

# GS SCORE

Mock 1 (Paper - I)

TEST - 05

112 1/2  
250

## 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 Paviteshit Khatana

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Paviteshit

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

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

# REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Section - A

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-Gery-ware site
7. An inscriptionsal 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. Sattamadeya 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



Margash

located in Kachi plains of Balochistan,

— also an Early Harappan site.



- Evidence of settled village (first in sub continent).
- wheat, rice remains have been found.

### 3.1 Lothal

- Harappan site in Ahmedabad district, Gujarat.
- famous for its dockyard.
- site was used for trading with west Asia - Sumeria, Magan.

### 4.1 T. Nadanipura

- in Kodagu Kaveri district of Karnataka.

### 4.2 Brahmagiri

- in Chitradurga district of Karnataka.
- Boulder remains with iron have been found.
- site also had Chalcolithic culture.

- urn burial also been found.

### 5.) Kalibangan

- site is located in Hanu-  
-mangark district of  
Rajasthan.

- Kalibangan is a pre and  
metare Harappan site.

- five alters have been  
found.

- No specific planning unlike  
other Harappan site.

### 8.) Vidisha

- located in sejar. district of  
Madhya Pradesh.

- Vidisha was famous for  
its temples. → first few  
Ancient temples emerged  
here.

- Heliodorus pillar for Lord  
Vishnu found.



9.) Kannipettanam / Puhar

- Port from chola period.
- famous for its trading relations with south Asia and Roman Empire.
- Cholas used it for its Naval operations as well.

10.) Bagh

- Located in Mathura Pradesh,
- famous for Buddhist paintings.
- paintings here represent the same features as Ajanta.

11.) Kapilvastu

- Lumbini - place where Buddha was born.
- Located in Nepal.
- Pillar inscriptions here

mention about the visit paid  
by Ashoka

12.) Valabhi

~~12~~ located in Saurashtra  
region of Gujarat.

- Site was capital of  
Maitraka.
- famous for Jainism  
university.

13 Uttaramerur

~~13~~ famous Brahmadeya village  
from Chola time.

- inscription here mentions  
about village assembly  
of Chola period.

14.) Rajgir

~~14~~ capital of Magadha empire.

- It was surrounded by  
5 hills.

- Ashoka changed capital from



Rajgir to Patliputra

15.) Kausambi / Kashi :

- (\*) - famous Capital of Vikra Mahajanpada.
- Located on the Banks of Ganga.
- Important as a trading Centre till <sup>early</sup> medieval time.

16.) Badami / Aihole.

- Capital of Western Chalukyas
- famous for temples like Lad Khan, Durga temple.
- Aihole famous for cave paintings :
- UNESCO Cultural Heritage Site.



17) Tanjore :

- It was the capital of the Chola empire
- ~~Tanjore~~ was ~~later~~ ruled <sup>later</sup> by ~~Marathas~~ <sup>Marathas</sup> as well.
- Site was also a famous temple site.

18) Quilon

- famous ancient port from Kerala.
- famous for trade with Roman empire.
- later trade with Arabs became prevalent, few Arabs settled here.

19) Nanchar Kuntchase

- ancient temple site from Uttar pradesh
- site was known for first structural temple.

of India.

- Parvati temple was the most famous one.

Ex.) Harappa

- site from Montgomery district of Punjab.

~~(X)~~ Harappan culture named after it.

- D.R. Sahnî excavated it.

- Remains of Advanced civilisation found from this site.



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)

Q.1 Food production in India is associated with the inception of Neolithic age in Sub-continent. with change in environment favourable climatic conditions led to the experimentation by people and emergence of farming as Bread explained it.

Social structures underwent change as the period was witnessing sedentary lifestyle on the account of food production. Village life emerged as shown by evidences from Chapri Mehra Mehra.

There was also emergence of few practices like burying the dead which was reflection of the emerging religious understanding of the people.

Pottery with wheel-made features has also been found. It's a clear evidence of the settled food production as pottery must have been used for storage purposes.

There are also evidences of the domestication by people of this age. Bones of animals like Bison, sheep, Cattle from Changri's plains show the people domesticated animals.



Historians argue the division of labour might have been a feature with men usually involved in agriculture and women focusing on household and care around settle-ment. However, no definite evidence of this have been found till 600 BC..

Write about  
kinship  
relationship of  
family  
life  
burial  
rituals  
and  
growing  
population  
and  
the  
settled  
villages  
clearly  
bring  
out  
Shamanism

family life was also a feature which burial rituals and growing population and the settled villages clearly bring out.

Neolithic society was the most advanced society of it time which led to the emergence of more developed civilisations like Mesopotamia.

(ii) sources play the most important part in unravelling the events of the past. Both Archaeological as well as

Literary source play important role in constructing events of past in present.

Literary sources like Rigveda, Arthashastra, Kautilya's work, Madhukatha, Nihira, Rajतरंगिणी help us construct the society of the past.

Rigveda mentions about the various tribes of the forest. Draha, Devyas, Telta, Uprishad tells about the emergence of Ashram Dharma. Later Vedic texts tells about emergence of varna system and Dharmashastra highlights the social etiquettes and norms about women, inheritance, varna, castes.

Arthashastra mentions about the Pragy of four varna of Mauryan empire, which



puts the claim of varna systems acceptance in question.

Ukewise Fa-hien highlights poor condition of Chandala in Ample age; rigidification of varna and Caste status.

Archaeological sources like Asoka Harappan settlements, Asoka inscriptions, temples etc also highlight social realities of their respective age.

Difference in houses at Harappan cities point towards the emergence of social differentiation at social level.

Asoka inscription reveals the king was concerned about the social practices of the people of his empire and advised them to stop killings of animals, respecting elders.

Ukewise images of female divas.

at temples point towards the emergence of Shakti cult which may have been associated with the changed status of the women.

Sources help us construct past but historians must carefully fish out information as mostly sources were written and constructed at the behest of the uling class.

Sources at times were not written with an attempt to inform reader about the time period of the source itself.

Therefore, sources must be read, excavated with a scientific approach with constant juxtaposition and interpretations.



2) C) Kautilya's Arthashastra is the prime source used by historians for constructing history of the Mauryan empire. It highlights socio-cultural, economic and political feature of the age.

Arthashastra doesn't mention about the time period the text. Historians claim that the text was written by person named Vishnugupt from Cutele period not Maurya period.

Arthashastra also doesn't mention about the Mauryan dynasty not even once. It leads the various inquiries that text doesn't belong to the age.

various pieces of information like Committees, wards at Pataliputra are contradictory with the information provided.

by megalomania.

Text itself is written in future text as a prescriptive document for building strong empires.

However, we must appreciate the information provided by Arthashastra, it mentions about the trading initiatives taken by Maurya. It also mentions about Uttarapetra, Dakshinapetra routes.

Arthashastra provides information about widow remarriage which clearly a feature of 600-300 BCE not after that.

It's Mendel's theory was also a reflection of making of strong empire which Mauryas became under Bindusara, Ashoka.

Thus, such a text must not have been written in complete reality. Historian must use it discreetly as a route of history.

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)

Q) Harappan civilisation is described as the most developed civilisation with urban features in ancient societies.

Urbanism is described as the emergence of the settled pattern of life and a cosmopolitan environment of the inhabited areas.

Harappan cities were certainly settled, well planned and marked with the flourishing characteristics. All these features were possible because of base of surplus achieved through agriculture in Indus valley areas.

Society with surplus started

trading within its own region  
and with the regions  
outside like Sumatra, Meluhha.

It also provided impetus  
for craft specialisation which  
is reflected in the  
emergence of Bead making,  
shell making, Pottery making.

Urban features of the society  
provided basis for Archite-  
-ctural development which was  
manifested in patterns of  
drainage, houses with toilets,  
dockyards etc.

Such features also led to  
acceptance of Common  
beliefs systems and insti-  
-tutions = Rise of fertility  
cults, large worship, oricon



well are, the evidence of

that. Thus, it quite clear that urbanism and state societies are intertwined. However, as clear from the Harappan age, such features may not essentially lead to a common political empire for all cities. It may be driven by economic and cultural exchanges only.

Explain the role of the state without Urbanism

b.) = Transition from early Vedic to the later Vedic period was marked with the social, economic and political changes. Among these broad changes, transition of VIs is most important.

VIs has been described as the society at village level above

In early vedic age <sup>society</sup> ~~was~~  
~~was~~ not sedentary and  
people used to move  
from one place to another  
place.

Such system underwent change  
during late vedic period  
when settled agriculture  
emerged and nomadic  
features were  
eclipsed by settled-agriculture  
society.

war was particularly important  
for providing manpower  
to the raja who  
used to protect people  
from outside threat.

In late vedic period this  
feature was changed to  
some extent with raja



having its own Army etc. How-  
ever still contribution came  
largely from Vish.

emergence of multiple tribes  
at Vish also changed  
the Nature of polity-  
administration. It led to

the emergence of more  
clearly demarcated territories

which led the found-  
ation for the Crises  
of future = No of officials

mentioned in the later  
vedic period increased. Vishpati  
was added at this level and Uramini.

Thus, the changing Nature  
of the Vish was also  
influencing the overall develop-  
ment in the vedic  
society.

Require ~~more~~ conceptual  
clarity at the  
level of expression

C.ii)

27

Gana Sanghas were the 1 ancient republics which emerged during the phase of the second urbanisation. These republics were being ruled by tribal oligarchies as the various sources suggest.

Angutera, Nikeya and Bhagvata sutra mentions about the rise of the Ganas.

Ganas emerged because of their geographical location. The geographical location of the Ganas was in Tirel region at the foothills of himayas. No surplus in these regions, didn't let emergence of any particular tribe and, more



democratic nature of polity.  
encourged.

Influence of the Brahminical ideas on the Republics were limited. They did not perform any Yajna and other forms of ceremonies because of their aloofness from Arjaveeta. Thus it led to their democratic character.

The emergence of heterodox sects like Buddhism and Jainism helped in democratic nature of the Senas. Historians claim that Senas' polity was based on the pattern of Buddhist Sangha.

A more flourishing economy based on ideas of moneylending for trading purposes was supported by Buddhism and

Patidar which also helped  
the emergence of Aroras  
and Seanghas.

Aroras Seanghas were the  
political entities which were  
unique in the history of  
ancient world, such ideas  
also affected the polity  
of later India states and  
society.

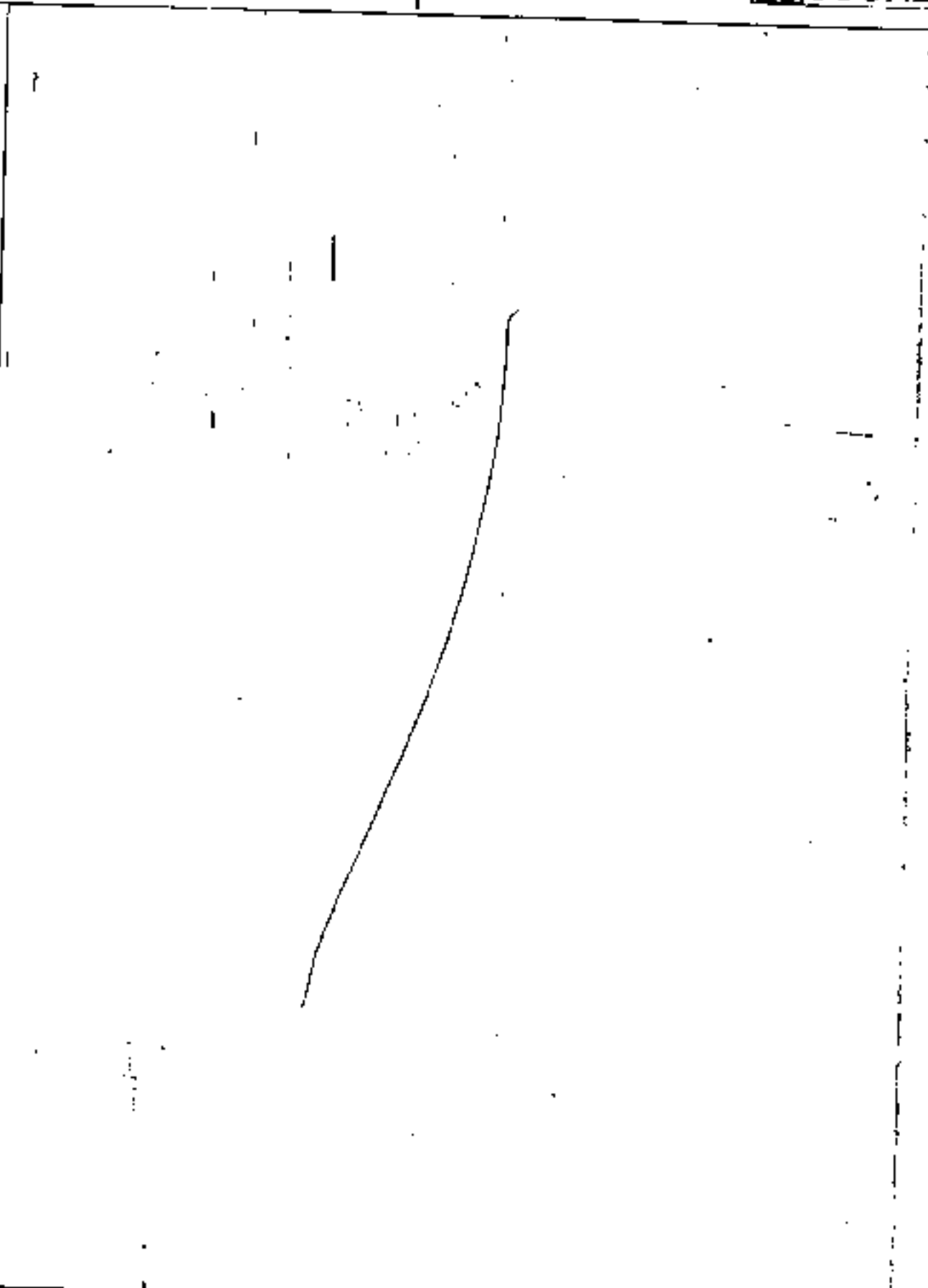
10/10

Cost to letter  
6/10

Glama  
Monarchy



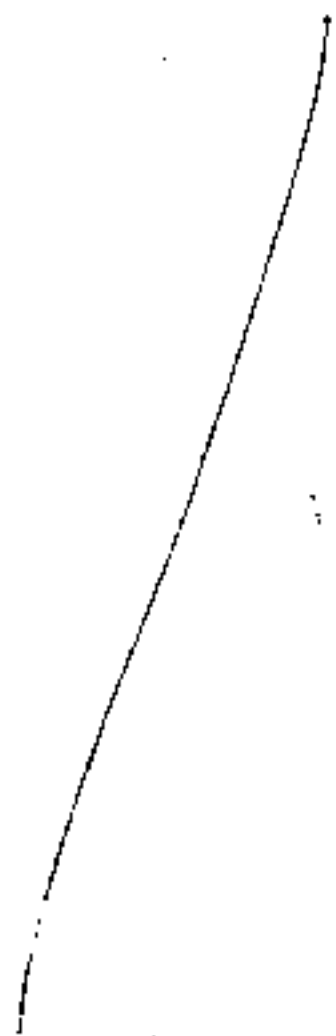
14. How far do you believe that Mahayana Buddhism changed the basic nature of Buddhism propounded by Buddha. (20 Marks)
15. "The Gupta period could be called the golden age for the development in astronomy and mathematics". Examine. (15 Marks)
16. Trace the ~~starting~~ pattern in inter-regional trade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



Remarks

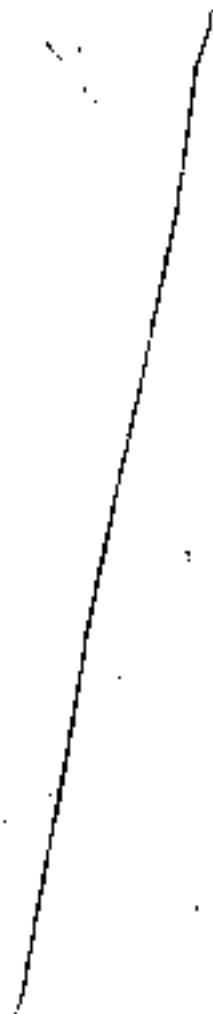


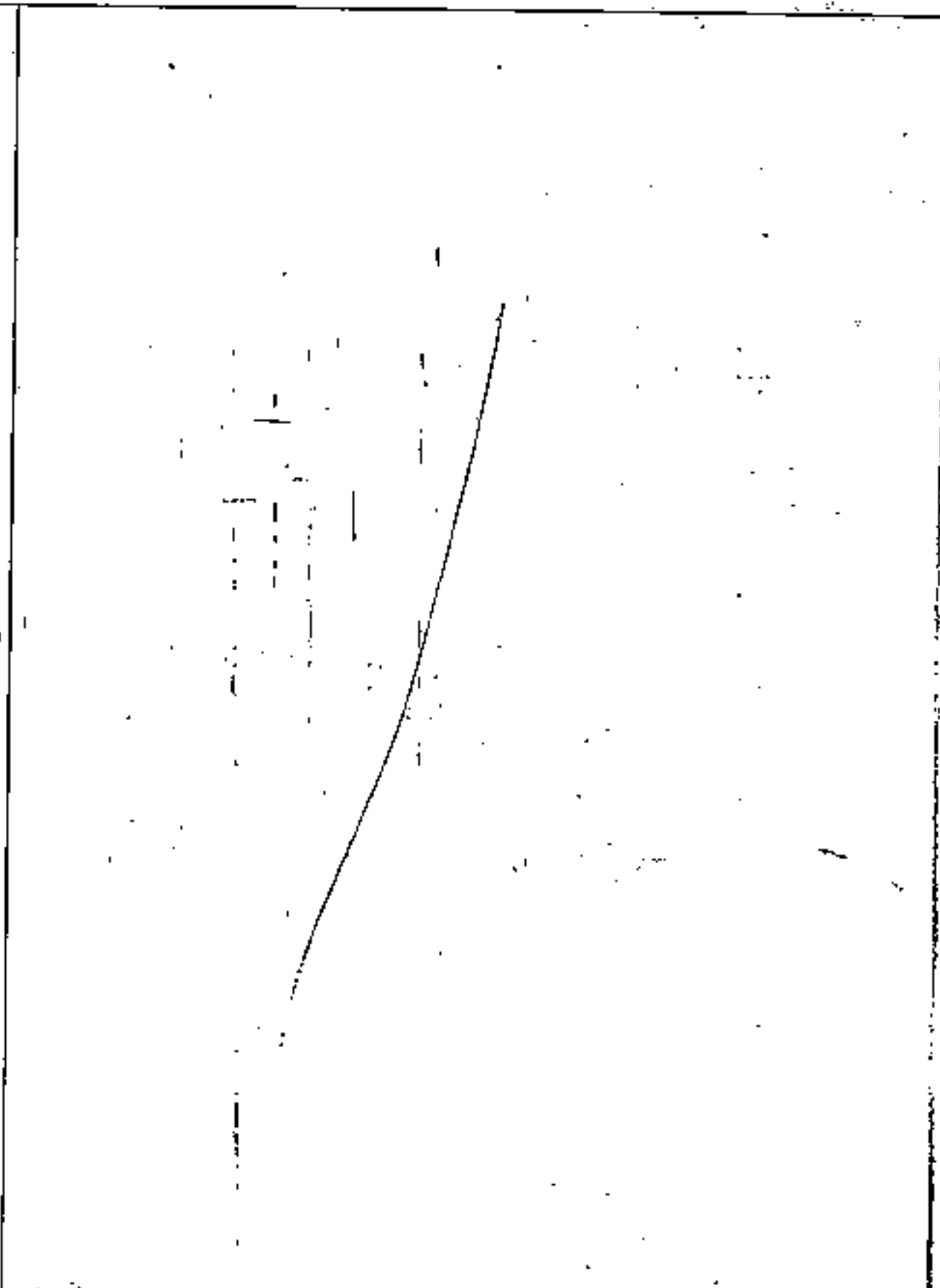




Remarks





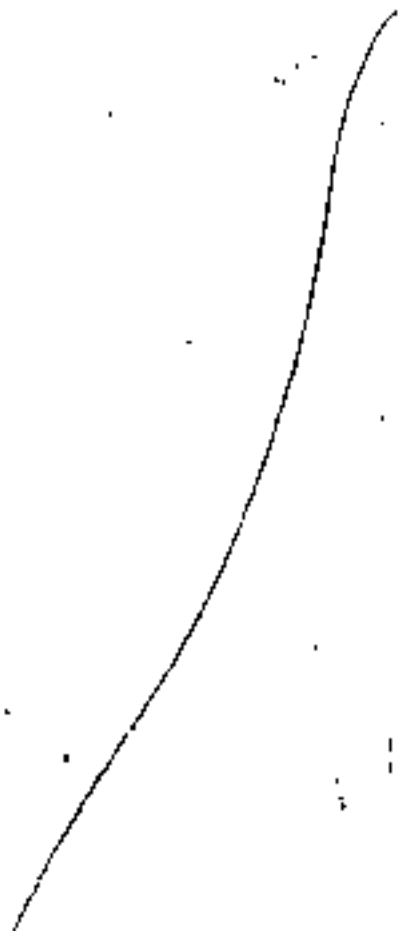


Remarks





Remarks





## Section - B

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

1. Evaluate the contribution of Hasan Nizami's *Tajul-Maasir* as a source of Medieval Indian History. (10 Marks)
2. Examine the importance of Abdur Razzak's account for writing the history of South India. (10 Marks)
3. Critically examine the donation to the temples in South India during early medieval period with reference to the inscriptions. (10 Marks)
4. Analyze the status of Balutedars in south Indian society in medieval period. (10 Marks)
5. To what extent do you agree that the caste system was the main hindrance in the mobility of professions in India during the medieval age. (10 Marks)

(a)

Abdur Rezaq Samarqandi came to India in the mid of 15th century. He was ~~an~~ ambassador of the Persian King: Shah Rukh in India.

Abdur Rezaq accounts helps us understand the economic and social life of Zamorin's Elicut and Vijaynagar empire.

He mentions about the poor condition of the common people and riches of the ruuling class in South India. According to his accounts, poor people didn't have their body covered while rich had lavish lifestyle.



Razak also mentions about the flourishing trade between the South Indian Kingdoms and the west Asia. He mentions about the Horse trade of Vijaynagar empire and Arab traders of

Q. 20  
 Answer

→ for Analysis  
 Comparison of  
 sources of

Thus, South Indian medieval history constituted on the basis of Razak whose chapters were included in Majma-ur-Sakhirin.

(c) In Early medieval Indian south Indian society temple donations given by ruling class was an important element of socio-political life.

Brahmdaya inscriptions from the Chola period talks about.

Temple led economic and society and culture in the South India.

Temples through these donations were providing loans to the people, working class.

They also emerged as the part of state machinery with exclusive rights over the judicial system of the state in the areas of their influence.

Temples, due to donations, given to them employed thousands of the workers in agricultural activities. These temples were deciding the social relationships within the society by assuming the



role of producing land owning  
class.

Practices like dwadasi's at  
temples, education centres under  
brahmins all emerged because  
of power endowed upon  
temples by donations.

d) Balutedary system was the

5) caste-based social system  
prevalent in the maratha  
society in medieval period.

Balutedary system was most  
clearly manifested in the  
Balutedar Bara system of the  
marathas. They were the

12 castes - Mahal, Dora,  
Nai etc.



Bahubudars were the backbone of the village society. They had special work assigned to them which they performed in the return of some in kind payments by the people.

Bahubudars system was also problematic for castes like Mehar which had lowly jobs to perform. However, No exclusive caste-based professions was permanently given. Evidence from the maharashtra suggest that Bahubars were also performing work like holding horse of ruling class during temple visits.

Thus, it's clear from the various evidences that Betwala

performed important function and enjoyed status as per world in society.

Call for  
good facts  
Articulate

(4) Caste system was the ancient feature of the Indian society which got push during early medieval times and continue even today.

Caste system in the medieval India largely decided the work to be performed by individuals.

most of the Reis, Chaudris, mughals were from the high castes and the clans. Muslim rulers in India provided patronage to these elements.



Traders were the Mahajan Bantis who had control over the resources. Khatris were the other class involved in the trading and business related affairs.

A clear manifestation of caste system was Tejwari system at village level, certain castes like Kumhars, Chamars performed functions which were hereditary. They didn't have mobile status.

likewise, Peonies Patil-Kachhis were from low class unshudras.

However, low castes like Jats raised through the adder and adopted the profession of landed class and challenged regional authority itself during Aurangzeb's time.

Remarks

think -

Caste →

Mobility of profession



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)

7) a) In Chola empire from 8-12<sup>th</sup> century land grants given to the temples and the officials led to the emergence of the land magnates

Land magnates were given the power with regard to the collection of the tax on the behalf of the state.

It was clearly reflected in the Chola era as reflected by research of Karasima.

These land magnates with vast resource at their disposal

also help extend the area  
under cultivations

Burton stir talks about the  
rise of the Brahmin-pres-  
-ents alliance which lead  
magnet Brahmanas provided  
work to the presents  
and enjoyed their  
support.

In some inscriptional evidence  
these land magnets also  
held judicial rights over  
the area of their  
control and these powers  
were absolute.

we must also look beyond  
the few examples and  
appreciate the role played  
by "Adhikaris" who were



directly appointed by the crown at village level. They also must have had some functions in the Chola state.

Work possibly factors of

Political Relations

Therefore, though the landed magistrates performed important function on the behalf of the state but such powers were not absolute.

7) Early medieval India is described as the age marked by the expansion of agriculture and agrarian relations in India.

Early medieval India's agrarian development was reflected in the adoption of the new agricultural technologies



like Agrestat and Bhatiyar-  
tra?

Krishna Prasha talks about the  
knowledge of the people  
regarding various seasons.

It also mentions about the  
various crops which were  
being grown; 36 varieties of  
the rice in Bengal.

Narayanjat Lehri in her  
assessment of the spread  
of Agriculture found out  
the starting of Agri-  
culture in Brahmaputra valley.

In Agri-cultural relations through  
the spread of land  
grants various groups  
assumed role of land-  
owning class. These attempts

helped agriculture. For eg BHUs, Antilas were incorporated as producers. Kaviratas, Jats uplifted their status.

Further, North Burhan Shin talas absent dynamism in forms of Present - Brahman alliance.

Historical evidences Opinder Singh provides grants like use of land entrusting by Pates for uncaptured areas Chandore peasant providing judicial powers).

These historical evidences suggest a dynamic agricultural relations in the early Medieval India period.

Context - finding of large No. of land grant inscriptions of ETOP area grant account of dynamism than preceding period



10 C.) Sufism was a unique religion cultural monument which came to India from western world with the advent of Turkish rule in India.

Sufism propagated the principle of equality, they were known for their syncretic beliefs and system of murshid-pir which applied greatly to the Indian masses who were suffering from the rigidities of the rising Brahminical control during early medieval age.



Sufis in India adopted various local practices which provided them enough support of the masses.

Ideas like Common Kitchen for all, exchange of ideas among Sufis, system of a Novice into Khanga, use of great impact on the India solidity.

The spirit of Bhakti movement also reflected the same ideals like love for Krishna.

Baba Manak focused on the element of developing Common Kitchen (Langar) for people from all

walk of life.

Use of music (sabd) for connecting with God was also same as some of sufism.

Further, idea of Nirguna Bhakti of Kabir and hills emphasis on Both Allah and Ram also reflect the syncretic idea of sufism.

Emperors Akbar, Bere Sikah were deeply inspired by the sufi thoughts as the Sultanas of diverse population

Thus, Sufism provided a wide dimensions of new socio cultural ideas to the people of India in medieval times.



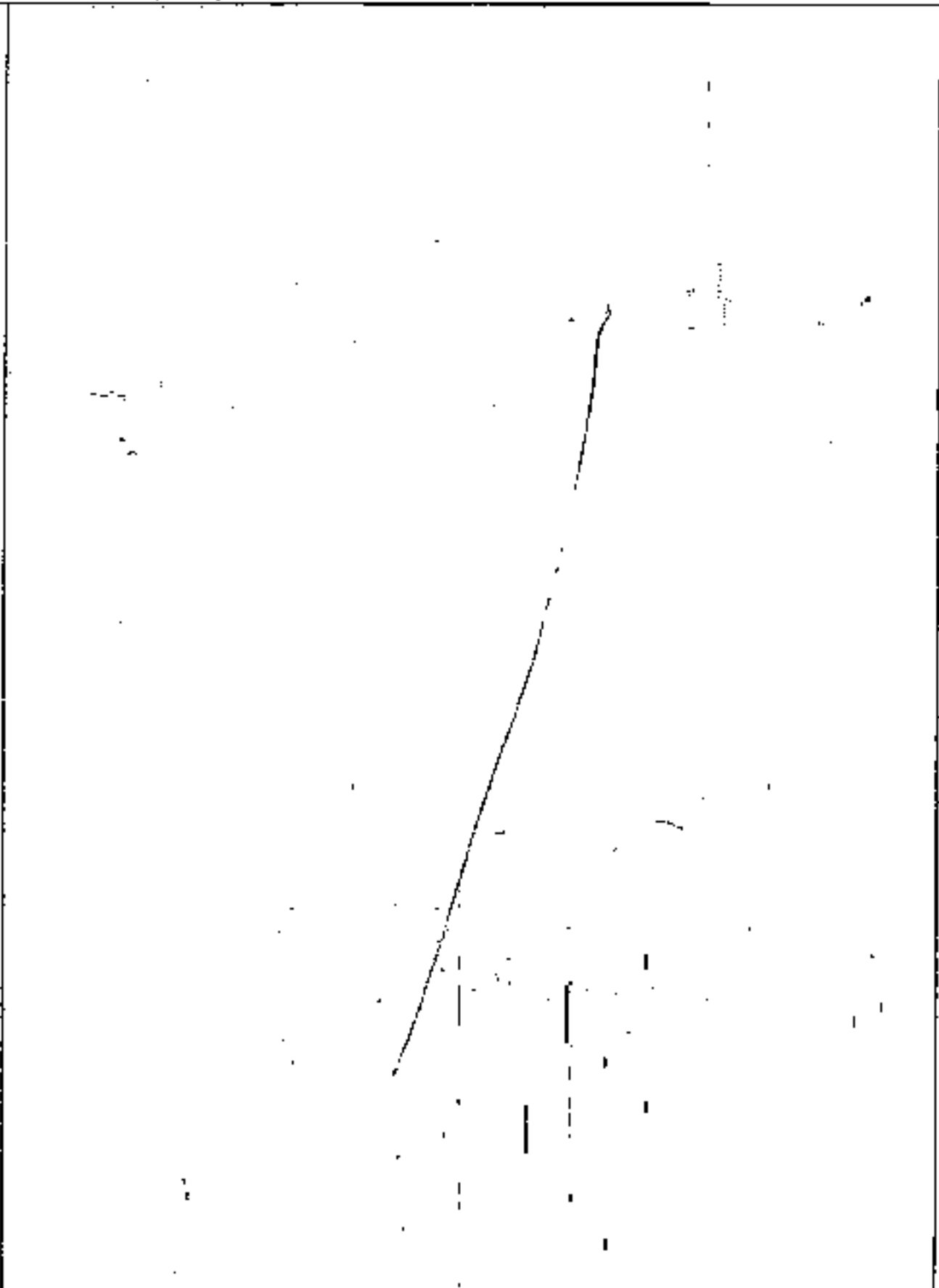
7. (a) What are the various approaches to study the nature of the 'State' under the Delhi Sultanate? (20 Marks)
- (b) Evaluate the role of provincial and local government in the Sultanate administration. (15 Marks)
- (c) Evaluate Akbar as a social reformer and its importance for establishing the legitimacy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

Remarks

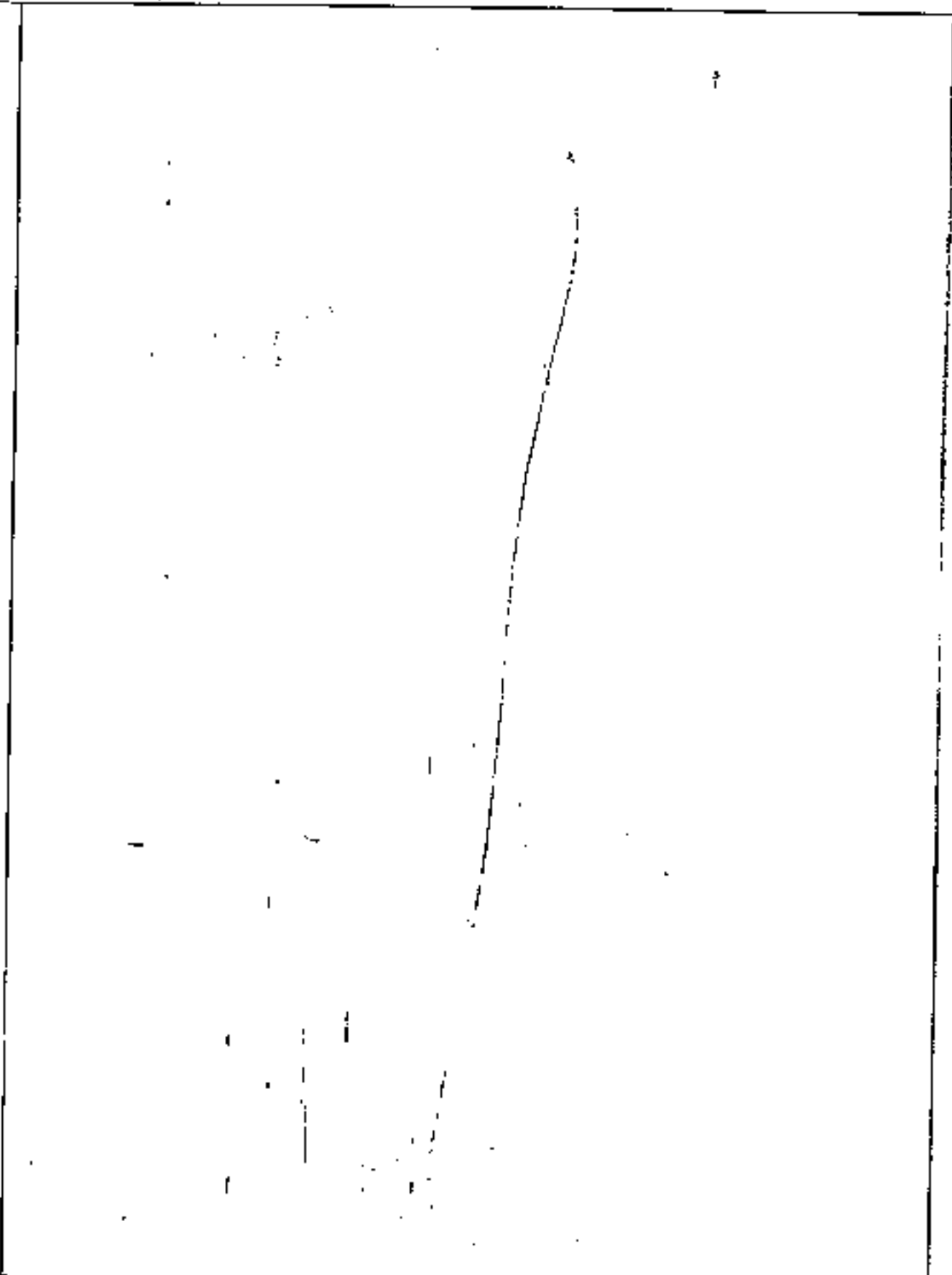
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Remarks





Remarks

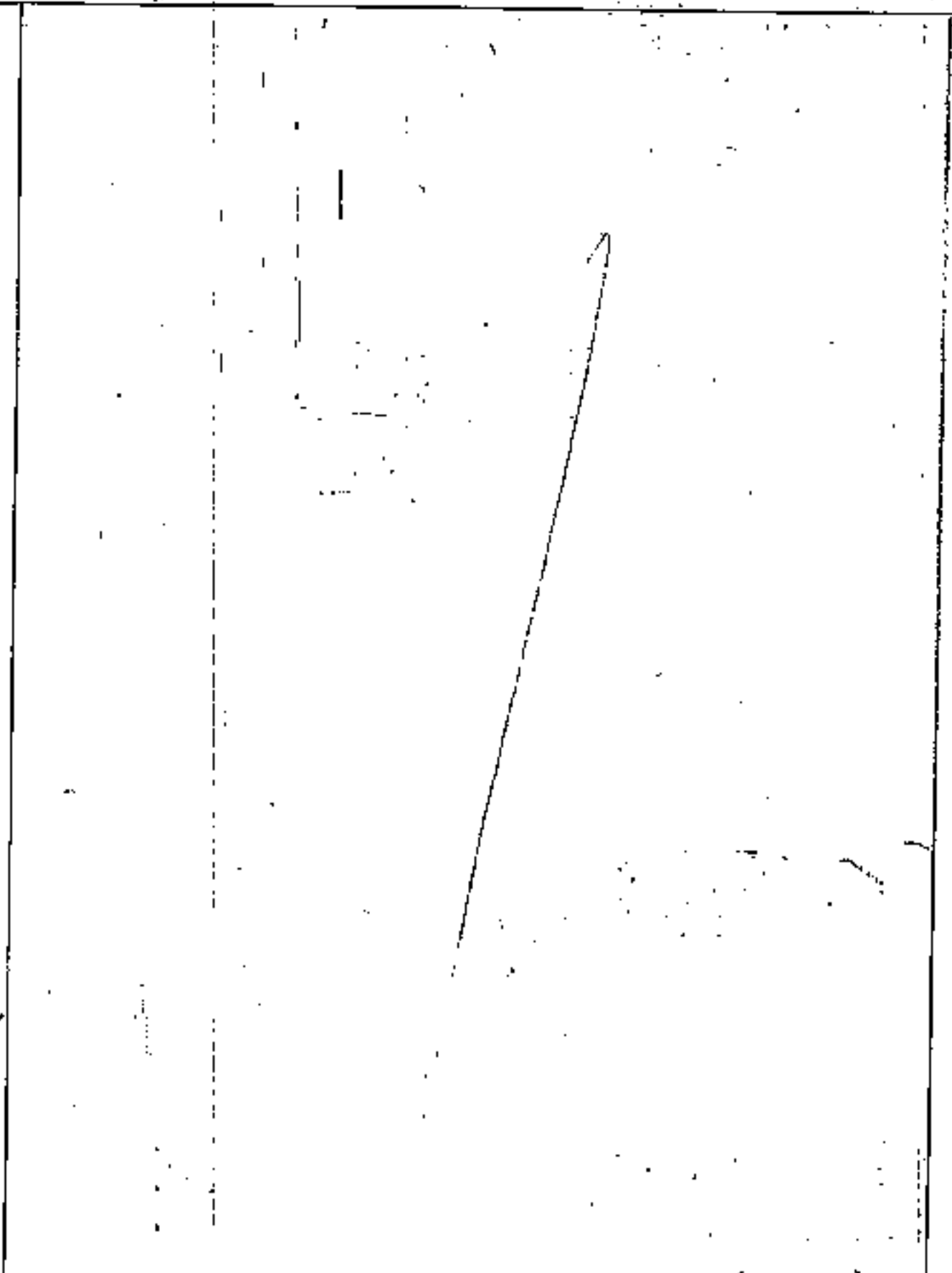


Remarks



Remarks.

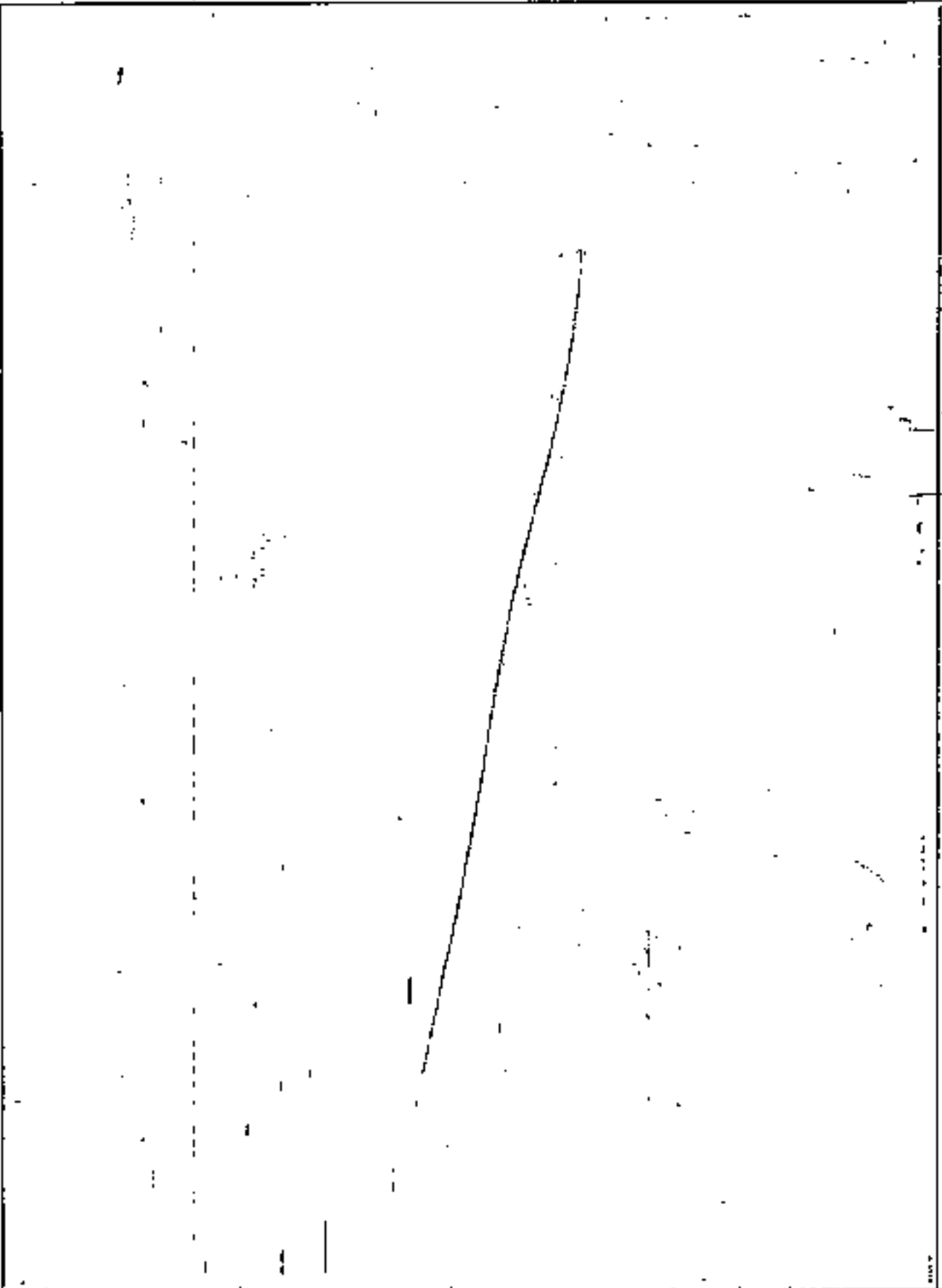




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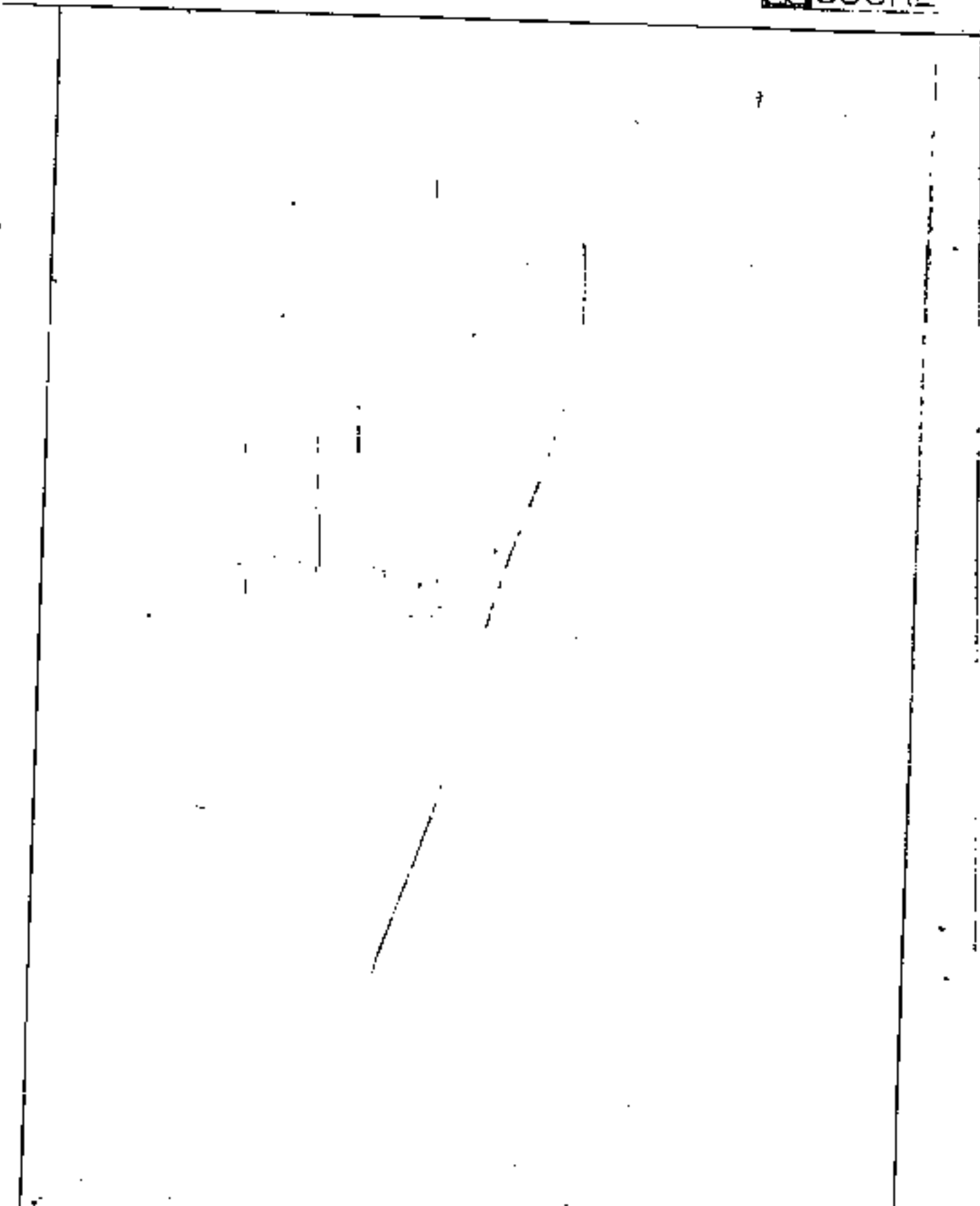


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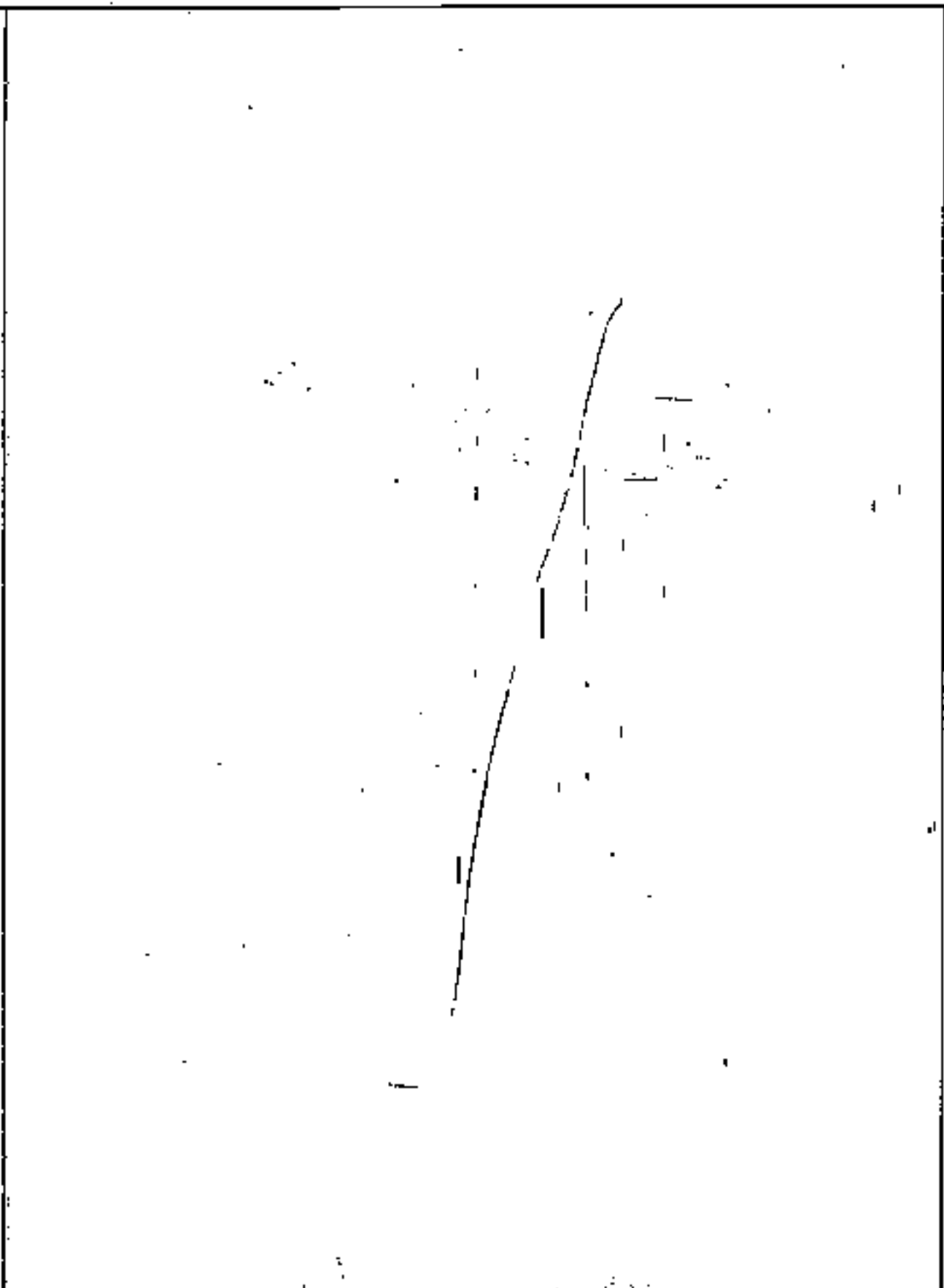


8. (a) Describe the various kinds of revenue assignments practiced during the Mughal period. (20 Marks)
- (b) Delineate the features of painting during the Mughal period with the changes coming into it under various Emperors. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Some remarkable differences could be marked in the Indian economy in late 19<sup>th</sup> Century with respect to the previous periods". Evaluate. (15 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks





Remarks

Remarks

