

# **GS SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S TEST COPY**

# **NAUSHEEN**

**AIR 9** CSE  
2023

**HISTORY OPTIONAL**

**ACCESS 400+  
TOPPER'S COPIES**



**8448496262**



**iascore.in**

# GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

## We are MAINS...



THE MOST EXPERIENCED & SEASONED  
SUBJECT EXPERTS

Access

# 400+ TOPPERS COPIES



Scan QR Code  
to get the copies

## Only SCORE Matters!

#SCOREmatters



**MAINS  
CLASSES**



**MAINS  
TEST SERIES**



**ETHICS  
& ESSAY**



**MAINS  
OPTIONAL**

■ POL. SCIENCE ■ HISTORY ■ GEOGRAPHY  
■ SOCIOLOGY ■ PUB. AD. ■ ANTHRO. ■ LAW



**8448496262**



**iascore.in**

115 1/2  
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 SIX questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, any FOUR are to be attempted
- 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 Nausheen

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Nausheen



## REMARKS

GS SCORE

## Instructions to Candidates

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

1. The test is divided into two parts: Part A and Part B.

2. Candidates are to answer ALL questions in Part A.

3. The test is divided into two parts: Part A and Part B.

4. The test is divided into two parts: Part A and Part B.

5. The test is divided into two parts: Part A and Part B.

6. The test is divided into two parts: Part A and Part B.

7. The test is divided into two parts: Part A and Part B.

f



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

- (i) Mesolithic factory site
- (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) Painted 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

(i) **HATHNAURA**

- In Madhya Pradesh, near Adangarh in Hoshangabad district.
- Stone tools such as hand-axe, querns, mullers.
- Locally available raw material such as agate, chert, jasper.
- Sent to other sites of Mesolithic pd.

Remarks



(ii)

(iii)

**BRAHMAQIRI**

- In Karnataka

- ~~P~~ ~~Pre~~ ~~lithic~~, Mesolithic, Neolithic tools found here
- ash mounds present here suggests fire worship
- also famous for Megalithic burial sites.

(iii)

**BURZAHOM**

- North eastern side of Siragur

- ~~B~~ ~~ore~~ tools found during Neolithic period.
- not much tools as this place was immensely cold during glaciation.

(V)

**KORKAI**

- capital of early Pandya kingdom

- In Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu

- known to Ptolemy 4 also mentioned in Silapaddikaram texts for pearls.
- presence of Graeco-Roman gold coins

(vi)

**PURUSHPURA**

- Punjab province of Pakistan

- part of Kushana kingdom and Achaemenian capital.

Remarks



- on route of Silk road from China to Mediterranean.

[vii] RAIPUR

- ~~(iv)~~ In Bharuch district, Gujarat
- textile centre.
- suggests decline due to floods.
- presence of Cemetery - H culture.

[viii] Mathura - In UP

- ~~(v)~~ Capital of Kushan kingdom
- distinct art school developed here having mainly Indian features.
- sculptures of Buddha, headless Kanishka found here.

[ix] HASTINAPUR - In UP

- ~~(vi)~~ One of the oldest city of Indian subcontinent.
- capital of Kurus.
- not much archaeological evidences available from here to corroborate literary evidences.

[x] AHAR

- In Ahar district, Rajasthan
- distinct Ahar culture developed out of it during Neolithic age.
- trade contacts with Harappan sites.

Remarks



## [xi] MEHRGARH

- In ~~Sindh~~ Baluchistan province of Pakistan
- an early Harappan site
- presence of rice, wheat.
- various shapes of pottery - S-shaped, jar-shaped etc.

## [xii] KOT DIJI

- on the banks of Sindh river, Pakistan
- distinct type of pottery - 'glazed pottery' found here. - terminal point for ships coming from east.

## [xiii] KANCHIPURAM

## [xiv] THANJAVUR/TANJORE

Remarks



[XV] TAMRALIPTI

- In Midnapore district, West Bengal
- connected land side with river and with sea to South-east Asia
- also part of UTTARAPATHA
- textile centre.

[Xvi] BAMYAN / BAMİYAN

- In middle Afghanistan,
- World Heritage site of UNESCO
- destroyed by Islamic state in terror attack.
- part of Kushana kingdom.

[Xvii]

[Xviii]

Remarks



[XIX] PATLIPUTRA

- In Bihar
- 1 Jain council took place here.
- Capital of Magadha kingdom

[X] LUMBINI → In Nepal

- capital of Sakyan kingdom
- Gautama Buddha (Gidhartha) was born here.
- was a republic during 6th C. BCE but was taken over by monarchical kingdoms later on.
- looked upon by Brahmin priests.

Remarks

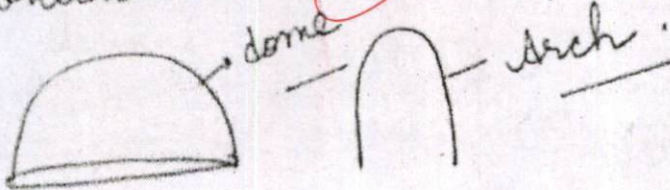


2. (a) Give an account of regional specificities in the field of architecture as gleaned from the developments in eastern India during the medieval period. (10 Marks)
- (b) Political dynamics within the Delhi Sultanate largely determined changes in the iqta system. Comment. (20 Marks)
- (c) Do you subscribe the view that Alauddin's market regulations successful in reorganising the economy? Discuss. (20 Marks)

(a) During the rule of Delhi Sultans and later its decline many regional centres of architecture emerged that combined both local and imperial features of Delhi Sultanate in their buildings.

Two of such centres in eastern India were: Bengal under Pala & Sena rulers and Assam under Kamrupa kingdom & Ahom kingdom later.

In Bengal, development can be seen in their roof styles and other embellishments - domes & arches; feature of Delhi Sultanate which borrowed it from Byzantine empire.

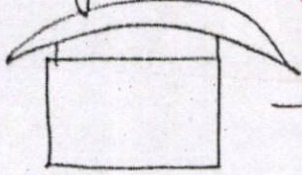


good presentation

Remarks



Later regional feature was combined to it leading to the development of curved roof.



→ due to excessive rainfall.  
 For e.g.  
 → Temple at Medinapore.

Coldest about

In Assam,

Jampani

Kamakhya Temple: one of <sup>the</sup> Shakti temples.

- less embellishment.

Bihar

Odisha

Thus, one can see the development of regional style of architecture quite parallel to architecture of Delhi Sultanate.

Q10

(b).

Iqta system was a system in which the land conquered by the Delhi Sultanate was divided into separate tracts known as 'iqtas' and assigned to officials known as 'Iqtadars'.

Iqtadars were expected to maintain law & order in their respective iqtas and also maintain troops.

Remarks



Under early rulers of Delhi Sultanate, Iqtas were controlled strictly.

Balban maintained strict control over the Iqtadars, harsh measures were employed by him to soothen revolts, land was frequently changed from one Iqtadar to other.

- ① Similarly, Ala-ud-din Khilji severely restricted any personal gains by these Iqtadars, these accounts were regularly checked. Iqtadars were frequently transferred. All this led him to conquer lands up to south. It also kept Tajiks & Turks - nobles in majority that tried to control Sultan, under control.

- ② During the time of Firoz Tughlaq, the power of Sultan was on the wane and instances of revolts by nobles in various parts of the country were on the rise. To suppress it and win control over the nobles he made Iqtas hereditary, number of troops maintained by these nobles were also not strictly controlled.

Remarks

added to control the control of various Sultans

control about

Control Rulers



However, due to this measure the administration became lax, entry of people of merit was blocked and this is blamed for decline of Delhi Sultanate.

*Call for merit objectivity*  
Thus, from all these instances one can derive that political expediencies of the time determined the functioning of system of Iqtas.

(c) Alauddin's market regulations are considered to be one of the novels of medieval Indian history.

In order to control prices of these varieties of goods i.e. (i) Food grains (ii) Clothes (iii) Cattle, slaves, horses he made certain regulations for all these separately. Each of these varieties were supervised by an officer 'shahna' appointed by him.

For food grains, he collected the tax in cash. Land revenue was fixed in accordance with the quality of land. Banjaras (local traders) sold purchased food grains from the

Remarks



villages in return for cash and agricultural implements.

(ii) For regulating clothes, he ordered good quality clothes to be brought to Delhi to make it a trade centre. This was done to suit the tastes of nobles who could purchase it at a cheap rate.

(iii) Similarly, prices and quality of horses was regulated: Irani/Krabi/Turqi horses → 100/200 tankas  
tabu/ponny at 20/30 tankas.  
Effort was made to regulate the prices of slaves too.

All this was done for the following reasons: -

(i) To provide army-men of his troops to food grains at cheap rates as their salary was low.

(ii) To gather the support of nobles,

Though this measure was largely successful in controlling the price as they were able to ward off the Mongol threat with their armies, it suffered from certain loopholes.

(i) Prices of food grains were regulated at most to Khalisa lands or to the places where

? good aspect

Remarks



army was posted. Rest of the empire could not avail the benefit of ~~the~~ price regulation.

(ii) Discretion was left to local officials who could manipulate it for their own means.

Therefore, one needs to see this policy of Alauddin Khalji critically and not just use official accounts which are generally panegyric.

→ good approach to  
credit crosses of  
History question

Remarks



3. (a) Examine the increasing importance of maritime trade of India during thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. 12m (20 Marks)
- (b) Architecture under the Delhi Sultanate reflects a different level of technological and stylistic attainment. Discuss. 12m (20 Marks)
- (c) Identify the main factors that sustained the expansion of urban economy in the Delhi Sultanate. 10m (10 Marks)

3.

(a) Rise of Delhi Sultanate and various <sup>Bahamani</sup> regional kingdoms like Vijaynagara and Bijapur during thirteenth to fifteenth century increased the importance of maritime trade of India.

This growing importance of maritime trade was due to following seasons :-

- \* Predominantly urban nature of Delhi Sultanate.
- \* Growth of naval power: although still lagging behind Europeans.
- \* Richness of nobles which formed one of highest paid bureaucracy in contemporary times.
- \* Demand of spices by Europeans for preserving meat.

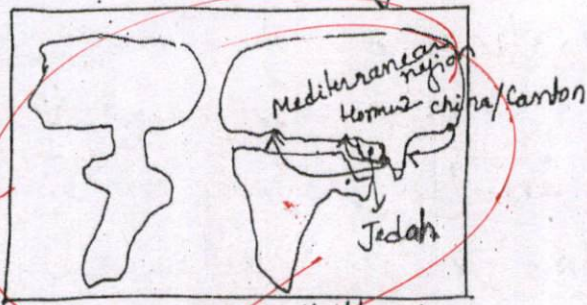
costly → costable condition + Central asia and its impact on Trade routes

Remarks



\* Discovery of America by Spanish prompted Portuguese to look for routes to India.

\* Moreover, Europeans wanted to break the Venetian monopoly of Indian trade.



### Items of import

- Horses of good quality (Iran, Turki)
- glass, wine
- white slaves.

### Items of export

- Spices
- Textiles
- rice, wheat
- silk
- Saltpetre

⊙ India's exports was greater than its imports. Thus, Balance of trade was in its favour.

Writers like Abdur Razak, Nicolo Conti also substantiate growing importance of Vijaynagar in the world commerce.

Thus, we can witness the growing importance of maritime trade during 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> c. in India.

17/10

Remarks

Cell tried to write multidimensional answer  
Substantiate with facts



(b) Rulers of Delhi Sultanate paid considerable attention to art & architecture. This was done in order to impress their authority & might over other contemporary powers. Moreover, the rulers were themselves interested in architectural inventions and novel ideas in it.

They were able to attain a different level of technological & stylistic attainment. This can be seen in following features of the monuments:

(i) Use of Arch & dome



→ Borrowed from Persia

It dispensed away the use of pillars.

provided skyline

can be seen from distance.

also provided space within boundaries.

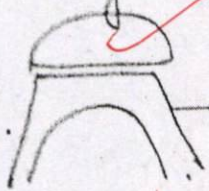
(ii) Octagonal shapes - For e.g. Lodi's Tomb.

This style was later used by Mughals too.

Remarks



- (iii) Stylistic architecture of Tughlay buildings.  
 → use of batter & slope.  
 → lime & mortar to provide solidity.



- (iv) Moreover, Delhi Sultans also combined indigenous features in their buildings  
 → kiosks & eaves as in Lodi's tomb  
 → Gujarati style.

Use of arabesque pattern, jali work, well/water ⇒ all this was novel in the field of Indian architecture.

Therefore, Delhi Sultanate were able to present an altogether different stylistic & architectural inventions in their buildings.

To blend cooper with Mughal Period

(c) One of the main features of Delhi Sultanate was that that it was a predominantly urban in character.

Main factors that sustained this urban nature of Sultanate were :-

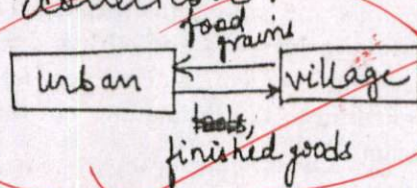
P.T.O

Remarks



(i) Huge agricultural surplus & robust method of revenue collection.

good  
clearly



For e.g. Alauddin fixed land revenue rates on the basis of quality of land.

(ii) Overland and maritime trade

(iii) Gold & Silver obtained from trade that was used to monetise Indian economy.

Ikhtishar, Alauddin and Mohd Bin Tughlaq used their own coins.

(iv) Exploitation of peasants & slaves to obtain food grains & crafted products respectively.

For e.g. Firuz Tughlaq ordered officials to bring slaves for Royal karkhanas.

All these factors contributed in the sustaining of urban nature of Indian economy.

5/10

good

fact  
Context  
objectively

Carry over

Remarks



4. (a) Analyse the articulation and organisation of political authority in the Vijayanagara kingdom, with special reference to the Nayankara system. (10 Marks)

(b) Is, the 'agrarian crisis' an adequate explanation of crisis facing the Mughal Empire towards the close of 17<sup>th</sup> century? Elucidate. (20 Marks)

(c) By 'dining into the ears of his maliks and amirs most of whom were the quondam colleagues, again and again that kingship was something divinely ordained, he wanted to wash off the stigma of being a regicide and impress upon their minds that it was divine will that had brought him to the throne and not the poisoned cup and the assassin's daggers'. (KA Nizami).

In the light of above statement, bring out the concept of kingship as expounded by Balban. How did it get modified under later Sultans. (20 Marks)

4. (a)

Vijaynagar ~~by~~ kingdom was founded by Harihara & Bukka Raya which was later consolidated by rulers of subsequent dynasties like Sangama, Tuluva etc.

Organization of political authority was done through following means :-

(i) Division of administrative areas :-  
(ii) Giving up of certain area of land to nobles to muster armies called Nayankara system.

Mandalams  
↓  
nadus  
↓  
sthala  
↓  
grama.

→ They maintained law & order in their respective territories.

→ also looked after justice

→ Over time it became hereditary

→ responsible for defeat in Battle of Tallikota of Vijaynagar.

Remarks



There is a considerable debate among scholars whether Vijaynagar was a centralised kingdom or confederacy.

N. K. Sastri called it a confederacy because the sultans - could not transfer the nobles; it became hereditary & centre lost control over

However, the nobles even at peripheries derived their legitimacy from the ruler and paid tribute to them.

(b) Towards the close of 17th c, Mughal empire starts to decline. There is a considerable debate among the scholars about the reasons for its decline :-  
 Irfan Habib & Athar Ali argues that the Mughal empire declined due to agrarian crisis. As Mughals had little contact at grassroots level and heavy taxes were imposed upon the peasants, peasants started revolting against the Mughal empire.

Remarks



Jadunath Sarkar argues that it was religious policies of Aurangzeb that prompted the decline of Mughal rule.

Satish Chandra argues that it was Jagirdari crisis that led to the decline. This crisis was because number of nobles was increasing without any corresponding increase in Jagir lands. This created jealousy among various groups of nobles belonging to different ethnic groups.

However, all these arguments ~~are~~ have not been able to satisfactorily explain the decline of Mughal empire:

Historians now argue that Mughal empire declined to give way to various regional kingdoms like Awadh, Bengal, Mysore, carrying Mughal's structure & administration forwarded and thus can be seen a marked continuity in the rule.

15/10  
Mughal ~~crisis~~ in  
the concept of  
Continuity and  
Change

good aspect  
celebrate more about  
Agrarian

crisis  
than Role of other  
factors



(c) Balban's theory of kingship combined the features of Indian, Persian and Turkish concept of sovereignty which was invented to impress upon the nobles under him.

Balban was one of the Chihalgani Turke (wzps of 40) of Ilkhanush. All of them were ambitious for power & strength, according to Barani. Therefore, to strengthen his claim to power and establish his legitimacy, Balban came up the following ideals:-

- (i) Ruler derives his power from God → (zil-i-illahi, farr-i-izadi) and nobody can come in between him & God.
- (ii) He has to administer justice for the ruled as divinely ordained to re-affirm their faith in God.

Later sultans tried to use Caliphate's name to justify their rule.

For e.g.

\* Firuz Tughlaq called himself deputy of Caliph.

Remarks

good objectives



All this was used to justify the rule of newly 'appointed' ~~sultans~~ sultans facing several challenges from their area of rule.

⑦

visit properly the  
Contribution of  
other Rules  
and Modifications

Remarks



5. Comment on the following:

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- (a) Alberunis' kitab-ul hind is more than a travelogue.
- (b) 'Peasantry was economically differentiated and socially stratified during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century'.
- (c) Premakhyan texts as source of medieval history.
- (d) Medieval women bhakti saints couldn't overcome constraints of time.
- (e) "Although 'Urdu' as a language originated in North India but its actual development could be seen in South India". Critically evaluate.

Remarks



Remarks



GS SCORE

Remarks



- Q. (a) 'The temples of South India acted as a urban nuclei resulting in a socio-economic process that marks acceleration of urbanization and integrative state formation'. Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) 'Court paintings essentially represent imperial ideology and royal vision of the Mughal state'. Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) What factors contributed to the growth of Bhakti movement in north India during the Sultanate period? (10 Marks)

Ans 6.

(a) Administrative process during early medieval South India has been termed as 'integrative state formation' as monarchy was not just concentrated at centre but spread to various levels which was bound together.

In order to justify their rule, monarchs started using Temple as a centre. Land grants were given to Brahmins of the temples to perform sacrifice for the beginning of their rule and install idols of which these rulers were considered to be descendants of. This power was derived from God and worship of idols in temples were them being worshipped. For e.g. Gangaidandacholapuram.

In course of this, these temples also emerged as centre of urban activities and growth of culture because of the following reasons:-

Remarks

Nicely Explain the concept of integrative state formation



(a) Because of the land grants & donations they had huge amount of money which could be used by traders when lent on interest.

(b) All activities were centered around such temple centres.

thus, temples acted as centre of urbanisation.

& integrative state formation as B.D Chattopadhyay, argues that this 3rd urbanisation was not due to any sort of outer impetus but developed totally on their own.

b/s it is 20 marks question

Substantiate with more facts and analysis

(b) Court paintings under Mughal rule represented imperial ideology & royal visions. This can be seen through various examples :-

(i) Jahangir, who began paintings of royal portraiture and paintings of hunting animals, love couples, depicted various such scenes :-

(a) He standing on the globe and shaking hands with Shah Tamasp. who happens to be his rival in reality is a presentation of his ambition of conquering the world & winning over his enemy.

Remarks



(ii) Jahangir's 'chain of justice' repeatedly shown in his paintings shows his emphasis on this aspect in his administration.

(c) Halo around him in paintings again shows his ideology of 'divine rule'.

Elva Koch calls it an "utopian" vision.

Thus, Mughal paintings are representatives of royal & imperial ideology of Mughal rulers.

Ans (c). Bhakti Movement which began in South India around 8<sup>th</sup> century reached North India during the rule of Delhi Sultanate. Reasons for its growth during this period are : →

(i) Increasing power of Brahmins due to rituals of Hindu kings for legitimacy. They looked down upon other varnas esp. Sudras who were not allowed to pray in temples or to perform sacrifices.

(ii). Influence of Islam & Sufism : Both of them promoted ideas of unity & was inclusive in its nature.

Remarks



(iii) Buddhism & Jainism by that time got mixed in same ritualism against which they stood against for in the beginning. Therefore, they lost their appeal.

(iv) Moreover, these Bhakti saints used regional languages like Kabir → Brajbhasha; Guru Nanak → Punjabi etc against Sanskrit which increased their appeal.

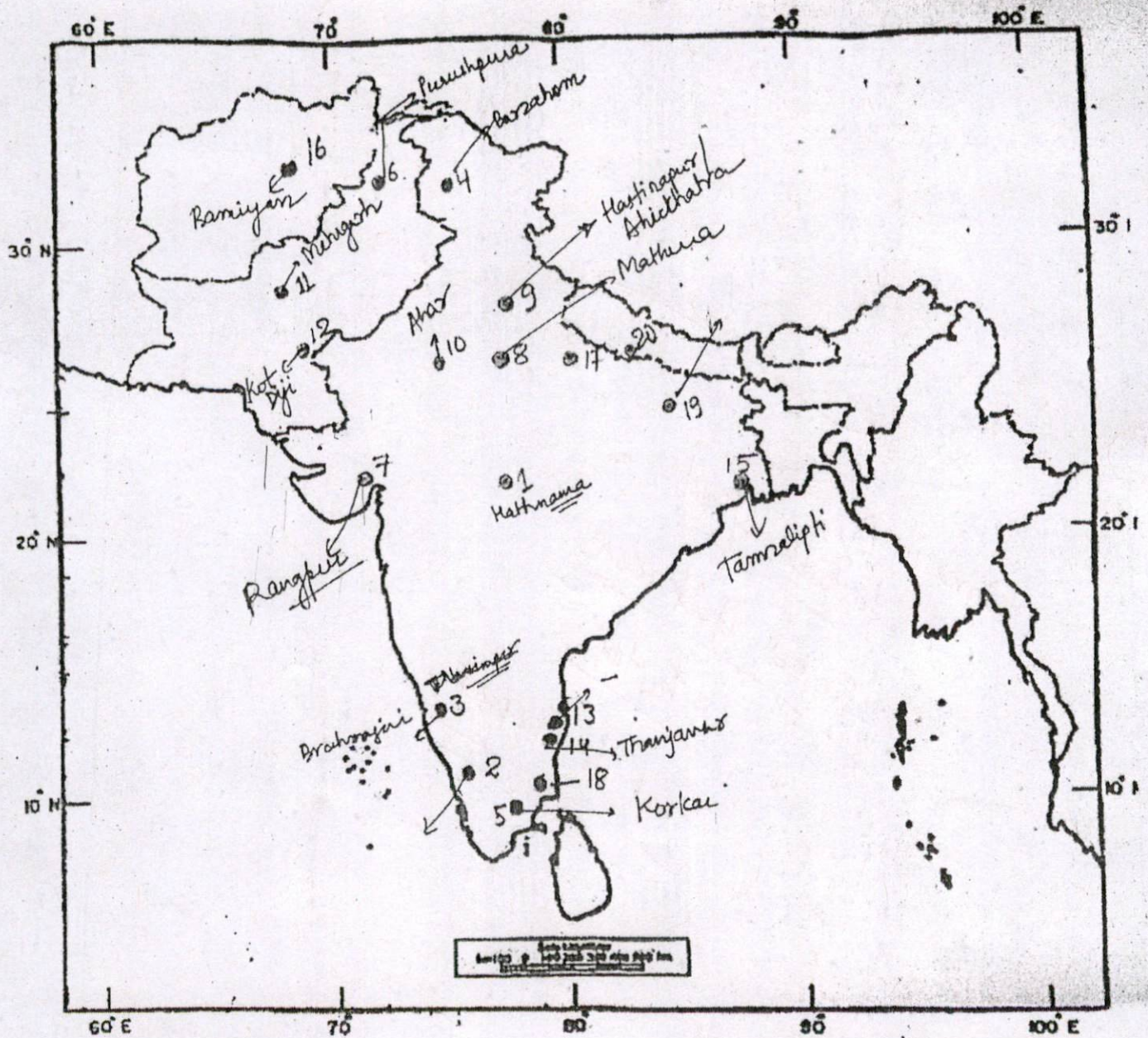
Therefore, ~~the~~ Bhakti movement took major strides during Delhi Sultanate and it included all castes of the society.

Since it is a factor question  
So Add more  
factor  
and its impact

Remarks



# Map-Test: 2



REQ. No. - 211 WPG E 05-1150002 - 4800000.

PRINTED AT WESTERN PRINTING GROUP OF SURVEY OF INDIA.

This technical version of India extends into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

HS-TS-2020-T2