Question Paper Specific Instructions

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

There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Questions no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE 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.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential 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 Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
SECTION A

Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you (on page 4) 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:

(i) नवपाषाणुयुगीन स्थल
   A Neolithic site

(ii) नवपाषाणुयुगीन स्थल
   A Neolithic site

(iii) हड़प्पाकालीन स्थल
   A Harappan site

(iv) महापाषाणुयुगीन स्थल
   A Megalithic site

(v) हड़प्पाकालीन स्थल
   A Harappan site

(vi) चित्रित-पूर्व-मुद्राभांडा स्थल
   A painted-Grey-ware site

(vii) शिलालेख स्थल
   An inscriptional site

(viii) महत्वपूर्ण प्राचीन नगर
   An important ancient city

(ix) प्राचीन बन्दरगाह
    An ancient port

(x) प्राचीन भृगुचित्रकला स्थल
    A site of ancient cave-paintings
(xi) A Buddhist site
(xi) बौद्ध स्थल

(xii) An educational centre
(xii) शैक्षिक केन्द्र

(xiii) Brahmadeya village
(xiii) ब्रह्मदेय ग्राम

(xiv) An ancient capital
(xiv) प्राचीन राजधानी

(xv) An ancient capital
(xv) प्राचीन राजधानी

(xvi) A temple site
(xvi) मंदिर स्थल

(xvii) An ancient capital
(xvii) प्राचीन राजधानी

(xviii) An ancient sea-port
(xviii) प्राचीन बन्दरगाह

(xix) An archaeological temple site
(xix) पुरातात्त्विक मंदिर स्थल

(xx) A Harappan site
(xx) हराप्पाकालीन स्थल
Q2. (a) How far can the ancient Indian Sruti literature be used as historical sources?

(b) The decline of Harappan civilization was caused by ecological degradation rather than external invasion. Discuss.

(c) “Archaeology knows of no Aryans; only literature knows of Aryans.” Examine critically.

Q3. (a) How far is it correct to say that changes in the post-Vedic economy gave birth to new religious movements in India?

(b) Delineate the nature and impact of India’s contact with Western Asia and the Mediterranean world during the Mauryan period.

(c) “Not only does ancient Tamil literature furnish an accurate picture of widely disparate classes; it also describes the social condition of Tamil country as it was.” Discuss.
Q4. (a) Trace the role of guilds and trade organisations in the development of early Indian economy.  

(b) Kailasa temple built at Ellora marks the culmination of rock-cut architecture in India. Elucidate.  

(c) How could the local self-government under the Cholas adjust with their centralised administrative structure?
SECTION B

Q5. निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए :
Answer the following questions in about 150 words each : 10x5=50

(a) कश्मीर की प्रारंभिक मध्यकालीन मंदिर स्थापत्यकला का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए !
Give a brief account of the early medieval temple architecture of Kashmir.

(b) मामल्लपुरम् क्यों प्रसिद्ध है?
Why is Mamallapuram famous?

(c) कृष्णेवराय के अधीन विजयनगर साम्राज्य की राज्य-व्यवस्था के प्रमुख अभिलक्षणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
Mention the salient features of the polity of Vijayanagara Empire under Krishnadevaraya.

(d) मंगोल खतरे का सामना करने के लिए बलबन ने क्या कदम उठाए थे?
What measures did Balban adopt to combat the Mongol menace?

(e) तूफ़्क-ए-बाबरी से कैसे प्रभावित होता है कि बाबर एक सुसंस्कृत व्यक्ति था?
How does Tuzuk-i-Babri testify that Babar had been a cultured man?

Q6. (a) क्या हमें उपलब्ध धू-स्वाभिमत्व के साक्ष्य प्रारंभिक मध्यकालीन भारत में सामन्तवाद के प्रचलन की विषयों का समर्थन करते हैं?
Do the evidences of land ownership at our disposal support the theory of the prevalence of feudalism in early medieval India?

(b) दिल्ली सल्तनत की भू-राजस्व प्रणाली तथा न्यायिक-प्रशासन की संक्षिप्त विवेचना कीजिए।
Discuss in brief the land-revenue system and judicial administration of the Delhi Sultanate.

(c) “सूफ़ी एवं मध्यकालीन रहस्यवादी तत्त्व इस्लामिक/हिंदू समाजों के धार्मिक विचारों और आचार (प्रथाओं) को अथवा समाजों की बाह्य संरचना को किसी पर्याप्त मात्रा तक रूपांतरित करने में असफल रहे।” प्रश्न/विपक्ष में टीका कीजिए।
“Sufis and medieval mystic saints failed to modify either the religious ideas and practices or the outward structure of Islamic/Hindu societies to any appreciable extent.” Comment for/against.
Q7. (a) Make an estimate of Rana Kumbha as a patron of literature and art.

(b) Why should the sixteenth century be regarded as the period of Indian Renaissance?

(c) “तंत्रवाद ने व्यावहारिक रूप में न सही, कम-से-कम संकल्पनात्मक स्तर पर तो अवश्य ही पितृतंत्र को चुनौती दी थी।” उपर्युक्त सन्दर्भ को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखते हुए तंत्रवाद का परीक्षण कीजिए।

“Tantrism, if not in practice, at least on conceptual level challenged patriarchy.” Examine Tantrism specially keeping in mind the above context.

Q8. (a) “मध्यकालीन भारतीय इतिहास में, अकबर अपने धार्मिक-राजनीतिक विचारों व नीतियों के कारण अद्वितीय था।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

“In medieval Indian history Akbar was unique for his religio-political ideas and policies.” Analyse this statement.

(b) Will it not be correct to say that the rural economy in Mughal India was relatively self-sufficient?

(c) Compare the Peshwas’ bureaucratic management with that of the Imperial Mughal administration.