

122 1/2  
250

you should work on  
map (Q-1)

## 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 Parth Gupta

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Gupta

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

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

# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**

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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

i) Adamgarh

In M.P., in the Vindhya <sup>hills</sup> range, the site gives evidence of mesolithic tools like microliths of various shapes: triangles, trapezes etc.

One of Earliest evidence of animal domestication comes from the site.

Try to  
check in  
part

Remarks

ii)

iii) Hallur

In present day Karnataka, along western ~~of~~ Ghat slopes, the site has evidence of megalithic burials along with rich ash mounds associated to neolithic culture.

iv) Buzahom

In Kashmir valley, site gives evidence of neolithic period with its peculiar features like well developed bone tool industry, harvester type tools, pit dwellings to shield from cold and evidence of animal burial with humans.

Remarks

v) Madurai

In Tamil Nadu, this ~~side~~ site gives evidence of the Sangam period. A site nearby - Keezhadi gives artefacts of Sangam times. It served as Pandya's Capital. Finds mention in epics like Silapatikaram.

vi) Purushapura / Peshawar

It is a site presently in Pakistan, which once was one end of uttarapatha and from here it connected to silk route. Its importance in trade made it the capital of Kushanas.

vii) Lothal / Rajpi

In Gujarat, this site was prominent mature harappan site but continued in late harappan phase too. lustrous red ware pottery dominated in later period. A dry dockyard is found here. The town is not divided into citadel and lower town showing deviation from the set pattern.

Remarks

viii) Mathura

A prominent site on banks of Yamuna, in U.P., where Mathura school of art flourished with ~~equal~~ contribution to all religious ideologies popular at that time. Its prominence in trade and arts made it ~~2nd~~ capital of Kushanas.

ix) Hastinapur

This site has ~~artefacts~~ from PGW period like iron arrowheads, etc. It served as one of capitals ~~of~~ Kurus mahajanpada and ~~finds~~ mention in epic Mahabharata. Gamesmen pieces excavated indicate leisure activities pursued then.

x) Jodhpura

It was ~~a~~ site of copper hoard culture, in present day Rajasthan, near Jaipur. It has yielded the most deepest copper hoard culture evidence of 1.1 m. Prominent tools are arrowheads, anthropomorphic figures etc indicating prominence of animal over plant food.

Remarks

XI) Mehrgarh — In Kachi plains

(16) Dating to 7000 BC, this site gives earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent. Wheat and Barley seem to have grown. It emerged as a neolithic site as settlements emerged.

XII) Kotdiji

(17) Near the banks of Indus, in Pakistan, this was an early harappan site. Its standard pottery - Kotdijan type seems to have been adopted all across the length of Indus river. Evidence of town planning and fortification is seen.

XIII) Mahabalipuram

(18) In Tamil Nadu, this was the site where Pallavas built numerous temples in 6<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Shore temple, Kailashnath temple etc are some temples built here.

Remarks

xiv) Kanchipuram

2) It was the Capital of Pallavas in 6<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was a centre of Buddhist learning earlier but under Mahendravarman, it emerged as a centre for Brahmanical learning too. Silk ~~text~~ textiles of Kanchi and Mathas of Kanchi were famous among traders and students respectively.

xv) Tamralipti

170) Along the Bengal coast, it was an important centre of trade linking to East and South East Asia. Chinese travellers like Chuan Tu Kua tell about the port. It was connected through uttarapatha to other important cities like Pataliputra.

xvi) Bamiyan

171) A centre of Gandhara school of art, in present day Afghanistan. It was famous for Buddhist sculptures with hellenistic elements like curly hair, half closed eyes etc. The rise of radical terrorist groups in present time have threatened the cultural diversity of region.

Remarks

you are strictly suggested write

is point from —

(In 1st test copy you have done correct.)



xvii) Kannauj / ~~Kanva~~ Kanyakubja

It was a capital city of Harsha Vardhana. Inscriptions dating to his period have been found here.

xviii) ~~Thanjavur~~ Thanjavur

In Tamil Nadu, the city was capital of early Cholas. It is on banks of Kaveri river. It is mentioned in Sangam texts as a busy city.

xix) Pavapuri

~~It was the place where Mahavira att~~

xix) Patliputra → Presently Patna in Bihar

It was the place where ~~the~~ after Mahavira's death, an assembly of Jain monks was held to compile the teachings of Mahavira in the final form.

It was also where the schism between Shwetambaras and Digambaras was finalised.

Remarks

(15) x x) Kapilavastu

Presently in Nepal, the site has evidence of NBPW artefacts. It was under Sakyas who were under Kosala. Artefacts like NBPW pottery, iron tools etc have been found here.

Remarks

2. (a) Kalhana's Rajatarangini 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)

a) 6 Kalhana's Rajatarangini is one of the finest historical text written in historical times. It was composed by in 12th century during the rule of Lohara dynasty in Kashmir. It deals with history of Kashmir. Nice approach

Other contemporary texts were generally eulogistic or mixed mythology with history. However Kalhana's approach to history set him apart from others.

Kalhana believed that a historian should be unbiased and rational in temperament. This way he could give a dispassionate account of Kashmir's history.

His emphasis was on referring multiple sources, so that the irrational claims made in one source could be avoided. This made him avoid the mistakes of Neipavali by Kshamendra and other texts. He also believed that a historian should cite earlier authors.

Remarks

Nice usage of  
precise content

Kalhana believed that history should be interpreted from the point of view of present time so as to help readers understand and use the lessons learnt in their lives.

Despite the remarkable improvement of Kalhana's style over others, he too faces some problems as a historian.

He sometimes mixed mythology and history especially with respect to the ancient period, when he refers to rule of Gonada dynasty.

His text suffers from Chronological defects like the period of reign of Ashoka.

His text suffers from eulogy on few occasions like the achievements of Lalitaditya Muktapida.

Despite all these ~~weaknesses~~ <sup>though</sup>, however, this text is a great source for history and history writing.

good  
clarity  
Structure  
objectivity

Carry on

51  
b) Bhakti movement was an outcome of the depressed classes' aspiration to worship and attain salvation.

In Southern India, Bhakti was mostly confined to religious egalitarianism. In northern India, the monotheistic, non-conformist Bhakti was revolutionary in many respects because it went for social egalitarianism.

Saints like Kabir, Raidas etc were generally from low castes, who were denied access to vedic knowledge. However, these saints discarded all such restrictions and asked for social equality. Kabir through his ~~seth~~ ulat-bhosi writings brought forth the paradoxes in society.

Moreover, their concept of religious bonhomie was also influential at a time when there were considerable tensions.

However, these saints didn't <sup>start</sup> ~~propound~~ any revolutionary philosophy movement. In fact the writings of these saints doesn't reflect any class interests and hence can't

Remarks

Add more content

good - language flow

thought process

be seen as revolutionary as Protestant movement.

These saints though worked for a egalitarian society, but never called for removal of caste.

They simply tried to make caste irrelevant but didn't do something to destroy it.

It was in this sense, that they were not revolutionary. However their contribution to assimilatory Indian culture remains immense.

c) 6 Jim Batuta's Rehla is an autobiography and travel account of him. It has been very helpful for us to reconstruct the Tughlaq period of Delhi Sultanate.

He tells about political structures like offices of Amir and Wali-ut-Khwaraj as two officers at province level to check each others' powers. Tells about various routes in India, ports etc. Informs about the prosperity of Delhi as a large city and the large size of Daulatabad too. He tells about the

rich agro-diversity of sultanate and explains that 2 crops were grown in a year. Tells of the grandeur of Delhi Sultan: Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

He also tells of social conditions like the prevalance of peace among communities, the practice of sati etc.

His account is of crucial importance to ~~know~~ understand the period, given that Barani's account is biased and suffers from chronological mistakes. He tells of prosperous city of Delhi while Barani says Delhi was deserted.

As an outsider, his fresh perspectives too help to understand some not-considered-so-important factors at that time.

~~Hence~~ However, his account lacks a critical analysis of the time. Hence, it can only be used to know the broader events, but to understand the undercurrents, his account needs to be seen along with other sources.

Nice comparative study

360 approach is not for good now

Breadth

Well traced

all the best

Remarks

d) The state of Vijayanagara has been described through various models by different groups of historians, by ascribing different characteristics to the Nayanagara system.

As per TV Mahalingam, it was a feudal state and Nayaks were the feudatory chiefs. As per Nalakanta Shastri it was a war state composed of military chiefs headed by most powerful one.

The Segmentary state model believes that the ritual suzerainty did not coincide with political sovereignty. It was applied to Vijayanagara by Burton Stein because as per the Tamil inscriptions, <sup>no reference to</sup> Nayaka chiefs ~~didn't~~ pay annual tribute to Vijayanagara is mentioned.

However, as per contemporary ~~words~~ travellers Nuniz and Nicolo De Conti, the nayakas did offer annual tributes and were present in the annual Dasara celebrations. This means that

Remarks

Use fact



the Nayakas did accept some level of political sovereignty of Vijayanagara. Nayakas also contributed armies during war. They were transferred too, however. Mckenzie manuscripts show that transfers were not there in Tamil region.

(No need to write here)

Nayakas used to stay in capital while their prabharis handled matters in their territories. All these measures suggest strong centralising tendencies.

↓  
g. h. h. h.  
brok and

The actual level of control might have varied with personality of emperor but the Raya-Nayaka bonds were much stronger than emphasized in the Segmentary model.

flows of control

well forced to write multidimensional model

flow is more important than fact

(analysis)

fact should be used to substantiate analysis

New fact

e) Agri-production in medieval period was the mainstay of economy and state and private emphasis was on this aspect.

Highly diverse set of crops was cultivated as told by Ibn Batuta and Am-i-Akbari. The technologies used were iron plough, arghatta, grafting etc. Crop rotation was emphasized during Tughlaq rule.

~~Land was~~ land was owned by individual peasants while Khats and Mugadams had right over revenue collection for state. Tools were of less price and were owned privately. Despite that there were inequalities with Balahars having small lands and Khats with larger ones. Slaves, Shudras and other wage labour was used.

Village seems to be the unit of revenue collection as Barani complains of burden of rich falling on poor. Various methods like Batai, Zabt, Nasaq, Ijarah etc were used.

State took measures to augment production like digging of canals, giving loans (Sondhar, Tagavi), digging wells etc. In Vijaynagar, private capital was invested as 'dasavanda rights'.

In this way agri-production was organised.

Remarks

write the various groups of in agri prodn process and correlate this with caste system

3. (a) Some larger social and cultural changes were going on during Early Medieval Period and the royal land grants must be understood in the background of this. Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) The term 'early medieval' suggests the evolution from the early historical period to medieval period and brings out the characteristics of continuity and change in the broad historical context. With respect to above given statement, discuss various approaches towards understanding the period. (20 Marks)
- (c) From Aibak to Lodhis, there is a gradual evolution of Sultanate architecture, which passed through many changes and impacts. Considering the statement write about important characteristics of Sultanate architecture. (15 Marks)

a) 8/2 Early medieval period is seen from 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was a period of immense socio-economic changes which reflects in growing land grants.

It was the phase when the state polity and state society was expanding to newer areas. In these areas, the earlier tribal notions of legitimacy were no longer effective. Hence there was a need for newer sources of legitimacy. It was in this respect, land grants were made to bards and brahmanas who then eulogised chiefs and gave them a Suryavamsi or Chandravamsi lineage.

Remarks

It was also a phase of proliferation of Jats. 'Varma Samhara' was given the reason behind this and the Kshatriya chiefs were expected to keep the society in order. Thus Kshatriya chiefs would have made land grants to Brahmanas, so as to ensure their support despite changes in social order.

The emergence of land grants also needs to be seen in the declining trade and fall in number of coins. Though some historians claim that coins were issued, but their quality remains poor. This indicates that state would have found difficult to pay their officers and soldiers who were then paid through land grants. The Pratapgarh inscription of Palas, Kamruli plates of Gahadavalas give evidence.

The growth of feudalism would have led to further sub-infeudation and hierarchy of land rights. This explains rise of Kayasthas. Absence of a large state too contributed to land grants.

Remarks

The subjugation of traders, artisans would have further checked trade and given impetus to land grants.

The rise of ~~status of Shudras~~ due to agrarian expansion was also linked to land grants.

~~Hence the practice~~ The gaining prominence of temples too led to increase in the Brahmadeya land grants. This was further strengthened by Tamil Bhakti in south and rise of Rajputs in North.

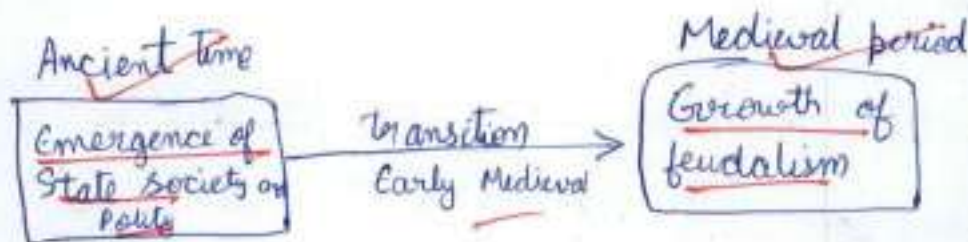
Hence the practice of land grants can be understood from the socio-cultural contemporary trends.

underlines this

- ① good objectivity / to the point
- ② Well tried to articulate prosperity
- ③ Nicely mention the name of source.

Remarks

b) The Early medieval period (7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> Century AD) is a phase of transition from ancient to medieval times.



In Indian history, the Early medieval period has been divided into 2 halves with:

- 7<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> century - Period of de-urbanisation but expanding agri-economy.
- 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> century - Resurgence in urban trends

This period has been seen differently in political and social angles. Politically, it is believed to be a period of - feudal polity or segmentary state polity or integrative polity. Socially too, it is believed to be a feudal society, or peasant-state society.

Economically, 7<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> century show continuation of earlier trend of urban decline, decline in money economy, growing feudalism and emergence of hierarchy of land rights. Barter was the basis of trade. However, some coins have been found. Medieval aspects like growth of new towns, hierarchy of land rights, emergence of new jatis also gain prominence.

These trends further intensify in 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> century when urban centres emerge particularly in South India.

Politically, R S Sharma sees this phase as a time when smaller feudal chiefs emerge on a large scale. This leads to weaker states, less money economy. Feudal polity with large no. of feudal chiefs, a weak centre become dominant.

However, this doesn't explain regional variations. For this, segmentary state model was used to describe Tamil political setup, where considerable autonomy rested with village assemblies.

In the same way B.D. Chattopadhyaya used integrative polity model to explain the emergence of Rajput confedrecy where different chiefs were ranked in a hierarchy with most powerful as head of hierarchy.

Society-wise, while the feudal ~~polo~~ society emphasises on the emergence of land-right based social status and alienation of produce from producers, the peasant-state society is used to explain the Tamil region where the peasants as part of assemblies had considerable say in social matters.

From this, it can be concluded that different viewpoints have helped in understanding the overall diversity of early medieval period.

good understanding of  
Subjects



8) Sultanate architecture has shown remarkable evolution throughout 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, under different dynasties.

### Evolution:

Aibak and  
Early slave dynasty

→ Influence of  
Indian style  
is high

Khiljis

→ True Arches  
and domes  
→ Freshly quarried  
stone

Tughlaqs

→ less decoration  
→ More sturdy  
buildings

Lodhis

→ Emphasis on  
Tomb building

good  
imagi  
nation

The various common characteristics were:

- i) Use of new material began under sultanate.  
lime mortar was used now. This enabled construction of new arches and domes.
- ii) Immense emphasis on decoration like through calligraphy in Kufi script or arabesque with foliation or by use of encaustic tiles (under Tughlaqs).
- iii) The emphasis was also to integrate the trabeate style of India with their arcuate style as seen in the 4-centred arches.
- iv) Buildings are massive and created a hegemonising effect on common man.

Remarks

Nice wording

v) State recruited huge numbers of labour and architects, including foreigners to build these masterpieces.

Features under individual dynasties

Slave dynasty: They reused the material of destroyed temples, thus Indian elements like lotus, lotus came in the buildings like in Qutub ul Islam mosque. However, Qutub Minar was built using fresh material.

Khilji: They used freshly quarried red sandstone and built tower arches and domes. Use of lotus bud fringes can also be seen eg., Alai darwaza, Anhai Bin Ka Thompson.

Tughlaq: They used battered walls and stone rubble to give strength to buildings but didn't focus much on sculpture. Instead they used encaustic tiles. Octagonal plans were used. pointed domes were other feature eg., Nizamuddin Auliya's tomb.

Lodhis: They built new tombs and many new cities like Ajmer. Lodhi style dome became basis for mughal domes.

In this way Sultanate architecture shows its evolution over time.

Remarks

Well pieced

Nice

clarity

4. (a) Ilutamish 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 Akbarnama. (20 Marks)

(a) 8 In the establishment of Delhi Sultanate, two prominent contributors were Ilutamish and Balban.

Role of Ilutamish:

After initial victories over Rajputs, there was a need to consolidate gains, and suppress the frequent rebellions happening.

Ilutamish checked the rebellious Turkish governors Qubacha and Yalduz through force and diplomacy. He also successfully averted Mongol threat through diplomacy. Suppressed Rajput rebels and annexed Ranthambor, Jalore etc.

He gave an institutional character to Sultanate through Turkani Chahalgani, which gave the service of experienced Turkish officers to Sultanate.

Remarks

However, some problems still remained. And these problems had increased over time since Altutmish's death. It was here that Balban played ~~a~~ a crucial role.

### Role of Balban

He consolidated the gains of Altutmish which were lost under weak successors. He also dissolved the Turkani chahalgani as they had turned indisciplined and ambitious.

However, it was in the ideological sense, his contribution was immense. His kingship was based on divine origin theory, tracing his origin from Afrasiyab. He termed himself as Zill e Ilahi and Niyabat e Khudai. Through these measures he created a huge difference in status of sultan and nobles.

His exquisite court paraphernalia, practice of Sijda and paibos too contributed. Ultimately,

It shows you understand  
history in terms of - development, cause & consequence

GS SCORE

This helped in raising prestige of Sultan and thus helped in a more stronger state, on which Alauddin could build a strong empire.

b) Mongols were always a concern for Delhi Sultans. Hence, they, being aware of the threat, followed a proactive policy to Mongols.

K A Nizami divides the mongol policy of Sultans into 3 phases:

i) Appeasement:

This was during Ilutmish when he tried to avert the threat by refusing to give asylum to their enemy.

Exchange of embassies shows some form of non-aggression understanding between sultanate and Mongols.

ii) Aloofment:

When the Mongol empire weakened due to civil war, the policy of Aloofment was followed

well tried  
carry on

Remarks

well structured  
concise

by Razia Sultan. It seems that the understanding of non-aggression didn't continue but there was no perceived threat too.

### iii) Resistance.

During Balban, Mongols had become a menace and his prince Muhammad used to fight annual campaigns in Punjab against Mongols.

Balban took measures to strengthen forts along 2 lines of defense:

Peshawar, Lahore, Multan

Bathinda, Sonam, Samana.

He Posted his most able generals in regions, and resisted advice to invade other parts of India leaving NW - unguarded.

This policy was taken to its zenith by

Alauddin Khilji who took market reforms for raising a large army to defeat Mongols.

Hence it can be said that Mongol threat was always a crucial concern for Delhi.

Remarks

good flow, and articulation.  
In both write other factors of NWF policy.

Sultans. (8/10)

C) Akbar's imperial ideology can be inferred from the work of Abul Fazl, his court historian.

The theory of kingship was based on centralised autocratic monarchy, which seems to have been drawn from Turkish traditions.

Akbar saw the throne as the supreme power in region and all nobility was subordinate to it.

It was based on the divine origin of kingship. Abul Fazl terms it - Farr-i-Isidi or the light of god.

He also saw ~~the~~ that all the powers of various of organs of state emerge from the throne, <sup>or Emphatic</sup> and thus throne was supreme. Padshah was believed to have brought order.

Remarks

Well tried

Approach is good

Requires more content

Imperial ideology was also based on maintaining a fine balance among nobility. Thus Akbar recruited from various sections.

Akbar's kingship was also based on the principle of secularism, as can be seen in the abolition of Jaziya etc. However, there are aberrations like the declassification of Jihad in Chiter campaign.

Akbar believed in supreme control of Emperor and thus emphasised on personal submission of Rajput kings.

Hence Akbar's imperial ideology has can ~~not~~ be inferred from Akbarnama, but because Akbarnama is an eulogistic account we should refer Badauni's account too to understand Akbar's theory of sovereignty.

with examples elaborate

this part



Remarks

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*Remarks*

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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> Century? (50 Marks)
- (c) The 18<sup>th</sup> Century India experienced the emergence of many new town centers rather than the fall of urban centers. Examine. (15 Marks)

Q) 6/12 Shivaji's rise was one of the most important developments in Indian ~~his~~ medieval history.

Shivaji's personality as a leader contributed to this.  
His popular following among marathas, his appeal to the army and his attitude to Mughal emperors was ~~to~~ contributory to his rise.  
His diplomatic skills were as good as his military capability.  
However other factors were ~~so~~ equally important.

Geography contributed to the strong fortifications  
strong willed and physically well built Marathas.  
It also helped in creating an egalitarian society.  
All this helped in Marathas' rise.

liquidation of Ahmednagar removed the  
most important check of Marathas. later,

Remarks

Aurangzeb's conquest of Bijapur meant that Marathas were free to expand.

On top of this, Maharashtra movement created a socio-economic basis as more Marathas followed Shivaji in getting higher social status.

Maharashtra Shrena movement had already helped in creation of common Maratha identity.

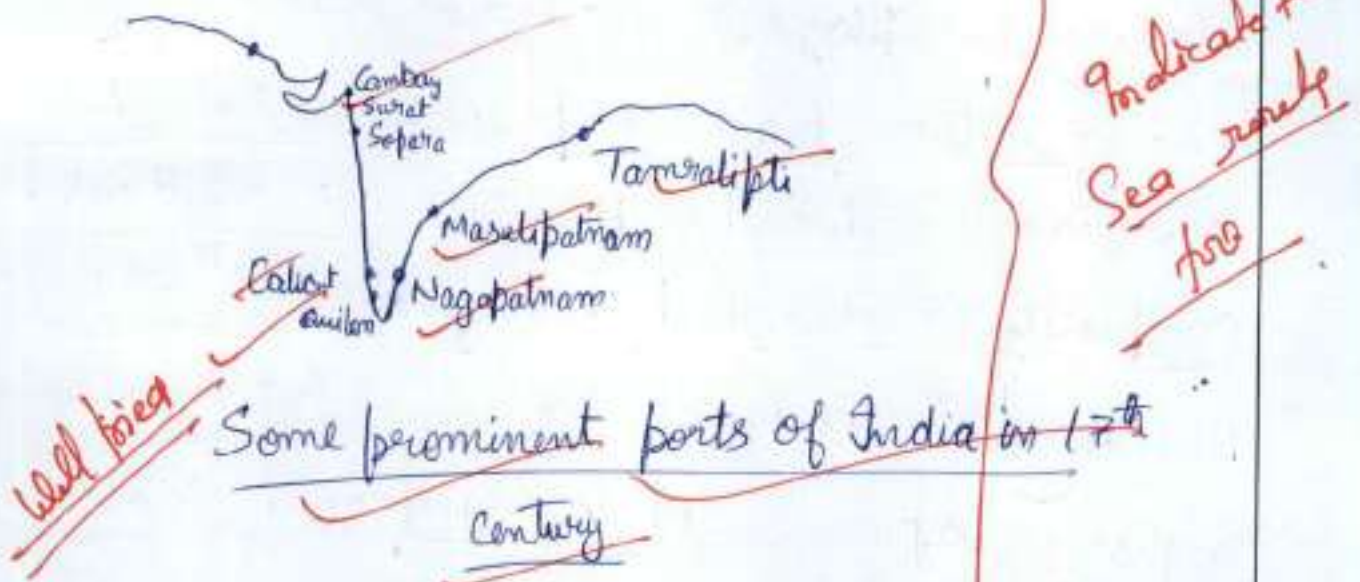
All this contributed to the rise of Maratha state led by an able leader and popular leader in the form of Shivaji.

Add course  
content

good  
concept

Remarks

g) Indian merchant class was an important part of Indian oceanic trade since time immemorial. This is testified by the fact that Vasco de Grama was helped by a Gujarati trader to reach India.



Indian merchants played a very crucial role as far as inland trade was concerned.

They linked ports to hinterlands.

Communities which undertook trade in Indian ocean were the Boheras, Parsis, Chetty etc.

However, their presence seems to have been  
curtailed with the rise of Portuguese.

Portuguese Cartaz system would have prevented  
the free movement of Indian merchants.

Earlier, while Arab merchants were  
dominant players in Indian ocean trade,  
Indians too had a prominent role. Now  
this was reduced. However, it could not be  
completely reduced by Portuguese in 16<sup>th</sup> century.

But in 17<sup>th</sup> century, coming of Dutch and  
English companies led to significant reduction  
in role of Indians.

Henceforth Indians' role was limited  
mainly to financing of the sea-based trade  
as Europeans didn't have enough capital.

Hence the role played by Indians seems  
to have reduced over time.

Remarks

Many aspects are missing

eg → trade with S-E Asia

→ ... complete role of Indian merchant

9) 6A The 18<sup>th</sup> Century India has been variedly seen by different historians. While few see it as dark age, others see it as an age of progress.

↳ In the economic sense, this period saw rise of new towns, as new regional states with their capitals emerged.

In Awadh, lucknow emerged as an important town with the Nawab's patronage. The lucknow Imambara was built at this time.

The work of Sawai Jai Singh led to the foundation of <sup>pink</sup> city of Jaipur. He established 5 astronomical observatories in different cities too.

The cities of Lahore and Amritsar under Punjab, Murshidabad under Bengal, Hyderabad under Nizams, Mysore under Hyder Ali, Mastand Verma establishing Travancore all

happened in this period.

Colonial towns like ~~Calcutta~~, Madras and Bombay too emerged in this period.

The role of increased commerce, growth of patrons, rise of ~~regional~~ politics etc all ~~and~~ contributed to this. However, these were mostly pre-existing urban centres.

Hence it can be ~~concluded~~ that this was indeed a ~~period~~ of emergence of few new and expansion of many old urban centres.

well tried

But keep in mind

Consistency

is quality

is very important

for overall group

marks



Remarks

*Remarks*