



An Institute for Civil Services

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UDIT KADIAN

AIR 375

CSE 2023

HISTORY



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GS SCORE

HISTORY TEST SERIES 2021

TEST - 04

127
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 all the Five questions.
- 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.

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

Name Udit Kadian
Mobile No. 9582158400
Date 22/01/21
Signature [Signature]

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) - Ash Mound site
- (ii) Chalcolithic site
- (iii) Cave painting site
- (iv) Paleolithic site
- (v) Temple site
- (vi) Stupa Site
- (vii) Harappan site
- (viii) NBPW site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) An educational center
- (xii) Early Harappan site
- (xiii) A Nagara style temple
- (xiv) Ashokan Inscription
- (xv) A sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) An ancient capital

- i) ~~Mashki~~ (Ash mound Site)
 Karnataka (present day)
 Mesolithic - Chalcolithic & Megalithic
 Minor rock edicts of Ashoka
 Polished bone tools, beads, microlithic
 blades, red ware, B&W and
 rock paintings found.

Remarks

ii)

Ahar

(7)

- present day Rajasthan
- chalcolithic & late harappan
- BRW pottery
- cultivation (wheat & barley), animal rearing
- trade links with harappans.

iii)

Bagh Caves

- present day M.P.
- ~~buddhist~~ rock cut caves
- all caves are quadrangular
- secular and buddhist Jataka stories painted on wall & ceilings.

iv)

Hiran valley

(7)

- present day Gujarat, Saurashtra
- coast
- various stone tool found. (palaeolithic)

v)

Deogarh

(2)

- present day M.P.
- ~~Dashavatara~~ temple; gupta period
- dedicated to Vishnu
- one of the earliest pancharayata temple
- ragana style with Shikhara temple
- reclining Vishnu sculpture

Remarks

vi) Sarnath

(12)

- present day U.P. (Varanasi)
- Buddha taught first sermon here
- birthplace of 11th Jain Tirthankara
- Dhamek Stupa of Ashoka; ashoka pillar with lion capital & edict.
- Xuan Zang visited.

vii) Rajdi

(8)

- present day Gujarat
- mature, late Harappan both
- also Palaeolithic site.
- houses built on stone foundations
- Red ware pottery; Harappan script graffiti & inscriptions on them.



Nandatali

(7)

- present day M.P.
- Chalcolithic & late Harappan
- largest settlement of Malwa culture
- circular & rectangular homes, post holes, chulha & storage jar found.
- BRW, grey ware (painted)

Remarks

(ix)

Achichhatra → present day O.P.

(2)

- ↳ ~~P.G.W.~~ first identified here
- ↳ brick fortification excavated
- ↳ capital of North. Panchala.
- ↳ ~~P.G.W.~~ followed by WBPW.
- ↳ Panchala & Kushana Coin finds.

(xi)

Taxila → present day Pakistan

(2)

- ↳ ancient political, commercial & education centre.
- ↳ amongst earliest universities.
- ↳ (Givak, Chanaka & Chanakya studied here)
- ↳ Capital of Gandhara Satrapy; provincial capital of Mauryans
- ↳ Fa-hien & Hsuan Tsang visited.

(xii)

Kot diji → present day Sind

(2)

- ↳ Early & Mature Harappan
- ↳ fortified with massive wall; citadel complex & trench area; houses of mud & stone brick.
- ↳ objects of stone, shell, bone; terracotta figurines

Remarks

xii) Khajuraho → present day M.P.
 ↳ group of sun

xiii) Nachang Kuthare, Parwati Temple
 ↳ present day M.P.
 ↳ early example of Nagara Style
 ↳ among the 1st structure temples in India.
 ↳ 8th century Gupta period.

xiv) Dhauli → present day Orissa.
 ↳ Rock edicts of Ashoka (major)
 ↳ also ~~called~~ have the Kalinga Edicts
 ↳ Dhauli Elephant carved out of rock.
 ↳ near Rathigumpha of Kharvela.

xv) Tamralipti → present day W. Bengal
 ↳ near mouth of Ganges
 ↳ ~~importance~~ of trade.
 ↳ connected to North by land
 & S-East Asia & South India by Sea.
 ↳ Chalukya
 ↳ NW also found -

Remarks

↳ Roman coins & jasp found.

xvi) Kapilvastu → present day Nepal

xvii) Snawasti → present day U.P.

- (2) ↳ Buddhist & Jain Centre
- ↳ Capital of Kosala: Mahajanpada
- ↳ Xuan Zang visited
- ↳ PGW & NBPW found.

xviii) Junagadh → present day Gujrat

- (YD) ↳ major rock edicts of Ashoka.
- ↳ Sanskrit inscription of Rudradama I
- ↳ about Sudarshan Lake renovation
- ↳ Another inscription of Sakundgupta

xix) Amravati → P. day Andhra

- ↳ Megalithic, BRW & NBPW site
- ↳ inscription in Maurya & Brahmi

Remarks

- ↳ capital of Satvahana
- ↳ Buddhist Stupa of P. Maurya age
 - ↳ made of marble & limestone
- ↳ Xuan Zang Visited.

XIX)

XX)

- Uraiyur → present day. T. Nadu
- ↳ Capital of Early Cholas
 - ↳ Sangam poem describes it as a fortified city
 - ↳ BRW pottery, rounded ware, red-slipped ware, etc
 - ↳ textile centre
 - ↳ rectangular cistern found

Remarks

2. (a) Write about the Sufi influence during the Mughal period. (10 Marks)
- (b) Dadni system was nothing but a mean of exploitation in the later phase of medieval India. Analyse. (10 Marks)
- (c) What was the status of women in the Mughal agrarian society? (10 Marks)
- (d) Compare the irrigation devices mentioned by Babur in his autobiography with the irrigation system, used in Vijayanagara Empire. (10 Marks)
- (e) In the Mughal period state was having the monopoly over the secondary economic activities. Comment. (10 Marks)

2(a) Sufis had entered India with the advent of turkish rule and slowly helped mould the ideas of islam and its orthodoxy to create an atmosphere of harmony in the country.

During Mughal period too Sufis were a respected class that held a special place in the religious sphere of that time.

Different Silsilahs were in vogue during different rulers' tenure; starting with Akbar who respected Sheikh Chisti of Fatehpur Sikri, followed by gaining influence of Qadiri and Nakshbandi.

Remarks

orders who brought forth a little more orthodoxy in their teachings. Sufis were teachers (pir-murid tradition) and had opened their own schools (Khanqah). Further, they along with bhakti saints were instrumental in creating an atmosphere of harmony and syncretism by bringing down the orthodox elements in both Hinduism and Islam which allowed for Emperor Akbar to follow through with great changes in the religious-social sphere like - Din-i-illahi, Sulh-e-kul, Ibadat Khana, etc. Also removal of taxes like zizyah & pilgrim were indirect influences of Sufis on the Mughal emperor & society as a whole.

Remarks

Well tried

good objectivity

(Add)

Influence in other areas eg. literature

b) Dadani system refers to the method of 'putting out' - i.e. merchants - putting out money for artisans / craftsmen as a sort of advance so that they are able to procure raw materials and produce goods w/o hindrance.

In medieval India, the craftsmen were generally operating either from 'karkhanas' or from their homes'. The one from karkhanas ~~was~~ ^{did} not have this problem but rather those who had their workshops - at home used to regularly face problems of paucity of capital and goods.

Dadani system thus became a way by which they were insured off such problems and also provide goods and crafts on a much

Remarks

Good
Content
Context
and
Conceptual clarity

larger scale. Thus in a way it helped them.

But on the other hand, slowly but surely most of the craftsmen began to come under this system which put them under the thumb of big merchants, bankers, etc. and thus their sense of self was essentially stolen and could easily be oppressed by them through lower/higher rates of purchase than market or compulsory sale to them.

Require more clarity at the level of expression.

c) The status of women in general during the medieval phase after the didn't undergo much improvement & they continued to remain subservient to men in the social sphere.

In the agrarian society, though the status of women was generally higher

Remarks

than the status of women of higher class or in cities.

Women were respected here 'as of their presence in the fields as agriculturalists and also as their status as 'mothers' (as they're child bearers in a society dependent on labour).

Further, they were considered handworkers as after coming from fields they worked in household industry and also handled household chores.

There are instances of women sending petitions to panchayats and also of prevalence of bride price in many villages.

But at the same time gender segregation continued with women continuing to be kept inside the home, controlled by male head, not allowed to touch certain implements when menstruating or pregnant.

Remarks

(Add)

→ Name of Sources to know

→ In brief write the steps taken by Rulers for empowerment of women.

d) Babur in his autobiography 'Tuzuk-i-Babari' has mentioned about different things he saw in the country, chief among those was his focus on agricultural → irrigation devices.

Babur is seemed to have seen canals at various places for irrigation.

Another device that he saw was the 'saqi' or 'arhat' as it is called in India which was used to lift water from a well.

Thus, Babur found that canals and wells (both bricked and non-bricked) were the chief source of irrigation.

Contrary to this, in south India in Vijayanagar kingdom state sponsored irrigation projects were the norm.

Remarks

R.

State used to ~~cut~~ reservoirs for its people and create dams on rivers, some of which have stood the test of time and are considered marvels of engineering.

State along with Brahmanadeya / devdams assumabally used to take part in repair and maintenance of these works. Canals were not seen here. 'cop' of the

Max North & South India had their own, different systems of irrigation.

e) Secondary economic activities refer to those that use raw & materials of primary activities. Many such activities were the norm in the middle period like - metallurgy, wood work, textiles, leather making, etc.

Activities like minting coins was a state monopoly. Also, so was the creation of

Remarks

weapon but also state used to sponsor other economic activities like - carpet making (at Lahore), Shawl making, etc.

But they were not exclusive monopoly of state. Similarly the textiles of various kinds from muslin to silk were practiced by common people and guilds.

State had monopoly only in the state sponsored karkhanas where they used to make stuff for the use of Royals, nobles, etc. and

Thus, on a whole there wasn't really a monopoly of state, independent artisans, craftsmen, merchants and guilds existed who were part of the process.

Remarks

5/2
good
conceptual
clarity
and
articulation

3. (a) Discuss the stratification in the medieval rural society during the Mughal rule in India. (20 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that bhakti saint Kabir was very revolutionary in his ideas? (10 Marks)
- (c) Evaluate the role and position of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade? (20 Marks)

3. (a) ^{rural} Mughal society was highly heterogeneous in character and consisted of people of different castes and classes which ~~proff~~ provided for the stratification of the village societies.

Write the factors of stratification

In general the rural society can be divided into 5 parts - (The Rural Elite, Khudkashis, Raiyats, Pahikashis and service class).

Rural elites consisted of the Zamindars, Chaudharies, Village headmen, Brahmins, etc who were the economically and socially strongest among all. Some of them assisted the rulers.

Remarks

good facts

in revenue collection while others were elites due to their upper ~~class~~ caste status.

Khudkashis were the resident owner cultivators who had various special rights that came with their status. They had to pay less ~~tax~~ on land and also exempted from other petty taxes and held good enough section of land.

Thus they had a social status.

Raiyats were the general category of ~~peasants~~ belonging to middle castes - Jat, gujjar, etc. They could be owners or tenants of lands they cultivated.

Remarks

But unlike Khudkashis they had no

Rem

special rights and had to pay higher ~~land revenue~~ ($\frac{1}{2}$ generally) and also other taxes.

- Thus ~~they held~~ two social esteem.

Pahikashis were the lowest in the food chain, ~~they were~~ outsiders who had come to the village, were given patas on concessional rates and provided with ploughs, seeds, money, etc. by state or the village.

Finally the Service Class, this consisted of craft and service community like potter, carpenter, ironsmith, barber, leather worker, etc.

(10/10) They were designated Kamin or logis and come from clarity.

They also acted as cheap source of labour.

Remarks

for better
presentation
use



(good)

- objectivity

Context and conceptual clarity

→ so try to discuss the idea of presentation

b)

Sant Kabir was a popular Bhakti saint who lived and spread his message of non-conformism and love / harmony among people during late 15th and early 16th century.

He preached in hindi and his ideas are recorded as dohas in 'Bijak' by his followers.

He was revolutionary Bhakti saint as he presented a new direction to the Bhakti movement where he preached about a monotheistic god who has no attributes, but also at the same time was against the tenets tenets of Vedas and other sacred books.

Remarks

His belief was that salvation was possible through devotion of self to god and he preached harmony between religions and rejected the orthodoxies in both religions as well as ascetic practices and rituals. He rejected caste system.

He never had any thought of finding any religion or sect.

Things of these represent a revolutionary change

But at the same time, his actions to change the existing orthodoxy and complacency in the religion & social sphere were not revolutionary in any sense as he never tried to break off from that.

good dimension

elaborate this aspect

Remarks

c) Indian Ocean Trade in the medieval era was the source of a great percentage of world trade and resulted in India being the centre of the world at that time due to its position in this trade.

Indian coasts on both east and west were indulged in trade with the whole of the world from China to Arab world.

Before coming of Arabs, we were the masters of both Arabian sea & Bay of Bengal all the way till the Malay Peninsula.

With the advent of Arabs, and their attacks on Indian ports, Indian merchants were disturbed but

Remarks

R

slowly but surely we regained
~~our footing~~ in the trade ~~once again~~.

Indian Merchants were both ship-owners
 and financiers as they sent luxury
 as well as normal items on
 ships of three to four hundred tonnage.

Many famous Indian Merchants were -
Chettis of South, Karimis of Aden,
Mamtraman, Vastupal, Tejpal, etc.

Indians acted as suppliers of eastern
items (from China and South East
~~Asia~~) to Arabs and brought
 their horses and other stuff
 like dates, glass, slaves, etc. to
Indian shores as well as South-
Asian shores.

Remarks

With the coming of Portuguese, Indian merchants were again hit due to their not being able to compete against Portuguese Armada & the Carlot system.

Despite this Gujarat merchants were ~~was~~ sneaky enough to slip past the Portuguese net and continue their trading activities.

During Mughal times - the royal household and the nobles were regular participants in Indian ocean trade and even used to buy passes from Portuguese. They owned their own ships & sometimes even financed the merchants.

Nicely covered
all Relevant
aspects

(11)

for better presentation

Remarks

→ you should draw

(Map) - Indian Subcontinent
Trade Routes
Imp. Ports.

4. (a) Akbar was a great social reformer and these social reforms helped him to get the legitimacy from the Indian masses. Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) To what extent is it possible to characterize agricultural production in the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries as subsistence agriculture? Give reasons for your answer. (15 Marks)
- (c) What is Bernier writing about the difference between India and Europe? (15 Marks)

4: (a) Akbar was one of the greatest Mughal ruler who ruled from middle of 16th century till 1605 and in his long rule was able to lay down the foundation of a stable empire ~~and~~ ~~was~~ a big factor of which could be attributed to his reformist policies that helped create an atmosphere of peace and harmony among people of different ~~two~~ religions. Akbar started his reforms with abolition of Pilgrim tax, Poll tax and Jizyah on Hindus and other

Remarks

non-muslim subjects. This step was a ~~great~~ success and helped endear him to his subjects.

He prohibited conversion of war prisoners to Islam.

Later on, he created an Ibadat Khana where he invited scholars of different faiths to present their ideas of religion & engage in debate.

This idea was welcomed initially but later led to greater discord among preachers of various faith.

He presented the idea of 'Sulh-e-kul' i.e. peace between all religions.

He tried to create other reforms like — trafficking in women and

Remarks

R

prostitution was brought under control,
~~marriage~~ age was increased, widow
remarriage permitted, he tried to
control polygamy, sati was
 prohibit except by women's consent,
 further, no restriction on creation of
 new temples and reconversion of
 forced converts back to hinduism
 was allowed.

He even tried to bring reforms in
education by focussing on maths,
sciences, etc.

Some of his ideas were unwelcomed

while others were far ahead of his
time & thus treated as harassment

Cap quoted by Badayuni. Thus, in
 some way these reforms helped

get him legitimacy.

Remarks

In this
 context you
 should examine
 that
 ↳ Not only for
 legitimacy intact
 He Really want
Social Reform

b) Agricultural production in sixteenth century used to be done at least twice a year (Rabi & Kharif) and in some places even thrice.

Production was focussed on two types of crops - food crops & cash crops.

Food crops like wheat, barley, rice, etc were staple and were main source of the consumption pattern of the agriculturalists.

Further, with the overall high rates of revenue (in general throughout medieval India) the peasants were forced to consume what was left & thus it can be considered as subsistence agriculture.

Remarks

Remarks

But on the other hand the cultivators of cash crop used to get, generally, better prices in the market and thus were better off and hence their cultivation can't be considered subsistence.

Cash crops like sugarcane, Indigo, cotton, etc were high in demand.

Further, horticulture was also coming in vogue and thus orchards were planted which can't be considered subsistence agriculture.

Thus, certain section of the agricultors of 16th century India can be characterized as Subsistence. Not whole of it.

Approach is good

But Require more substantive facts and analysis

Remarks

a) Francois Bernier was a French philosopher, physician, traveller, historian who came to and travelled around India during the Seventeenth century. He was connected with the Mughal court and through his travels presented a first hand description of India contrasted with Europe.

Bernier refers to Indians having 'no private property' unlike Europe and calls nobles as oppressors of the ~~to~~ people unlike the enlightened landlords of Europe who worked for the betterment of land.

He makes fun of the Indian knowledge of anatomy and healing practices.

Now was he impressed by our knowledge of astronomy and geography.

Remarks

Re

He frequently mentions discoveries by various European scientists.

He laments about the 'non-existence' of middle class in India and calls India a land of 'richest of the rich' & 'poorest of the poor', unlike the middle class of Europe.

Furthermore, he mentions Indian cities as nothing but 'camp towns' that moved with the movement of armies in comparison to the European cities. He also complains of 'bad air' in these cities.

Furthermore, he contrasts the status of women in India and Europe by showcasing the social evil of Sati.

Thus, his presentation of India is on the model of binary opposition to Europe.

Remarks

Well tried

Wazir properly the - limitation
than day for day

5. (a) How was the social and ethnic structure of the Mughal nobles? (15 Marks)
- (b) What kind of relationship was there between state and religion in the first half of the 17th century? (20 Marks)
- (c) Draw a picture of development in painting throughout the Mughal period with special reference to European contribution. (15 Marks)

5.
①

Mughal Nobility was a heterogeneous bunch that changed character at the whims of the Emperors. It had a distinctive international character due to its appeal & also the high salaries of Mughal mansabdars (highest in the world according to Bernier).

It consisted of people from different social and ethnic background, such as:

• Khanzadas → these were sons and descendants of Mughal mansabdars, most likely to get a mansab

• Turanis → foreign group from Fakhroson

Remarks.....

were a dominant class in the beginning but ~~lost~~ ^{lost} ~~favor~~ ^{favor} later on.

Iranis → from Jhangis onward these people were the foremost nobles.

Alghams → generally mistrusted during Akbar & Humayun's reign but slowly gained ~~standing~~ ^{standing} later on.

Rajputs → most prominent among hindus, bound by matrimonial alliances, given positions of power & respect / trust

Kayastha / Khatris → usually appointed to low ranks in financial departments

Shaikhzadas → Indian Muslims who had been given prominent position since Akbar's times.

Remarks

Well tried

But you should analyse that how this Multi ethnicity benefited and later on became Burden

So try to write Multidimensional answer

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Marathas & ~~Others~~ → entered later on & were more important with the ~~mughal~~ feray in Deccan.

b) In the first half of 17th century, during the first 5 years till Akbar's death state and religion were somewhat combined due to Akbar's ~~maxim~~ decrees but all around state had provided freedom of religion.

With ~~Jehangir~~, the above policy of freedom of religion continued & ~~Jehangir~~ had enlightened attitude as he interacted with Sufis, Pirs and even Yogis. Construction of new temples was allowed & he even gave grants for them to

Remarks

brahmins and temples.

There was some occasional narrow mindedness during wars and such but overall the state showed allowed for harmony in religious sphere.

With the coming of Shah Jahan, orthodox increased a little with him disallowing construction of new temples and banning mixed marriages in Kashmir.

Some temples were destroyed.

Also, like Jehangir, Shah Jahan came in conflict with Sikh Gurus.

All in all, Shah Jahan tried to effect a compromise b/w Islamic state and the liberal policies of Akbar.

Remarks

On the other hand, Sikh were trying to
create a state based on religion
during this time.

good
 dimension

In Deccan, the bahamani successor
states were typically islamic states
but with a society based on
syncretic culture.

11/2

good
 wordings
 and
 conceptual
 clarity

Thus, state and religion in general
were related and connected throughout
the country but were not so
integrated.

Q. Mughal painting began with Humayun
 when he brought back two
 master painters from Iran who helped
 create a fusion (of sorts) of Persian
 & Indian styles which would
 go on to take a distinct style

Remarks

as it progressed.

During Akbar's reign, painting was given great importance with main focus on manuscript illustration & also miniature paintings. For this Akbar introduced 'Tasvir Khana'.

It was during his time that Europeans entered and with them European style.

Mughals incorporated a quite bit of stuff from Europeans s.a:

- Foreshortening technique
- Three dimensionality of its subjects
- Brighter colors and use of light and shadows
- European symbols like cross

good facts

Jehangir was deeply interested in

Remarks

painting & he took it to great heights
and he was very impressed by
European techniques and esp. asked
his ~~painters~~ to take up a single
point perspective. He also focused
more on portraits.

good Approach later on Shah Jahan too patronised
and conceptual paintings reached climax and he
clearly incorporated all previous forms of
paintings.

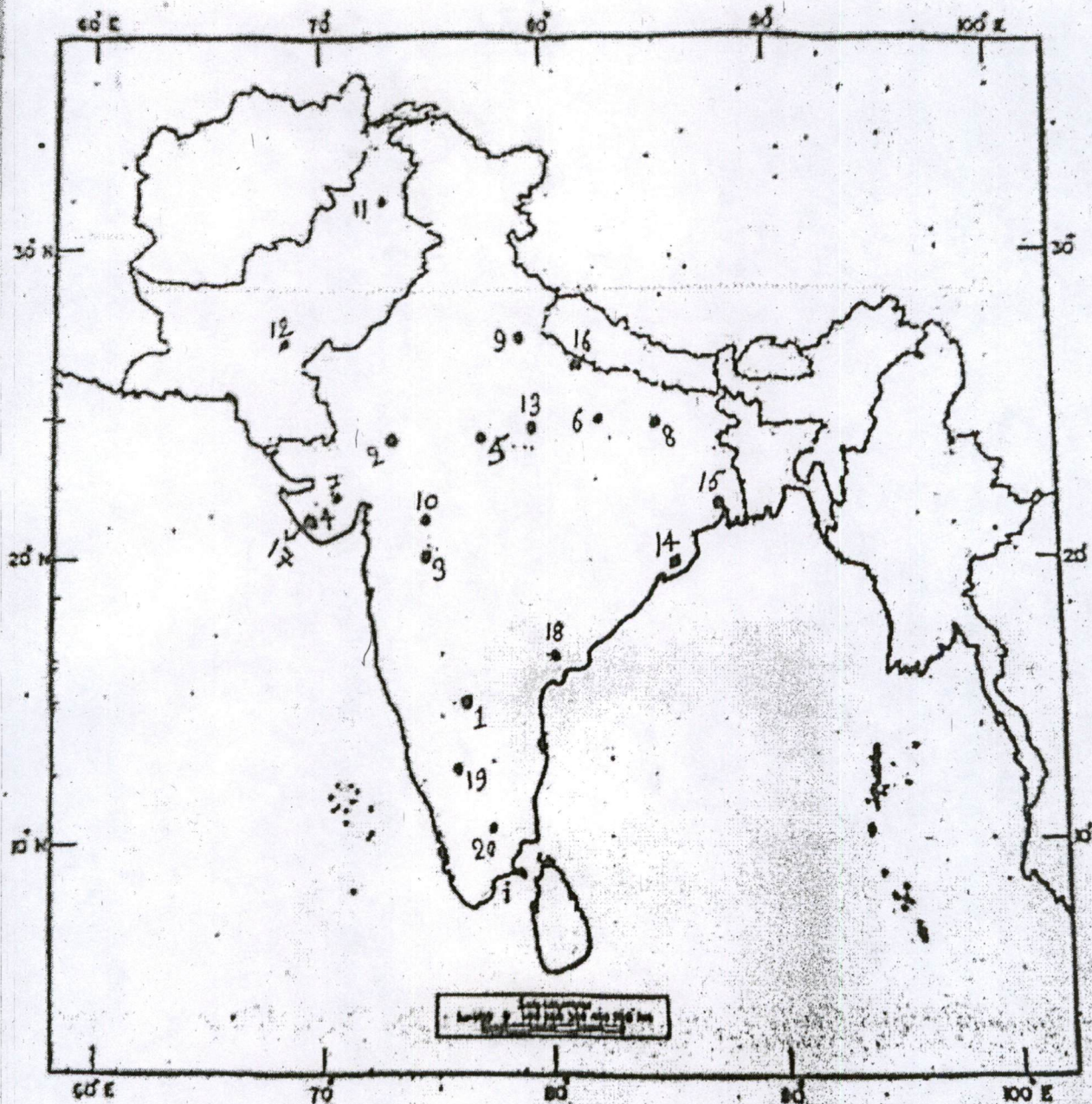
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avoid to use this
word

use maximum

Remarks

Map-Test: 4



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This territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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