

Roll No.

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(Write Roll Number from left side exactly as in Admit Card)

Signature of Invigilators

1. _____
2. _____

PAPER – III

0810

Test Booklet No.

HISTORY

Time : 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Instructions for the Candidates

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Marks Obtained

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
 2. This paper consists of four **Sections – I, II, III & IV.**
 3. Answers are to be written in the space provided against the questions.
- No additional sheets are to be used.**
4. Read instructions given inside carefully.
 5. One sheet is attached at the end of the test booklet for rough work.
 6. If you write your name or put any special mark on any part of the test booklet which may disclose in any way your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
 7. You should return the test booklet to the invigilator at the end of the examination and should not carry any paper with you outside the examination hall.

Question Number	Marks Obtained	Question Number	Marks Obtained	Question Number	Marks Obtained
1		10		19	
2		11		×	
3		12		×	
4		13		×	
5		14		×	
6		15		×	
7		16		×	
8		17		×	
9		18		×	

Total marks obtained

Signature of the Co-ordinator
(Evaluation)

HISTORY

Paper – III

SECTION – I

- Note :*
- i) Answer all questions.
 - ii) Each question carries twenty marks.
 - iii) Each answer should be given in 500 words.

2 × 20 = 40

1. Discuss the characteristics of the Indus civilization.

OR

Write an essay on Mughal architecture.

OR

Discuss the major shifts in the historiography of Indian nationalism.

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2. Examine the status of the Sudras in ancient India.

OR

Write an essay on the emergence of India's temple cities.

OR

Was India's Partition inevitable ?

SECTION – II

- Note :
- i) Answer all questions.
 - ii) Each question carries fifteen marks.
 - iii) Each answer should be given in 300 words.

3 × 15 = 45

3. Comment on the social organization of the Harappan cities.

OR

Would you regard the Delhi Sultanate as a theocracy ?

OR

Why did Lord Cornwallis introduce the Permanent Settlement in Bengal ?

4. Analyse the political system of the Arthashastra.

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OR

Comment briefly on the process of state formation in medieval India.

OR

Does the safety-valve theory adequately explain the birth of Indian National Congress ?

5. How would you explain the spread of Indian culture in South-East Asia ?

OR

'Sikhism was the result of a dialogue between Hinduism and Islam.' Comment.

OR

Was Gandhi's *Satyagraha* a political philosophy or a way of life ?

SECTION – III

- Note :*
- i) Answer all questions.
 - ii) Each question carries ten marks.
 - iii) Each answer should be given in 50 words.

9 × 10 = 90

6. What was the function of the Rajuka ?
 7. Distinguish between the two major systems of land grants under the Guptas.
 8. Why is the Battle of Talikota important ?
 9. In which sense were the two terms *Jama* and *Hasil* used in Mughal land revenue administration ?
 10. What do you mean by the 'Home charges' ?
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 11. What is the significance of Wood's Despatch (1854) ?
 12. Distinguish between the 'private trade' and the East India Company's 'public trade'
 13. State the basic ideological differences between the Moderate and the Extremist.
 14. What was the major issue of the Bardoli Satyagraha ?
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SECTION – IV

- Note :
- i) Answer all questions.
 - ii) Each question carries five marks.
 - iii) Each answer should be given in 30 words.

5 × 5 = 25

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions :

Al-Biruni ascribed the decline of Indian science to the arrogance and growing insularity of the Brahmans. After the coming of the Turks, there was a greater interaction of Islamic or what was called Arab science with India. Thus, many new technologies were introduced, such as paper, the spinning wheel, the carder's bow, an improved version of the water wheel or *rahat*, and widespread use of the iron-stirrup. In the fields of science, interaction was mainly in the field of astronomy, mathematics and medicine, though agricultural and animal sciences were not completely neglected. However, from the eleventh century onward, there had been a heavy onslaught on reason and science (in the name of philosophy) in the Islamic world. Al-Ghazali (d.1111) considered the great teacher played an important part in the assault on reason. As a result of this continuing campaign, science was virtually submerged under religion, mysticism, aesthetics etc. Various works on science were written during the period including those in India which have yet to be evaluated. They covered newer areas such as geography, physics especially optics, specific gravity, magnetism and concepts of motions and time. However, scientific works were generally mixed up with religion, mysticism, aesthetics etc. This was not a new feature because science, religion, magic and myth were mixed up in many religions. However, a sphere of rationality was a necessary condition for the growth of science. In Europe, science had grown from the 15th century onwards by setting out a sphere of rationalism away from religion. The inability of science to delink itself from religion or mysticism became an inhibiting factor in India and elsewhere in the Islamic world.

15. How would you account for the factors behind the decline of Indian science ?
16. What were the major areas of interaction between Arab and Indian scientific traditions ?
17. What were the implications of this interaction between the two different streams of tradition ?
18. How did the intrusion of religion weaken the scientific fabric in India ?
19. Was this intrusion of religion unique to early medieval India ?