

Example Name → Gaurishankar
Phone →

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Section - A

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Q1

(i) Dholavira (Gujarat)

- 1st Harappan site in India to be declared as WHS (2021). Unique feature → divided into 3 parts (middle, lower town and citadel). water reservoir system has also been found.

(ii)

(iii)

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(iv)

(v) Paizra (Munger, Bihar)

Animal remains has been found such as pig, sheep. Stone Tools such as hand axes has been found. It is also an Mesolithic site.

(vi)

(vii) Amargapura (UP)

- Easternmost Harappan site
- Burnt Brick has been found
- Broken pieces of metal has also been found along with few bronze object

(viii)

(ix) Harappa

- Drainage system, grid pattern, divided into lower town and citadel. Greenery has been found. Marine Catfish has also been found

(x) Sanchi Stupa

- Ashoka built it. Shunga ruler added Toranas on all sides.
- 3 stupas but "great stupa" is most significant one → various animal are depicted → Elephant &

(xi) Buizahoun

Most developed stone industry
Stone circles and Menhirs
has been found along with
grave goods such as copper
object.

(xii) Ahrikanjikhara (NP)

- Also a NBPW site
- Crop Remains → wheat, Barley
- Animal remains such as
cattle, sheep suggest Animal
husbandry was practised.
- few terracotta figures also
found.

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(xiii) Korkai

- 1st Capital of Pandya
- famous for Pearl fishing
- Also a port city of Pandya
- Trade with S-E Asia, Roman Empire and Sri Lanka

(xiv) Paryampalli (Velore)

- Neolithic, Megalithic
- Habitation site
- No bone tools have found
- crop remain of cereal and pulses

(xv) Puhar (Kaveripattinam)

- Important port of Uolas
- famous for pearl fishing
- Holens mentions it one of the emporium

(XVI) Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka)

- Ashoka sent his son Mahinda and daughter Sanghamitra to preach Dharma.
- Rajaraja Chola and Rajendra Chola captured it.
- Various Buddhist text were written here.

(XVII) Malluwa School of Art

Themes → Buddhism, Vaishnavism, Jainism.

Material → Red sandstone.

Capital of Shalivahan and 2nd capital of Kanishka. Mythologically associated with Krishna.

(XVIII) Purushapura (Peshawar)

- Capital of Kanishka (Kushanas)
- Part of Ancient Silk Route
- Kanishka built a famous Stupa here thus making it an important Buddhist centre.

(ix) Jagannath Puri Temple

- Built by Anantavarman of Eastern Ganga dynasty.
- ~~Monument with pair of 12 wheel pulled by 7 ox~~
- Idols are made of wood
- Krishna - Balarama - Ekamukha Anand is worshipped.

(x) Ajanta caves

- Situated in gorge of Waghora river (Aurangabad district)
- Entirely Buddhist unlike Ellora
- Themes → Bodhisattvas such as Avalokiteshvara, Vajrapani.
- Use of mural started.
- 28 caves → 35 (statuaries)
23 (vandalic)

3

(a)

~~Major~~
Ashoka ascended the throne
at 268 BC after winning war
of succession. During his accession,
only Kalinga was missing in
Mauryan empire.

Kalinga was important because
it connected the North India
with Southern India, thus
playing an important role
in trade.

According to Ashoka's Major
Rock edict XIII, 'he invaded
Kalinga in 8th year of his
reign. Seeing the bloodshed

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caused by war, he felt remorseful
and gave up the conquest by
war and pursued the policy
of victory through

'Dhamma vijaya'. Kautilya
in Arthashastra has also mentioned
that victory through Dhamma
vijaya is best one.

Ashoka now focused on sending
missions abroad under Dhamma
mahamalas rather than sending
army. He even sent his own
son Mahinda to Sri Lanka.

He gave up hunting and adopted
Dhamma yatra. Through his edicts
erected on important trade
routes, he preached toleration
among all sect, gave up
non vegetarian food.

However, it has been argued by H.C. Rayachandhari, giving up war led to crippling of army and ultimately led to decline of Maujari empire.

Harprasad Shastri has argued that policy of Dhamma after Kalinga war led to discontent among Brahmin and Pushyamitra Shunga's coup was it's example.

D.D. Karsbamblu has argued that policy of Dhammayatras & conquest ^{by} Dhammayatras led to drainage of treasury and ultimately to famine like condition.

Ashoka was so remorseful after war that he neglected

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North-West frontier which paved
way for Indo-Greek, Sakas.

- Decline of Mauryan empire
led to the foreign invasion
and Central Asian dynasty
(Kushanas) became new rulers.

However, as Vinod Chandra Singh
has argued that policy of
Dhamma was used of the
king to protect such far
flung empire. But neglect of
security by Ashoka led to
Mauryan decline.

(b)

Gupta Period is often dubbed as the "golden age" for its vast development in the field of literature, science and technology, political unification.

Literature

- Kalidasa → He was one of the Nayak in court of Chandragupta II. He wrote dramas in Sanskrit like Malvika Agnimitra, Abhayaana Shakuntalam, Vikramaditya.

He also wrote lyrical poems like Raghuvamsha, Meghaduta. Banabhatta's praise him for his sweet writing.

- Bhaskar wrote Vasubandhu (story of Bhishm and Duryodhana).

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Madhuchandala which was later
refashioned by Sudraka.

- Bhatti's Ravanavada is also
written during Gupta period.
- Sanskrit epics such as Ramayana
and Mahabharata was compiled
And various Puranas along with
Keimadaha's Nitishara was also
compiled during this period.

Science and Technology

Mathematics →

- Aryabhatta wrote Aryashatka
where he explained the sine
function, correct value of
 π upto 2 decimal (3.14) and
also formula for Arithmetic
Progression.
- Brahmagupta in his Brahmasphuta-
Siddhanta has talked about
various mathematical formula
eg cyclic quadrilateral.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Astronomy →

- Varahamihira Brihat Samhita is encyclopedic work but his Pancha sidhantika has summarised 5 astronomical principles of the previous time.
- Aryabhata was also an astronomer. He had earth centric view. He had correctly explain phenomenon of eclipses.
- Brahmagupta had given list of 9 Astronomical instrument.

However, these developments were not continued in further period and saw less work in science and Technology under Delhi Sultans and Mughals.

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(c)

Sangam period is dated from
3rd c BC - 3rd c AD. It saw rise
of 3 important dynasty - Chola,
Chera, Pandya. Three Sangams
were held which created
vast corpus of Sangam literature

↳ 1st (Madurai) under Sage
Agastya → No literature

↳ 2nd (Kapalapuram) → only
Tolkapiyam survived.

↳ 3rd (Madurai) under Nakkinnar.
↳ Ettutogai, Pattupattu,
Epics (Silpadiakaran,
Manimekalai)

These literature had given
the insight into social life
of Sangam poem. Tolkapiyam
of Tolkapiyar had mention

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religious belief by mentioning
5 different gods associated
with different landscape (Tina)

- Murugan reside in hill tract
(Kurinji) - Hunting and gathering
was performed.
- Nayon reside in pastoral
field (Mullai)
- Indra in Agricultural field
(Marudam)
- Varuna in coastal area
(Neydal)
- Koxai in desert Area
(Palai)
- Savagan people also believed
in ghost as suggested by
bloody sacrifices performed
- Animism → worship of deities
associated nature also practices.

- Though there is no structural temple survived but mention of big stone in Silpudikaran may denote some sort of idol worship.
- Epics → Ramayakalai is associated with Buddhism (Mahayana) and Silpudikaran is associated with Jainism.
- Northern gods were also known. As suggested by some, Sage Agastya was link between Northern and Southern region. Sangam king were aware of Mahashakala.

Sangam period was marked by the first state in the south India and with such cultural tradition.

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Section - B

(a)

Mughal Art and Architecture had such mixture of Iranian, European, Islamic and Indian Architecture. This is also called Indo-Islamic Architecture.

Hindu Elements →

Architecture

- ~~Some~~ Taashree style was feature of Ancient Hindu architecture. It can be found in Diwan-i-Am of Red fort.
- Lotus motif (Purna Kalash motif)

Paintings →

- Swastika motif can be seen in Jahangir's painting.
- Akbar's Tasveer Khana had various Hindu painters

Literature

- Faizi translated Mahabli and Nal and Damyanti story in Sanskrit.
- Suri Das was one among the 36 poet of Akbar (Abul Fazl).

Music

- Dhrupad and Khyal reached zenith under Mughal. Akbar learnt Hindi vocalism from Lal Kalauant.

Thus Hindu motif had brought diversity to Mughal Art and Architecture.

(6)

Ahom Kingdom was founded by Maularing Sukapha in around 1228 in upper Brahmaputra [Charaideo] and ruled for 600 years.

Mughal had territorial expansion ambition, lured by the rich natural resources of Ahom Kingdom. Thus began conflict under →

- Jahangir → He ~~captured~~ defeated Ramrup Kingdom in 1613 and captured up to ~~east~~ west of Bar Nadi. Thus coming in direct conflict with Ahom,
- Shah Taham → Peace Treaty was signed by which Bar Nadi became border with Guwahati under Mughal.
- Aurangzeb → Real conflict began when Ahom tried to capture Guwahati but Bengal

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Governor Mir Jumla defeated Ahoms and ~~capt~~ ventured far upto Garhgo (Ahom capital) in 1663. However, due to harsh terrain, neglect of Aurangzeb (did not provide resources) and guerilla warfare led to Ahoms defeating Mughals (1667)

Mir Jumla was killed and Ram Singh was defeated in naval Battle of Saisaghat (1671) ~~and~~ by Lachit Barpukeh and Ahoms captured whole Assam.

Mughals failed to capture Assam and it was only later under British that Assam was annexed (1826)

(c)

Sufi movement was Islamic mystic movement which emerged in India due to ~~the~~ turbulent Central Asian situation.

Impact of Sufi Movement

• Political → Early Sufi were not interested in politics (Ulema). However, later Sufi (Shahwadi) acknowledged court patronage. Survival of Sufi dependent on state patronage while with the Sufi help, state was able to maintain harmony.

• Economic → Khanqahs became the hub of urbanisation where regular fairs were organised and people found employment. Traders from far areas come to Khanqahs and donated lavish wealth.

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Religious Harmony → Sufi maintained religious harmony with all other religion. Early Sufis especially Nizamuddin Chisti forced conversion and had great following. Many Jains and Jogis too visited Khanqahs.

Social → They preached equality irrespective of caste. Thus Khanqahs were open to all. They also preached monotheism and rejected ritual. Preached a simple life.

Literature → Malfuzat and Isharatnaghs

Architecture → Sufi Tombs.

Music → Ramwali and ghazal

Thus Sufi movement had impacted all aspect of life and ~~are~~ their views and thoughts are continued even today, as seen in Nizamuddin Dargah (Delhi)

(a)

Slavery was an Ancient phenomenon with vedic ages using slaves for dona-stuti in sacrifice, Mauryan for production purpose. However, during Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526), slaves were considered as an epitome of economic property.

Slave dynasty

• Qutubuddin Arbak himself was a slave of Ghori. Balban was too a slave. Thus, slave was not only used for household or production purpose but also for fighting the wars.

Khilji Dynasty

Auddeen Khilji too had maintained many slaves e.g. for spying the nobles during Agarwal and Market reforms.

Tughluq

• It was under the Firuz Shah Tughluq which led to the institutionalisation for slavery →

↳ He established corps of slaves with around 180 thousand slave to counter nobles.

↳ Separate department for slave → Diwan-i-Dastarbandhan

↳ Separate master-master and treasury for slaves.

↳ Ibn Batuta in India has also mentioned wide use of slaves under Firuz (gift, sale, domestic use)

But, these corps of slaves led to the conflict between army and corps and

weakened Tughluq dynasty and ultimately led to fall of Sultanate

(2)

Ibn Batuta was a Moroccan traveller who travelled India from 1334-1354 under Tughluq's reign. He in his Rihla has given an elaborate account of Indian cities →

- Diet include meat, shared. However, he argued that Muslim women ate separate than men.

- Slavery was prevalent in cities with forming the base of economy. There were separate market of slave.

- Famine of 7 yrs during Firuz Shah Tughluq reign

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is mentioned by Batula when royal camp was shifted to "Swarga Dwar" (80km away from Delhi)

- Trade → Batula mentioned that Delhi received wine from Aligarh. Batula also mentioned about shifting of capital to Daulatabad by Firuz.

Shortcomings →

- He did not make notes while travelling and told to Ibn Juyayzi back home with the help of ~~his~~ memory.
- Based on hearsay and observation, no use of Archaeology.

Despite this, Batula's account give a rich insight into social, political and economic life of ~~the~~ Tughluq period.

6
(a)

Europeans especially Portuguese has influenced the science and technology during muslim period.

Contribution

- Shipping → They introduced iron nail and iron clamp (until now entire ship was made of wood). They also introduced iron chain pump instead of buckets which was used until now.
- Agriculture → various crops such as potato, potato, papaya, cashew nut was also introduced.

- Grafting technique for mango production was introduced. Akbar introduced it in Kashmir later.
- Glass Technology → such as glass watches was introduced in India by Portuguese.
- They also contributed to enhancing knowledge of Indians eg Abul Fazl was aware of American discovery.
- Astronomy → Raja Sawai Jai Singh ~~could~~ translated European and Greek work into Sanskrit and even introduced it's own $31\frac{1}{2}$ calendar.

Indian response to science and technology of Europeans was positive, negative and of indifference.

Positive

- Shipping → Indian accepted iron nail & iron clamp, iron chain pump.
- Agriculture crops and Grafting technique was accepted.
- Painting Technique → for shading; single point perspective, 3D painting was accepted.

Negative

- Telescope was not known which was setback for Astronomy.
- Indian Hakim rejected the discovery of blood ~~circulation~~ circulation.
- Oil painting was rejected.

Indifference

- Jahangir ordered the printing press but later returned.
- Clocks were ~~even~~ accepted as gift but never used.

Thus, Response of Mughal rulers was insouciously selective in nature. And also, science was still linked with Religion, it hindered its growth.

Sawai Jai Singh →

"Religion are dispersed like mist, Empire are destroyed, but science remains forever"

(6)

Temple Architecture of Cholas is called as Dravidian style with its unique feature other than Nagara style of North India.

Features

- Temples are surrounded by the Boundary wall.
- Water Tank is present in Temple premises.
- Gopuram → entrance gateway. This was the unique feature of Chola temple.
- Vimana was present only in the main shrine. It was the superstructure over garbhagriha. It rises linearly rather than curvilinearly.

- Ground plan was octagonal
- Garbhagriha (Sanctum Sanctorum)
↳ houses main deity.
- Mandapam was the Assembly hall.
- Panchayatam style -
- & Doors of Garbhagriha had images of dvapalas

Evolution → [Greatest living Hindu Temples]

(i) Rajaraja Chola (985-1014)

→ Burhadeswara Temple (Tanjore)

- Called as 'Dakshin Meru'
- Dedicated to Lord Shiva
- First temple to built of whole granite.
- Nandi Bull at the sideways also present.

(ii) & Rajendra Chola (1014-1044)

→ Gangaicondacholapuram Temple

- Built after his victory over ~~Koko~~ Pala ruler in Ganges

- Three images $\rightarrow$ shiva image, Somaskanda, Vishnu image.
- Bronze sculptures are famous.

(ii) Ajvateswara Temple

- Named after Indra elephant 'Ajvata'
- It is also dedicated to shiva. Nataraja is famous

Chola's 'splendid Architecture' was the high mark on Temple Architecture which started

from Dashavatara Temple in North India. After it South Indian temple went into clownside.

(c)

Abul Fazl was one of the Nawratna in the Akbar's court. He wrote Akbarnama dealing with Akbar's tenure, his administrations. one of it's subpart is 'Am-i-Akbar'.

• Fazl has praised the Akbar's religious policy of 'sulhi-kul' and argue that it was the need of the hour. He also praised Akbar's 'Din-i-illahi'

• Fazl's has defined the Akbar's Theory of Sovereignty →
"Royalty is light emanating from God, ray from sun" and thus it's a divine gift to emperor which does not require interpretation of intermediaries.

• Rajput policy of Akbar is also discussed by Fazl. In Am, he had a stod story of Raja Bharmal saving Akbar from Elephant.

• Nobility → Fazl was highly critical of suspicious nature of Abdun Nash and Abdullah Sultanguri.

• Culture → Fazl mention that Akbar had around 36 musicians in his court including Sur Das. Akbar got training from lal Kalawant.

• Akbarnama is also useful source of Akbar's foreign policy and mansabdari system.

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Criticism

- Badauni in Muntakhab ul-Taukhi has criticized Fazl for poisoning the ears of Emperor.
- Exaggeration as he was writing at instance of Akbar.
- Do not use any other source than observation.
- Common people are missing.
- Abbarnama has widely discussed in Rule of Akbar.
- This, despite shortcomings, it is useful source of information.

7

(a) Early Medieval India was initially marked by a debate of "Changeless" and "Change". However, as the result of various development in Science, literature, Architecture, theory of changeless is as ~~correct~~ now.

North India → ① Feudal ②

- DD. Karsbamshi had applied the feudal model in two subtypes → feudalism from above (King collecting tribute from chiefs) and feudalism from below (intermediaries between peasant and state became strong)
- R. S. Sharma had identified various element which can say Early Medieval society as feudal. He argued that high number of land grant led-

to the fragmentation of holding.
Peasants were exploited as
Samantas became strong and
king of 'tribe' "lord - feud"
relationship occurred. Military was
feudalized and Revenue system
no longer remained centralized.

- B.D. Chattopadhyay's Integration
model refutes this model
and says that there was
local state formation,
proliferation of castes (Kajastha);
peasantization of tribal and
land appropriation through Bhakti.
These features led to strong
regional powers.

- Harisena Mukherjee has argued that
feudalism is such a complex
socio-political system which
can not be state imposed and
there is no similarity between
European feudalism and
Indian land grant system.

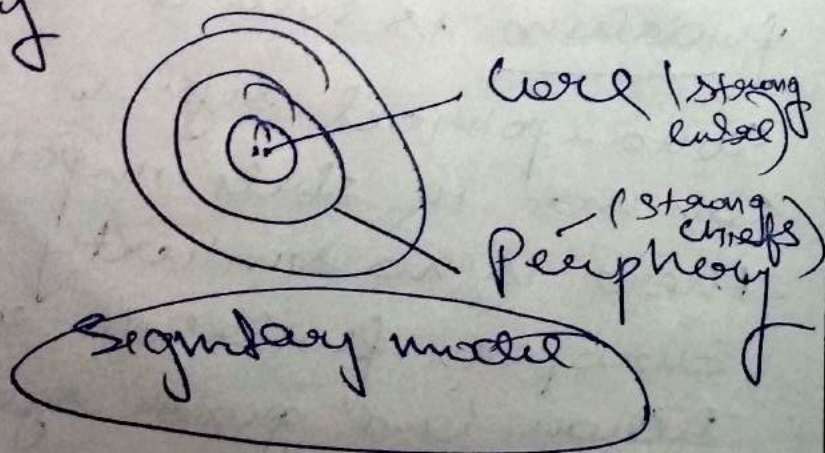
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South India

• Under 1960's, South Indian ^{Polity} ~~Society~~ (Cholas, Vijayanagara) was marked by centralization theory of Nikhilanthu society with strong centralized military, bureaucracy.

• Burton Stein has rejected this theory and had applied Dr. Southall's Segmentsary model to South India.

Stein argued that there was, dual sovereignty → political ^(core) sovereignty at the Chola mandalam while actual sovereignty at periphery.



Veluthat has criticized Stern for applying South Africa's Seg-
mentary model to highly stratified
Indian society.

Some historians such as Noboru
Karashima and even Veluthat
with help of inscrption has
applied feudal model to
South India. They argue
that Bhakti movement itself
was feudal in character.

Debate is inconclusive and
we should acknowledge the
political, social, cultural development
under Cholas and North
Indian states which laid
the foundation of medieval
India.

(b)

Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi is a rich source of history of around seven successive Sultans from time of Balban till Firuz Shah Tughluq reign.

Positives

- Chronologically given to the reign of ruler unlike Mubay-i-Say who overlap in the dates.
- Rich source of information especially of policies of Mohammad Bin Tughluq
 - ↳ criticized his policy of heterogeneous nobility.

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- Also mentions of shifting of capital to Demitased a failure.
- But highly praised Balsam and Attandin who had given due importance to homogenous nobility.

Negative

- Biased Towards Muslim
- Excessive use of Religious Terminology
- Based on Observation and hearsay.
- Do not use Archaeological source like Numismatics.
- Legitimizing Muslim rule
- Less focus on life of local people.

Thus Ta'arikh-i-Firuz Shahi
need to be studied
critically and with care
comparison with other
sources.

(c)

Jain Y Abidin became king
of Kashmir (1420-40) and
helped in unification of
Kashmir

Contribution

- Political → He saved Kashmir
from further ~~political~~ invasion
of foreigners such as Mongols
and also held Srinagar under
it's control.

- Religious → He called all the
Hindus who have migrated
and allowed them to convert
back in Hinduism. He restored
grants to Hindus and restored
library destroyed by Dulcha.
He abolished cow slaughter
and abolished ban on sati.
patronised Sanskrit Scholar

Economy → He made Kashmir hus of carpet weaving and shawl making. He also promoted Agricultural production by digging wells, tanks. He also promoted trade since he had contact with many Asian ruler and even with other Indian ruler.

Architecture → Rahama intended he restored various temples destroyed by Mongol invasion. He built Zinnal Lanka over Wooler Lake. It was an artificial island over which he built his palace and mosque.

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Culture → He was well versed
in Arabic, Persian, Tibetan.
And patronised many Persian
poet. He himself was fond
of poetry and thus promoted
various poet in his court.

Tonaraqa account of reign of
Zamul Abidin gives the great
insight into the society of
Kashmir. Zamul Abidin
liberal policies made him
remembered even today through
his popularized name given
by people of Kashmir -

Bud Shah