

GS SCORE

TEST - 02

112
250

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- 1. Read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- 2. There are five questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- 3. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- 4. All the questions are compulsory.
- 5. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 6. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be indicated 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.
- 7. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- 8. Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- 9. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Online

Name Parikshit Khatana

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Parikshit

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 50 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 serially. (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) Fainted 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

1. Adangarh

(10)

- Located in Harsingid district of Madhya Pradesh
- on the banks of the river Narmada
- also a palaeolithic site
- microliths belonging to mesolithic period found, No bone tools found.

Remarks

4) Burzetom

- (17) - Site located in Tanna and Kastom
- Pit dwelling Neolithic site.
- Pit might have been used during harsh winters.
- Bones of dogs in human burials have been found.

5) Tanjavore / Tanjore

- Capital of Chola empire.
- City was famous for its important temples - Brihadeeswarar temple, Auleswari temple.
- Later Marthas built an empire there.

6) Pasthewalwadi / Pasthwar

- (18) - Ancient city identified with Pasthwar in Pakistan.
- Capital of King Kanishka of Kushana dynasty.
- Trade was flourishing as the city was located on Uttarakshetra which connected with Silk route.

Remarks

8) Rangpura

- located in Prayagrah near Amroha district.
- (17) - site was inhabited once the Harappan cities decline.
- remains have been used ~~by~~ for Coastal trade.

8.1) Deoghar

- Site located in present day Jharkhand district of Uttar Pradesh.
- Deoghar was famous for earliest structural temples.
- temples located free stone without sketches and elaborate structures.

9) Hastinapur

- located in present district of Uttar Pradesh
- (18) - mythological mentions it as the Capital of Kurus (Pandavas)
- B.B. excavated this site.

Remarks

- 10) Ahar
- located in Udaipur district of Rajasthan
 - ~~site~~ was famous for its Copper culture.
 - Copper from this site was being taken to Harappan sites as well.

- 11) Mehrgarh
- (12) - located in Kachi valley of Baluchistan
Pakistan
- earliest reference of agriculture in subcontinent - rice.
 - later site transformed into an early Harappan site.

- 12) Kot Diji
- (13) - Kot Diji is located in the Sindh province of Pakistan
- one of the earliest Harappan sites
 - site was without fortification.

Remarks

more temple

(12) - located in mamallapuram - of Tamil Nadu

- Temple was built by Pallava dynasty kings.
- shore temple is famous for aesthetic beauty.

14.1 Kanchipuram

- Capital of Pallavas city was est. established by them only
- became important cultural and trading centre in early medieval times
- famous city also series from Kanchipuram

Tamilakam

- (12) famous ancient port from 300 BCE Hill temples period
- Port was largely under the control of the Chola Kingdom.
- includes like megha crops etc.

15) Bamiyan

- ~~located in Afghanistan~~
- famous for its Buddha and Bodhisatva statues.
- ~~Gulistan destroyed Bamiyan~~
- ~~statues.~~
- ~~Restoration being done by~~
UNESCO.

16) Madurai

- located in Tamil Nadu
- ~~Madurai~~ was capital of Pandya
- famous for Meenakshi temple.

19

Vaisali

- ~~Vaisali~~ was one of the metropolises
- in Magadha period.

17

- ~~Ujjain's~~ ruled here which
- was center of Maurya
- It was also a republic.

20)

Kapildhara

In Nepal

- also a kingdom to which
- Lord Buddha belonged

Remarks

unlike paid visit to this
site as inscriptions record
here.

He also announced tax-remission
for the people 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 Batuta's Rihla 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)

Q.1) Kalhalana was the renowned poet in the court of King of Kashmir Jayasimha. He is credited for writing first historical account of ancient period known as Rajatarangini.

Rajatarangini covers period from mahabharata to mid twelve century. It covers genealogical information about various dynasties.

Each chapter known as Taranga contains information about one particular period which is a systematic arrangement of historical text.

Work properly
 ↳ feature history
 ↳ and so the
 ↳ best of this period of history
 ↳ evaluate the Rajatarangini

and South Indian Bhakti sects
 moved and Nayanaras took the
 movement to its zenith.

Features

- 1. Uprising up people from Brahmin-
 -caste religion.
- 2. Epithetarian outlook.
- 3. Tradition of Bhakti was in
 sects Andait, Ak Kanchal, Akte
 Maheshi.
- 4. promotion of New cultural
 movement like songs, hymns,
 Deva etc.

Add
 point

Bhakti sects also suffered from
 the problem which made it
 not as revolutionary as it
 is generally considered

Bhakti movement had element
 of discrimination between men
 and women, women sects
 had to leave their homes

and family while male ~~could~~
could live with ~~them~~

2.) Religious like D.C. was
called monks and priests
of Christianity and Judaism
which means that
reflecting feudal relations
the time.

3. except for few
like few like Kate's
later period like Shakespeare
mostly Brotherhood

Approach to group

Substantive with fact were
important movement was an important
early medieval and medieval period
reflecting the traces of those
times

4.) Ion Beituta was a traveller

5) travellers who came to
India in 14th century.

Remarks

He had chronicled the History of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq's reign as well as the History of Kingdom of Madhya Pradesh.

In Bhatta's Pratishodhan provide important social, political - administrative information about the Sultanate period.

There are few contributions in the History writing of Ibn Battuta.

He was a traveler and didn't had any specialised writing of History.

Bhatta had limited knowledge of Persian language which was used in the court circles of Sultanate.

Notes

He also had his biased attitude towards lot of things which.

which shed new light on the subject

Therefore, this important work with the help of the authoritative sources

well known

of the link between the two parts of the country

d)
4)

"Segmentary state" model was not the only one proposed by the author in the book on the tribes of India

Segmentary state model was not the only one proposed by the author in the book on the tribes of India

i) there was no uniform structure in the tribes of India

ii) only tribal authorities in the periphery areas had clear authority

Remarks

segmentary state model doesn't seem correct in the context of the Vijayanagar empire as Banerjee suggests that the empire was a centralised empire reflected in the architecture where King and queen had some status in God.

good concepts clearly

inscriptions in the Tanjavur of the Empire talk about inscription regarding the position of tax by King as Vijayanagar which shows control of authority over these areas.

agricultural production in medieval India was surplus.

4

the lowest level of pyramid was present known as Rayas.

Regions were further divided into many categories - Peasants (small holders)

elaborate past about caste system

large peasants (Kshatriya peasants) who worked the land (Patri land) (Kasthi land)

Higher production class peasants who possessed in the village owned land and worked as the state officials for tax collection. They had right over land.

These peasants were rich who owned land.

They were big land owners.

Non-cultural society was an interdependence considered by caste system.

caste system

Remarks

3. 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)
4. 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)
5. 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)

72 Early medieval India is often described as the transitory period in the Indian history between ancient and medieval periods. Land grants given to the political groups and the religious groups were important feature of this period.

Land grants were being dated out as a part of the cultural changes that were taking place like proliferation of temples and principlalities. These groups needed emergence of new period. This was

also a period of upward mobility for some castes, like Kaivartas who were considered as Shudras before.

By giving grants to Brahmins, the emerged its spirit in tribal areas among the caste groups. Japanta cast buddies were result of the discretion bravery Brahmins and Dambes.

Land grants were also used as a way of indirectly establishing institutions of state in these areas. These grants usually also covered judicial and economic rights to Brahmins.

It was period of temple led economic activities especially in South India. Economic power.

examples also ensured social
welfare. Land grants given to
temples helped them emerge
crediting institutions. Education
constitutional and judicial institutions

Thus, we need to look at
royal land grants in the
period through the prism of
cultural changes

good conceptual
clarity
also shows he
has done good
research in
changing the
process

10
Early medieval Indian history period
characterised as the period
changes and the continuous
subscribers but at the
age of historical evaluation
India which few others
at transition period.
Some historians describe the period
as period of "fundamental
structure" views the prominent
account of this approach is

Colonial historian called this period Changeless / Stagnant
dark age to counter this
account other historian called - Change continues

based on theory upon decline
 in trade D.D. Kozembi also
 argues in the same form and
 form of paths toward the
 liberalization of the economy
 in the period.

Recent economists don't
 with this view point E.O.
 Chinnbaya discards
 focus of decline by
 view that who path
 flourishing trade in
 cities John Pyell's also
 towards large amount of
 capital costs in circulation

Politically, may be in a
 period of transition and
 mobility. Report power groups
 like decline
 of groups, rest of local groups

Remarks

~~was inevitable~~ and it was ~~the~~
~~transition~~ as ~~muslim~~ ~~Empire~~
~~once~~ ~~again~~ ~~restored~~ ~~control~~
~~rule~~ ~~to~~ ~~India~~.

Culturally, ~~Brahminical~~ ~~stronghold~~ was
~~very~~ ~~strong~~ as ~~given~~ ~~the~~
~~various~~ ~~texts~~ ~~of~~ ~~time~~ ~~and~~
important ~~of~~
performed ~~by~~ ~~Pravara~~ ~~Scripture~~
~~Restorations~~ etc.

~~However~~ ~~period~~ ~~also~~ ~~saw~~ ~~rise~~ ~~of~~
~~new~~ ~~movement~~ ~~like~~ ~~Vedantism~~
~~of~~ ~~Shankara~~ ~~which~~ ~~challenged~~
~~materialism~~ ~~Also~~ ~~Bhakti~~ ~~movement~~
~~challenged~~ ~~Brahminical~~ ~~idolology~~.

~~From~~ ~~the~~ ~~period~~ ~~of~~ ~~collapse~~ ~~in~~
~~this~~ ~~period~~ ~~was~~ ~~due~~ ~~to~~
~~centralization~~ ~~process~~ ~~it~~
~~provided~~ ~~opportunity~~ ~~to~~ ~~various~~
~~caste~~ ~~groups~~ ~~to~~ ~~assert~~ ~~their~~
~~unity~~ ~~which~~ ~~was~~ ~~better~~ ~~and~~
~~is~~ ~~known~~ ~~as~~ ~~Jats~~ ~~Kavirats~~

Residents were able to achieve upward mobility.

Process, period can be called a period of changes and continuities which remain contested sphere for various historians.

Global history

Q2

Intersect point is divided as the period of confluence of Hindu and Islamic cultural elements in the history of India.
The such change was in the sphere of architecture.

Starting from the period of Gupta - Uddin period was marked with the Islamic Architecture with Hindu elements for eg Qutub - Uddin minaret

Remarks

In Delhi it was the beginning
of Indo Islamic Architecture.

Sultanate Architecture got its
refine from during the time
of Allauddin Khilji who
introduced horse shaped Arch in
India which was different from
beam arches. Badai Di-
Na - Shape was like prime
example.

Mahmud - Bin - Tughlaq and Ghiyas
- Shah's reign new number elements
like Battlements, Wells, less
ornamentation, no use of Arches
images etc. This was possible
as Muslim architects now
started construction works.

Arches finally traced in Delhi
came to India which was
possible because of refined

arch. ~~From Rome~~ ^{double} was scientific
evolution keeping th mind
 that masters of India.
 It was also a period
 without ornamentation and
miniatures. became heavy or
massive.

Architecture led gene through
view phases in Sulbasutra
family achieving pinnales
during might times.

Calligraph

- ① Propose presentation
- ② for better presentation
you can draw
figure 1 architect

Remarks

4. (a) Ilutarnish 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 Akbarname. (20 Marks)

Q1) It's believed that Ilutarnish was the founder of the modern rule in India whereas Balban was the chief architect of its continuance in India.

Ilutarnish provided institutional set up to the empire through Diya system which was an Arabian institution.

By constituting Turkmen - e - Chelak govt, Ilutarnish provided set up to govt the empire.

He also established Delhi as the separate power from Chalukya. He was known as

Herbert H. Dill for this acknowledgment

Baldwin provided the ideological base to the empire that profoundly dominated Hindenburg. He called himself Illy-Itali and meant shrew of war and god semi-divine status to kingship.

German also crushed prussia of Turkish rebels which they tried to assist stabilize and stabilize.

Nice fact and analysis

Baldwin's idea of king not accountable to anyone and despotic impersonal in Baldwin.

"Iron and Blood" theory of Baldwin was also a means to perpetuate the rule of

Remarks

king at all last. His focus
 was providing office of
 reforming judicial system
 direction towards future
 Kuncu, with Iltutmish and
 Rasthan should be considered
 the founder of the Sultanate
 of Delhi.

Succeeding
 Rulers
 he has the
 had made
 economic

2) moral invasion in the
 Sultanate of Delhi
 a constant worry for the
 were a fierce tribe
 as mongers

moral invasion led to Iltutmish
 attacks to central and
 north west regions
 as mongols were constantly
 raiding these cities under

Remarks

Changiz Khan Ilkhanate invaded
 fully invaded of that period
the net giving asylum to
Prince of Bamberg.

Berber was also aware about
the mongol problem, thus,
his efforts were focused
on rebuilding new old forts
and building new over
his army defeated new over
several times mongols

During Khalji times, Alauddin
Khalji's policy across Western
led to isolation of Western
in Delhi, markets under
aim led size of Delhi
for six months.

draw the
Map of this
area and locate
important forts

Remarks

likely mongols after Ghazni Prithviraj Chauhhan was murdered Delhi city was turned into ruin by Taimur. This blow through the city of Delhi on brief visit to Delhi in 1399 was one of the major reasons for the fall of Delhi and the rise of NWFP policy.

(C) Alau-ud-Din Khilji provided information about the theory of Kingship of Alau-ud-Din Khilji who took unmatched glory of King to unmatched glory.

Alau-ud-Din Khilji theory of Kingship was no continuation of the theory of Kingship under Prithviraj Chauhhan conditions, however, there were few differences as well.

~~Akbar's imperial ideology promoted personal sovereignty of the emperor. It was also given divine character by the concept of Ikans 2nd by: Abul Fazl which was described as light filled by God inside the king's only.~~

~~According to Abul Fazl was it based on the idea of Sul-tanul which meant quiet respect for all the religion. This was reflected in the abolition of king and Tajik by 1563.~~

~~Through the promulgation of 1563 king was declared as~~

Islamic and Iranian - in Addl.
the power and
of Umayyad

However close look at events of
history lay bare contradictions
in Abul Fazl writings.

Akber reimposed Jaziya in 1675
under the pressure of Umayyad

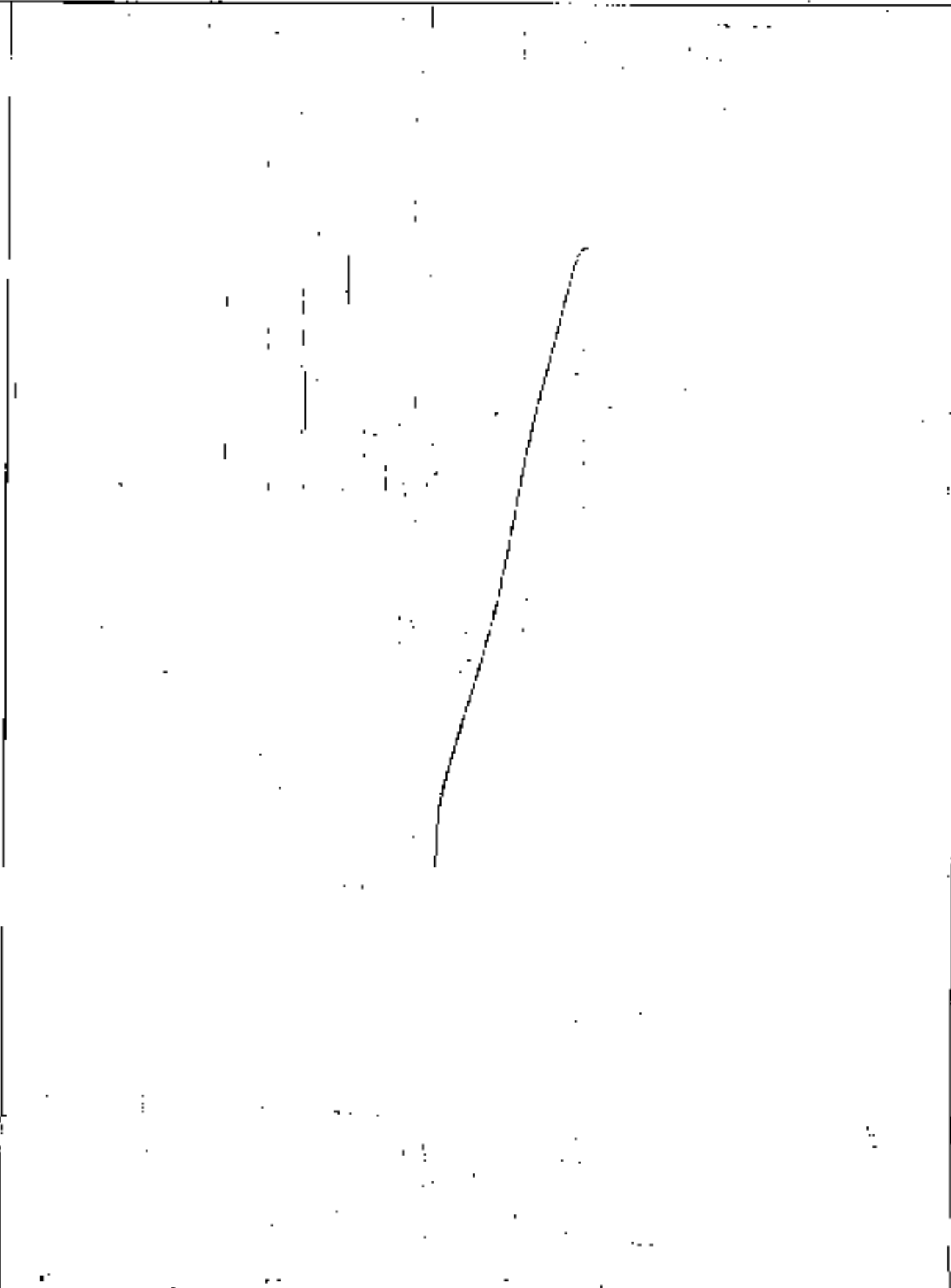
fight against the Rev of
Mewar was fought as the
Battle for Ditch by Akber.

In the long history of Mughal
empire, we must acknowledge
the changing preferences and
ideology of Akber. By 17th

Akber was only promoting
respect towards all religion
by promulgating Din-i-Millati
which was reflective of
comparative secular friendship ideology.

Therefore you all description should be based on Abul Fazal's
account. There are many misconceptions of Abul

In this context mention the errors of of



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)

Q1) Shivaji is described as the breast feeding in the armed of history writing for his fight with mughals and establishing own empire

Shivaji personality his character played important role in his clear didn't result into formation of empire. There were other factors as well

i) Role of Geography - maritime region had unique geographic which lines resource deficit. This led to emergence of a culture which needed more and more resources.

ii) Policies of mughal Empire
 Policies of Aurangzeb like
disrespecting shivaji and not
selecting heterodox positions
open than Islam led to
emergence of marathas.

iii) Role of mechanistic process
marathas region were strong
winning rising conquerors
 because of the policy of the
British subjugate Ramraj, England,
Empire. This led to the
Common identity which provided
the cohesion to the marathas.

iv) Factor of the fighting
marathas were able to winning
European warfare which led
 to the last day to marathas
 and success to marathas.

Remarks

2) Role played by Dicken Sultans

Shirazi was trained in the
 Bayapur and some degree in ~~Kenya~~
 These Sultan's administrative
 set-up was further strengthened
 by time in merine ~~scribes~~
~~merine~~ ~~scribes~~

merine empire was the result
 of various factors in which
 Shirazi's role was the most
 important one. well treat to cover both aspect - Coastal

10) Arrival of the Europeans in the
 15th century changed the destiny
 of the reding activities of
 the merine empire

Portuguese started Carbaz system
 which was a permit given
 to the peders who were

Remarks

~~allowed to ply ship for trading purposes~~

like with the arrival of the
 English and French the role
 of Indian merchants was
considerable reduced in the
trading activities as the
English ships were superior
 to Indian ships.

British embassies also gave
incentive to English traders
allowed them to carry out
only free trade at normal
cost. However, Indian merchants
continued to flourish as
 they were still running
 the clothing.

Various arts industries merchants
and crafts men who were

Remarks

Controlling the money economy of
 the time families sets of
 sweet were famous for
 labour and made Peter mainly
 (1830) merchants the large
 of sett owned by merchants of
 sweets.

There were also merchants in
 Eastern regions who had
 monopoly over silk trade.

They were involved in trade
 with South East Asia.

Peterose; daughter of Shahjahan,
 had her own ship and
 she was carrying out trade
 with west Asia.

Earlier merchants in 19th century
 assumed the role of the
supplier of commodities
Europeans and the

Remarks

Add

Map

Trade
 Trade
 Trade
 Port

It is important
 for growth
prosperity

To look discuss about

SEAs touch

middle class of Europe had
demand for various
products.

good approach

merchants role in 17th century
was debated but it
wasn't completely wiped out.

17th century in India is a
contested period with claims
of both continuity, changes
and decline by various
schools of historians.

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contested period with claims
of both continuity, changes
and decline by various
schools of historians.

17th century saw the emergence
of the new town states
like the decline of the
old ones like Delhi, ~~Amroha~~
~~Amroha~~, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad.

Uttarkashi emerged as a new town
 under the newly founded
Bundelkhand Kingdom which met
 a ~~success~~ state of rajahs.

Alaknanda emerged under English
 rule after British, Sikh
rule was ruled by
Company.

Trinamoli was established
as a new
town by the
English and French Company.
Rise of Maratha Confederacy
led to emergence of
Benares, Pune, Ujjain as the
new cities.

Remarks

It's important to note that the ~~rise~~ of these cities didn't lead to the decline of old Empire towns like Bilwi, Lahore, Multan, Amritsar etc.

It was the continuity of evolution of the urban development of India which ~~is~~ more with the ~~arrival~~ of British and European powers.

- ① It is a fact question so write no detail to information
- ② Try to write no detail from