

# History Paper I

Time Allowed: Three Hours | Maximum Marks: 250

**Question Paper Specific Instructions**

- There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, 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.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

**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 in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim: 50
- (i) Palaeolithic site
  - (ii) Mesolithic site with burials
  - (iii) Neolithic pit-dwelling
  - (iv) Early village settlement
  - (v) Neolithic site
  - (vi) Neolithic-Chalcolithic site
  - (vii) Harappan UNESCO site
  - (viii) Megalithic burial site
  - (ix) Place of Second Sangam
  - (x) Earliest Satavahana capital
  - (xi) Place of inscribed statue of Ashoka
  - (xii) First Gupta hoard of coins
  - (xiii) Hoard of metal sculptures
  - (xiv) Ancient port
  - (xv) Oldest Jesuit church
  - (xvi) Centre of Gandhara art
  - (xvii) Buddhist monastery
  - (xviii) Place of earliest Vishnu temple
  - (xix) Shiva and Buddhist temple complex
  - (xx) Earliest Chaitya Griha

Answer in about 30 words

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|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 2(a) | The urban character of the Harappan Civilization was a result neither of any outside influence nor a sudden act but a gradual evolution of regional socio-economic factors. Comment.             | 20 |
| 2(b) | Foreign accounts as a source of ancient Indian history may have some advantages but also have a few shortcomings. Citing appropriate examples, examine the statement.                            | 15 |
| 2(c) | Though some of the ideas of Buddhism may have had their origin in Vedic-Upanishadic traditions but it was an altogether new religion with its own specific principles and institutions. Discuss. | 15 |
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|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 3(a) | The economic achievements of the Guptas were the culmination of a process which began during the Kushanas. Comment.                                         | 20 |
| 3(b) | Ashoka's Dhamma was propagated not just for moral upliftment and social harmony but also for the extension of the state's authority. Analyse the statement. | 15 |
| 3(c) | With the help of representative examples, delineate the main differences between the Nagara and Dravida styles of temple architecture.                      | 15 |
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|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 4(a) | Evaluate the importance of tripartite struggle for the domination over North India during the eighth and ninth centuries. | 20 |
| 4(b) | Throw light on the chief characteristics of Tamil Bhakti Movement during the early medieval period.                       | 15 |
| 4(c) | Kalhana's Rajatarangini is the best example of history writing tradition in early India. Discuss.                         | 15 |

### SECTION B

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|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 5    | Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:                                                                                                                                 | 50 |
| 5(a) | What were 'Brahmadeya' grants? How do you account for the large number of such grants in the early medieval period?                                                                     | 10 |
| 5(b) | The establishment of large number of urban settlements in North India in the thirteenth century was principally owing to the deployment of Turkish garrisons across the lands. Comment. | 10 |
| 5(c) | Much of the political instability after the death of Iltutmish was the doing of the Chahalgan. Elucidate.                                                                               | 10 |
| 5(d) | The Rajput school of painting was Mughal in style and Rajput in its content. Comment.                                                                                                   | 10 |
| 5(e) | Account for the rise of the Maratha power in the eighteenth century.                                                                                                                    | 10 |

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|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 6(a) | The market regulations of Ala-ud-din Khilji were useful for the Sultan's military might but harmful for the economy of the Sultanate. Comment. | 15 |
| 6(b) | Examine the nature of the Mansabdari system during the reign of Akbar.                                                                         | 15 |
| 6(c) | Chola maritime expansion was driven largely by concerns of overseas commerce. Elucidate.                                                       | 20 |
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|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 7(a) | The Virashaiva Movement of Southern Deccan in the twelfth century was essentially an attempt at social reform. Discuss.                                                                       | 15 |
| 7(b) | The various Gharanas of Hindustani classical music were outcomes of patronage by regional princely courts, rather than central imperial ones. Discuss.                                        | 15 |
| 7(c) | The prolonged conflict between the Vijayanagara Kingdom and the Bahmani successor states was influenced less by cultural factors, and more by strategic and economic considerations. Comment. | 20 |
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|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 8(a) | Trade and commerce in the Mughal Empire brought about the integration of the Indian subcontinent into a single market. Comment.                     | 15 |
| 8(b) | Aurangzeb's Deccan policy was a major factor in Mughal decline. Discuss.                                                                            | 15 |
| 8(c) | The Vaishnava Bhakti tradition of the fifteenth century contributed to the flourishing of provincial literature. Discuss with appropriate examples. | 20 |
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