oil paintings are absent in the Mughal era.

The style of painting has undergone changes based on the era of each emperor.

Remarks

Babur:

He was busy in establishing his empire in India and thus didn't get time to patronise art. However, he employed painters from Persia to illustrate the borders of his book the

Baburnama.

② Humayun:

He did not have a stable reign. But the painters he brought with him ~~during~~ while returning to India paved foundation on which later Mughal works emerged.

③ Akbar:

Great patron of paintings. He gave patronage to painters including Hindu painters. This created a composite style of Indian + Persian paintings known as Mughal paintings. European paintings

Remarks

started during his time.

④ Jehangir :

Epitome of Mughal paintings, especially portraits. European style got prominence. He was a painter himself.

⑤ ShahJahan :

More focus on architecture. Paintings started declining.

⑥ Aurangzeb :

Banned paintings as they are unislamic. Thus regional styles emerged.

OC) Changes in economy in 18th century

⑧ The 18th century marked the advent of Europeans in the politico-economic sphere in India which led to some remarkable changes in the Indian economy.

① Revenue Administration :

The British created a system of centralized revenue administration.

Remarks

With the permanent settlement in 1793, removed the usual base of centuries from the Indian revenue system.

② Monetisation:

The usual economy was based on barter, which changed due to the advent of cash crops and heavy demand of revenue to be paid in cash.

③ De-Industrialisation:

India had a favourable balance of trade, mainly because of handicrafts industries. The machine made European products and one-way free trade resulted in the de-industrialisation and derurbanisation of the Indian economy.

④ Famines:

While the state of poor farmers was

Remarks

always degenerated, the purposeful shift towards cash crops, keeping land fallow because of heavy revenues and unfavourable storage/appropriation policies meant that more people died of hunger during this time.

⑤ Drain of wealth:

All the previous rulers in India spent the revenue collected locally. The British, however, spent it in Europe resulting in the Drain of wealth.

The 18th century is a watershed era in Indian history where many systemic changes

happened
try to copy
about

Remarks

STATION LOCATIONS IN INDIA

