

GS SCOREMock 1 (Paper - I)
TEST - 05
$$\frac{90 \frac{1}{2}}{250}$$
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 SHASHANK SINGH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Section - A

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them. 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 inscripational 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

- 1) Neolithic - unker
 (12) - Adilabad district, telangana.
 - Evidence of Ash Mound, cattle herding and agriculture
 - Bone tools also found
 - Clots, Metallith blocks, stone axes, hand made coarse pottery found here.

Remarks

2 - Mohenjodaro -

- ① - ~~Bealochriston, Pakistan~~
- ~~mesolithic and chalcolithic site~~
 - ~~Small farming and pastoralist village found here~~
 - ~~Pre cursor to Indian valley civilization~~
 - ~~Pottery - good Evidence of fishing~~
 - ~~Dental surgery~~
 - ~~Figurines of female, etc.~~

3) Lothal -

- ② - ~~Andhra Pradesh~~
- ~~Bealochriston, harbour, cotton and wool~~
 - ~~double burial found here~~
 - ~~two altars, Ivory scale, etc also found~~
 - ~~12 bathrooms in the citadel.~~

4) T. Nalpet -

- ③ - ~~Mysore, Karnataka~~
- ~~Neolithic and Megalithic Culture found~~
 - ~~Copper tools, pots, wood, etc.~~

Remarks

- Pot ~~bermuda~~
- ~~skelaton~~ ~~with~~ ~~wood~~ & ~~carthelae~~ found here
- Pd ~~hals~~

5) Kalibangan

- ② - Harappan ~~site~~, Punjab, ~~Citragarh~~ ~~site~~
- ~~have~~ ~~skeltons~~ found here
- ~~skelton~~ of human anatomy
- ~~skelton~~ went to surgical operation
- Lower town also fortified
- mud and burnt-bricks found

6) PGW — ~~not~~ Aharir Thela

- Ethnologist, Uttar Pradesh
- OPW, BPW and @ NE PW found here
- Horse remains found here
- Bone, ivory tools, iron implements
(Meddals) found here
- habitation — mud house
- wood, bamboo, gypsum.

Remarks

7) ~~Chaulukya inscription~~

- ~~Harsh. puram, Towalrodes~~
- ~~Pranantika I associated with it~~
- It gives information about Chaulukya village assembly - var and sabha,

8) ~~Beausage~~

- ~~Bohapal, M.P~~
- ~~Capital of Gupta dynasty~~
- ~~Buddhist Jain and Brahminical sites~~
- ~~Heliodorus - Second pillar found here - 1st evidence of Vaishnavism~~

9 - Pethari / Lawari pottery

10) ~~Nagara pottery from district, T.N.~~

- ~~See part of Chaulukya~~
- ~~mentioned in Puranas of earthman~~
- ~~See and airpurdik town~~
- ~~Ancient pottery found here~~
- ~~Chaulukya coin found here~~

Remarks

10) Beach Caves.

~~(10) - Dhon dist, M.P~~

~~- Buddhist rock cut caves used as
viharas~~

~~- Vihar with quadrangular plans~~

~~- mural painting on walls.~~

11)

⊗

12) - Vallabhi -

~~(12) - famous Jain education centers~~

~~- Sasvastur, Gehrjast.~~

~~- Capital City during Mahajanpada
times.~~

⊗

Remarks

13 - ~~Kanchipuram~~ -

1) ~~Kanchipuram~~ - T.W.

2) ~~Uttamersan inscription~~ ~~provide~~
Information about this.

14) Champa ..

YD ~~Bhegpur, Bihar~~

- ~~Well known called~~ ~~Perahar Nayan~~

- ^{Commercial} Capital of ~~Magadha~~, Gupta and Pala

- ~~River port and Centre of trade~~

- ~~Union team visited here in 2011~~

Remarks

15) - Kanchambhri

- (15) - Kanchambhri district of W.P.
- Capital of ~~Chola~~ Vijayanagara Empire.
 - Ashoka pillar found here.
 - Centre of trade.
 - Pet trenches found here.

16) - Hampi -

- (16) - Halebidu, ~~Chola~~ Hoysaleswara,
- Capital of Vijayanagara Empire.
 - Hoysaleswara temple - Hoysaleswara temple.
 - Vittala temple complex.
 - Implication for civil architecture.

17) - Tongavani -

- Tongavani dist, Tamil Nadu.
- Capital of Chola Empire.
 - UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - Brihadeswara temple found here.

Remarks

- Unique finger painting style, secular, avireligious subject
- (5) → murals.

- (9) - Part of Chera Kingdom.
- Evidence found in inscriptions of Brahman and Palya writings.
- Trade with Roman world - Roman coins are found here.
- differs ambience of different kingdoms found here.

19) Chitragam temple

- (10) - Kanchi, U.P.
- Built in 5th century during Gupta period.
- 1st set of wooden temple of India.

20 - Harappan

- (10) - Punjab, Pakistan, in both eastern and West.
- Early masters of Indus Harappan phase.
- Trade with others.
- 2500-1750, evidence of copper, bronze, cementing - H.

Remarks

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)

Ans 2a - Social structures of early food producing society. Can be delineate as -

1) During Neolithic period - Paintings provide information.

i) Men depicted as hunting the animals and women are working as food gatherers.

ii) In a hut there is a kid, a woman and a man show the nuclear family system.

2) During Chalcolithic period - terracotta we find (i) different type of pottery in the groups which shows social stratification in the society.

ii) Different type of houses - social stratification.

Remarks

cation

However we found no. of features of early
and prehistoric - shows artizan class was present

1) Decorative pictures shown - that there
was a stratified class

2) Artisan evidence suggests about peasant
class

Neolithic

1) Different type pottery - wheel pottery
hand made pottery - artizan class

2) Different houses - shows stratification
in the society

3) Artisan - peasant class

Megalithic Culture:

1) Different groups - monid type etc
shows social stratification

2) Different sites - shows stratification

write properly
about

Kinship Relations

Essentially egalitarian

Personal association

Absence of political institutions

No caste division

Properted class

Stratified

Remarks

Ans 2b - ~~Archaeological~~ ~~Architectural~~ ~~sources~~ Archaeological sources

(10/12) are very important for reconstruction of
early Indian history. Indian history started
long before 2 million year ago when
1st hominids found India.

Archaeological
 Q) ~~Architectural~~ sources - these consist - nume-
 rous, inscriptions, pottery, things of
 daily use etc.

- Importance

- 1) they provide different stratigraphic
history different cultures of one place.
- 2) Numerous provide social structure,
 religious and cultural outlook for eg.
 Kushans and Gupta coins provide religious
 information and agrarian culture.
- 3) Inscriptions of Asoka provide details
about the society of the time eg
inscriptions provide different class.

Remarks

different religion etc.

4) Testaments figurine found from charred-
 ithic, ~~manuscript~~ ~~manuscript~~ ~~manuscript~~ ~~manuscript~~
 material society.

- In this way multiple information of society
 can withdrawn from archaeological texts as
 resources.

- Limitation

1) Although they provide 1st hand information
 but interpretation is always subjective

2) They are nothing but discarded elements
 of the society.

3) In case of India - due to humid
 climate many information cannot be
 withdrawn due to perishable product
 under humid environment.

5) Literary sources - They can be divided
 into secular, and religious text under
Indian sources and foreign sources etc.

Remarks

on the other hand →

— Importance in the construction of social
society

1) They provide direct information of society
eg. Rigneda society can describe
as liberal progressive on the basis
of Rigneda seminar.

2) Information about different classes
can also be withdrawn.

3) Condition of women structures, and
class structure also describe
them — eg. Dharmendra provide
different view for structure of women.

— Limitation

1) Indian society started 2 million
year ago — It provide information
only after
1500 BCE

2) Suffered from biasness of authors
and last part.

3) Interpolation and extrapolation.

Remark

Well for easy
group

objective
and clear

- 4) No information about economic and ~~and~~ social condition elsewhere only focus around elite and ruling class.
- 5) No information about clashes.
- 6) Mostly written for religious or other purpose so less significant for history.

- Conclusion - no sources are important

Which the way forward for construction of history - but they suffer from many vices like subjective interpretation, misinterpretation, extrapolation etc.

2.1 - Kautilya was a great politician

② diplomat, a war thinker, and of dominant personality. His book Arthashastra

- deals with all the statecraft.

- Kautilya's approach

Remarks

It is not a problem of sources it is a problem of historians so it requires suggestion to historians (to way forward)

- 1) ~~He provided information~~ He wrote about ~~Chakravartin King~~
- 2) State Bureaucracy
- 3) Role of King
- 4) Military Formation.
- 5) Dharma.
- 6) Administration and officers.
- 7) Role of private advisors to the king.

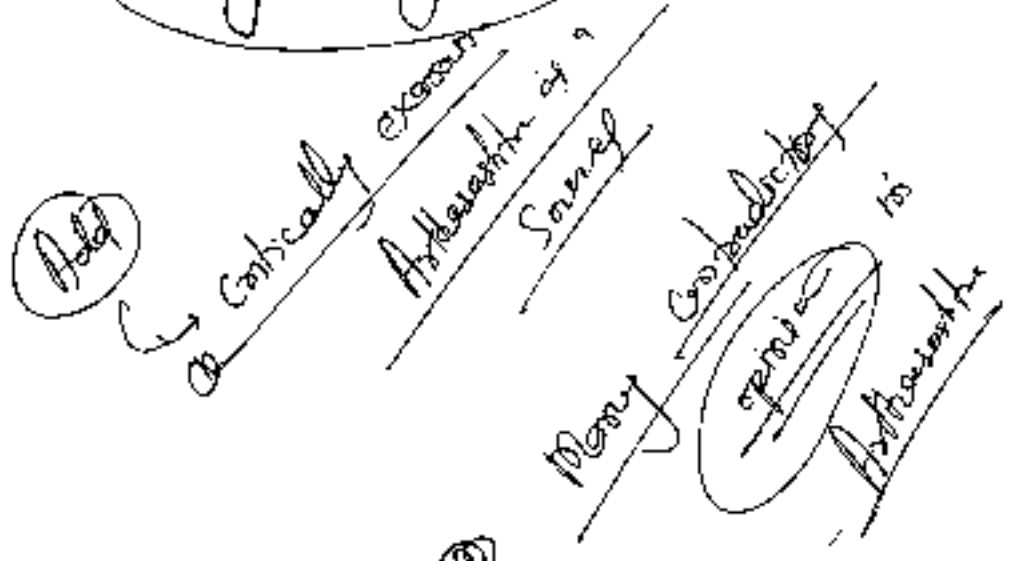
- In this song it seems to be linguistic thinking but there are certain clarity in it.

- i) He advised to control over society with robotic ~~and~~ precision.
- ii) His show is different from the drama of Ashoka - he did not follow moral and ethical class in his drama.
- iii) He provided over-emphasis of centralization.

- In this song - over-emphasis

of centralization, robotic presentation in state court ~~and~~ not seem to be a pragmatic approach. But - the author provided a ideal state to be not the actual state - it means he tried to give state to system - and how it should be even.

- In this way his account should not be considered as just glib or unpragmatic. It was a contingency ACE - not the modern age - so according to time his account is very pragmatic.



Remarks

②

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)

Ans of question 3a -

Urbanization is characterized with large towns, stratification in the society, peaceful environment for trade, literate people etc.

- In this sense urbanization of Indus valley society can be linked with the social condition of the time, it can be described as:

1) Harappan society was peace-loving they do not indulge in war or battles thus peaceful urbanization was continued.

2) Social stratification can be found in

1 VC - different type of house [1 room
2 room, 3 room] - big monuments etc. all

Remarks

good flow
Particular

Suggests society was stratified and there was separate class for trading.

3) Evidence of Big monuments and efficient taxation system suggest that there might be a emerging class who promoted trade and commerce.

4) Different cultures and religions were practised during this period, mother goddess, force cult, fertility cult - shows agrarian culture of Harappan people
- It is also a feature of urbanisation

5) Harappan society was literate society
[evidence from seal, script etc]
- This is a pre condition of urbanisation

6) Different class associated with different colours - like beeswax with agriculture
- beeswax not crayon men deal with beeswax making, beeswax craft [beeswax craft]

Remarks
26/11/2024

But further
more critical
analysis

There is
more emphasis
on history

Start
writing
articles from

Charanis
articles

~~Chandragupta, Chandragupta etc.~~

- In this way there is integral link between urbanism and state societies -

Cellular connection can be seen in Indian history Civilization.

- Ans - 3 (c) - evidence of emergence

(7) of non-monarchical state can be

found - (i) Angiketan Nishaj - 1st Non-monarchical state in South India of Karnataka,

(ii) Mangira Nishaj,

(iii) Panthan Nishaj,

(iv) Great scholars: Megasthenes.

(v) Pliny the Elder.

- Circumstances and features -

(i) Social feature - These non-monarchical state inspired by the syncretic culture of Reg. Middle age - where not exploitation, no brahmin authority was there.

Remarks

after establishment of later vedic age
Brahmin become prominent & advisor
to chief of clan - and they have emerge
a confidence of Brahmin and chief.

Economic Factor - Earlier there were

many chiefs who living together - was
booty divided among them equally,
but upto later vedic ^{was} chief become
necessitated and all booty was accumulated
by him.

- Political factor - Rising statehood upto
later vedic period - led to necessitated
chief - he consolidated his position

- all power concentrated to him, - so others
felt bit deprivation of power so
they separate from main stream.

Remarks

Journey. A group in Angkor Wat about
 Sakya Kingdom that was a brother
 and sister were separated from
 kingship.

Other factors - (i) they were inspired
 by personal ambition of western cris-
tean group of Norzi and Molra.
 were the confederacy among Buddhist
ages

(i) Some went to monarchical level
 but return to non-monarchical
 level because of bad experience
 of monarchies.

(ii) Some could not accept
 monarchy because of low level of
 economic development - class
 of hills on hills were not

Remarks

Conditions for agr. culture,

well forest

In forest write the diff. b/w

Stemata and

Monarchy

Why declined

Answer should be
Multinational

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3
1*Remarks*

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Section - B

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

Ans - 5 C - Sources of Early Medieval South

(3rd) donation era - (i) Uttaravastu Inscriptions
 i) Inscription of Varaha-Chalukyan.

- Purpose - (i) King try to legitimise their position

ii) Early medieval age money was not very flowing so Brahmins try to capture vasudha through land grants

iii) They make fear - king doing something wrong by waging wars etc. - so there is need of

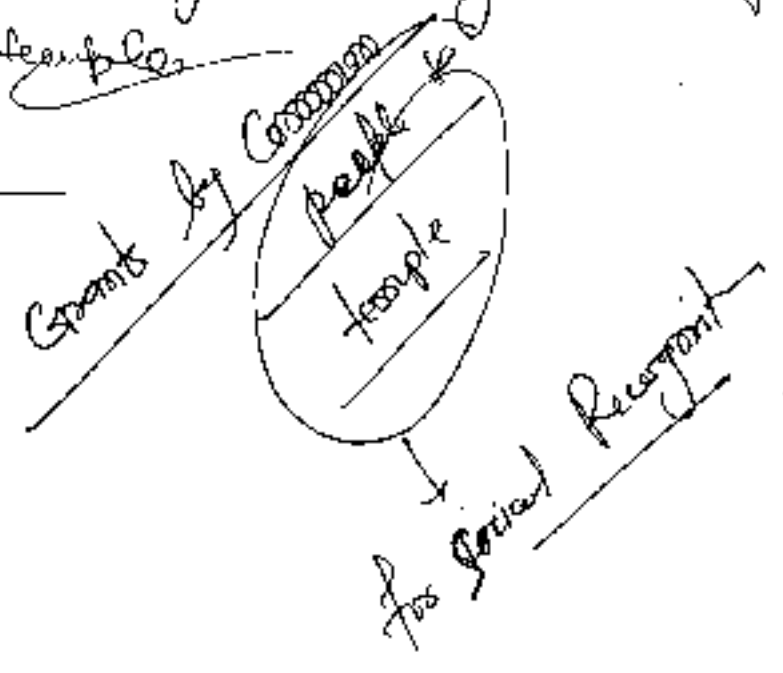
Remarks

Praschit -

- v) Some evidence says that land grant is not type of gift to priest.
- vi) No gift land grant to priest will accompanied by Asanas in honors
- vii) Acceleration (consolidation of tribal) was also a phenomenon during this age through land grants to temples

sd

(Add)



Approach is good
 Substantive with error
 Fund

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

6. (a) "The landed magnates were working as state agents in peninsular India between 8th to 12th 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)

Remarks

GS SCORE

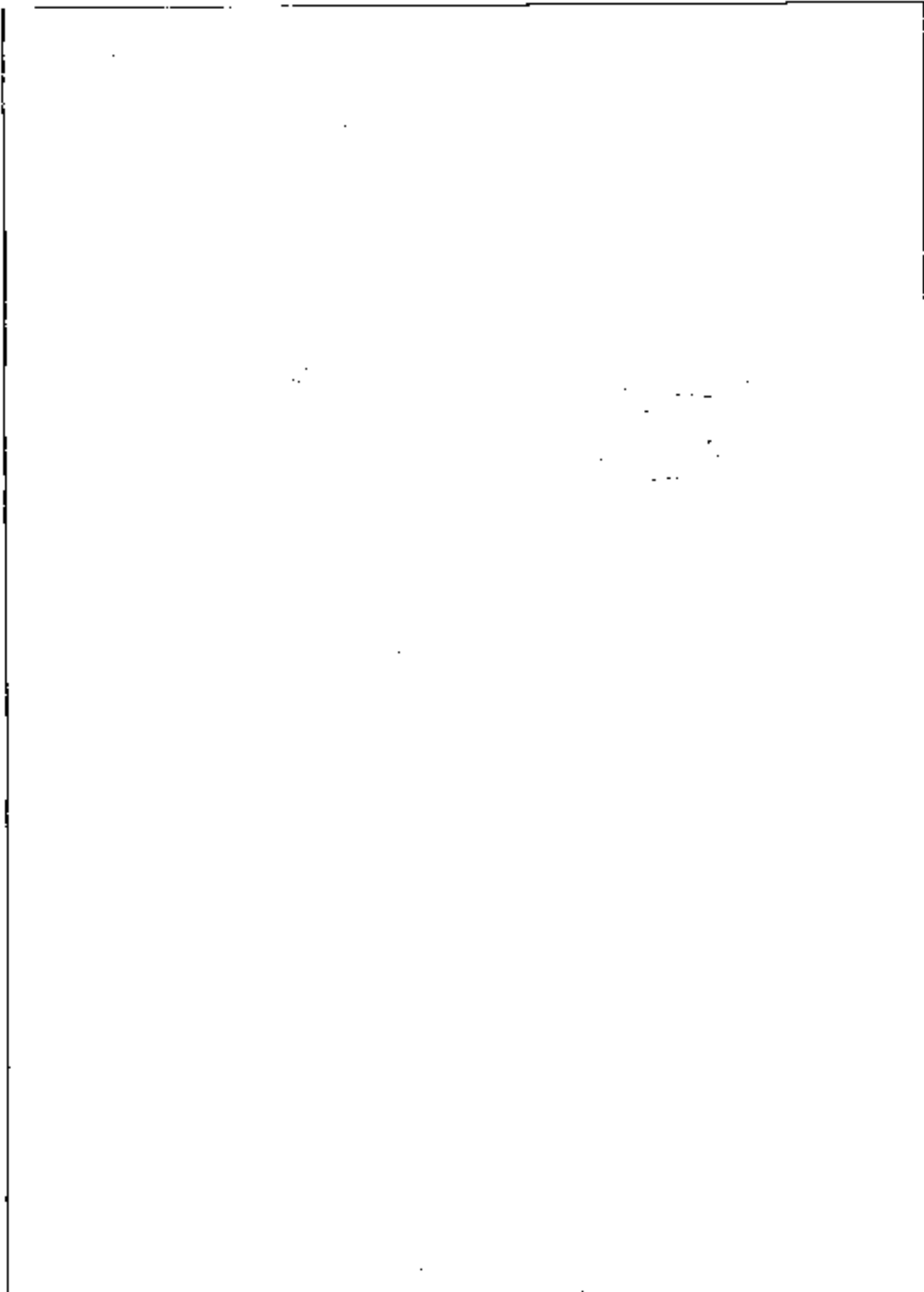
7

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE*Remarks*



Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

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

GS SCORE

7

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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

Ans (a) Revenue system during Mughal period

was evolved during the reign of Akbar.

Revenue system can be delineated as follows.

1) Kotwal system - (1574 AD) - In this system revenue was fixed as 10% of the produce.

2) Rin-i-darula system. - It was the forerunner of Talukdars - it was the extension of Zabt system of Shah Shah Suri -

feature -

(i) Horizontal and vertical classification

of land. Land was classified as Chauth, Chauth, Palas, and concessions on the basis of yearly cultivation.
 Ex. eg. Baran - uncultivated land for more than 5 years.

Remarks

- ten whole land divide on to productivity base like - High, middle and low productivity
- so it was the vertical and horizontal system
- Land revenue carried on the basis of 10 yearly survey of productivity.
- Revenue - in some places $\frac{1}{2}$ was given to some places - $\frac{1}{4}$ was given then overall revenue - was $\frac{1}{3}$ of total production
- Nasab system - Revenue was fixed to choose assessment on the basis of previous year.
- Kankat system - Lumpsum amount was paid by peasants.
- Geall bahasha system - it was a bazaar system like - Chak Bahari, etc.

Remarks

good facts

- Revenue was forced to choose any of these systems

- Shahin - the controlled his jurisdiction

system - Chang - Nasirbat system

(fixed ^{tax} revenue 12 1/2% land) was abandoned.

- Jahangir - similar system was followed,

- Aurangzeb - Am-i-Razdari system

feature of earlier system of survey was abandoned.

i) zamindars given right to collect revenue from peasants.

ii) very harsh system.

iii) No scientific system.

Impact.

1) Good income for state.

2) 1/3rd of production of revenue was bit high.

3) In Sat, Sotham: Ahom revolt can be seen due to high revenue demand.

Remarks

good
effectual
and cheap

During the Mughal era, the system was overused.

- So land ownership system was under Mughal a evolved process.

Ans (B) Mughal Painting was the outcome

of assimilation of various elements like occasional Persian, European features and Turkish element.

- this painting was evaluated - during emperor to emperor.

- Babur - he could not devote enough time for painting out other development due to incessant war of battle but he was the great admirer of painting. Babur brought no of painting found in his ancestor's library at the time. The Timurids in Samarkand.

Remarks

- Hirapora - inter-facial partition boundary in India - Persian painters - Abu Samud suggested that came with him India.

- Dastar - in Amritsar was painted during his reign.

- Akbar - He was the great founder of miniature painting.

features - (i) European impact - use of brown and blue colour - introduction of perspective.

- (ii) Separate department for painting (Kasthans)

(iii) Influence of Persian

(iv) He invited prominent painters from China and Persia

v) According to Abu Fozal 100 of painters became masters during his reign.

vi) court scene painting scene were popular.

vii) Individual portrait also developed;

Jahangir - during his reign miniature painting reached zenith.

- He himself said - "If there be a picture containing many portraits, and each face of work of different of a different master I can discover which face is the work of whom".

- Prominent painters - Ustad Mansoor, Muhammad Wazir, Jamyal etc.

Features -

- 1) Portrait of Birds (Ustad Mansoor)
- 2) Foreign influence - Large number of painting of Emperor and his nobles.
- 3) Real blossom has known painting of his time.
- 4) Greatly portraits also found.

Remarks

Work in detail
the completion
of Emperor
portraits

5) Art of designing and painting developed during his time,

6) Printing, Books and Court scene also found

- Shah Jahan - It main interest of ~~art~~ was Architecture so he ~~also~~ gave importance to painting. However painting was also carried out during his reign

- features 1) Too much ornamentation

2) Area behind the throne

3) Use of side borders for valant.

- As Aurangzeb - he was busy in war and battles - as historian suggest he was not fanatic muslim

- as printing forbidden in Islam ban printing.

Calligraph
But answer should be correct

Age of S C - Indian economy was declining stage in 16th CE.

Remarks

1) Type of traders -

- i) ship owners. (ii) ship agents,
- (iii) European traders.

- Farmer class trade was covered outside world but upto 18th century large trade were happening. due to ship building.

2) Rising trade centers - in Calcutta in Bengal - (i) Manufacture hub of textile industry (ii) Bombay merchandise export. - earlier regional trade was not develop so much.

3) Role of European Special Agent and English they went Customs Coast and interior by traders

- protégés were only related to coastal trade not especially interior coast.

- Dutch created new system of export to south east Asia

- So Indian trade in 18th century quite developed and lost after establishment of British

Remarks

Walt

But

more

be

about

on

the

basis

of

new

research