

GS SCORE

Mock 1 (Paper - I)
TEST - 05

134

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.

Invigilator's Signature _____

Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Parth Gupta

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Gupta

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 inscripional 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) Juapadi

- In ~~Nagpur~~ ^{district} Maharashtra.

- A neolithic and megalithic site
- Evidence of potsherds and iron tools like arrowheads found.
- Horse evidence too found.

Remarks

2) Mehrgarh

- 14
- In Baluchistan Province, Kachhi plains, Pakistan -
 - One of the earliest agricultural sites with cultivation of wheat and barley.
 - Evidence of hand made and wheel turned pottery.
 - Mud and mud house remains found.

3) Lothal

2) In Ahmedabad district, Gujarat

- A dry dock indicating shipping prowess of Harappans, is found, along with terracotta models of boats.
- Whole city has no division and single boundary wall.
- Mesopotamian seeds indicating foreign trade found.

4) T. Narasipura/Hemmige

9) In Mysore district, Karnataka

- A megalithic and neolithic site
- Iron tools like arrowheads found
- Querns and millers found.
- Ashmounds found indicate rich cattle wealth.

5) Kalibangan

~~12~~ In Rajasthan, along Indus-Pak border.

- It was on the Gaggan-Hakra river basin.
- Evidence of furrows indicates ploughing during Harappans.
- Fire altars indicate one of ways of worship.

6) Mathura

~~13~~ In Mathura district, U.P.;

- Capital of Surasena Mahajanapada;
- Also a PGW site with evidence of iron tools.
- later the capital of Kushanas and centre of Mathura school of art.

7) Kanchipuram

~~14~~ In Kanchipuram district Tamil Nadu.

- Inscriptions given by Pallavas of Kanchi like in the Kailashnatha temple at Kanchi.
- Bilingual inscriptions: Tamil and Sanskrit.

8) Besnagar / Vidisha

9) In Madhya Pradesh!

- It ~~is~~ ^{was} the 2nd capital of Sungas.
- It was prominent city during Guptas and Post Gupta phase.
- Goruda pillar inscription by Heliodorus was installed here.
- It was connected via dakshinapatha.

9) Nagapattinam

10) In Tamil Nadu

- It was prominent port of Cholas of Thanjavur.
- Sangam texts also refers to European ships coming here for trade in textiles and spices like pepper.

10) Bagh

11) In Madhya Pradesh state.

- This is a Buddhist cave site ~~was~~ built during Post Mauryan phase.
- Numerous Viharas and few chaityas are there.
- Cave paintings ~~contains~~ ^{display} the Mural tradition.

1) Kapilavastu / Lumbini

- 11) In Nepal, along Indo-Nepal border.
- Buddha believed to be born here as per the Ashokan pillar edict here. He waived the tax of this region.
 - 4 stupa is there at Kapilavastu.

12) Vallabhi

- 11) In Gujrat, Bhavnagar district.
- Capital of Mauryas.
 - Centre of Buddhist and Jain learning.
 - 2nd Jain council held here in 6th century A.D. and texts compiled in final form.

13) Uttaramesur

- 11) In Tamil Nadu
- Brahmadeya village as inferred from one inscription given by sabha assembly.
 - Earliest inscription dates to Parantaka Chola.
 - This inscription tells of democratic traditions of local assemblies.

14) Champa or Vasuyyama

- In West Bengal.
- Capital of Anga mahajanapada
- One of the few big cities mentioned in Pali texts.
- Connected via Uttarapatha to Tamralipti, Pataliputra etc.
- NBPW artefacts found.

15) Kaushambi

- In U.P., Kaushambi district, Doab region.
- Capital of Vatsa mahajanapada
- Prominent Buddhist and Brahmanical site.
- NBPW artefacts found.

16) Kampi

- In Karnataka, Hospet district, Tungabhadra river.
- Capital of Vijayanagara ~~the~~ empire.
- Temples like Virupaksha temple, Hazara Rama temple etc.
- Described by travellers like Abdul Razzaq.

17) Thanjavur

17) In Tamil Nadu, Tanjore district

- Capital of Cholas.
- Rajaraja Chola built Brihadeshwara temple here.
- later Marathas also ruled here.

18) Quilon

- In Kerala; Kollam district;

- 18) - Mentioned in Periplus of Erythraean Sea, Sangam texts as one of busiest ports.
- Cheras took special efforts to improve services at port.

19) Deogarh

- In U.P.

- 19) - Dashavatara temple at Deogarh is one of the oldest brick temples of ancient times.
- It is dedicated to Vishnu.
 - It represents the Nagara style of temples.

20) Harappa

- ② - In Punjab province, Pakistan.
- Banks of river Hakra near.
 - Crematoriums, fortified city, planned towns etc found here.
 - Bronze tools and artefacts like eka model of cart.
 - Crematory - H type Burials found here indicate immigration.

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)

a) Food producing in past can be said to have begun in mesolithic and neolithic periods with more emphasis on production in the latter phase.

Society of this period shows trend of transformation from a mobile isolated camping group to a settled agrarian community.

The social divisions

The society from mesolithic period seems to have developed divisions of rich and poor. The burial sites at Bagon, Langhnaj indicate this.

These divisions seem to increase during neolithic phase as the precious artefacts in burials increase, like ornaments, precious stones, tools, pottery etc.

Remarks

Women

Though considerable freedom and equality, the women seem to do much less risk-prone activities as seen in Bhimbetka paintings. They did household activities, while men did hunting.

As food production stabilised in Neolithic age, men became sole producers and women's contribution reduced.

Religion

Not much clarity over religion but burial practice began in this phase. This shows belief in afterlife. Mother goddess artefacts found at Bagor, bull terracotta found indicate other beliefs.

Institutions

Social institutions like family and marriage seem to have been established seen from Bhimbetka murals, wattle and daub hutments etc.

Leisure

Society was not much advanced to have pursued leisure. Yet Bhimbetka paintings show some dances' themes in them. Hence,

Remarks

Major
Sub
with
facts

as surplus grew, leisure also would have grown.

Social exchange

The societies were ~~not~~ isolated from outside world. Evidence of lapis lazuli from Afghanistan, Harvester type tools of Kashmir etc shows external contacts. good book

Craft specialisation

Primitive level of specialisation as seen from ~~and~~ impressed ware pottery and other artifacts. Calligraph

Hence as society began producing more, social structures became more clearer leading to further evolution.

5) (12) Sources of Ancient India have immense importance in understanding the social trends of time.

Sources

Archaeological tools, weapons, seals, terracotta, coins, inscriptions etc.

ii) literary: religious, secular, scientific, foreign, bardic etc.

Reconstructing society

The ancient Indian sources help us understand different dimensions of society:

i) The social divisions of the time can be understood eg, Purushasukta hymn gives Chaturvarna concept. This concept was changed by Buddhist writers giving Kshatriya the highest position. Moreover, divisions on occupational basis can be understood as inscriptions of donations by guilds of artisans and merchants are mentioned.

ii) The patriarchal nature of society can be understood from the texts like Manusmriti. Various inscriptions too help to understand that women didn't enjoy much education and economic rights. Sati was common as per Erasm inscriptions of Bhanugupta.

iii) The concept of untouchability gained prominence

Remarks

Well tried to work a theme based approach

Even, Fa Hien mentions of untouchables in India living in separate settlements. The texts mention of pratiloma marriages.

iv) Religious trends can also be understood. Rigveda talks of primitive animistic religion but later vedic texts tell about more complex religious practice and sacrifice. Similarly the inscriptions mention of increasing prominence of temples later on.

v) Professions were determined on familylines generally and Varna was based on profession in Rigvedic age. However, such identity got more rigid and birth-based over time. Then to accommodate foreigners, tribals, and emergence of new crafts, Jati emerged. eg, Kayasthas.

vi) Texts mention of leisure activities eg, Silapatikaram mentions of dance and music in royal Pandyan court. Similarly clothing styles are mentioned in texts, like Natyashastra.

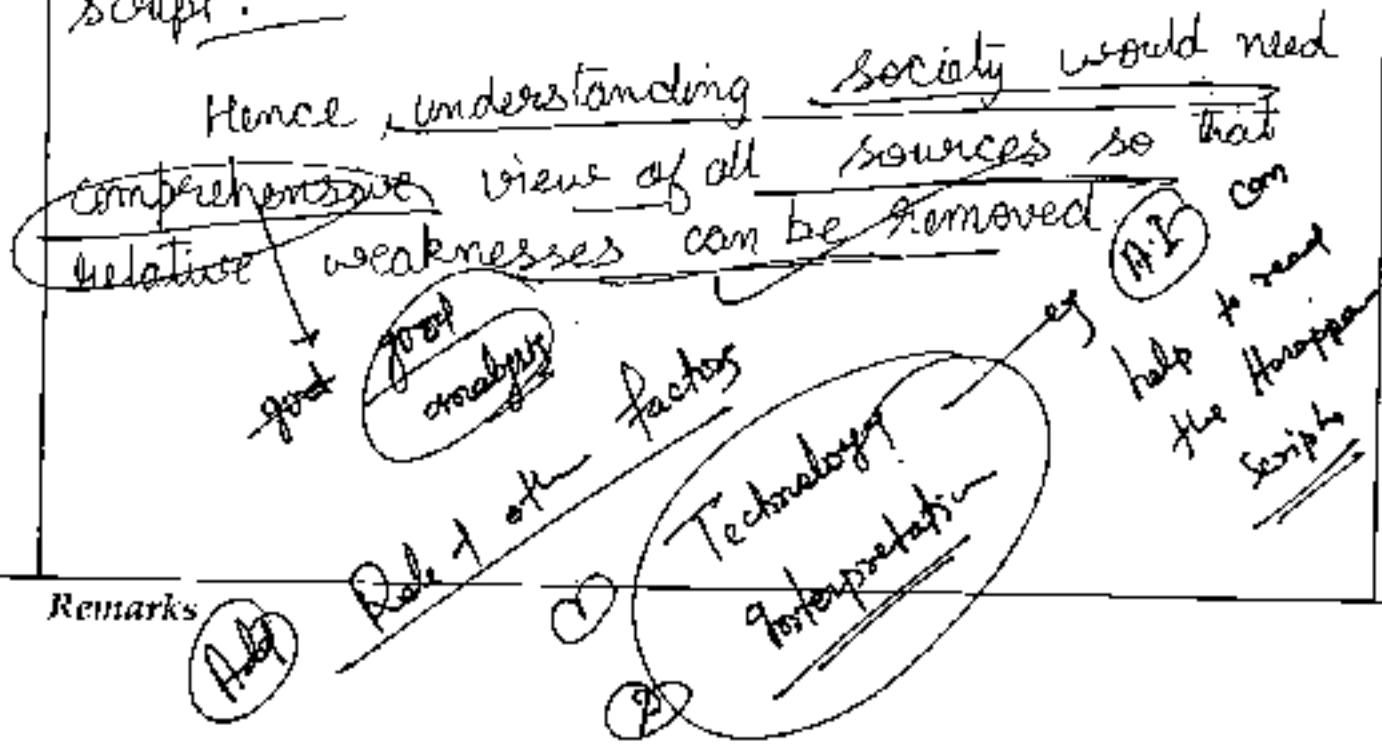
Limitations

These texts help in identifying only what was vivid, but not the underlying trends.
Much of the history has to be extracted.

Moreover, the texts focus more on Royal family and not the common man except few texts. Also they can't be dated properly.

Also texts tend to idealise, especially foreign texts. eg., Shun Tsung mentions that crime was not there and punishments were not harsh which may not be true.

Archaeological sources suffer from issues like limited information in them like the Harappan script.



Remarks

Add

9) Arthashastra is an ancient tractise on polity and economic management by state. It is believed to be written by Kautilya in Takshashila university.

It has 15 books. Book 1-5 deal with internal matters, 6-13 with external affairs and 14-15 with miscellaneous affairs.

Five objects

Pragmatism of Arthashastra

It provides a quite workable administrative structure. Its Saptanga theory of state gives a comprehensive view of state polity.

In its adhyaksha prachara it tells of around 27 officers. Thus state would undertake numerous activities. This would ensure the economic viability of state.

Lays the Welfare concept of state with benefits for all the vulnerable sections. It also asks king to fulfil the aspirations of people.

It accepts that corruption can't be fully

removed and suggests taxation system to be less harsh on people to reduce corruption.

It lays emphasis on strong army, forts, infantry etc. Mandala theory finds relevance in foreign affairs.

It also talks about efficient urban administration as urban areas give most revenue.

Infact many of its views are relevant to present times.

Not so Pragmatic views

i) It lays emphasis on strong king rather than building lasting institutions (as was done by Akbar with Mansabdari system).

ii) Huge administrative burden on treasury would have strained the state and led to decline.

iii) Often the means are not ethical to achieve ends. eg, his views on women as spies.

Hence his Arthashastra was a remarkable text but suffers from weaknesses and can't be blindly followed in administration.

good structure and clarity

Remarks

So in this regard with the name of Akbar Sam for cooperation

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)

Remarks

Remarks

7

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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

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Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>	

Remarks

Remarks

7

Remarks

Remarks

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 Balotedars 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)

Q) Tajul Masir is a text written by Hasan Nizami during the Delhi Sultanate period.

It gives immense knowledge of the time. Economic trends can be understood like use of iron plough in agriculture, various crops like rice, wheat, ~~soy~~ maize etc. Other technological trends like use of spinning wheel or charakha for producing yarn can be seen.

Mention of Arghatta or water drawing mechanism is also there.

Remarks

Some social trends like purdah system among women, diversity of religions can be inferred.

elabrate. However, text suffers from biases and prejudices and should be read along with other texts.

In this context mention the name of other sources for comparative study

b) Among the various travellers who visited India Vijaynagar empire, Abdur Razaq was one prominent figure. He visited Vijaynagar during the reign of Devaraya II in 16th century.

Importance of his account

He gives in detail account of the city of Vijaynagara. Its lofty palaces, huge markets, richness of people, diversity of trades and traders are mentioned. He tells that king's palace has cells filled with billion.

He also gives some insight of social trends. Hindus and Muslims lived in separate colonies. women had considerable

freedom and presence in royal court could be seen.

He also tells of the broadbased religious policy of Vijaynagar rulers.

He informs of the large army of Vijaynagar and the wars with Bahamanis.

He compares Vijaynagar to ~~be~~ among world's strongest empire.

Weaknesses

His account is more about the trade practices in urban areas. He doesn't tell about rural conditions. Also, being an outsider, he couldn't give a causal relationship for his observations.

However, his account is still relevant to understand the history of Vijaynagar and the entire Peninsular India.

c) ^{land} Donations to temples were called as Devadana land grants. When donations were given to promote education, it was called Shalabhaga land grants.

Various sources tell about land donations to temples like inscriptions at Kanochi, Belur, Pattadakal etc. Cholas issued many copper plate inscriptions too.

Land was donated for various purpose.
 Firstly it was to gain legitimacy. Secondly, it was to establish spheres of Royal influence in remote regions. Thirdly, it was to ensure adequate funds to temples for religious and education affairs. Fourthly, it was to expand agricultural lands.

Soon, land grants became a means to weaken the ~~nadu/sabha~~ nadu's self governance systems. land grants plus imperial officers reduced the autonomy of ur and Sabha assemblies.

Remarks
 Govt. file
 Purpose of land grants

King - for legitimacy

Merchant/other
 Social groups

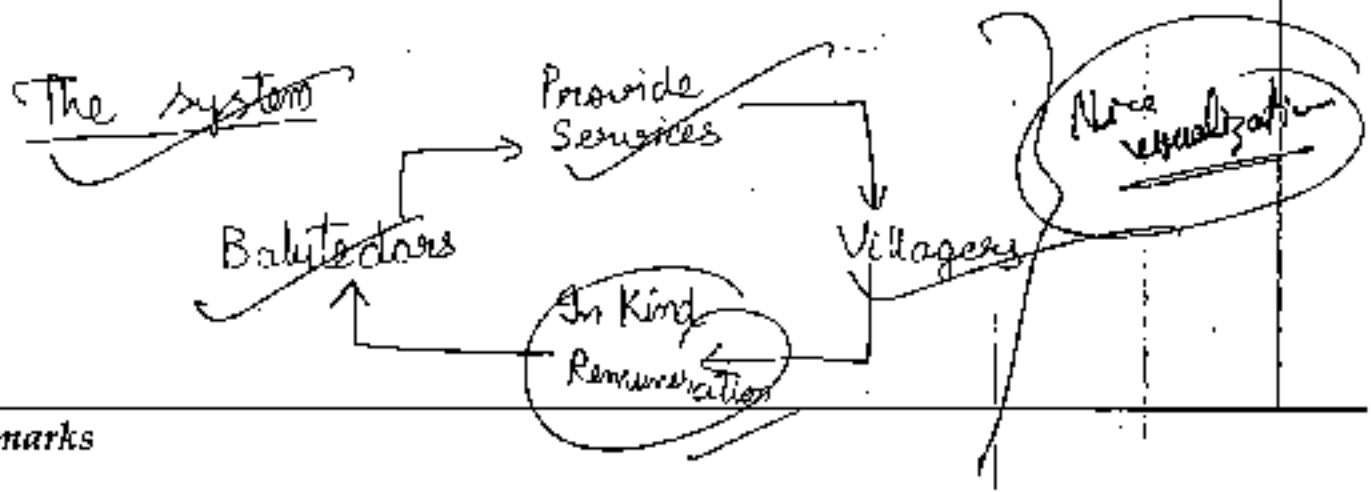
Recognition in

Leading to more centralisation. It also led to more fragmentation, feudalism and strengthening Brahmana position in southern society.

However, it gave fillip to temple construction and hence a new school-Dravida school of temple architecture emerged. good aspect

97/2 Balutedars were a group of ¹² artisans at the village level in the medieval Deccan society.

Their composition is debatable. Some professions included were pottery, blacksmiths, shoe maker, revenue-record keeper, etc.

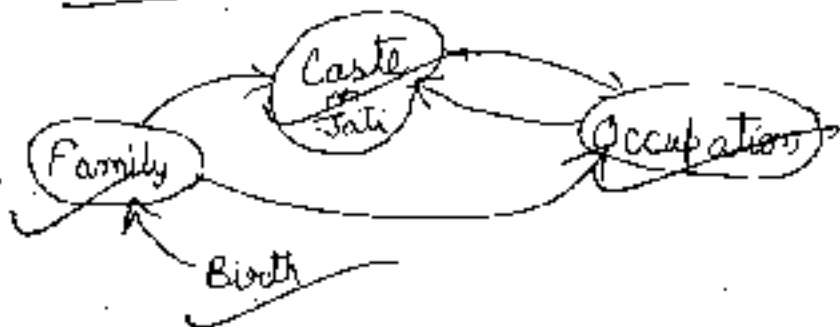


The village society used to remunerate them in land donation or through food grains etc. ~~Karl Marx~~ saw this as the basis of Indian social backwardness as the self sufficient village economy had no motive for surplus.

However, recent view is that Brahminism were perhaps maintained by few regional elite and paid by them. Moreover, the Pradmi system of later period did replace it.

~~pro~~ Hence, it finally seems to have replaced by more commercial processes

e) Caste system was based on rigidity of the occupations, by basing them on birth.



Vicious cycle of caste

Remarks

As the people got trained in their traditional crafts ^{by guilds} and education was on verna lines, the occupations were largely caste based. Most of Savarns were Baniyas, as were dallals.

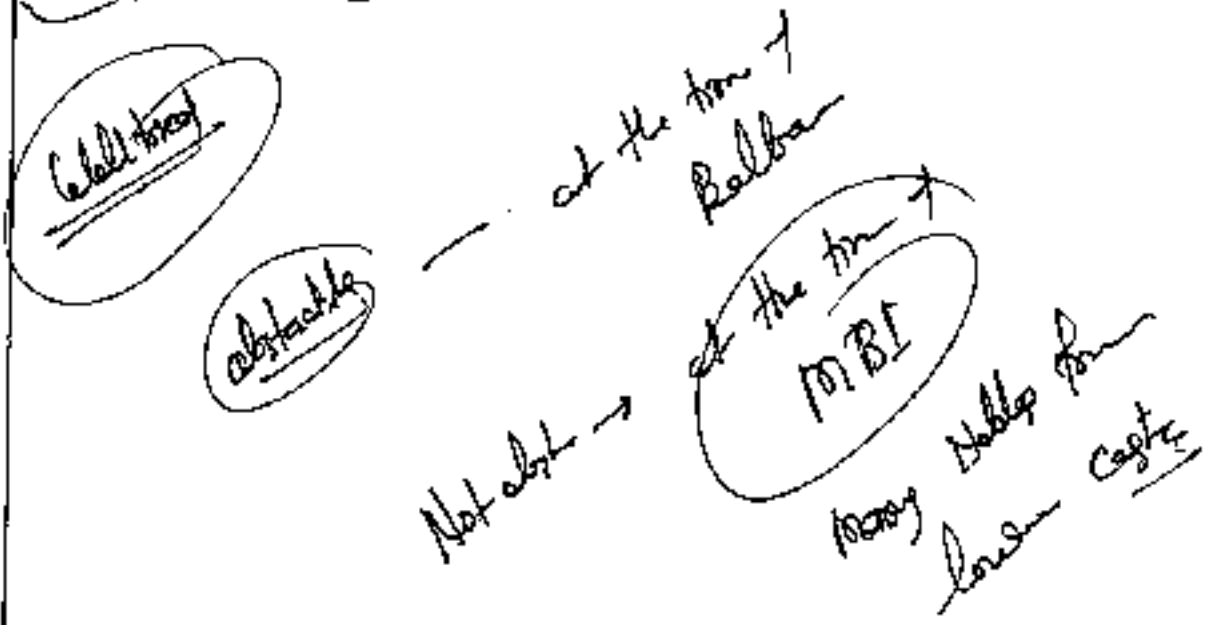
Untouchability prevented the rise of lower sections to take up trade and agriculture. Higher sections however did accept other professions since early medieval ages, a process called Varna Samkara.

Krishivashara allowed Brahmins to do agriculture. Alberuni mentions both Sudras and Vaishyas in agriculture and trade. Hence Varna was not a determinant in profession.

Moreover, coming of Islamic rule and rise of Bhakti and Sufi traditions brought a new social trend. Professional groups thus became much more diverse as per their Jatis were concerned. eg, Brahminas fell

from their strong hold on polity while the Vaishyas became more closer to State.

However, hence, there was continuous evolution in professional groups during medieval period. ~~in~~ in terms of their varna, but as they got crystallised into Jatis evolution slowed down.



↑ Think → Mobility of Professions

↓ Specialization of Professions

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)

8) The growth of land grants in Peninsular India led to emergence of landed magnates in the form of Vellalas. During Chola period the trend increased further.

There were various types of land grants:

- i) Brahmasayas - to brahmins for their sustenance
- ii) Agrahara - A brahmin village
- iii) Devadana - land grant to temple
- iv) Secular grants to officers
- v) Shalabhoga grants to educational centres
i.e., Mathas attached to temples.

Agents of state control

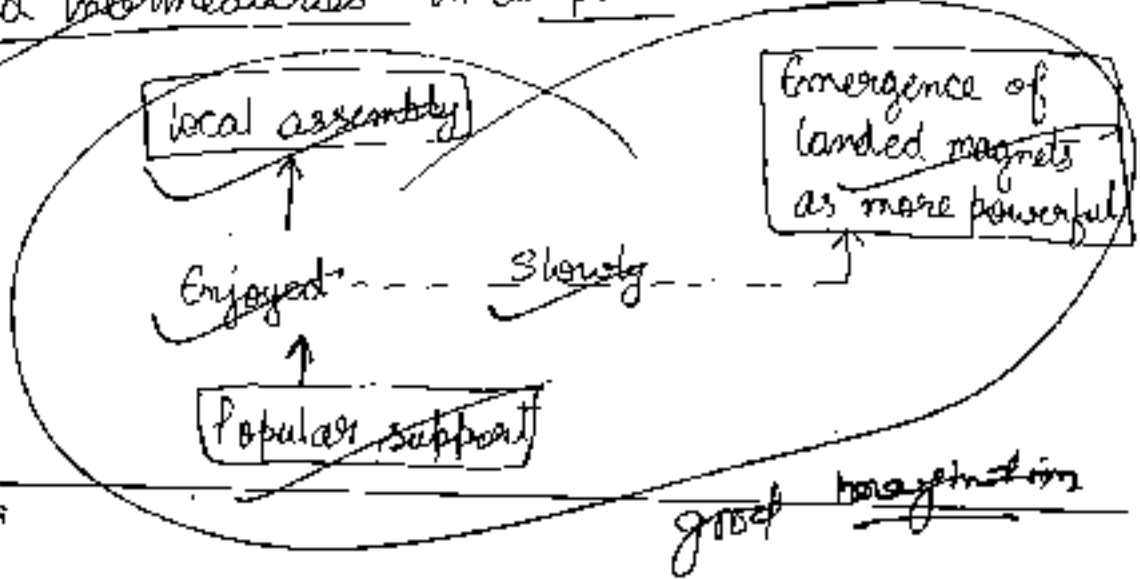
These landed magnates acted to increase their patrons' influence. Thus, temples began

to eulogise their masters. In many Chola temples, the images of kings and queens can be found eg., in Rajarajeshwara temple.

The landed magnets also employed people who can be considered as indirect state employees. This influence expanded. Moreover, temples in far off regions led to spread of state polity and society to tribal regions. They expanded states' frontiers as well.

These landed magnets helped in keeping check on rebellious tendencies in far off areas.

Also, the land grants increased power of these landed intermediaries in comparison to local assemblies.



Remarks

Thus their relative significance increased and thus under Cholas, the ur and sabhas became less important as temples became religious, social and political centres.

Moreover, the state officials like desa Goramantaras under Rashtrakutas and Vidyal adhikaris and cholas also checked local assemblies. These state officials would also get paid in land grants.

good concept
clearly

Hence it can be concluded that over time landed magnets helped transform the state into centralised polity.

b) Early medieval period is a period of economic growth largely led by agrarian expansion due to advancements in political, social and economic structures.

Emergence of land grants as a tool to expand state authority and revenue and to

Remarks:

pay the service of officials led to agrarian expansion. It led to a non-agrarian class getting involved in agriculture i.e., Brishmanas, as per Krishikashara. Thus new lands, wastelands, forests began to be cultivated. Rajputana, an earlier tribal region came under Brishmonical fold.

Emergence of new agrarian landed class led to better agricultural management. Better seasons' interpretation, use of tools like araghatta and ghatyantra etc. The labour of Shudra and vaishya could be better utilised as the production was now on a commercial basis.

Social changes like the emergence of numerous jatis like Kayasthas helped in improving land record maintenance. This would have reduced disputes and helped agri-expansion.

Evidence of numerous crops is found. Shumya purana tells of various kinds of rice, wheat, cotton etc. Moreover, the continuation of

Remarks
 Try to understand the context → finding of greater amount of land grant inscription of EMP concerns greater agrarian dynamism than preceding and succeeding period

few market centres like at Pehoa had ~~se~~ helped in better marketing of produce.

Moreover, continued trade with China and South East Asia ~~would~~ also helped in getting more markets for Indian agri-produce.

Temples too took to agriculture, employed labourers. They served as a market also for the agrarian produce.

Despite such economic advancement there could not emerge a strong centralised state and this led to Turkish invasions.

(12) Sufism emerged as one of the syncretic and assimilatory offshoots of syncretic and assimilatory cultural tradition in India. Even though its origin was foreign, Sufism in India had local roots.

Factors for its popularity

- i) Its similarity to ~~exist~~ the non-conformist Bhakti saints like Chisti silsilah's similarity to Kabir's message. The Bhakti movement had already propounded monotheism and Sufi saints followed the lead. Their anti-idolatory, anti-superstition stand found resemblance with Bhakti saints.
- ii) Sufi saints, mainly Chistis, urged rulers to follow a peaceful and tolerant approach to non-Muslims. Chistis didn't go for forceful conversions. Infact Chistis believed that there was no need to convert. This increased their popularity.
- iii) Their use of means like music (sama) and poems etc. They used local languages to spread their philosophy eg, Sheikh Nusruddin Wali of Kashmir gave many sermons

Remarks

in Kashmir.

iv) Sufi saints followed practices like yoga. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya was called as "Siddh" due to his perfection in breathing exercises.

v) Mystic element associated to sufism led to many non-muslim followers. As people tried to reduce their daily suffering, the Sufi popularity increased.

vi) Popular support increased due to Royal patronage and support eg., to the Suhrawardi silsilah.

vii) Congregations held at Khanqah became occasions for inter-faith intermingling.

viii) Sufism, like Bhakti, was seen as a way to attain salvation and equality by down-trodden sections.

Impacts on Indian society

- i) It led to social harmony among Hindus and Muslims. Many a times, Nathpanthis, Chishtis, Kabirpanthis used to discuss together on issues. Even AKBār's Tauhīdī Ghāhī can be traced to this.
- ii) It also led to state becoming more tolerant and can be seen during Mohammad Tughlaq's reign. It also increased state's legitimacy and social base.
- iii) It improved literature in languages like Urdu and Urdu. eg., Mirālul Ashiqān by Ghusnūdāz in Urdu.
- iv) Emergence of new forms of singing like qawālī and the pieces in Kathak are traced to Sufi dances.
- v) New forms and places of worship like the Moinuddin Chisti Dargah at Ajmer which is preserved even today.

Hence Sufi movement has played a huge contribution in our social development.

Remarks

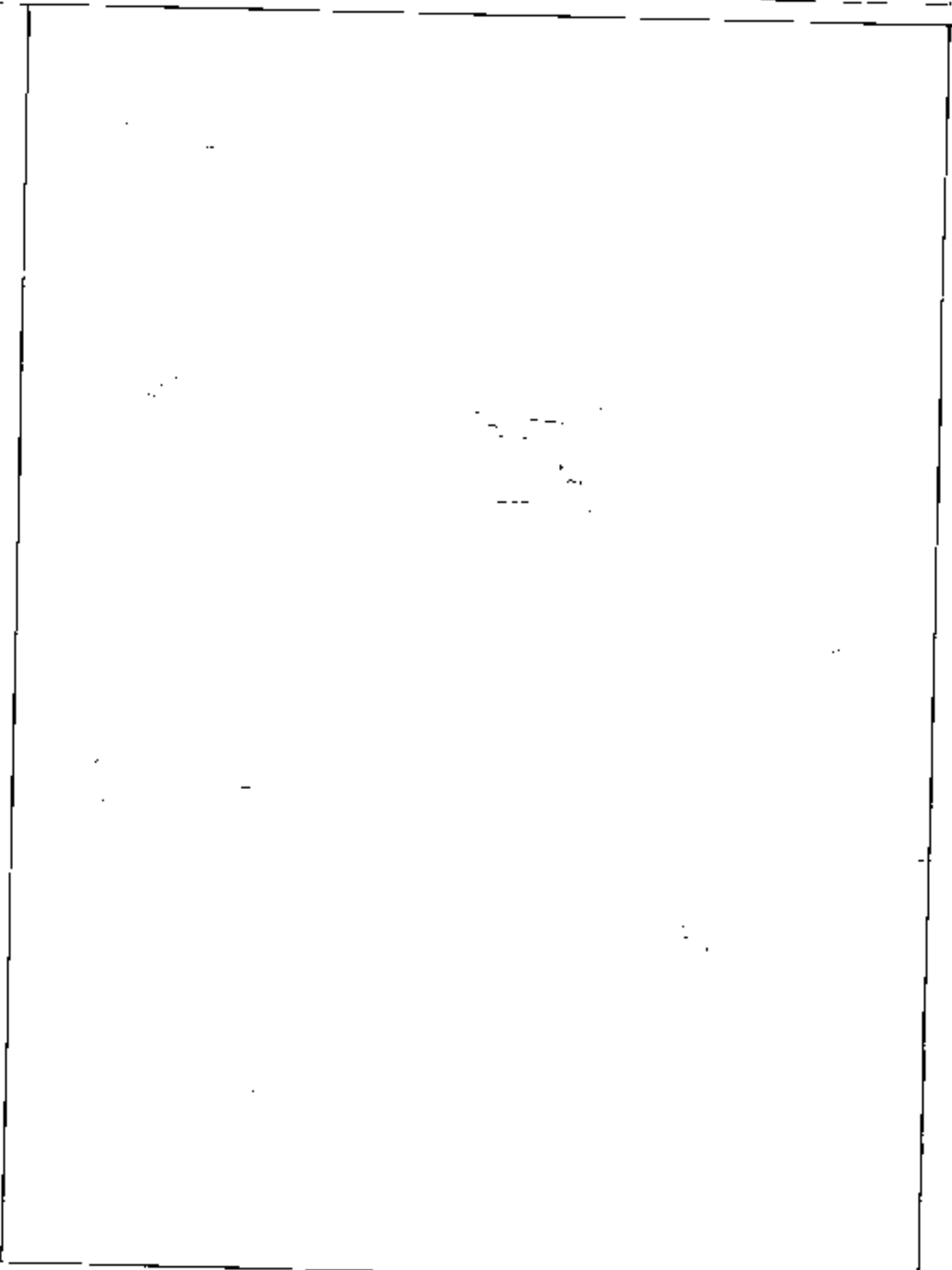
Well framed to cover all aspects

and good structure

Carry

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



Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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)

Q. (12) During Mughals, land revenue formed around 90% of total revenue as per Shereen Moosvi. Hence it was given prime importance.

Various systems

i) Batai or Ghalla Batai : It was a sharing mechanism where the standing crop (khet), harvest (long) or the grain (riss) was shared.

It was equitable, ~~but~~ and less risky for farmers but had huge costs of assessment and collection, besides instability for state revenue.

ii) Kankut or Dambandi system → Per bigha productivity was assessed for good, middling and bad land and revenue was fixed based on centrally administered prices.

Remarks

It suffered from inadequate assessment, corruption and wrong pricing.

(ii) Zabti System: It was designed by Sher Shah and continued by Akbar. Later it was modified as Ain i dahsala system mentioned in Ain i Akbari:

i) land divided into 4 categories belaj, parauti, chachar, Banjars based on the duration of ~~for~~ fallow.

ii) 3 types of land \rightarrow good, middling, bad.

iii) Average land productivity for all 4 categories based on last 10 years data.

iv) Prices estimated in advance based on 10 years' data.

v) Allowed 12.5% of Nabud land.

vi) Progressive tax realisation for newly cultivated land.

This was much stable system and perhaps implemented in doab and nearby regions only.

iv) Nasaq system: based on previous year's produce and tax, next year's tax was estimated. It was generally a supplement to other systems eg., Nasaq Batai, Nasaq-zilati etc.

v) Ajarah dari Revenue farming system was used mainly in Jagir lands and areas affected by disasters to maximise collection. In 18th century, its usage increased during Wazirship of Zulfikar Khan. It involved large scale exploitation.

Hence the revenue systems deployed were quite diverse and that helped maintain

good state
funds
and
anticipate
expenses.

b) Mughal paintings are one of the finest

artistic works of medieval Indian artists.

They show continuous evolution.

Painting began under Humayun who brought 2 Persian painters ~~Ada & Baha~~ Mir Sayid Ali and

Abdur Samad to India. The Princes of the

house of Timur is famous painting of this time.

Arbaj - Real foundation of Mughal school of painting:

i) Employed large no. of painters, around 200, in his Tasvir Khana. Many of them were Hindus.

ii) Indian elements like use of swastika, kamsa etc entered, figures in motion and vivid background scenes become prominent.

iii) Themes included court scenes, battle scenes, hunting scenes etc.

Remarks

Jahangir

- i) Painting reached zenith under him; He himself was a great painter.
- ii) Prominent painters were Baswan, Daswant, etc.
- iii) Animal paintings like of Dodo, Bengal (Floucan, Zebra etc were executed.
- iv) He could tell which ^{part of} painting was done by which artist.
- v) Portraits paintings increased
- vi) European Realism entered Mughal paintings.

Under Shah Jahan, use of golden colour increased. During Aurangzeb, painters lost royal patronage and their migration to regional kingdoms led to growth of regional schools like Kishangarh, Bundi etc.

Calligraphy

Miniature

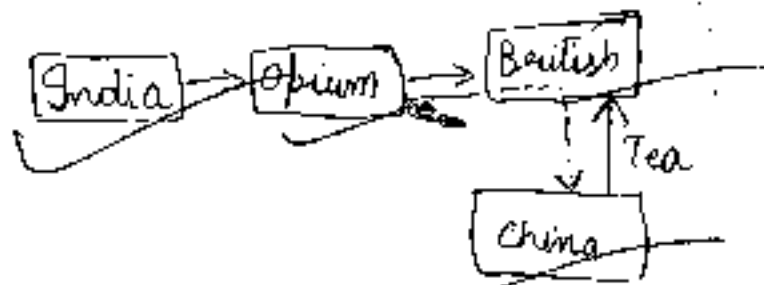
Contemporary

European Painters

- c) The late 18th century is the period of European colonial expansion and Indian fightback to it. It also saw remarkable changes in economy.

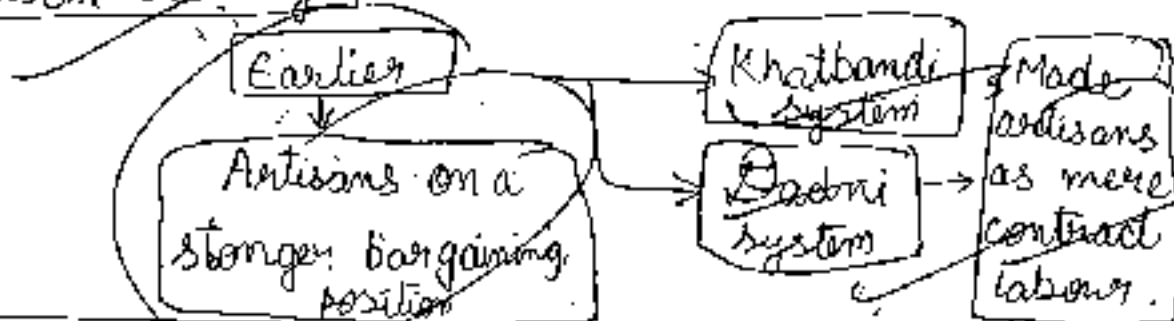
Agricultural economy

Period saw greater trend to commercialisation. British saw Indian agri-produce as a means to offset their trade imbalance with China leading to opium cultivation in India:



Excessive revenue set by Cornwallis on farmers led to agrarian distress.

Artisan economy



Remarks

The artisans were forced to sell at low rates to European merchants. Hence fall in revenues. This affected business of Indian merchants too.

Institutions

The period saw emergence of rich bankers in Bengal. The companies of Europe also represented new form of commercial enterprise. Tipu Sultan too tried to create a similar commercial enterprise but failed.

Trade

The inland duties were waived for British through Golden farman of 1717. Moreover the Maratha raids disrupted local trade and this benefitted English who procured at lower prices to sell abroad.

The Indian ocean trade was now almost completely monopolised by Europeans and thus Indians lost the vital aspect of their richness.

Remarks

Initially these trends benefited state as the revenues soared. But soon this led to strengthening of companies and their political expansion and supremacy.

good

Facts & analysis

Articulation

Try to write in debate form

Remarks