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 question 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.
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.

(i) ईंट-निर्मित मन्दिर स्थल
Brick temple site

(ii) आराम्भिक हड़प्पाकालीन स्थल
Early Harappan site

(iii) प्राचीन बनर्जी काल एवं व्यापार केन्द्र
Ancient seaport and trade centre

(iv) पाषाण-कालीन स्थल
Stone age site

(v) नवपाषाण-कालीन स्थल
Neolithic site

(vi) पुरातात्विक स्थल
Archaeological site

(vii) प्राचीन राजधानी नगर
Ancient capital city

(viii) प्राचीन राजधानी
Ancient capital

(ix) हड़प्पा-कालीन स्थल
Harappan site

(x) प्राचीन अभिलेख स्थल
Ancient inscriptions site

(xi) एक शैल-खिलात गुहा स्थल
A Rock-cut cave site

(xii) प्राचीन राजधानी नगर
Ancient capital city

(xiii) प्राचीन मन्दिर स्थल
Famous temple site

(xiv) कला-शैली केन्द्र
Centre of School of art

(xv) प्राचीन अभिलेखीय स्थल
Ancient inscriptions site

(xvi) प्राचीन शिक्षा केन्द्र
Ancient education centre

(xvii) प्राकृ-हड़प्पाकालीन स्थल
Pre-Harappan site

(xviii) ताप्राषाण्युगीन स्थल
Chalcolithic period site

(xix) आदि-अभिलेखीय स्थल
Early inscriptions site

(xx) प्राचीन शैलोत्तकीर्ण स्थल
Ancient petroglphys site
INDIA
WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN,
NEPAL, MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

DO NOT Write your Roll No.
on this sheet.
Do you agree that archaeological evidence often helps in the better understanding of literary sources? Comment.

The development of art and architecture during the Sunga period belies the belief that they were anti-Buddhist. Discuss.

Did the mastery over agriculture act as a leverage for the rise of Harappan towns and cities? Discuss.

The flourishing international trade during the Kushana period gave tremendous impetus to the development of art. Discuss.

Examine how the transformation of the Varna system from the Rigvedic to the Later-Vedic period affected the position of women.

There are no literary sources for the Harappan culture and no archaeological evidence for the Vedic period. Explain the phenomenon.

Explain how Ashoka used religion as a tool of political aggrandizement?
4.(b) Do you agree that the system of land grants from the Gupta-Vakataka period was connected with the decentralisation of state in any way?

4.(c) The discovery of monsoons by Hippalus gave a new direction to Indo-Roman trade during the Satavahana period. Comment.

खण्ड ‘B’ SECTION ‘B’

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

5.(a) Discuss how Vijayanagar empire became the cultural capital of the south?

5.(b) Examine the status of Sanskrit in Mughal India.

5.(c) Assess the rule of Zainul Abedin in Kashmir.

5.(d) The economic measures of Alauddin Khalji were aimed at greater political control. Discuss.

5.(e) Examine the European impact on Mughal paintings.
6(a) Assess the statement that 'the philosophy of Shankaracharya revolutionised religious thoughts in India'.

6(b) Delineate the state of agriculture during the Sultanate period.

6(c) Sufi and Bhakti thoughts ennobled Indian psyche amidst the vagaries of time. Elucidate.

7(a) The emergence of early capitalism in the Mughal period was primarily due to urbanisation and commercialisation. Comment.

7(b) Internal strife and conflict beset with personal ambitions was enough of an invitation for the Ghurids to invade India. Discuss.

7(c) The Mughals built like Titans and embellished like jewellers. Comment.

8(a) Critically analyse whether the success of the Mughals is to be credited to their robust Jagirdari and Mansabdari system.
8.(b) It was as much the court intrigues as also the defiance of the provincial powers that hastened the decline of the Mughals in the 18th century. Comment. 20

8.(c) Shivaji was not merely a military conqueror but also was an enlightened ruler. Discuss. 15