

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S TEST COPY

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AIR 91

CSE 2023

HISTORY OPTIONAL



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GS SCORE

HISTORY TEST SERIES
Mock 1 (Paper - I)
TEST - 05

69
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.

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

Name Nidhi Goyal
Mobile No. _____
Date _____
Signature Nidhi

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 inscriptional 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.

UTNUR

(10)

→ neolithic site

→ presently in Telangana

→ coarse handmade pottery found

→ cattle rearing → main activity

Remarks

2. MEHARGARH

(2)

- neolithic site
- Baluchistan region, Pakistan
- earliest example of cultivation of wheat, rice in the Subcontinent
- handmade pottery and later wheel turned painted pottery

3. LOTHAL

(2)

- Harappan site
- it is artificial brick dockyard of the IVc phase
- huge wall (probably for the purpose of protection)
- Saurashtra region, Gujarat

Remarks

4 NEAANI

- Megalithic site.
- presently in Karnataka.
- also an inscriptional site.
- various types of burials found.

5 KALIBANGAN

2

- Harappan site.
- present state is Rajasthan.
- bangle factory discovered from the site.
- Terracotta figurine found.
- had trade relations with Indus valley sites.

Remarks

6. MATHURA

(7)

- Painted Grey ware site
- also an ancient capital
- presently in Uttar Pradesh
- associated with Hindu mythological god, Krishna.
- important centre of vaishnavism.

7. UTTARMERUR

(10)

- Inscriptional site
- Kanchipuram distt, Tamil Nadu
- region earlier controlled by cholas
- known for self government mentioning inscription

8.

Remarks

9. KAVERIPATTINAM / PUHAR

- ②
- ancient port
 - Tamil Nadu is the state
 - trade relations ~~in~~ with South east Asia mainly in ancient times
 - mentioned in 'Periplus of Erythrean sea.'

10. BAGH CAVES

- ②
- ancient cave paintings
 - presently in Maharashtra
 - north of Ajanta caves
 - fresco painting, tempera technique
 - related to Buddhism and Hinduism

11.KAPILVASTU

(1/0)

- Buddhist site
- located in southern Nepal
- associated with Buddhism

12.VALABHI

(2)

- an educational centre
- in Gujarat
- Bhanumati and Sthiramati -
2 great scholars - graduated
from here.
- secular subjects like astronomy
were taught.

13.UTTARMERUR

(1/0)

- Brahmadeya village
- presently in Kanchipuram
distt, Tamil Nadu
- also an inscriptional site
- known for self government evidences.

Remarks

14.15.16. HAMPPI

(17)

- temple site
- presently in karnataka
- ancient capital of vijayanagara kingdom

17.

Remarks

18.QUILON

(18)

- sea port (ancient)
- presently in kerala
- malabar coast
- trade relations with west asia and south east asia

19.20.HARAPPA

(20)

- IVC site
- presently in Pakistan
- 1st site to be found from IVC phase
- showing early harappan and mature harappan phase

Remarks

- Q. (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)

Q(a)

(2)

Early food producing societies are believed to be belonging to neolithic phase. It was the phase where changes have been observed in the sense that hunters were turning into farmers that too sedentary.

Because of the sedentary nature of farmers, agriculturists and domestication of wild, following was the social structure :

① social ~~the~~ relations with one another

good info

well tried to work in

Causes of Confusion

formation

Remarks

Mark the source of sources

may have become more pronounced.

Thus, mutual relationship bloomed.

② Sedentary nature would have given thrust to local traditions. Local culture was the marked feature.

③ Social tensions also spurred as a result of social structures.

④ Exchange of knowledge, innovations were there because of the emerging social structures of the phase. As a result, urbanism was the marked feature.

Thus, social structures underwent major changes.

Remarks

Well tried

But

lack of

substantive

specific

fact

(b)

Sources are considered to be the lifeline because they are the major ways to read about the past. ~~apart from arch~~ Nevertheless, critical reading of sources become

firstly, archaeological sources tell the historians about the phase from which the article belongs. for instance, carbon dating method. Moreover, for example, Megalithic burials depicts the socio-religious life of ~~that~~ these people.

Secondly, literary sources like the writings of ^{Arthshashtra} ~~Hiuen-Tsang~~, ~~Edo Fi-Hiuen~~, kathana etc. give the historians their

Substantiate
with source
example

eg-
Rock's pillar
reliefs of
Ashoka

Remarks

views of the conditions prevailing in those times. Kalhana's Rajatarangini gives a clear outline of all the political heads of Kashmir till 10th - 11th centuries.

Third, foreign accounts of Hiuen Tsang, I-Tsing, Barani, and so on are also important in constructing the parts of history.

Thus, the importance of sources in constructing the history cannot be ignored. They are important. However, critical reading should always be welcomed like royal patronage to the writer.

Remarks

For this context
write the limitation
of each source. Then
write why found

(C)

ARTHSHAstra is the treatise

written on the political terms by the
 Kautilya, Chandragupta Maurya's
 courtiers.

The book is being criticised by
 the scholars on some of the grounds.

→ The book does not present the
 actual picture rather what should
 be. The normative approach is
 being followed which is not of
 much use, according to scholars.

→ Secondly, book presents Mauryan state
 as centralised. But, some scholars
 negate the fact of Maurya rule being
centralised keeping into the extent
(large) of the empire.

Remarks

However, arthashastra is being considered as important source by some of the historians.

Lack of fact

Write the accounts of Arthashastra

than discuss how

pragmatic - 06
out.

Both analysis examples are being postpost

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 Tamilam during early historical age. (15 Marks)

4. (a)

8. Mahayana Buddhism was the sect emerged from Buddhism in 3rd Buddhist council in the presidency of Magadhiputta Tissa.

Mahayana Buddhism believes in the tenets like women can also attain nibbana, statue of Buddha, presence of Bodhisattavas, open to changes and improvements and so on.

These all tenets are somewhat or the other very much like the original

Remarks

body, Buddhism. These tenets differ from Hinayana Buddhism. Thus, on the basis of these sources, it could be mentioned that mahayana Buddhism and Buddhism (original) as propounded by Buddha were not different.

However, believe in the Bodhisattavas was the marked feature in the mahayana Buddhism but not in the one original. This feature was a major difference.

Nevertheless, presence of women and shudras could be felt in both of them, showing great similarity.

passage should be multi-dimensional

Add more
 difference
 ↓
 you can write in table

Remarks

① Really changed the basic nature of Mahayana Buddhism popularized later on role of Mahayana in the decline of Buddhism

(b) Gupta age is being hailed as golden age since the developments in science, astronomy, mathematics etc. were remarkable.

It was contributed due to the presence of well known scholars like Charak, Aryabhatta and so on. They contributed in their respective fields. Thus, according to one set of historians, Gupta age is being synonymous with golden age.

However, on the other hand, according to another set of historians, Gupta age is not referred to be as Golden age because of the prevailing social conditions.

Under
understand
the main
points

Remarks

This part should be
joind in answer

† Condition of women was not satisfactory. Presence of sati system, purdah system was there. Male ~~doma~~ dominance was prevalent. Caste system was deepening. Therefore, based on the above points, gupta age is not described as golden age according to this school.

Lack of facts

Section - B

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

5. (c)

3) Early medieval phase was the transitional phase between ancient period and medieval period. It is sometimes called as dark age because of the traces of feudalism. Origin of this feudalism are said to be the land grants made in the Indian subcontinent.

During early medieval phase.

Remarks

South India (Herau polity) started the system of land grants. They were given to Brahmins (Brahmadesas). With time, revenue collecting rights were given resulting into Samanta system.

Donation to temples (Devadana) was also a prominent feature in South India.

- ① Extent to source of Govt
- ② Role of donation
- ③ Limitation of donations
- ④ Role of other facts

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)

7.

(C) (6)

AKBAR was mughal ruler of the Indian subcontinent in the ~~1st~~ second half of 16th century. He is being described as social reformer because of the following reasons :

- ① Equality to Hindus and muslims was the marked feature. muslims were not privileged extra in under mughal rule. They were at par with Hindus. Moreover, Hindus were not exploited and persecuted.

Remarks

② Secondly, Akbar's policy of Sulh-i-kul
 i.e. ~~of~~ peace maintained law
 and order in the area.

③ Akbar removed many Hindu centric taxes
 which helped him to legitimacy
from the subjects.

All these factors helped
 him to label him as great reformer
 and gain legitimacy.

Write in detail the
examples of

Reforms

motivation behind it.

or Really want Reforms

Remarks

Because many orthodox
 sect sections of society
opposed the reforms