69

GS SCORE

TEST - 02

92/250

# 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* SHASHANK SINGH

*Mobile No.* _____

*Date* _____

*Signature* _____

1. *Invigilator's Signature* _____
2. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

# REMARKS

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

(i) Mesolithic factory site Adamgarh.
(ii) Paleolithic Site — Palghat
(iii) Ash mound site — Hallur.
(iv) Pit dwelling site — Burzahom
(v) Political and Cultural centre Madurai
(vi) Trade centre Purushpur.
(vii) Late Harappan site Lothal.
(viii) A cultural site — Mathura.
(ix) Painted Grey Ware site Hastinapur.
(x) Chalcolithic site — Gnaeswar.
(xi) Early agricultural centre — ~~Bhagwanpura~~ Mehrangat
(xii) Early Harappan site — kotdiji
(xiii) An ancient temple — Mahabalipuram.
(xiv) Political and Cultural centre — Kanchipuram.
(xv) An ancient sea port — Tamralipti
(xvi) Buddhist centre — Bamiyan
(xvii) Inscriptional site —
(xviii) An ancient capital — Tanjore.
(xix) A Jaina centre — Pallipatra
(xx) A NBPW site — Lumbani.

1) Admgarh. — famous
(1½)
Location - Madhya pradesh -
· famous for mesolithic painting. and artefacts.

2) Palghat -
(1½)
Location- Kerala,
- Here many paleolithic tools like hand axe is found.

Remarks

3) - Halleri. It is a megalithic site
(1½) Location. Karnataka
~~hampard~~ ash mound found here is from megalithic culture

4) Burzahom - famous for pit dwelling
(1½) human and dog ~~for~~ found in group
- Location - Kashmir - Anand pur.
- Early harappan phase from here

5) - Madurai
- Location - S Madras Tamil Nadu
(1½) - Capital of Pandya kingdom
- famous for temples, market and trade centre.

6) Rupar.
(1½) - modern - pakistan - NWFP province
- famous for important trade centre during Kushana period.

Remarks

7) ~~Lat Lothal~~ - famous for dockyard, early, mature & late harappan phase found here
- Ivory scale etc.
- Location - Gujrate

8) Mathura -
Location - Modern Mathura U.P.
- famous for krishanbhumi,
- temples and Mathura art of sculpture.

9) ~~Bhagwanpura~~ - Has Jinapur.
~~Haryana, Uttar~~ Morwal
- rice husk.
- ~~evidence of Rice husk found here.~~

10) Gareshwar.
Rajasthan
- evidence of Ahar Culture - and pottery of chalcolithic culture found here

11) Mehargarh.
Pakistan
- famous for early village
- evidence of rice husk.

Remarks

(12) Kot diji –
- Pakistan
- famous for Kot diji Culture
-

(13) Mahabalipuram.
- Tamilnadu.
- Narshing varman created worthy temple. → Rath temples

(14) Kanchipuram.
- Capital of chola dynasty.
- Tamilnadu
- famous for temples

(15) Tamralipti
- West Bangal
- Important port during Gupta, Maurya period.
- Connected to uttarapath.

(16) Bamiyan
- Afganistan
- Statue (largest) Buddha

Remarks

Unesco world heritage site

17) ~~Bhitargaon Inscription~~ Copper plate inscription of Chandragupta maurya

- Location uttarpradesh
- delineate Boundary of Mauryan empire

18) Tanjore

(Y) Tamil nadu

- Capital of chola kingdom.
- famous for temples.

19) Rajgir.

- Bihar, Rajgir
- Jaina,

20) Lumbani

(Y) - Nepal.

- Birth place of Buddha.

Remarks

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

2. (a) *Kalhana's Rajtarangini* is considered to a 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)

Ans 2-a) - Kalhana's Rajtarangani considered as a important source of History because it Kalhan gave a view about historography.

(4.5)

Importance -

- According to Kalhan a Historian should present pass in a way so that a reader could understand world past.
- He also said History should written after the critical examination of all source like numasmatic, inscription, and literary sources.
- He also suggest the historian to present history so that bygone could be understand easily by the reader.
- His approch toward writing History is was more pragmatic, inclusive and holist ic.

Remarks

Go brief
compare with earlier part
and differentiate

- He also advised Historian to give important dates so that there would be no difficulty for readers.
- In this sense Kalhan's Rajtarangini is important source of History but some places he commited some mistakes like Mayuryan were ruling over Kashmir etc. also dates only found after the third tarang.
- But we should discard the source just because of some minor mistakes - otherwise this source present Indian history in a holistic way.

Well tried

Ans 2b) - Bhakti movement is considered revolutionary in term of its egalitarian, equality among masses, simple charactoral form, women's participation etc.

4½

- Revolutionary element can be seen as -
- Bhakti Movement did not discriminate people on the basis of caste, gender, religion etc.

Remarks

- According to ideology anyone can attain moksha by surrendering to himself before God, by devotion.
- It created a syncretic culture and tried to unify hindus and muslims of that time.
- It also gone against Brahmanic culture especially under nirguna Bhakti, thier rituals etc.
- Although at conceptual level it tried to mend the society but at practical level there was no or very less change can be seen on the ground.
- untouchability, caste system, deplorable condition of women etc was like sati, prohibition on widow remarriage all were prevailing in the society
- even Brahmans were enjoying higher status.

Remarks

But despite all limitation you should conclude with the contribution

- Sagung Bhakti dhara were also accepted
- Caste system, untouchability.

- In this same Bhakti movement failed to give any tangible change in society.

Well tried

Ans 2 (C) Ibn Batuta has written much about Indian society, culture and economic outlook of rulers in his book Rehla.

2½

- He wrote about Postal system prevailing in India.
- Wrote about superior crops like sugarcane, wheat, Indigo was growing.
- He talked about horticulture was growing in India
- Gratta yantra, Sakiya etc are mention in ~~his~~ b Rehla.
-

Complete properly

In brief discuss about limitations

Remarks

GS SCORE

- 2 d) Burton stein talked about segementary state system of vijayanagar Polity -

4½

- First he made his thesis on Chola state than also apply on vijayanagar system.
- He said that king was not the real head of the kingdom rather a ceremonial head.

Ritual Sovereignty

- By Every at Dusshera festival king used to be priest for 10 days.

Remarks

so he played as ceremonial head not real head of kingdom.

- He also talked about images of king in the temple.
- But if we derive other historian view we simply conclude that it was a supermposed idea.
- Some historian like Subramanyam - after studying Tokkuhawa kingdom of Japan suggest that Vijayanagar state was feudal state.
- Important sources talked about Nayankar system and Ayyagar system which state that feudal features of the kingdom
- Land grant like Amaram Kant also suggest feudal character of the state.
- In this sense as according to historian segamentary system is myth about vijayanagar pality.

Work about Tax system Army

on the basis of these facts try to show - strong state

Remarks

2 (e) Many source like literary source Ibn Bat, tarikh-i-Firoz, source of Minhaj-ul-siraj and Barni and archaeological source suggest about the organisation of agriculture of medival times.

(4)

- According to Ibn Batuta - superior crops like sugarcane, wheat, indigo was growing during mohamad bin tugalk.
- Village was the lowest unit handled by village headman - khud, Muqqadam in doab region, Bishwi, Bumia in Rajasthan, Bandi in Gujarat.
- Rich Peasant - Riyaya - khudi kast
- Poor " - Riyaya - pahi kast.
- Landless labour -
- Long term hire labour - Muzariya Muzari yaya.
- Short " " " -
- Diwan-i-Amdiurkohi - department of agriculture
- Taccvi loan, Sondhar loans were given to peasants.

good facts

Remarks

correlate these groups with caste system

- Land revenue - about 1/3 to 1/2 - during different - Sultans.

- In south India temple used to carried work of agriculture.

well tried

Remarks

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)

Ans 3 a) – Royal land grant charters, and other literary source gave information about land grant of that.

- There three type of land grants – Brahmdeya Devadana and secular grant can be seen – earlier two shows the change in society and culture –
- Brahmdeya land grant was given to Brahmanas – because
  i) To extent the political power over uncultivated area
  ii) To assimilate the existing culture under the Brahmanic order.
- By doing there were Brahmanic management over agriculture and artisan craft.

Remarks

Brahmanic property were have the right over community land and and subjects.

- Peasantisation of shudras can be seen that why Alberuni and Hiuen Tsang talked about no difference between Vaishya and shudra.

- Rising new caste like Kayastha also the phenomena of this area because they were the literate who know about calculation.

- 2nd land grant was Devadana given to Brahman and non Brahman. Here temple played an important role -

- Temple were giving talk to to different group - work given to low caste - they were living on the giving of settlement.

- It was the era of Moral and religion degradation Jainism and Buddhism were declining in India.

Remarks

- so land grant given to Brahaman so that they could legitimise the order.

Nice connection

- Rise of Bhaktism can be see in this order - land grant creat feudal tendencies so 'Bhaktism was the reaction against it.

- In this sense Land grant should be considered in term of change in the society and culture.

Approach — Social and cultural change how led to Royal land grants

→ how these land grants accelerated the Soc & cult Change

It means you should write in format of Cause and Consequence

Remarks

Ans 3(b) – Architecture of Delhi evaluated from time to time many variations can be seen during different dynasties.

6

- a) Mughal – structural forms –
  - 1) Arch and dome – impact of persia
  - 2) Use of lime mortar –
  - 3) use of calligraphy on the monuments
  - 4) Interlace style followed.

b) Building material – stone, river boulders, gypsum, etc.

- different period.
  - 1) Khilji – Use of gypsum and stone masonary
    - Impact of persia.
    - eg. Kutub minar, Alai dar, Kot Jahpra, Alai darwaza.

2 - Tughlaq -

- No aesthetic purpose - only focus on strength.

- Here impact of economy was at slow ebb.

- Tower arch formed during this period.

3) Lodhi -

- Less decoration

- More focus on strength.

- Impact of economy.

Regu

more facts and analysis

specially Regarding change and impacts

Improve presentation

Remarks

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

4. (a) Iltutamish 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)

7½

Ans 4-a) - Iltutamish consider as consolidator of Delhi sultanate while Balban considered as real consolidation of Delhi sultanate.

- when ~~Iltutam~~ Iltutamish sit on the throne - there was no real throne so he created - one - he had taken ~~[illegible]~~ investiture from Caliph, transfer of capital from lahore to delhi, organise Bureacracy (Turkan-i-chelgani), reorganise iqta system, diplomatically handle mongal invasion etc. - In this sense he created a large empire or established the Delhi sultanate.

But after him sultane gone into crisis - power and prestige

Remarks

of throne was declined, nobility became kingmakers, Iqtadars were throwing choice of Delhi, (Begal Tughril Beg) - Mongol envasion was eminent etc.

good linkage

So to counter all these problem - Balban crated a Ideologalical battle.

- He promoted semi-divine law for king - Niyabat a Khuda (Grace of God.) according to him kingship is given to few choosen one.
- Found pedigree in mythical persian hero Afrasyab.
- Strict rules and regulation for Court Sijda, Paibos
- re organise bureaucracy - dynastic rule followed
- use Blood and Iron policy - toward

Nicely substantiated with facts

Remarks

- misrecognitions.
- Strict Judicial law - apply on every one, - even on royal family.
- Zilla-Ullah - (divine) - mean king is symbolay of God.
- In this sense he created a ideological base for sultanate - and organise almost every institutional framework for sultanate.

Well tried

---

Ans 4 b) - Mongal invasion was a frequent factor during delhi sultanate.

27

- It affected the policy of sultan of delhi in many way -
- During Iltutamish Barahn shah mangbarni turned to enter in India from NWFP after fighting with Changez khan but so Mongal invasion was looming upon Indian but Iltutamish handled it diplomatically by not giving any aid to Mangbarni.

Remarks

- During Baram shah Mongol invasion took place - but he defeat the Mongol army

- During Balban reign there were two invasion of Mongol in 1279 and 1285 so he created 2 line of security

you can show map

one was at Bhatinda fort and able commander were put on duty.

- He also created new fort and reorganise old ones to counter mongol invasion

- upto this time Mongol were only plundering the area were but during Alladdin khilji there were 12 invasion

- it seems they were trying to acquire the area - plunder was not their only goal.

- Allaudding khilji responded -

i) His economic policies like market

Remarks

regulation, Land revenue system all were focussed to create a big army so that that he can counter external invasion or he can expand his own territory.

- He also created new fort and repair old ones.
- ~~He tried~~
- But upto Mohammad Bin tuglaq and Firozshah tuglaq there were less invasion ~~were~~ according due to change in the politics of central.
- Muhamad Bin tuglaq policy of standing army of 3-7000 soldiers were also four the ~~invasion~~ of attack on central asia. according to him. offence is the best defence
- In this sense - policies of Delhi sultanate were always guiding toward mongol invasion.

Well tried

To brief discuss about the factors of N.W.F policy

Remarks

Ans 4 (c) Akbar was a great king of India
He is known for his secular, egalitarian outlook.

8½

- Imperial Ideology on the basis of Abul Fazl's Akbarnam.

good objectivity

- He followed the 'divine origin of king Zill-i-Ilahi, it means king is a symbol of God. Good.

- Sulh-i-Kul is was an important factor of his ideology - he followed the equality of his subjects - Equality of all religion, equality of all person.

- He was a secular king - His rajput policy, his religious policy all are indicate toward his syncratic outlook

- He also believed on despotic nature of king - He followed Turk-Mongal policy of sovereignity

Remarks

- He also followed dynastic succession.
- In this sense ~~author~~ Abul Fazal delineate him as an ideal king of the time.

Well tried

Add more content and discuss about Badauni's account too.

Remarks

*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 17th Century, Indian merchants lost their control over their trade with west. In the light of the given statement, evaluate the role and position of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade in 17th Century? (50 Marks)

(c) The 18th Century India experienced the emergence of many new town centers rather than the fall of urban centers. Examine. (15 Marks)

Ans - 5a) - Rise of sivaji can be construed by many factors - His personal role as well as circumstances both are responsible

- Role of personality - sivaji created a bureaucracy, assimilation of all caste and creed, use of philosophy of Tukaram and Eknath, etc. were the creation of sivaji's own personality.
- By using all these he could created a marathi Identity.
- But there were other circumstances also responsible. -
- Aurangzeb's role - he subjugated many deccan kingdoms. like bijpur,

Remarks

Golkonda, - that gave a space to rise of maratha in southern area. - Actually Aurangzeb created power vacuum that could be filled by Marathas.

- Also he did not realise any formidable challenge from Maratha so he did not strategize against maratha, this factor also played role in rise of maratha.

- Mutual skirmishes between decan state - Mutual animosity among deccani state paved the rise of Shivaji as a leader of deccan.

- Role of Maharashtra dharma - Maharashtra dharma created by Eknath, Tukarama - created independent identity of Maratha that wanted freedom and out of any suppression.

Remarks

In this way Sivaji's rise was due to both his personal experience and other circumstances.

— Ans 5b) —

① Well formed to cover all aspects

Add more facts / circumstances

② Improve presentation

Remarks

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*