



इतिहास
(वैकल्पिक विषय)
टेस्ट-2

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF
OPT-23 **H-2302**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: GYANENDRA BHARTI

Mobile Number: 1

Medium (English/Hindi): ENGLISH

Reg. Number:

Center & Date: ONLINE/18/07/23

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 1103180

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:
इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी भाषा में मुद्रित हैं।
परीक्षार्थी को कुल पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।
प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।
प्रत्येक प्रश्न भाग के अंक उसको सामने दिये गए हैं।
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिये जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।
जहाँ आवश्यक हो, अपने उत्तर को उपयुक्त चित्रों/मानचित्रों तथा आरेखों द्वारा दर्शाएँ। इन्हें प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिये दिये गए स्थान में ही बनाना है।
प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। यदि काटा नहीं हो, तो प्रश्न के उत्तर की गणना की जाएगी चाहे वह उत्तर अंशतः दिया गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:
There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed both in HINDI & 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 (Q.C.A.) 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.
Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.
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.

प्र. सं. (Q.No.)	a	b	c	d	e	कुल अंक (Total Marks)	प्र. सं. (Q.No.)	a	b	c	d	e	कुल अंक (Total Marks)
1	4.5	4	5	4.5	4.5	22	5	4	4	4.5	4	4	20.5
2	6.5	6	7	—	—	19.5	6	7	6.5	6.5			20
3	—	—	—			—	7	—					—
4	—					—	8	7.5	6.5	6.5			20.5
सकल योग (Grand Total)													103

Signature
मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Reviewer (Signature)



Feedback

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Context Proficiency (संदर्भ दक्षता) | 2. Introduction Proficiency (परिचय दक्षता) |
| 3. Content Proficiency (विषय-वस्तु दक्षता) | 4. Language/Flow (भाषा/प्रवाह) |
| 5. Conclusion Proficiency (निष्कर्ष दक्षता) | 6. Presentation Proficiency (प्रस्तुति दक्षता) |

→ You have good knowledge of subject
Content is good
→ In most of the questions you have fulfilled the demand of questions

Areas to work upon

Mention sources and facts in the answer.
Historians views are good to mention
Make a crisp note of historians views on various topics from PYQ.

All the Best



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

खण्ड - क / SECTION - A

1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिये:

10 × 5 = 50

Answer the following in about 150 words each:

(a) 9वीं शताब्दी में श्रृणियों ने अपना महत्व खो दिया। विश्लेषण कीजिये।

Guilds lost their significance in the 9th century. Analyse.

due to lack of central political power secondary economic activities were at decline consequently guilds are small.

9th century India marks the fragmented polity & rise of regional powers which resulted into decline of the trade & commerce.

Trade Guilds They were organisation of people engaged into similar activity to promote their interest through rules and regulation, lending money & dispute resolution.

But, with decline of central power and rise of regional kingdoms following changes witnesses which affected activities trade guilds.

① Decline of urban centres resulted into reverse migration & set back to trade related activities

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

② Rise of closed economy due to presence of multiple borders.

③ Reduced profit due to multiple custom and other taxes.

④ Apart from this rise of Arab merchants resulted into competition for Indian traders.

⑤ Fall of Roman empire was an external factor to decrease in trade guild activities.

Evidences to support this

① Decline of cities like Pataliputra.

② Monetary anaemia theory supported by various historians.

③ Evidences of self sufficient villages.

④ Claims to support theory of feudalism.

Early medieval India witnessed decreased trade & commerce which gained prominence after rise of Delhi Sultanat.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

keyword is analyse Give argument against the statement as well.

mention the relevant facts & reasons in the answer

hence here

4.5



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

(b) प्रारंभिक मध्यकालीन दक्षिण भारत में नगरीय क्षरण के लिये भारतीय साहित्यिक साक्ष्य मजबूत नहीं हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिये।

Indian literary evidence for urban decay is not strong in Early Medieval South India.
Comment.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

R.S. Sharma has supported in his Indian feudalism debate

The theory of urban decay is related to feudalism debate in early medieval India. It was due to fall of central rule in North India.

Urban situation in South India

- ① Pallava was gaining prominence in Kandipuram region.
- ② It have vibrant cities such as Kanchipuram, Mahabalipuram etc.
- ③ Chalukya were ruling in Deccan region which had remarkable growth in the field of polity, economy & society.
- ④ Post Pallava and Chalukya, there was growth of imperial Chola.
- ⑤ They established their political supremacy not only in south



कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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India but also reached upto Bengal & South East Asia, Sri Lanka etc.

⑤ This phase witnessed growth of temple cities such as Tanjavur, Madurai, Gangaikondachola puram etc.

⑥ Various coastal cities were also flourishing in these times. Such as Puhar (or Kaveripattinam) in Chola empire, Muziris in the Chera empire etc.

⑦ They had flourishing trade relation with South East Asian countries.

⑧ The cultural activity is directly related to their economic strength.

Hence, it can be concluded that urban decay was not strong in Southern India in early medieval period.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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*Inhibitory
these are the
debates or not
supported by
historians like
R.S. Sharma,
Burton Stein
etc.
R.V. Narasimha
to mention
their views
as well as
giving relevant
facts*

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(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

(c) प्रारंभिक मध्यकालीन भारत में जाति संस्था में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुए। विस्तार कीजिये।

The Institution of caste underwent significant changes in early medieval India. Elaborate.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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discuss the early medieval social & tribal phenomenon
Caste system was a tool for social organisation & division of labour & it has root into Varna system of Vedic age.

Changes in early medieval India

- ① This period witnessed Kshatriyization of Rajput due to feudalism. Various ruling clans claimed to have Kshatriya origin.
- ② From Gupta period itself there were proliferation of caste due to various factors which continued till early medieval India.
- ③ Peasentization of tribe also helped in proliferation of caste.
- ④ This period witnessed Brahmana - Kshatriya alliance to ensure



कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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legitimacy of dominance in the society.

⑤ The position of Sudra improved due to peasantization and tribe & improved economic status.

⑥ Marriage which was generally endogamy but inter caste marriage produced new caste.

⑦ Due to various shastras such as Manusmriti etc, the condition of untouchable became even worse.

⑧ Condition of women continued to be deteriorated.

This period witnesses various changes in the caste system. However, it was not as rigid as in the ancient time.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

(d) यद्यपि बौद्ध और जैन धर्म समानपृष्ठभूमि साझा करते थे, इनमें से एक का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो गया जबकि दूसरे का बना रहा। परीक्षण कीजिये।

While Buddhism and Jainism shared the same cradle, one disappeared while the other remained. Examine.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

Relevant Intro

Buddhism & Jainism started in Eastern India in 6th century BC.
Buddhism spreaded to Tibbet, China South East Asia, while Jains were almost disappeared from eastern region but gained prominence in Western India.

Factor for decline of Buddhism in India.

① There were division among them self such as Hinayana, mahayana, Vajrayana etc which were at conflicting relation with each other.

② Buddhist Viharas & Sanghas emerged as centre of lavish life.

③ They started using sanskrit language which was elitist in nature.

Comment the Buddhist concern here

name the Text names



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(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

④ They started against rituals & image worship but latter Buddha worship started - By the mahayana sect of Buddhism

⑤ Hindu reaction along with Muslim invasion resulted into it's decline.

Jainism survived due to -

① Continued the local language such as Pralalit, Kannada etc.

② It was followed by traders, money lenders etc who provided financial support.

③ Jainism was at lesser conflict with Hinduism & hence sustained.

④ There were division yet there were not opposed to such extent that they harm Jainism.

Hence, over the period the Buddhism disappeared from India but Jainism survived.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

(c) अलाउद्दीन की बाजार नियमन नीति की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिये।

Discuss in brief Alauddin's market regulation policy.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

Alauddin khilji was one of the most powerful ruler of Delhi sultanate who introduces market regulation policy to sustain his empire.

Element of market regulation

- ① Fixing the prices of commodities artificially through strict control.
- ② strict enforcement and punishment for violation.
- ③ Use of spy to keep check on profiteering tendencies.
- ④ Proper bureaucratic mechanism under shahna-i-Mandi to ensure its success.
- ⑤ Clear transportation of food grains from one part to other to ensure enough supplies.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

motive behind such regulation

- ① Sustain large army without burden on exchequer.
- ② These could help to achieve his imperialist policy of expansion through war & conquest.
- ③ There should not be enough wealth with masses, otherwise they could revolt.

impact:

- ① He pursued policy of war & conquest from North to South & East to West.
- ② There was suffering of peasants, merchants etc which has little scope for profit.
- ③ As a result, after his death, it collapsed.

His market reform policy was linked to his political & territorial ambition & he established large empire & protected from Mongol invasion.

Explain how much it was effective as historian's have debate only secured in central region etc

4.5



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या की अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

2. (a) प्रारंभिक मध्यकालीन दक्कन की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं की चर्चा कीजिये। 20

Discuss the essential feature of the political system of the early medieval Deccan. 20

Deccan region lies to the south of Narmada & sandwiched between North India & South India. The Rashtrakutas, Kakatiya, Yadavas, Hoysalas & Chalukya ruled over Deccan region.

Political system of Rashtrakutas
Chalukyas

- ① King was at the top of hierarchy in the political system. He was source of all power in the state.
- ② He was head of administrative and judicial department & bound by Raj Dharma or Royal duty.
- ③ There were council of minister to aid & advice the king. The Mahamatya or prime minister

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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was most important among them

④ There were many other officers to assist high rank officials.

⑤ The empire was divided into provinces known as mandala. Pratihara mandleshwar was the head of mandala.

⑥ Mandala was further divided into Grama (or) Vishaya. The Vishayaka was the head of Vishaya.

⑦ The rule was sustained over large army which was in conflict with Pallava in south. Polity of Rashtrakuta:

① Rashtrakuta dynasty was established by Dantidurga by defeating Chalukya.

② Like other medieval kingdom, King was supreme authority in the state.

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architect
Brahmanism
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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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③ They have well defined territorial division and revenue collection mechanism.

④ The empire was divided into provinces (or) ~~mandala~~ which was placed under Upastika.

⑤ These were further divided into Vishaya which were headed by Vishayapati.

⑥ The unique feature of Rashtrakuta rule was ~~Sarthvaha~~ (or) military camp which provided the civil administration also.

⑦ They participated in tripartite struggle for Kannauj.

Rashtrakutas ~~were~~ remembered for their cultural contributions such as Ajanta, Ellora etc



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Intro can be better

(b) प्रारंभिक मध्यकालीन भारत के दौरान शैक्षिक संस्थानों ने गति प्राप्त की। विस्तार कीजिये। 15

Educational institutions gained momentum during early medieval India. Elaborate. 15

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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Education in early medieval India was dominated by religious education.

Growth of education in early medieval

① There was fragmentation of polity due to feudalism.

② These feudal lords promoted spread of education in their area through land grants etc.

③ Also, rich merchant classes, artisan guilds etc also promoted education.

④ Temple acted as the centre of education. The schools and colleges were attached to temples.

⑤ There were mainly three type of educational institutions.

Education was imparted through Gurukuls, Mathas, etc.



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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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⑥ Buddhist - eg Vikramaditya, Nalanda etc.

⑦ Jainism such as Vallabhi, Pallitana etc.

⑧ Hindu - Such as Kashi, Madurai, Kanchipuram etc.

⑨ Among them Buddhist education centres were most prominent. Nalanda was world famous university as mentioned by Chinese travellers.

There were also Sanskrit & commentaries e.g. Gurur, Bhavya, etc.

⑩ largely the teachings were religious in nature but other subjects such as philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, music etc were also taught.

⑪ There was no system of taking fee for education - students



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(c) प्रारंभिक मध्यकाल में हिंदू धर्म का पुनरुत्थान बौद्ध और जैन धर्म के पतन से जुड़ा था। विस्तार कीजिये।

15

The revival of Hinduism was linked with the associated decline of Buddhism and Jainism in early medieval period. Elaborate.

15

~~Good~~ Early medieval era

witnesses the revival of Hinduism at the cost of Buddhism & Jainism.

Factor for rise of Hinduism.

① Growth of feudalism resulted into Rajputization of Kshatriya.

② These rajput sought social legitimacy through Brahmana - Kshatriya alliance. It gave new energy for revival of Hinduism.

③ Further assimilation of Buddhism as avatar (or) incarnation of Lord Vishnu strengthens the position of Hinduism.

④ Rise of Bhakti movement

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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Shankara's philosophy helped to revive Hinduism as well!

led by Shankara Charya also was one of the factor for rise of Hinduism as it tried to simplify the Hinduism.

③ Rise of Ramanujacharya was another factor for revival of Hinduism.

Factor for decline of Buddhism & Jainism

These seem genuine points due to which there was a fall.

① With rise of feudalism, both lost political patronage.

② The issue of corruption became one of the reason for their fall.

③ Leaving the vernacular and adoption of Sanskrit resulted into declined popularity of

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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Buddhism.

- ④ Both religion also includes of Karma Kanda ~~loss~~ rituals.
- ⑤ Both faced the Brahmanical reaction. As the Huen Tsang mentioned that he was attempted to murder twice by Brahmana.
- ⑥ Muslim invasion led by Bhaktiyar Khalji on Nalanda was death knell to Buddhism in India.

Hence revival of Hinduism, internal weakness & muslim invasion resulted into revival of Hinduism & fall of Buddhism & Jainism in early medieval India.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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Name sums of the rulers e.g. Shashanka

⑦



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3. (a) राजपूत शासन के विकास की विस्तृत व्याख्या कीजिये।

Give a detailed explanation for the evolution of Rajput polity.

20

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(b) प्रादेशिक संसाधन तथा सर्वोच्चता का दावा बादामी के चालुक्यों और पल्लवों के बीच विवाद का मुख्य कारण था। विस्तार कीजिये। 15

Territorial resources and assertion of supremacy were the main bone of contentions between the Chalukyas of Badami and the Pallavas. Examine. 15

कृपया इस स्थान में
कुछ न लिखें।

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(c) शंकराचार्य ने न केवल दार्शनिक बल्कि भारत के ऐतिहासिक परिदृश्य को भी रूपांतरित किया। टिप्पणी कीजिये।

15

Shankara transformed not only the philosophical but also the historical landscape of India. Comment.

15

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।
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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न
संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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4. (a) स्थानीय साहित्य को लोकप्रिय बनाते हुए, भक्ति आंदोलन ने संस्कृत के अभिजात्यवाद पर चोट
की। विश्लेषण कीजिये। 20

While popularising the vernacular literature, the Bhakti movement dented the elitism
of Sanskrit. Analyse. 20

कृपया इस स्थान में
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(b) अलाउद्दीन खिलजी और मुहम्मद तुगलक ने समान प्रतिकूलताओं का सामना किया लेकिन इनसे निपटने के उनके तरीके भिन्न थे। उनके प्रशासन के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिये। 15

Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad Tughlaq faced similar adversities but dealt with them differently. Examine in light of their administration. 15

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(c) बलबन का राजत्व सिद्धांत अलाउद्दीन खिलजी से भिन्न था। विवेचना कीजिये।

15

कृपया इस स्थान में
कुछ न लिखें।

Balban's Concept of kingship differed from that of Alauddin Khilji. Discuss.

15

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खण्ड - ख / SECTION - B

5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिये:

10 × 5 = 50

Answer the following in about 150 words each:

(a) 800-1200 ईस्वी के दौरान महिलाओं की भूमिका में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिये।

Role of women underwent cardinal changes during 800-1200 AD. Comment.

Talk about early medieval era perspective
Women are one of the most affected section of the society from political and social changes in Indian history.

Status of women in 9th-13th century
Condition of women was deteriorated due to rise of feudalism. It can be understood through following.

① Birth of girl child was not welcomed.

② Girls & women were not allowed to the educational institution.

③ They had almost no freedom. During childhood they were under father, adulthood under son & during old age under son.

④ Except sutra, they were not

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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you can give reference of religious women participation in various religious activities, festivals etc



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संख्या के अंकित कुछ

न लिखें।

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allowed to participate in economic activities.

⑤ Men can marry more than one but women were not allowed.

⑥ Except stridhana, they had no other property rights.

⑦ There were prevalence of sati specially among upperclass women. Few Arab writers mentioned about the sati.

⑧ Though there are some evidences of politically influential ladies such as Prabhavati Gupta in the past yet the condition of women were largely not good.

We have limited sources of historical writings depicting the condition of women in 5th to 11th century. Yet it is considered that women had very restrictions & lacked freedom.

कृपया इस स्थान में

कुछ न लिखें।

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Question has not answered well in the Intro

(b) दिल्ली सल्तनत काल में व्यापार और वाणिज्य का उदय हुआ। विश्लेषण कीजिये।

Delhi sultanate period saw the rise of trade and commerce. Analyse.

The growth of trade & commerce followed same cycle as that of political empire building.

Trade & Commerce during Delhi Sultanate.

The trade and commerce flourished during Delhi Sultanat due to -

- ① Establishment of stable state resulted into better law & order in turn growth of trade & commerce
- ② Growth of coinage started by Iltutmish provided growth of trade & commerce.
- ③ Policies of Balban, Alauddin Khalji, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq promoted growth of trade & commerce.
- ④ Further, there was enhances contact with West Asia & Central

He introduced Tomka and Jital

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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न लिखें।

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Asia (Islamic world) which promoted trade.

⑤ There was imperial karphana at the centre of production of various art & craft.

⑥ The nobility in the Delhi Sultan was elitist & urban based nobility. It also promoted growth of trade & commerce.

⑦ There was enhanced connectivity from Peshawar to Bengal which promoted trade.

⑧ Role of Bangara was important in growth of trade & commerce.

⑨ Influx of new art such as papercraft, fire work, sangar etc promoted trade.

There was generally rise in trade & commerce activity during Delhi Sultanat.

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(c) सल्तनत काल के दौरान वास्तुकला में धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष दोनों संरचनाएँ शामिल थीं। परीक्षण कीजिये।

Architecture during Sultanate Period included both religious and secular structures.
Examine.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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Establishment of Delhi sultanat resulted into growth of Indo-Islamic architecture which was synthesis of Indian & Islamic elements.

Phases in architecture in Delhi sultanat

① Initially during the Aibak & Balban focus was on conversion of existing structure. The construction of Kutub Minar was most important in this phase.

② During Khalji reign, construction of Alai Darwaza was secular architecture.

③ It has used calligraphy for decoration

④ ~~During~~ Tugh Alaudin Khalji built Siri Fort which was also a secular building.

⑤ Tughlaq architecture is known

Initially it started as requirement as religious plans Qutub, Alai Darwaza, mosque etc forts, palaces, Madarsa, educational plans, water tanks, Sarai, granaries etc



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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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a) Battar style which had extra building material which shows sense of insecurity of Mongol invasion.

⑥ This period witnessed growth & construction of new cities such as Tughlakabad, Jaunpur etc.

Name some of the tombs as well

⑦ Sayyid & Lodhi periods witnessed remarkable progress in Tomb architecture.

⑧ Tombs were constructed on upraised platform inside the garden & flow of water was ensured.

4.5

⑨ The concept of double dome & bigger dome emerged.

⑩ Places of worship such as mosque were constructed.

Hence, sultanate period witnessed growth of both secular as well as religious structure which combined both Indian & Islamic elements.



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(d) रजिया इल्तुतमिश के उत्तराधिकारियों में सबसे योग्य थी। परीक्षण कीजिये।

Raziya was the ablest of the successors of Iluttmish. Examine.

One of the biggest event in Delhi Sultanate was nomination of Raziya Sultan, a female as successor by Iluttmish which was unprecedented & uncommon in medieval era.

Raziya Sultan as ablest successor.

- ① she had been associated with royal court since her father's rule.
- ② She had undergone through military training.
- ③ She also used to go for hunting which was largely a male dominated activity.
- ④ Despite the popular and nobility opposition, she ascended to the throne.
- ⑤ she led the army in crushing the revolt in Punjab.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

she started
drumming-up
like
she male
she slapping
doing
paula

4

murder the
queen of
Babur's
ninhaj-v2
about 1519
Babur

⑥ At economic front she continued to use the coin series by her father which was conducive for trade.

⑦ She tried to counterbalance the Turkish nobility by appointing non-Turkish noble at important position.

⑧ she was imperisoned while trying to suppress the revolt. Diplomatically she escaped by marrying to Altunia.

⑨ she was killed while going to reoccupy the throne after marrying Altunia.

Historians have view that she had all capability to rule. But the only disadvantage was that she was female.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

(e) 13वीं-14वीं सदी के दौरान विनिर्माण ने अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास को गति प्रदान की। टिप्पणी कीजिये।

Manufacturing gave push to the development of the economy during 13th-14th century. Comment.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

Fair Intro

Establishment of Delhi sultanate resulted into remarkable political, economic & social changes. The growth of economic activities can be attributed to growth of manufacturing.

Role of manufacturing in 13th-14th century as push to economic development -

① The nobility in sultanate was urban based. Hence, creation of new infrastructure for nobility gave impetus to the economic growth.

② The large nobility demanded for luxurious goods which promotes manufacturing.

③ Also, there was enhanced contact with Central Asia & West Asia.

You can give the reference of historians about Trade & manufacturing activities



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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which demanded Indian goods & thereby promotes manufacturing.

④ The Royal Kutchhans were centre of economic activity.

⑤ Entry of new trade & craft gave impetus to manufacturing such as paper craft, Sisagar, Kalaghar, sangrez, etc.

⑥ The textile industry got impetus with invention of dhunia which enhances textile production.

⑦ Other luxurious works such as ivory work, metal craft such as gold, silver etc, silk industry etc gave impetus to economic activity, trade & commerce.

Hence, manufacturing activity proved to be boon for growth of economic activity during 13th-14th century.

patronage by royal nobility
furnishing it
silk, glass etc
were exported from India

④



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6. (a) दिल्ली सल्तनत ने सहिष्णुता की नीति का सीमित अभ्यास किया। विवेचना कीजिये।

20

Delhi sultanate practiced the policy of tolerance with limits. Discuss.

20

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

There is debate among historians about nature of state in Delhi Sultanate and religious freedom & tolerance in the society.

View-1: Delhi Sultanate as Islamic state

① Some historians argue that the Delhi sultanate rulers seek recognition from Khalifa.

② There was influence of Islamic rules in the state.

View-2: Delhi Sultanate as Theological state.

① There was considerable influence of Ulema in the state.

② Rulers like Firuz Tughlaq tried to appease the Ulema class.

View-3: Delhi Sultanate as secular state

① Rulers like Alauddin Khalji negated the Islamic law & used to say



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I don't know what will happen on the day of judgement, but I take decision which are best suited for the state. Even he took the title of Sikandar-i-Sani.

② Mohammad bin Tughlaq also reduces the influence of Ulema in polity.

The religious freedom & tolerance can be seen from these perspective.

① Though the ruling class was muslim but at petty level hindus were also employed.

② There was no official machinery for forced conversion except during war & prisoners.

③ Hindu petty chief & rulers who submitted to Delhi Sultanat were left to rule with payment of tribute to sultan.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)



कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

④ This period also witnessed the growth of Sufi movement such as Chisti order, Suhrawardi order. These aimed at ensuring harmony & tolerance among diverse section of the society.

⑤ This period also witnessed the growth of Bhakti movement such as Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in Bengal etc.

⑥ Use of religious symbols & pi'had were in line of medieval polity in which politics & religion were intermixed.

Hence, it can be concluded that religious bigotry was shown but largely during war. But, the overall nature of the polity & society largely remained secular & tolerant.

you have elaborated well and content is great.

7



कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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(b) सूफी खानकाहों के इर्द-गिर्द रचे गए साहित्यिक ग्रंथों का वर्णन कीजिये।

Delineate the literary texts which were produced around Sufi khanqahs.

15

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

15

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Sufies were islamic mystics who focused on pure teaching of Islam & devotion to the god. They lived in place called as khanqah which was centre of literary and musical (sama) activity.

Sufi literature

Sufi Texts like:

Malfuzat

Taskinas

Makhtubat

Makhtubat-i-
imam

Rubaiyat

letters

etc

① The sufi saint wrote letters to each other & they were collected as a source of teaching of sufi ideology. These were called as malfuzat.

② They also described various things to their murid (disciples) which were collected to form sufi literature.

③ They focused on concept of fana (or complete surrender to the god). It had element of music & it was known as Qawwali. Qawwali.



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it still a prominent form of music in India.

④ Madrasah & Magtabs were attached to the Khanga which were centre of learning. Mainly Islamic teaching were imparted along with mathematics, geometry etc.

⑤ This period also witnessed the growth of biography account of sufi saints. They were called as Tazkiras which literally meant to mention or memorialise the teachings of sufi saints. The writers of Tazkiras sought to establish their seats (or silsila) & glorify their pir (or) masters.

⑥ Rulers also patronized them which helped in spread of their teachings which were focused on service to mankind.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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Underline the key words content is given again



कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न
संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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anything except the
question number in
this space)

Lovers tolerance etc.

⑦ The writings of these sufi
saints influenced hindu bhakti
saints also. It is reflected in
the writings of Lal Ded, a bhakti
women saint of Kashmir.

⑧ The sufi teachings were also
included in the "Guru Granth
Sahib," a sacred book of
Sikhs.

weak
conclusion

Each of the sufi tradition
generated large number of
literary materials which helps
us to understand the nature
of sufi movement.

कृपया इस स्थान में
कुछ न लिखें।

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(c) कन्नौज के राजनीतिक गुरुत्वाकर्षण केंद्र के रूप में उदय के भौगोलिक एवं सामरिक कारकों की चर्चा कीजिये।

15

Discuss the geographical and strategic factors of the rise of Kannauj as the political gravitational center.

15

Kannauj in early 8th century emerged as cause of tripartite struggle among Pala, Pratiharas & Rashtrakutas due to its strategic & political importance.

Kannauj as political centre

① Kannauj was ruled by 6 Mahasamantas.

② Harshavardhana got Kannauj due to matrimonial alliance & killing of king of Kannauj by Gauda king Shashanka.

③ Harshavardhana made Kannauj as his political centre. He convened Buddhist conference here.

④ Hence, it emerged as a great political centre during his reign.

⑤ Post-death of Harsha, there

Fair Intro

Draw a map for value addition

Ganges valley the fertile ground and helped to regain its prominence



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(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

was struggle among Pala, Pratihara & Rashtrakuta.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

⑤ Capture of Kannauj was considered as establishing hegemony over entire north India.

⑥ It was situated in the middle of Ganga-Yamuna doab which was very fertile. Hence, economic value was attached with Kannauj.

⑦ Also, it was connected to the major trade routes. Hence, it was centre of attraction for regional rulers.

⑧ The geographically situated in Madhyadesha which made it as important political centre.

⑨ Hence, there was continuous struggle between regional kingdom to capture the Kannauj.

9 imp points



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6.5

⑩ Ultimately, these all three weakened themselves from continuous war & no one was able to establish powerful rule.

⑪ As a result, Muslim invaders were able to establish their rule in India.

Strategic & economic factors made Kannauj as a important political centre in north India in medieval time.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

7. (a) मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक अपने समय से परे का शासक था। परीक्षण कीजिये।

Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a ruler beyond his times. Examine.

20

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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(Please don't write anything in this space)



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संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में
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संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में
कुछ न लिखें।

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(b) सल्तनत काल में महिलाओं की दशा पर प्रकाश डालिये।

Highlight the conditions of women during the sultanate period.

15

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

15

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संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में
कुछ न लिखें।

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(c) सल्तनत काल के दौरान चित्रकला आकारहीन प्रभावों के साथ अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में थी। परीक्षण कीजिये।

15

Paintings during the time of Sultanate were still in formative phase with amorphous influences. Examine.

15

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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8. (a) शंकराचार्य के दर्शन और हिंदू धर्म पर इसके प्रभाव के बारे में विस्तार से बताइये।

20

Elaborate on the philosophy of Shankaracharya and its impact on Hinduism.

20

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

(Please don't write anything in this space)

Adi Shankaracharya (788-820 AD)

was a hindu philosopher during Bhakti age. He founded the Advaita Vedanta (or) monism branch of philosophy.

fair Intro

Advaita - Vedanta.

① It was non-dualistic philosophy based on nirguna bhakti (or) god without any attributes.

② As per him the world is illusion (or) maya only one reality that is the god.

③ It is reflected in Brahma satya Jyot mithya i.e. Brahma (or) Creator is truth other things are illusion.

④ He considered Jiva (or) soul and maya (or) illusion/world as the part of (or) Brahma.

Relevant content. you have elaborated well.



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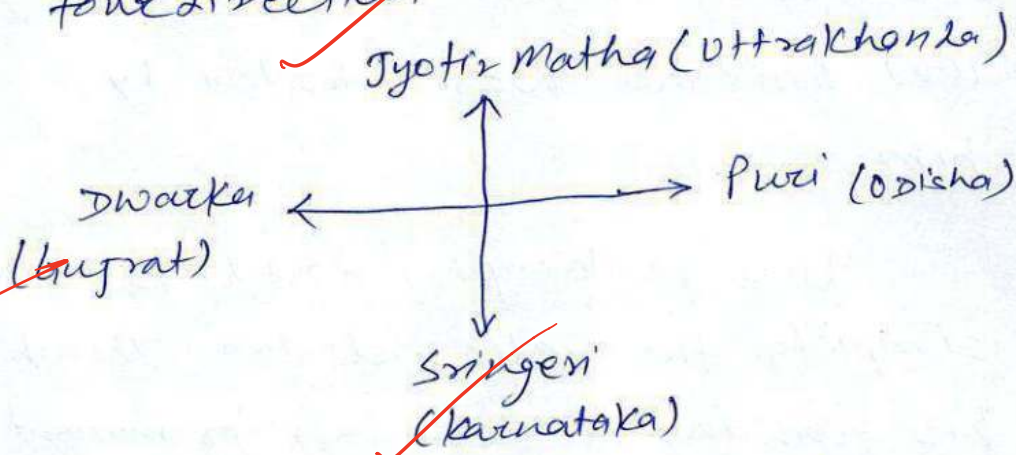
कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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⑤ He considered the knowledge at the true path for achieving moksha (ultimate goal) (or) salvation.
True knowledge can be achieved by grace of god only.

⑥ He consolidated various sects of Hinduism.

⑦ He established 4 matha in all four direction



⑧ Each matha was associated with a Veda.

⑨ He travelled a lot & had debate with scholars.

Impact:

① He opposes the rituals (or) Karma-kanda thereby tried to



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(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

make the religion simple.

- ② He provides alternate path as path of knowledge for salvation.
- ③ He institutionalised Vedic religion through establishment of mathas in all four direction.
- ④ The concept of Panchayatna (or) worshipping 5 gods and worshipping Lord Ganesha was started by him.

His philosophy tried to simplify the Vedic religion. Though his teaching became less prominent after his death.

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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7.5



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(b) दिल्ली सल्तनत ने उपमहाद्वीप में नई साहित्यिक परंपराओं की शुरुआत की। टिप्पणी कीजिये।

15

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।
(Please don't write anything in this space)

Delhi Sultanate introduced new literary traditions into the sub continent. Comment.

15

Establishment of Delhi

Sultanat marked beginning of change in various aspect including the field of literature.

Factors for new literary tradition

① Introduction of new languages such as Persian & Arabic.

② Growth of Urdu as synthesis of Persian & Hindavi.

③ Patronizing talent man by the king.

④ Bringing various artistic tradition from Persia.

⑤ Translation of sanskrit literature by the kings such as Firuzshah tughlaq.



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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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New literary tradition

① Official historical writing started which was patronized by kings themselves. It was a source of history of that period.

Eg - Sams-i-Siraj Afif, Ziauddin-Barni etc.

② The writings in Arabic by travellers and court poets.

Eg - Rehala by Ibna Batuta

which described the history of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

③ The growth of Persian writings and translation of various Sanskrit text such as Panchatantra, Ramayana etc.

④ Biography of kings such as Tughlaqnama, Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi etc.

General
Content
Structure
Language
wise



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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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⑤ Growth of Urdu literature under Amir Khusro. He wrote various fer poetic & semi historical poems such as Deval - Rani Khajra Khani etc.

6-5 ⑥ Regional literature also flourished under local poets such as Prithviraj Raso.

⑦ There was growth of Sufi literature and bhakti literature during Delhi Sultanat. It includes religious teachings, devotional songs etc.

Synthesis of Indian & Islamic culture resulted in development in the field of literature also.



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(c) दक्षिण भारत में चोल काल भव्य वास्तुशिल्प प्रस्तुतियों का साक्षी बना। टिप्पणी कीजिये। 15

The period of the imperial Cholas in South India witnessed grand Chola architectural productions. Comment. 15

कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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Relevant Intro
Chola emerged as ruler of Tamil region after fall of Pallava in 8th century & they ruled till 12th century. Their political & territorial achievements are matched by architectural progress.

Chola architecture

Temple Architecture
① Chola temple architecture is seen as the extension of Pallava temple architecture who laid the foundation of Dravida style of temple building.

Ports Bridges ports etc
② The size and temple complex grew at large scale.

③ The height of vimana grew as high as 200 feet.



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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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④ Similarly the size and number of gopuram also increases.

⑤ The vastness of temple was equated with political power of the king.

⑥ Minakshi temple, Gangai kondashola, Brihadeeswar temple are example of chola architecture.

⑦ The portrait of king & queen was kept next to the god which shows the prestige of king.

⑧ There were use of paintings in the temple complex. Generally themes for these paintings were taken from religious sources such as Ramayana, Mahabharata, Purana etc.

⑨ Sculpture was also used in

Good underline

the keywords



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कृपया इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

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the temple to decorate the temples.
intricate painting and sculpture
made the temples more beautiful.

⑩ The thousand pillar mandapa
was used to make the temples
massive.

The greatness of chola architecture
was rewarded by introduction of
chola architecture in UNESCO
World Heritage site.

Feedback

Questions
Model Answer & Answer Structure
Evaluation
Staff



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13/15, ताशकंद मार्ग, निकट पत्रिका
चौराहा, सिविल लाइन्स, प्रयागराज

प्लॉट नंबर-45 व 45-A हर्ष टावर-2,
मेन टॉक रोड, वसुंधरा कॉलोनी, जयपुर

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इतिहास
(वैकल्पिक विषय)
टेस्ट-2

DTVF
OPT-23 **H-2302**

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 250
Maximum Marks : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी भाषा में मुद्रित हैं।

परीक्षार्थी को कुल पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहियें जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ आवश्यक हो, अपने उत्तर को उपयुक्त चित्रों/मानचित्रों तथा आरेखों द्वारा दर्शाएँ। इन्हें प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिये दिये गए स्थान में ही बनाना है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। यदि काटा नहीं हो, तो प्रश्न के उत्तर की गणना की जाएगी चाहे वह उत्तर अंशतः दिया गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and printed both in **HINDI & 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 (Q.C.A.) 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.

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.

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.



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