

134 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 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.

Name Dinesh Pratap Singh

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 12/12/2021

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_



# REMARKS

GS SCORE

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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) Paleolithic site
- (ii) Paleolithic Factory site
- (iii) Neolithic site
- (iv) Mature Harappan site
- (v) Chalcolithic site
- (vi) An Ashokan Inscriptional Site
- (vii) Ancient Administration Centre
- (viii) Ancient Political Headquarter
- (ix) Ancient Temple site
- (x) Pre Historic sites
- (xi) Ancient Capital City
- (xii) Place of Vishnu Temple
- (xiii) Gupta Temple site
- (xiv) An Inscriptional site
- (xv) Place related to Jainism
- (xvi) Buddhist Stupa
- (xvii) Pit Dwelling site
- (xviii) PGW Site
- (xix) Highest Shiva Temple
- (xx) Cave Painting Site

i) Sidwana

↳ located in Nagaur district of Rajasthan

↳ paleolithic core stone tools and flint stones are found.

↳ material of stone include quartz, jasper.

↳ currently a site of saline lakes.

Remarks



(ii) Nevasa

↳ Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra.

(2) ↳ ~~palaeolithic~~, Chalcolithic as well as Neolithic settlements.

↳ variety of stone tools - including flakes and microliths.

↳ mud-brick houses; post holes are also found

iii) Chirand

↳ located in Bihar.

(7/16) ↳ one of the oldest - evidence of wild rice growing

↳ ~~Microlith~~ tools include blades etc. made of chert, calcimony, dolomite.

↳ In the fertile Indo-gangetic valley.

iv) Harappa

(2) ↳ one of the largest - sites of Indus Valley civilisation.

↳ located in Punjab province of Pakistan

↳ on bank of Ravi river

↳ planned city outfit - citadel & lower town



↳ 12 granaries are found in groups of 6.

↳ Red sandstone torso sculpture found here

#### v) Ahar

↳ Udaipur district of Rajasthan

(12) ↳ copper tools include blades, axes,  
microliths & geometric tools.

↳ mudbrick houses with post holes.

↳ Other neighbouring sites - Gilund, Balathal.

#### vi) Shauli

↳ Puri district of Orissa.

(12) ↳ Major rock edict of Ashoka.

↳ One of the two Kalinga edicts - the  
other is at Jaugada.

↳ Shauli elephant - a magnificent  
sculpture - equated with Buddha.

#### vii) Rajagriha

(12) ↳ Capital of Nandas and initial capital of  
Magadha.



- ↳ situated between five hills - natural defence
- ↳ on right bank of river Ganga:
- ↳ Rich archaeological remains showing cultural diversity.

viii) Pratisthana / Paithan

(2)

- ↳ In Maharashtra
- ↳ capital of Rastakulas:
- ↳ Rich cultural traditions include cave temples, structural temples.
- ↳ Rastakulas were the patrons of many ellora.
- ↳ bustling trade center on Dakshin - path

ix)

Remarks



x)

xi) Mathura↳ In Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh

(10)

↳ Capital of Shaurasena Mahajanpada↳ connected to various trade routes - including Uttarpatha.↳ site of a school of sculptural art.xii) Puri

(10)

↳ Puri district of Orissa.↳ head Jagannath temple↳ Annual Rathjatra is one of the largest-  
religious event

Remarks



↳ Main deities: Krishna, Balakrishna, Subhadra, Lakshmana

xiii) Vidisha/Bhilsa/Besnagar

- ②
- ↳ In Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh
  - ↳ Buddhist, Jain and Hindu sites
  - ↳ Gupta era temples dedicated to lord Vishnu.
  - ↳ Udayagiri cave temples.
  - ↳ site of Heliodorus pillar.

xiv) Mandsaur

- ②
- ↳ Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh
  - ↳ Inscription of Malwa king Yashodharman
  - ↳ Mentions his victory over Huna king Mihirkula in 6th century AD
  - ↳ Also; Kumaragupta inscription of 5th century

xv) Shravanabelgala

- ②
- ↳ located near Bengaluru, in Karnataka

Remarks



↳ largest monolithic statue of world - of Lord Bahubali

↳ once in 12 year event - of abhisheka of Bahubali

↳ believed to be site of Jaina guru Bhadrabahu  
a teacher of Chandragupta Maurya

xvi) Sarnath

↳ located in Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh

↳ One of the four most important sites of Buddhism - others being Lumbini, Bodhgaya & Kusinagar

↳ Buddha gave his first sermon here

↳ site of elaborately decorative stupae - with beautiful sculpture art

xvii) Buzahom

↳ Near Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir union territory

↳ pit dwellings below ground level

↳ dog with master burial

Remarks



bone tools along with stone tools.

xviii)

xix) Badrinath

(10)

↳ situated in Uttarakhand state.

↳ one of the four sites of Chartham

Yatra

↳ Extreme cold weather - remains closed in winters

xx) Bhimbetka

(2)

↳ Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh

↳ 'discovered' in 1957 by VS Wakankar.

↳ paleolithic to Mesolithic painting

↳ Major subjects: Hunting, family, ritual dance, gatherings etc.

Remarks



2. (a) To what extent you believe that hierarchical society in India was responsible for Rajputa's defeat against Turks? (10 Marks)
- (b) Why should the sixteenth century be regarded as the period of Indian Renaissance? (10 Marks)
- (c) Zain ul Abedin is known as Akbar of Kashmir. Why? (10 Marks)
- (d) Assess the development of Science and Technology in the Mughal period. (10 Marks)
- (e) Cartaz system was result of the greed of Portuguese. Discuss. (10 Marks)

a) India faced Turkish attacks starting with Subuktgin in 963 AD till 1192 AD by Mahmud Ghori. During this time Rajput states ruled India who faced defeat at turks hands.

Among the many factors for defeat of Rajputs; societal factor were one of the great significance in following way:

#### Role of Hierarchical Society.

- It led to rigidity in social system.  
A large section of population thought itself detached from political matter.
- As per Al-Beruni's Kitab-ul-Hind, the masses of lower casti were least interested

Remarks

1 just fact



in political feuds and didn't consider defense as their responsibility

- It created social evils like untouchability, which weakened the vitality of society.

↳ Couldn't face the dynamic and egalitarian Turkish army

- Effect on economy by hierarchical society was huge. It created feudal system of exploitation.

Due to this the economy remained agricultural subsistence base. And hence couldn't generate adequate resources.

- Brahmanical - Rejput domination of politico-cultural authority created internal divisions and conflict within social groups.

good abstraction

Remarks



Thus hierarchical societal factor created  
inherent weaknesses in Rajput society

which along with other factor lead to  
 this defeat.

credit properly - It should  
 be 30% of  
 answer

Answer should be  
 multidimensional

b) Indian Renaissance in 16<sup>th</sup> century  
 is considered an era of new ideas and  
regeneration of socio-political energy due to  
 various factors.

Reasons of regarding as Indian Renaissance

i) [socio-religious movements]: In form of  
Bhakti - Lufi movement started in this  
 period with various spiritual cum social  
 leaders like Gurunank, Chaitanya, Ravidas  
 etc.

ii) [literary growth]: The spread of Bhakti  
movement and Persian literary tradition

Remarks



Created growth of vernacular regional literature and historiography

↳ eg. Kabir's Bijaak

• Vakhas of Lal Ded

• Amir Khusrow's Khajain-ul-futuh

iii) [Attack on social evils]: Spiritual leaders of the time criticised the evil practices of caste, untouchability, child marriage etc.

↳ Their attack led to more equality, empowerment of lower castes

iv) [Growth of languages]: like Hindi, Marathi,

Bengali received a boost during this period.

v) [Syncretic culture]: With combination of

Indian and Persian tradition developed in field of music, dance, culture etc.

↳ eg. Hindustani classical music

Remarks



But at the same time, this Renaissance had some weaknesses like not directly attacking the caste system and limited reformation by avoiding confrontation or revolution for social change.

good articulation

good approach

Despite its weaknesses Indian Renaissance of 16<sup>th</sup> century was foundational to keep the cultural spirit alive and prepare base for future socio-economic development.

good Balance

Good Conclusion

c) Zainul Abedin was the ruler of Kashmir in 14<sup>th</sup> century. The Rajatarangini by Jenaraja gives account of his rule which shows his progressive acts equating him with Akbar.

Reasons for consideration as Akbar of Kashmir

↳ Zainul Abedin took a lot of welfare

Remarks

good approach + write heading



measure like Akbar. He gave support for agricultural extension, created irrigation canals, promoted trade.

↳ Zainul Abedin was supporter of syncretic culture like Akbar. He patronised both Hindu and Muslim scholars like Sonarsajya, Srinara etc.

↳ exchanged embassies with Hindu rulers of Gwalior, Bengal etc good facts

↳ He created reforms like abolition of Jaziya, reduction of taxes, strong administration to give a stable outlook to his state.

Due to above reasons, Zainul Abedin is considered a progressive, intelligent, talent leader like Akbar.

d) Mughal period was of great significance in medieval Indian history. Contemporary historians

Remarks

good  
Cooperative  
Study

5/10



like Abul Fazl (Ain-e-Akbari), Abdul Qadir Badayuni  
 (Miftah-ul) provide details of development of  
 science and technology during Mughal period

good facts  
 and nice approach +  
 credit Sources

Positive developments

↳ [creation of new technologies]: like screw,  
shipbuilding, dismantlable guns, use of artillery  
metal plating etc. gave boost to science and  
 technology.

↳ [Role of Kharkhanas]: along with manufacture  
 - they acted as center of innovation. New  
 technologies were tested and passed on to  
 common masses.

↳ [Scientific Applications]: In field of astronomy,  
statics, revenue assessment gave practical  
 dimension.

Limitations

No great investment  
 on naval technologies.

Industrial  
 production  
 remained  
 Handicraft based

No systematic  
organisation of  
 scientific department



5 Thus despite some progress, The Mughal science and technology couldn't compete with

Europeans.

good comparative study

in brief create its prospects

e) Cartaz system was system of permit and pass for naval trade in Indian Ocean developed by the Portuguese.

Cartaz system as result of Portuguese greed

Portuguese wanted to monopolise Indian ocean trade to maximize their revenue. So they thought of creating a system to exclude others.

Also Cartaz system helped them to earn revenue by collecting custom duty pass fee etc.

It was also a manifestation of their political greed against Ottoman empire. They wanted to destroy Ottoman influence in ocean

Thus the economics, political, religious greed motivated Portuguese to create Cartaz system.

Remarks

good approach

Add more points

30  
good points



3. (a) Caliphate as the source and sanction to the legal authority of the Sultans of Delhi was applicable only in the initial phase. Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) The 'economic measures' of Alauddin Khalji was a political tool not the economic one. Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (c) Evaluate Ibn Batutah's Rehla as an important source of Indian history? (20 Marks)

a) Caliphate was the biggest religio-political authority of Islamic world which was headed by Caliph in middle east and later Ottomans of Constantinople.

Sultans of Delhi in initial phase associated in following way:

The Sultans sought investiture by Turkish Caliph. All <sup>almost</sup> sultan did this formal ceremony of seeking investiture.

Also; Sultans like Altmish adopted the titles like Nasir-ul-Amir-ul Momin i.e. deputy of Caliph or leader of the faithful.

The Friday prayers were read in name of the Caliph thus considering him as the supreme authority.

Remarks



Sultans of Sultanati also minted coins in name of Caliph thus giving impression of Caliph as sovereign power.

But when we analyze closely we see that this source and sanction of Caliph was limited only to initial phase. Also; in reality the Sultan acted as independent rulers.

For example; Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-66) declared himself as Caliph and supreme authority.

Also; no Sultan of Sultanati get on throne because of approval of Caliph and no Sultan had to abdicate throne because of order of Caliph.

Thus in reality the initial Sultans

Remarks



used formal sanctions by caliphate to meet their political aims. They knew importance of caliphate to Muslim masses and used the caliphate sanction against possibility of mass revolt.

well thought approach should be  
 of 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> cent a initial out phase but  
 Matter of weak of strong ruler

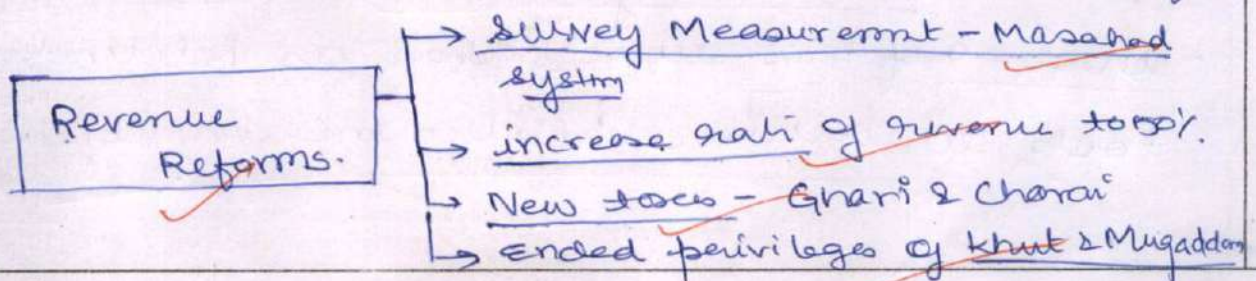
Once system was established,

the latter Sultans like Allaudin Khilji didn't take sanction of caliphate seriously

this approach will provide you crosser multidimensionality

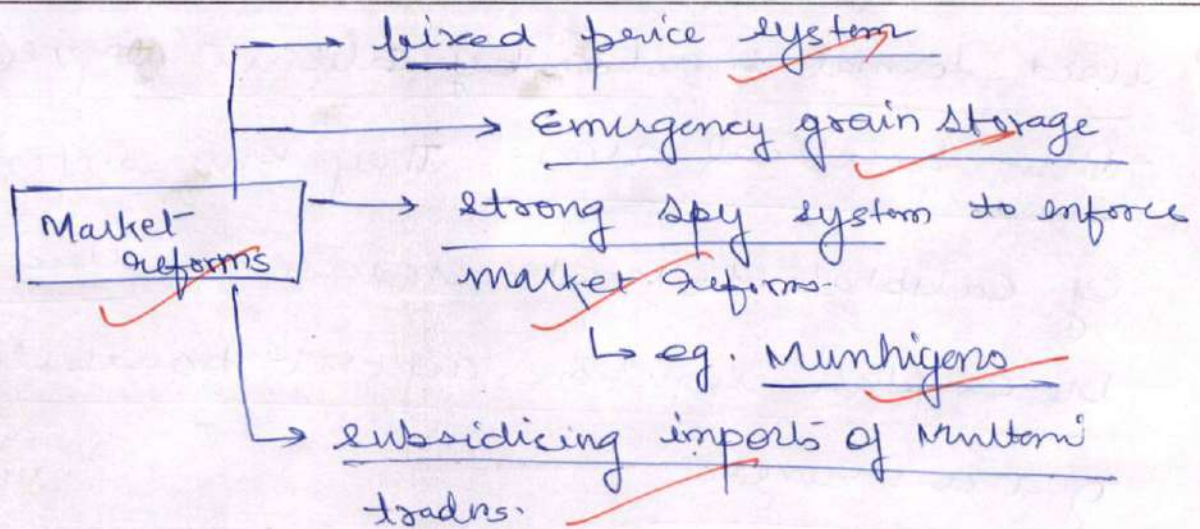
b) Allaudin Khilji was one of the most accomplished Sultan. He undertook wide ranging reforms in field of revenue, market system etc. The purpose of these reforms is analysed differently by different historians.

[Economic reform] = Market reform + Revenue Reform



good objectively





On the surface; these reforms look like economic tools of administrative policy.

Historians like Amir Khusrav, Shams-i-Shiraj Afif supported this view.

As per them; Sultan tried to reduce economic woes of masses by creating additional resources for public welfare by revenue reforms and reduce inflation by market reforms.

But looking closely; we find that these reforms were taken as political tools to achieve politico military objective.



Ziauddin Barani in Tarikh-i-Firozshahi states

that Sultan wanted to reduce military expenses and generate resources for creating large army for imperial expansion.

Modern historian K.S. Lal has argued

that revenue reforms of Sultan weakened the local traditional authority. It also took extra resources from nobels by restricting their keeping additional revenue (eg. department of Divan-i-Mustakharaj to collect cesses of revenue)

Excellent  
Articulate and  
Conceptual clarity

All the best

Thus overall; these were political tools in garb of economic measures. They helped Sultan to raise large army at low cost to increase empire and counter mongols. It also helped in disciplining nobels.

Nicely mentioned the source and Historian to substantiate the views

Remarks



c) Ibn Battutā was a Moroccan travellers. He visited India for a long period of two decades during 14<sup>th</sup> century largely under the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

His book Kitab-ul-Rehla or Rehla is an important source of medieval history due to following reasons:

#### About Policy of Mohammed Tughlaq

- Rehla throws great light on politico-administrative policies.
- It analyses the various reforms and measures taken by Tughlaqs like shifting of capital, currency reforms, etc.

Remarks

It shows you

organised thought  
Process

which is required for a govt official/leader



### About Society.

- Rehla provide information about social structure of Indian society like practice of Caste system, Hindu customs, Sufi saints etc.
- Rehla is unique in describing the tribant slave system and slave markets during Tughlaq reign.

### About foreign policy.

- Ibn Battuta was sent as emissary to China by Mohammed Tughlaq.
- Though, this assignment didn't come to fruit, it throw light on the diplomatic thinking of Sultan.

### About Imperialism & Security

- Ibn Battuta served as Qazi of Delhi so he has written in detail about law and order and administration.
- He has detailed Sultan's Imperial campaigns.

Remarks



## Advantages as source of History.

- i) [Dispassionate account]: Didn't shy away in describing negative aspect of Sultan's policies like curburey reform, Khurasan expedition etc.
- ii) [Analytical approach]: He just didn't give details of event, but gave the analysis of arriving at decisions and vetted pros and cons.
- iii) [Primary account]: Gave first hand details of Indian socio-religious-cultural system as a neutral observer.

## Limitations

↳ i) Some chronological inconsistencies.

↳ ii) In latter part, he is overtly critical of Sultan due to personal bias.

Overall, Rehla serves as an very important source to recreate and analyse medieval history.

Remarks

For the context of limitations  
↳ write of way forward

Nice clarity

good and analysis

12



4. (a) Sultanate rulers are known for many economic measures, which not only served the interest of state but also beneficial to the subjects. Illustrate with examples. (20 Marks)
- (b) To what extent is 'Segmentary State' model relevant for defining the Vijayanagar State? Critically examine. (10 Marks)
- (c) The rise of the Marathas movement during the seventeenth century was not only a political incident but also had a social background. Comment. (10 Marks)

a) The Sultanate Period from 1206 till 1526 served as a period of great importance in Indian history. The reigning sultans undertook measures in all domains including economic domain to strengthen their rule and promote welfare.

[Major Economic Measures taken by Sultanate rulers]

a) Alutmish

↳ Reorganising Iqta system; clearly define rules and duties of Iqtadars for revenue collection.

b) Allaudin Khilji

↳ Market reforms or price reforms.

↳ Revenue reforms.

↳ Masahid system.

↳ Diwan-i-Mustakhraj.

Remarks



c) Mohammed Bin Tughlaq

↳ Currency reforms.

↳ token currency

↳ Revenue reform in Deccan

↳ Agriculture extension farms.

↳ Sandhar loans for agriculture

d) Firoz Tughlaq

↳ public welfare investment

↳ Iqadari system - revenue farming

↳ Promotion of commercial crops

How these measures served interest of State

i) Creation of strong resource base: By

streamlining the system of revenue collections.

Iqtadars were made accountable by Mustamir

to submit all resources. Allaudin Khilji

tried to extract as much wealth as possible

by various means.

Remarks



i) [Military Expansion]: Sultans like Allaudin Khilji and Mohammed Bin Tughlaq indulged in imperial expansion to create sultanate as pan-Indian empire

ii) [Defense from Mongols]: Economic measures helped to create resources to build & repair forts, raise dedicated armies to fight mongol threat

iii) [Strengthen Sultan Position]: By increasing the control and authority of Sultan on economy. It also reduced nobility's control of resources and policy.

↳ eg. Allaudin's measures against local traditional authority & Iqtadars.

How economic measures benefitted  
subjects

i) [low prices]: Allaudin's market reforms helped in controlling prices and inflation specially in areas around Delhi

ii) [Public Infrastructure]: By Firoz Tughlaq like canals, sarais, wells, gardens etc.

Remarks

Excellent  
objectivity



Department of Pension named Divan-i-Ishtifaq and Divan-i-Khairat (of charity) was created

iii) [Agriculture extension]: was boosted by private agricultural extension farms, experimental farms, Sondhas loans in crisis etc.

Thus the economic measures of Sultanate rulers served dual purposes. As

per Minhaj-ud-Din Sirazi's Tabaqat-i-Nasiri

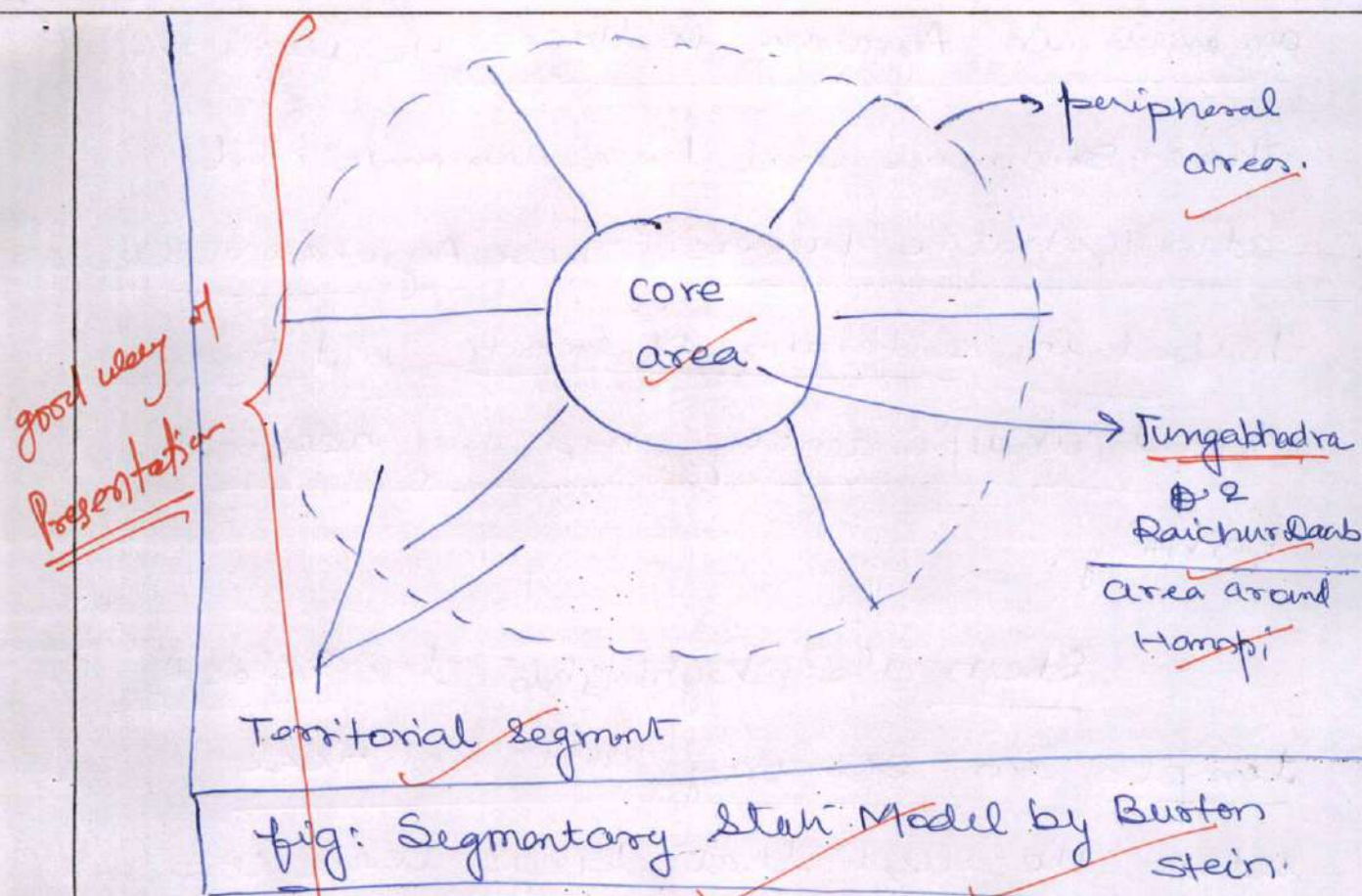
Sultans used economic tools to strengthen their authority and strength.

In brief, you should also write limitations which overcome is through Pershey

(b) Segmentary State model of Vijayanagara empire was given by historian Quoten Steir. As per him, Vijayanagara empire had a central area with full authority of king; and peripheral segments where authority of king was only nominal and ritual.

Remarks





Advantages of Segmentary State model to define

Nature of Vijayanagara State

① Burton Stein; focuses his theory on the Nayankara system where Nayakas acted as military-landed magnets. As per him; Nayakas ruled quite independently and they carved out their own principalities.

Stein also focuses on role of Brah-

Remarks



amanas in Agrahara villages. He argues that these Brahmins had huge economic and administrative powers. These Agrahara villages helped in extension of empire and Brahmins ruled independently in newly acquired territory.

Stein also highlights the roles of temples in economy and political setup. He says that kings were considered ritual authority but temples acted as independent entities with devadana villages as their resource base.

Limitation of Segmentary State Model

Historian Nilakantha Iyengar disputes

- the segmentary state model. He states
- that Nayakas paid annual levies and gifts
- to kings thus accepting his authority.

Remarks



As per Shastri, Nayakas were transferred to and king remained the owner of all land. Thus his authority was not just ritual.

Vijayanagara state was a large empire and it is natural that central authority would vary due to distance.

Stein's comparison to Vijayanagara state to European feudal system is not a realistic picture because master-serf relationship and king-feudal lord relationship of Europe was absent here.

Thus despite its limitations, legislative state model helps well to apply new vision to analyse Vijayanagara. Its detailed analysis of Nayaka system is of great historic value.

Remarks

11/2

11/2  
 Absolutism is good



e) Marathas emerged out as a great politico-military power in 17<sup>th</sup> century Deccan. It has both social and political elements in its emergence.

### Maratha Movement - as Political Incident

↳ Emerged to counter the centralising tendencies of Mughal empire in Deccan

↳ Polity and role of Bahmani kingdom was crucial in emergence of Maratha Movement

↳ e.g. Shivaji's father.

### Social Background of Maratha Movement

↳ (a) [Role of Maharashtra Dharm]: Marathi Bhakti saints created social awareness.

↳ (b) [Need of social mobility]: The peasant classes like Kolis; felt need for upward social mobility  
↳ e.g. Shivaji's adoption of Sargavanshi Kshatriya

↳ (c) [Religious Intolerance]: By Muslim rulers was contested

Thus Maratha Movement's social background is as important as political & economic.

Remarks

Add ~~more~~ factors

Approach is good - Substantial with more example



- 5. (a) Examine the Mansab and Jagir system by Akbar, as responsible institutions for the establishment of Mughals in India. (20 Marks)
- (b) Assess the condition of peasantry during 13th to 18th centuries CE. (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the evolution and development of Hindi literature in Medieval India. (15 Marks)

a) Akbar created a detailed administrative cum bureaucratic system known as Jagir and Mansab system. It acted as the steel frame of Mughal politico-administrative empire.

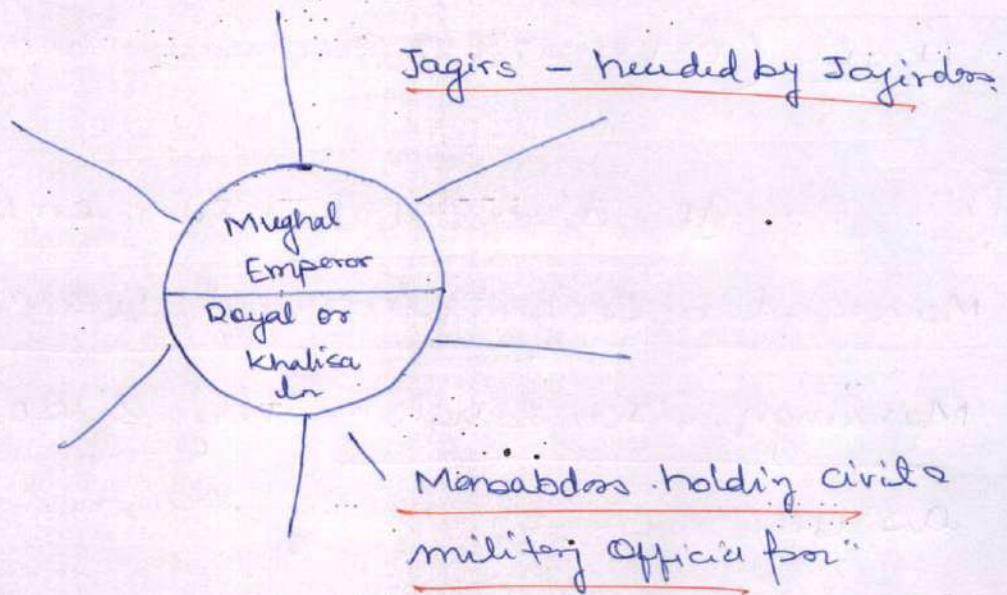


fig: Mughal empire & divisions.

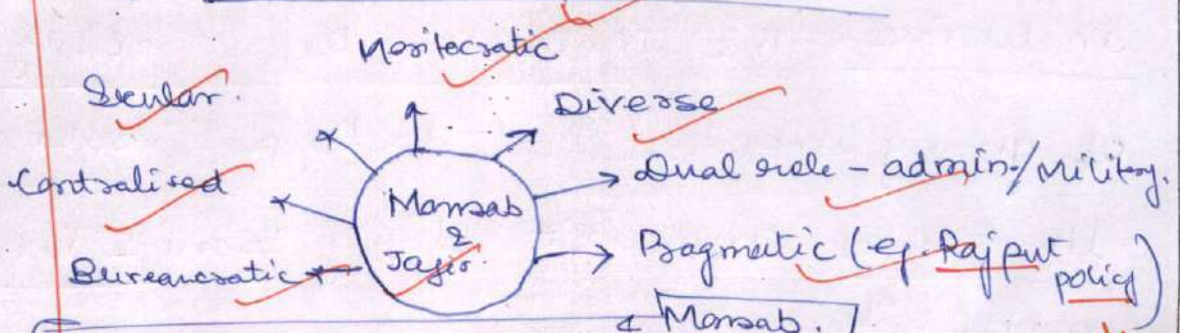


fig: features of Jagir & Mansab System.

good way of Representation

Remarks

celebrate prosperity the mechanism of Mansabdar system Jagir & Mansab



Jagir and Mansab system as a responsible system

Jagir system helped in streamline the revenue system of Mughals. It ensured accountability due to direct appointment by Emperor and created system of checks and balances through Jama & Hasil (estimated & realised income)

It also helped in empire building. Mansabdars fought imperial wars eg. Mansingh, Jai Singh. They also acted as governors of newly acquired areas.

Mansabdars made Mughal establishment inclusive. The inclusive Rajput policy of giving important post to Rajput balanced the power against strong Isani & Turani mobility.

Remarks



It promoted meritocracy; by system of transfer and promotion. Thus this promoted responsibility as Mansabdar focussed on performance.

Jagir system created well structured administrative structure with unity of command flowing from Sultan till the village headman via the institutions of Jagirdars & Mansabdars.

Limitation of Mansab system.

↳ Competition for resource rich and resource poor jagirs created strips among nobility.

↳ unscientific large number of Mansabdar rank creation led to Jagirdaric crisis in later years.

good dimension



good facts and  
analysis

↳ lack of investment in agriculture by mansabdars due to frequent transfers led to stagnation of revenue base

12

Nicely  
discussed  
both  
Perspective

Thus, as long as Mansab System remained strong, Mughal Empire remained one of the strongest empire of world. Its weakness also led to ultimate disintegration.

- (b) Agriculture was the main feature of Indian economy during 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. It employed majority of masses and remained largest source of state revenue.

### Condition of Peasantry

i) Economic condition:

↳ faced high burden of taxation during Sultanate period.

Remarks



eg. Khilji's 50% taxation & Masahad system,

↳ [limited productivity] only few Sultans like Firoz Tughlag and Akbar worked for increasing agricultural infrastructure and poverty.

ii) Social Condition: peasantry was divided into various classes and criteria based on their caste as well as land holding

↳ eg. Khat & Mugaddom - Village Headman  
Zamindars - Revenue Collector  
Mukharri Raiyat - Tenant form  
Riyaye prakratha - individual form

iii) Political condition: very few political rights and representation of peasantry was in ruling class.

↳ small privileged class of Zamindars and Jagirdars dominated the area polity.

Remarks

for assessment  
 ↳ we should take the  
 views of  
 Historians



iv) Property condition: Peasants enjoyed rights on land. Land was mostly non-transferable.

↳ This gave them secured property rights.

Thus peasantry served as resource

generation in medieval age. They did their best to produce for themselves despite limited support architecture.

c) In medieval India, influence of Islamic tradition was a major factor. This influenced local literary tradition including Hindi.

## Evolution and Development of Hindi

i) Initial phase

↳ suffered setback due to adoption of Persian as state language

Remarks



↳ Patronage by local rulers was lost

ii) [Later phase]: slowly a syncretic culture developed where Muslim rulers along with the Rajput and other states helped in development of Hindi.

[Major Development]

↳ [New forms]: Kabir promoted Awadhi through Beyats

↳ Meeran's Bhajan helped in development

↳ [Religious literature]: developed by Tulsidas Ramcharit mans. & Surdas.

↳ Dadu's Bhajans

↳ [Secular literature]: also developed

Remarks



by authors like Birbal, Haridas,  
Bhartendu Harishchandra.

thus Hindi adopted itself,

by setback to resurgence.

good Conceptual  
clarity

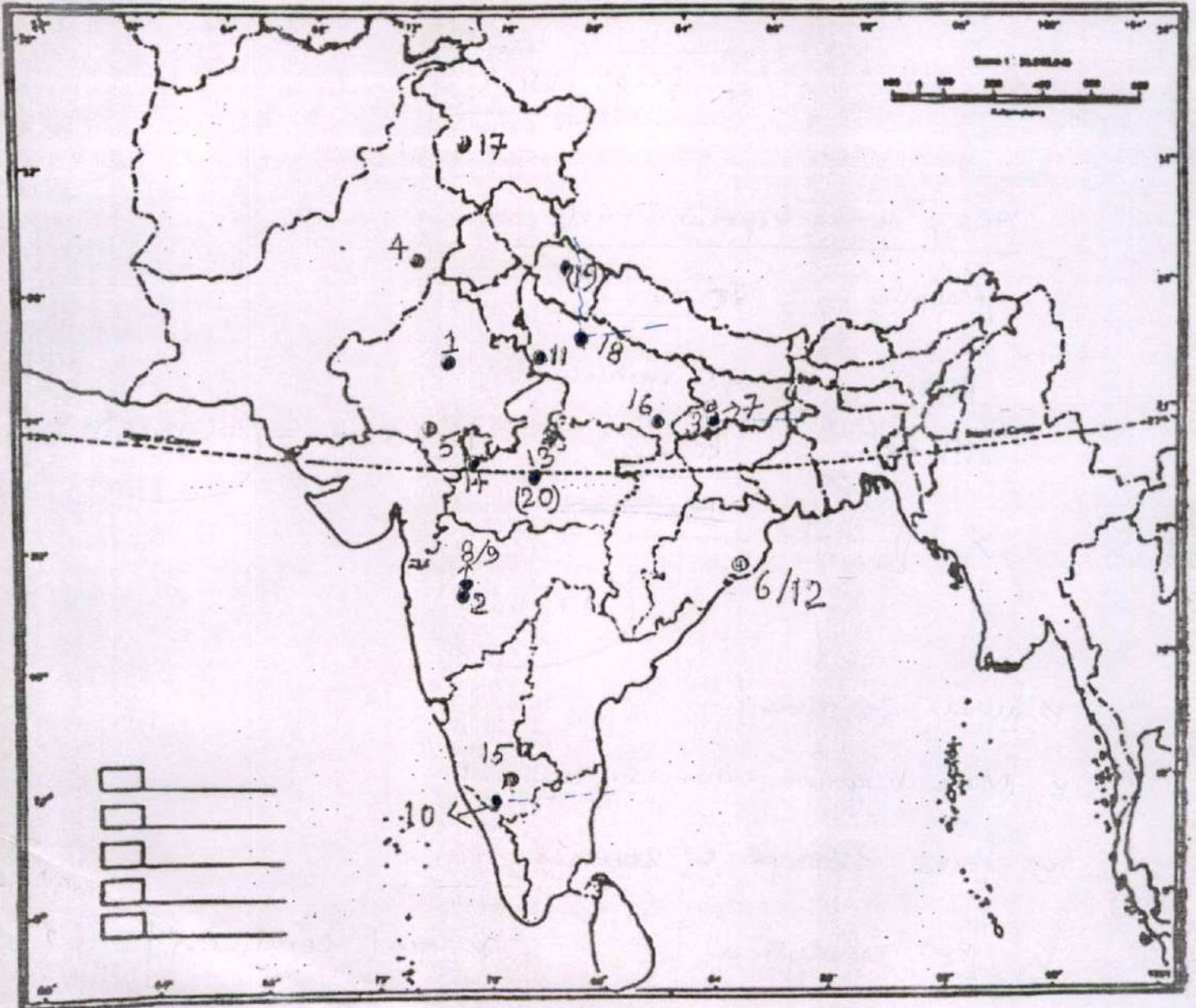
Substantiate with  
More examples.

Remarks



# Map-Test: 2

## INDIA — POLITICAL





Rough Work

Things to be kept in mind

[Mapping] = 30 minutes

10 x 5 = 40 minutes

15 x ~~6~~ = 60 min

2.0 x 3 = 45 min.

∴ 111

~~150 min.~~

175 min

∴ [write in paras]

∴ [make diagrams wherever relevant]

∴ [Give examples of sources]

∴ [Be analytical]

∴ [Good conclusion]

∴ Need for speed.

17  
6  
23