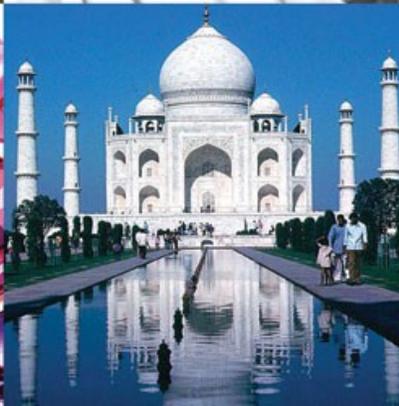
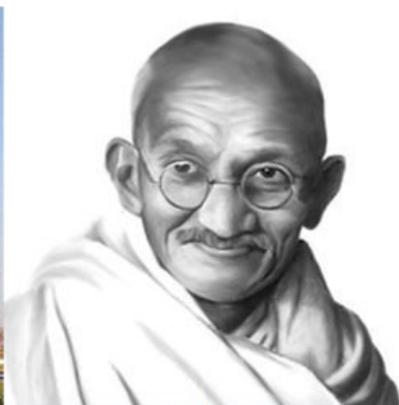


Kalinjar Publications

UPSC HISTORY

Optional

**Mains Examination Topicwise
Question Analysis**
2002-2014



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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

1

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2002

Section A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on the places plotted by you on the map:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Ajanta | (ii) Bodh Gaya |
| (iii) Dholavira | (iv) Dwarka |
| (v) Girnar | (vi) Hastinapur |
| (vii) Kanchipuram | (viii) Kosambi |
| (ix) Madurai | (x) Malkhed |
| (xi) Mohanjodaro | (xii) Nalanda |
| (xiii) Purushpur | (xiv) Ropar |
| (xv) Sanchi | (xvi) Sravanbelgola |
| (xvii) Sravasti | (xviii) Tanjore |
| (xix) Thaneswar | (xx) Varanasi |

2. Analyse the elements of urban civilisation in the Harappan Culture. What factors were responsible for its decline ?
3. Examine the nature of the Mauryan State. Bring out the features of their administrative system.
4. Examine the proficiency of the ancient Indians in various crafts, science and mathematics.

Section B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following topics
- Origin of the Bhakti Movement
 - Babarnama as a source of history
 - Mansabdari System
 - Consequences of the Third Battle of Panipat
6. Discuss Balban's concept of kingship. How was it modified by Alauddin Khalji ?
7. Trace the evolution of the religious views of Akbar. Write a note on his policy of Sulh-i-Kul.

8. Explain the principal features of architecture during Akbar's rule. What changes were made in them by Shahjahan ?

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2002

Section A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
- "The Verdict at Plassey was confirmed by the English victory at Buxar."
 - "India broke her British fetters with Western hammers."
 - "Gandhi restrained mass movements, yet he retained his popularity among the masses."
 - "The ideology of Subhash Chandra Bose was a combination of nationalism, fascism and communism."
2. "The rise and expansion of British empire was an accident rather than the result of a deliberate policy and design." Critically examine this statement.
3. "The recurring famines in the 19th century were the inevitable consequence of the British policy and expose the real character of the paternal solicitude for the peasantry on the part of the British administration." Examine this statement critically.
4. Discuss the nature of the leadership and programme of the Congress Socialist Party.

Section B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each
- 'The Renaissance was the discovery of the world and of man.'
 - 'If monarchical misrule ignited the French Revolution, lofty ideas both inspired and sustained it.'
 - 'The Great Depression (1929-34) was attended by momentous consequences in the economic as well as in the

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

- political sphere.’
- (d) “One of the most important consequences of the Second World War, was ‘division of Europe’, eastern and western.”
6. “Napoleon kindled the national sentiment, but German unity was achieved by Bismarck.” Discuss.
7. Examine the circumstances in China in the years 1945-49. What did the United States do to resolve the conflict between the Nationalists and the Communists there ?
8. Discuss the main factors leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2003

Section A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the /map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on-places plotted by you on the map:
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (i) Kot Digi | (ii) Banamali |
| (iii) Tiruchirapalli | (iv) Tamralipti |
| (v) Vaisali | (vi) Kundagrama |
| (vii) Puri | (viii) Ujjain |
| (ix) Badami | (x) Guggara |
| (xi) Sarnath | (xii) Amaravati |
| (xiii) Janguda | (xiv) Kolhapur |
| (xv) Nagarjunkonda | (xvi) Calicut |
| (xvii) Haldighati | (xviii) Golconda |
| (xix) Somnath | (xx) Mathura. |
2. Assess the pattern of settlement, economy, social organisation and religion of India during 2000 to 500 BC from archaeological evidences.
3. “The Sixth century B.C. was a period of religious and economic unrest in India.” Comment.
4. Examine the information of Fahien about the political, religious, social and economic conditions of India. Make a comparative study of his account with that of Yuan Chwang.

Section B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following:
- Kalhan as a historian
 - Experiments of Mohammad Tughluq
 - Sufi Movements
 - Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
6. Attempt a critical essay on the Indian Science and Civilisation in the light of Alberuni’s writings. What merits and drawbacks, do you find in his account ?
7. What impact did Kabir and Nanak leave on Indian Society and Culture ?
8. ‘Akbar built the Moghul Empire by enlisting the support of the Rajputs, Aurangzeb destroyed it by alienating the Rajputs.’ Do you agree ?

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2003

Section A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
- ‘Absentee landlordism was a consequential feature of Bengal’s Permanent land settlement.’
 - ‘India underwent suffering and mortality in the wake of recurring famines’ in the later half of the 19th century.
 - ‘In the summer of 1942 Gandhi was in a strange and uniquely militant mood.’
 - ‘Rabindranath Tagore’s nationalism was based on a Catholic

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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internationalism.’

2. What was the impact of early British land policy on the ‘village communities’ of North India ?
3. Trace the factors which led to a split in the Indian National Congress in 1907. What was its impact on the course of the nationalist movement ?
4. Examine the causes of the rise and progress of revolutionary movements in India from 1905 to 1931.

Section B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) ‘The French Revolution attacked privileges and not property.’
 - (b) ‘The roots of the rise of Fascism lay in Peace Treaties.’
 - (c) ‘The Security Council is the heart of the United Nations.’
 - (d) ‘The Brussels Treaty of 17 March, 1948 paved the way for the formation of NATO.’
6. ‘Bismarck united Germany not by majority of votes and speeches but by a policy of “blood and iron”. In the light of this statement assess the contribution of Bismarck to the unification of Germany.
7. Examine the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and indicate its significance in world history.
8. Analyse the factors leading to the end of the Cold War and account for the U.S. ascendancy in the world.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2004

Section A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short

descriptive notes on the places plotted by you on the map:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (i) Achichhatra | (ii) Amaravati |
| (iii) Bhimbaitka | (iv) Champa |
| (v) Kalibangan | (vi) Kanauj |
| (vii) Kapilvastu | (viii) Karle |
| (ix) Mahabalipuram | (x) Mathura |
| (xi) Mehrgarh | (xii) Paithan |
| (xiii) Pataliputra | (xiv) Sarnath |
| (xv) Siddapura | (xvi) Somnath |
| (xvii) Tamralipti | (xviii) Taxila |
| (xix) Tripuri | (xx) Udaigiri |

2. Describe the social life of the later Vedic people. How was it different from the Rig-Vedic life ?
3. Explain the social aspects of Buddhism and account for its decline in India.
4. Give an account of the rise of the Chalukyas of Vatapi and their struggle with other rulers. Write a note on their patronage of arts.

Section B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following topics
 - (a) The ‘Corps of Forty’ and its relations with the Sultans.
 - (b) The Token Currency System introduced by Muhammad Tughlaq.
 - (c) Was Din-i-Ilahi ‘a monument of Akbar’s folly’ ?
 - (d) The system of the collection of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi by the Maratha rulers.
6. The Cholas are said to have established a strong and well organised administration with an element of self-government at the local level. Do you agree ? Give reasons.
7. Discuss the growth of the Nirguna School of Bhakti Movement emphasising the

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

contribution of Kabir and Nanak to it.

8. In what ways were Aurangzeb's Rajput and religious policies different from those of his predecessors? What were the consequences of the changes made by him?

(c) 'To Bismarck the conclusion of the Treaty of May 20, 1882, was the culmination of this system.'

(d) 'The most important single factor in the years following 1919 was the French demand for security.'

6. Review the background of the Chartist Movement. Despite its failure how had their demands been met in the succeeding years?
7. What were the weaknesses and difficulties of the Weimer Republic? How did Hitler succeed in establishing his dictatorship?
8. Analyse the factors for the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union during 1985-1991.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2004

Section A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
- (a) 'The Treaty of Salbai (1782) was neither honourable to the English nor advantageous to their interests.'
- (b) 'The object of the Act (Regulating) was good, but system that it established was imperfect.'
- (c) 'Permanent Settlement disappointed many expectations and introduced the results that were not anticipated.'
- (d) 'We are therefore unable to advise the British Government that the power which at present resides in British hands should be handed over to two entirely separate sovereign States.'
2. Discuss the causes that led to the 'economic drain' in Bengal following the Battle of Plassey.
3. Examine the impact of British rule on Indian Society in the 19th Century.
4. Analyse Indian foreign policy of Non-alignment between 1947 and 1964.

Section B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:-
- (a) 'Rousseau's political philosophy contains the seeds of Socialism, Absolutism and Democracy.'
- (b) 'Napoleon was the child of the Revolution, but in many ways he reversed the aims and principles of the movement from which he sprang.....'

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2005

Section-A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on places plotted by you on the map
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Mohenjodaro | (ii) Burzahom |
| (iii) Inamgaon | (iv) Sannathi |
| (v) Kaveripattinam | (vi) Sisupalgarh |
| (vii) Anuradhapura | (viii) Karnasuvarna |
| (ix) Chittagong | (x) Chitore |
| (xi) Pratishthana | (xii) Vidisa |
| (xiii) Hampi | (xiv) Warangal |
| (xv) Diu | (xvi) Seringapatam |
| (xvii) Debal | (xviii) Fatehpur Sikri |
| (xix) Bijapur | (xx) Sasaram |
2. Determine the extent of the Mauryan empire.
3. Assess the status of women in India from 4th century BC to AD 6th century.
4. What are the salient features of the administrative system of the Guptas?

Section-B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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words each on any three of the following:

- (a) The Samanta system
 - (b) The Bahmani kingdom
 - (c) Mughal painting
 - (d) Chaitanyadeva and Vaishnavism
6. Give your opinion on the urban development in India during the Mughal times.
7. "The tenets of Hindu and Muslim mystics were similar enough that the ground was ripe for syncretic movements involving adherents of both religions." Elucidate.
8. How would you like to characterize the eighteenth century in Indian history ?

were its aims realised in the Government of India Act of 1935 ?

Section-B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
- (a) 'Though reform was inevitable, the Act (1832) by which it was accomplished was open to grave criticism.'
 - (b) 'The writings of the philosophers had a remendous influence on the minds of the people and created a revolutionary awakening in their minds and formed the intellectual creed of the French Revolution.'
 - (c) 'They have stopped me from making Italy by diplomacy from the North, I will make it by revolution from the South.'
 - (d) 'The Russian Revolution (1917) was an economic explosion hastened by the stupidities of the autocratic Government.'
6. 'What were the factors that worked in the drafting of the American Constitution ? Do you agree with Beard's view of the constitution being an Economic Document?
7. Discuss the circumstances leading to the Chinese Revolution of 1949 and analyse its significance.
8. Critically examine the various dimensions and phases of the cold war between 1947 and 1962.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2005

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
- (a) 'Upon the whole, then, I conclude that the treaty of Bassein was wise, just and a politic measure.'
 - (b) 'Whatever might have been its original character, it (Rebellion of 1857) soon became a symbol of challenge to the mighty British power in India.'
 - (c) 'The impact of government on the people meant essentially the impact of government on the village.'
 - (d) 'The national democratic awakening of the Indian people found expression also in the religious sphere.'
2. Examine the essential principles of the Subsidiary Alliance system. How far did it contribute in making the British Company the supreme sovereign authority in India ?
3. Trace the development of the famine policy of the British in India between 1876 and 1921. Did it provide relief to the people ?
4. Analyse the factors responsible for the Civil Disobedience movement (1930-31). How far

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2006

Section-A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on the places plotted by you on the map:
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (i) Konark | (xi) Anegondi |
| (ii) Taxila | (xii) Chanderi |
| (iii) Talikota | (xiii) Arikmedu |

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

- (iv) Somnath (xiv) Kalibangan
(v) Kalinjar (xv) Nagarjunakonda
(vi) Mandu (xvi) Eran
(vii) Murshidabad (xvii) Kausambi
(viii) Nalanda (xviii) Pattadakal
(ix) Tanjore (xix) Halebid
(x) Amber (xx) Dvarsamudra
2. Discuss the changing approaches to the study of early Indian History.
 3. Describe the expansion of the Gupta empire under Samudragupta.
 4. Discuss the major stages in the evolution of architecture during the ancient period.

Section-B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following :
 - (a) The Khilji Revolution
 - (b) Sufism in North India
 - (c) Religious Tolerance of Akbar
 - (d) Dara Shukoh
 6. Bring out the main features of the administrative system under Delhi Sultanate during Turko-Afghan period.
 7. Write a short essay on the development of literature during the Mughal period.
 8. Examine the factors which were responsible for opening and development of European trade in India during the 16th and 17th centuries.
- (b) "A self-sufficient village, based on agriculture carried on with the primitive plough and bullock-power, and handicrafts by means of simple instruments, was a basic feature of Pre-British Indian economy."
(c) "So long as the millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor who, having been educated at their expense, pays not the least heed to them."
(d) "I felt that if we did not accept partition, India would be split into many bits and would be completely ruined."
2. Examine the circumstances which led to the Third Mysore War. Could Cornwallis have avoided it?
 3. What do you mean by the commercialization of Indian agriculture? Discuss its results.
 4. Account for the emergence of the left-wing within the Congress. How far did it influence the programme and Policy of the Congress?

Section-B (World History)

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2006

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "Neither Alexander the Great nor Napoleon could have won the empire of India by starting from Puduicherry as a base and contending with a power which held Bengal and the command of the Sea."
2. "The Renaissance scholars laid the eggs which Luther, the father of the Reformation, later on hatched." Discuss.
3. Critically analyse the causes and results of the Chinese Revolution of 1949.
4. Give a brief account of the struggle against 'Apartheid' in South Africa.

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2007

Section-A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on the places marked
 - (i) Kot digi
 - (ii) Kalibangan
 - (iii) Ahicchatra
 - (iv) Bhimbaitka
 - (v) Kanauj
 - (vi) Siddapura
 - (vii) Udayagiri
 - (viii) Kaveripattinam
 - (ix) Tiruchirapalli
 - (x) Sisupalgarh
 - (xi) Anuradhapura
 - (xii) Hampi
 - (xiii) Srirangapatnam
 - (xiv) Puri
 - (xv) Kolhapur
 - (xvi) Haldighati
 - (xvii) Golconda
 - (xviii) Chittagong
 - (xix) Chitore
 - (xx) Calicut
2. "Reconstruction of Early Indian history is hardly possible without the help of inscriptions and coins." Discuss.
3. Write what you know of the rise and spread of Buddhism before the first century A.D.
4. Throw light on the condition of common man in the Gupta period.

Section-B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following
 - (a) Alberuni on science in India
 - (b) The Bahamani Kingdom
 - (c) Mughal painting
 - (d) Chauth & Sardeshmukhi of the Maratha rulers
6. Show that the administrative system in India reached a very high level during the Chola period.
7. "The tenets of Hindu and Muslim mystics were similar enough that the ground was ripe for syncretic movements involving adherents of both the religions." Elucidate.
8. "Akbar built the Mughal Empire by enlisting the support of the Rajputs, Aurangzeb

destroyed it by alienating the Rajputs." Discuss critically.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2007

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "The Revolt of 1857 seemed to call the very presence of the British into question. What it did not do was reverse these changes."
 - (b) "Of the evils which corroded Indian society in the nineteenth century were probably those stunted its womanhood."
 - (c) "At Karachi in 1931, the Congress defined what Swaraj would mean for the masses."
 - (d) "There is no other instance in the history of mankind of a poet and philosopher working such a miracle in shaping the destiny of his people." (A Tribute to M. Iqbal)
2. Examine the major factors shaping the British land-revenue policy in India. How it affected Indian society?
3. Explain the circumstances leading to the alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements. Was it a politically wise step on the part of the Congress?
4. "With great skill and masterful diplomacy and using both persuasion and pressure, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel succeeded in integrating the hundreds of princely states with the Indian Union. Discuss.

Section-B (World History)

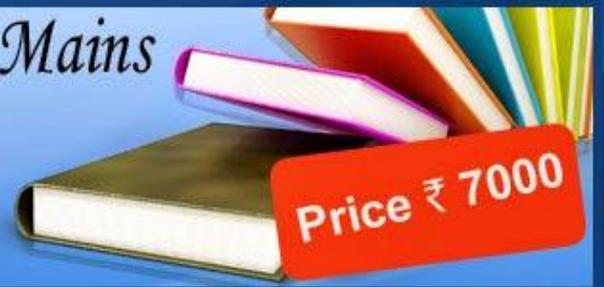
5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "No event, as encompassing as the French Revolution occurs in an intellectual vacuum."

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

- (b) "New imperialism was a nationalistic, not an economic phenomena."
(c) "The War's (First World War's) most permanent contribution to the spirit of the post-War years was disillusion."
(d) "NATO in many ways symbolized the key role that the United States had come to play in Europe."
6. Give reasons for the origin of the Renaissance in Italy.
7. Discuss the main characteristics of Fascism.
8. "By the 1980s, the Communist system of the Soviet Union was incapable of maintaining the country's role as a Superpower." Explain this statement.
4. How do recent archaeological findings and Sangam literary texts enlighten us about the early state and society in South India ?

Section - B

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2008

Section - A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on the places marked by you:
- (i) Burzahom (ii) Banawali
(iii) Ahar (iv) Girnar
(v) Chandraketugarh
(vi) Brahmagiri
(vii) Bayana
(viii) Gangai Kondacholapuram
(ix) Tamralipti (x) Muziris
(xi) Ambari (xii) Modhera
(xiii) Devni Mori (xiv) Bhadreshwar
(xv) Bundi (xvi) Gingee (Jinjee)
(xvii) Antichak
(xviii) Gaur
(xix) Sasaram
(xx) Mahasthamgarh
2. Discuss the distribution and significance of farming cultures outside the Indus system.
3. How justified are we in characterizing the

post-Mauryan five centuries as the "Dark Period" of Indian History? Give reasons in support of your answer.

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following
- (a) The Ahom Kingdom
(b) Significance of the arrival of the Portuguese in India
(c) The 'Corps of Forty' and its relations with the Sultan
(d) Evolution of the Khalsa Panth.

6. What are the manifestations of Tamil devotional cults? How do you account for their growth between C. 750 and C. 1200 CE?
7. Delineate the striking features of agricultural and craft production during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in India. How did they impact the social fabric of the country?
8. What are the distinguishing components of the debate on "The Eighteenth Century"?

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2008

Section - A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each
- (a) "Sprung from paternalism, the English Utilitarian philosophy as introduced in India rejected its human warmth between rulers and the ruled".
(b) "The vernacular press in the nineteenth century was both newspaper as well as 'viewpaper' that enlightened the dormant masses".
(c) "Is moral law, the law of conscience, higher than the law of the state, which is oppressive?" (Mahatma Gandhi, 1922)

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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- (d) "In exercising its exclusive power the Parliament additionally enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955."
2. Critically examine the impact of the famine policy on rural India. Describe the official remedial measures undertaken.
 3. Write a critique on the impact of the Drain Theory of Dadabhai Nauroji in the growth of economic nationalism.
 4. Describe the changing nature of revolutionary activities in India between 1905-1946.

Section-B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "France was more fertile than Britain in producing new Socialist theories and movements, though they bore less concrete results in France than in Britain".
 - (b) "Most of the European Revolutions of 1848 were nationalist as well as popular insurrections against foreign rule and repressive policy of Metternich".
 - (c) "In the long run, the Locarno Treaty (December 1925) was destructive both of the Treaty of Versailles and of the Covenant".
 - (d) "After World War II, the strategy of the West towards Soviet bloc crystallized as a 'policy of containment'".
6. "The Enlightenment represented alternative approaches to modernity, alternative habits of mind and heart, of conscience and sensibility." Discuss.
7. Account for the factors that brought about the end of the Cold War.
8. Assess the significance of the political developments that took place in Eastern Europe during 1989 - 2001.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2009

Section - A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on these places marked by you:
 - (i) Koldihwa
 - (ii) Kuchai
 - (iii) Utnur
 - (iv) Patne
 - (v) Semthan
 - (vi) Bagasra
 - (vii) Balathal
 - (viii) Hallur
 - (ix) Kandahar
 - (x) Ter
 - (xi) Uchh
 - (xii) Gyaraspur
 - (xiii) Uttaramerur
 - (xiv) Lalkot
 - (xv) Sittanavasal
 - (xvi) Mansura
 - (xvii) Jaunpur
 - (xviii) Daojali Hading
 - (xix) Machilipatnam
 - (xx) Mahisadal
2. In what ways are the accounts of the Graeco-Romans and the Chinese helpful in reconstructing the social history of India? How far is their information corroborated by other contemporary sources?
3. (a) Evaluate the various approaches to the understanding of Vedic religion.
(b) Give an account of the use of gold coins by commoners in the Gupta period.
4. Bring out the regional variations in the early South Indian temples' architectural styles.

Section - B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following
 - (a) Applicability of the term 'Indian Feudalism' to early Medieval society
 - (b) Muhammad Tughluq as an agrarian innovator
 - (c) Implications of Akbar's notion of Sulh-i-Kul
 - (d) Estimates of population of Mughal India

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

6. (a) How far can the village assemblies or communities under the Cholas be really called democratic ?
(b) Assess Kalhana's views on history.
 7. (a) Identify the main factors that sustained the expansion of urban economy in the Delhi Sultanate.
(b) Give an estimate of Akbar as a promoter of technology.
 8. (a) Give a critical assessment of the contributions of Amir Khusrau and Barani to Indo -Persian literature.
(b) "The major causes of revolts against the Mughal Empire during the latter half of the 17th century were economic, rather than religious." Discuss.
3. (a) How did social legislation in the nineteenth century improve the condition of women in India ?
(b) Analyse the social composition of the early Congress leadership.
 4. (a) Discuss as to why the Congress accepted the partition of India in 1947.
(b) Do you think that the Quit India movement was a Spontaneous Revolution ?

Section - B (World History)

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2009

Section - A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "Though the Permanent Settlement had serious defects, it gave tranquillity to the countryside and stability to the government."
 - (b) "The Arya Samaj may quite logically be pronounced as the outcome of conditions imported into India by the west." (Lala Lajpat Rai)
 - (c) "Please remember, in granting separate electorates we are sowing the dragon's teeth and the harvest will be bitter." (Morley)
 - (d) "The annexation of Awadh shook the loyalty of the Sepoys, as it was for them an ultimate proof of untrustworthiness of the British."
 2. (a) Why was Mysore-considered a threat by the British to their possessions and mercantile interests in the south. Do you think that Tipu Sultan's posturing became his undoing ?
(b) How did the East Indian Company become the de jure power in India ?
5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "The capitalism which gave the European empires their apparent solidarity and permanence also hastened their downfall."
 - (b) "In all the long annals of Imperialism, the partition of Africa is a remarkable freak."
 - (c) "Hitler did not really want a world war. His intention was only a short war with Poland." (A. J. P. Taylor)
 - (d) "Arab nationalism and oil - there were the principal factors in complicating the relations of middle eastern countries with the outside world."
 6. (a) Discuss the emergence of neo-imperialism in the late nineteenth century.
(b) What was the extent of industrialization in Western Europe by the end of the nineteenth century?
 7. (a) How did Napoleon Bonaparte fuse the old France with the new?
(b) Why did Vietnam go through thirty years of war after the second world

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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war?

8. (a) Account for the overthrow of the Tsarist regime in Russia.
(b) Examine the peace – keeping efforts of the United Nations Organization.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2010

Section A

1. Mark the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on them:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Korkai | (ii) Eran |
| (iii) Birbhanpur | (iv) Rakhigarhi |
| (v) Sannati | (vi) Isipattan |
| (vii) Dhanyakataka | (viii) Junnar |
| (ix) Edakkal | (x) Paithan |
| (xi) Pandu Rajar Dhibi | |
| (xii) Karle | |
| (xiii) Vatapi | |
| (xiv) Porkalam | |
| (xv) Kalanjar | |
| (xvi) Multan | |
| (xvii) Bairat | (xviii) Chanhudaro |
| (xix) Rajim | (xx) Tripuri |

2. (a) To what extent archaeological materials are useful in understanding the progress of neolithic man in India?
(b). Examine the significance of the deities depicted on the coins of the Kushanas.
3. (c) Examine the 'view that the sacrifice was a ritual and a form of social exchange in Vedic India.
(b). Assess the role of guilds' and trade organizations in the development of early Indian economy.
4. What light do early inscriptions and literature throw on the status of women in politico-socio-economic spheres ?

Section B

5. Write short notes in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following:

- (a) Provide a comparative analysis of the development of Arabic and Persian historiography.
(b) Discuss social dynamics in the Vijayanagara empire.
(c) Discuss different types of Karkhanas in Mughal India. How was the production organized in the Karkhanas?
(d) Critically evaluate various approaches to study medieval Indian town.

6. (a) Examine the increasing importance of maritime trade of India during thirteenth to fifteenth centuries.
(b) To what extent "monetary anaemia" afflicted the erstwhile commercial economy during the early medieval period?

7. (a). Comment on the Turco-Mongol theory of sovereignty. To what extent was it adopted by Babur and Humayun?

- (b) How did Shivaji organize his administration and finances to consolidate his power?

8. (a) What was Indian response to European Technology?

- (b) How far do you agree with the view that the temples in the early medieval period were catalysts in spreading education?

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2010

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Critically evaluate the following statements in about 200 words each :

- (a) "The educated middle class in the 19th century often found the domain of reason to be oppressive, as it implied the historical necessity of 'civilizing'

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<http://iasexamportal.com/civilservices/study-kit/ias-pre/csat-paper-1-hindi>
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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

- colonial rule.”
- (b) “Railway development in India provides an interesting instance of private enterprise at public risk”
- (c). “The active participation of Arena Asaf Ali in 1942 movement symbolized the role of women in India’s freedom struggle.”
2. (a). “In terms of the administrative structure, the Government of India Act of 1858, ... meant more continuation than change.” Do you agree? Substantiate.
- (b) “Punjab’s fate after Ranjit Singh was foredoomed as the impulse of neo-Victorian Imperialism was bound to overwhelm “ Elucidate.
- (c) “The developments during 1937-1939 greatly undermined the ability of the Indian National Congress to push through the agenda of national unity.” Comment.
3. (a). What role did the economic ideas play: the early phase of the British rule in the shaping of land tenure policy?
- (b) Discuss the extent to which the Indian Renaissance movement contributed towards the rise of nationalist consciousness.
4. (a) To what extent did the process of commercialization of agriculture affect the rural scene in India?
- (b) Discuss the factors that led to the growth of Dalit consciousness and mention the major movements aimed at their empowerment.
- Section-B (World History)
5. Critically evaluate the following statements in about 200 words each :
- (a) “ ... he (Voltaire) was living in the Age of Enlightenment ... The age itself was not enlightened.” - E. Kant.
- (b) “All long marches begin with small steps.”
- (c) “The essence of Perestroika is for people to feel they are the country’s master.”
6. (a) How far is it correct to say that every feature of American Constitution was ultimately of English origin?
- (b) What do you understand by Imperialism? State briefly its unique features in the case of Africa.
- (c) To what extent did Napoleon’s economic war with England become his undoing?
7. (a) Critically examine the Dutch colonial policy in Indonesia.
- (b) “Europe faced peace in 1945 politically disorganized and economically crippled.” Elaborate.
8. (a) “The Eastern Question has always been an international question.” Elucidate.
- (b). Explain the circumstances leading to the emergence of Third World and analyze its impact on world affairs.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2011

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Mark the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on them: $3 \times 20 = 60$
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (i) Chirand | (ii) Kargil |
| (iii) Basohli | (iv) Lalitgiri |
| (v) Mandu | (vi) Penukonda |
| (vii) Samugarh | (viii) Vilinam |
| (ix) Sigiria | (x) Vikaramasila |
| (xi) Mukhalingam | |
| (xii) Halebid | |
| (xiii) Sanghol | |
| (xiv) Kumbharia | |
| (xv) Sirpur | |
| (xvi) Pangudaria | |
| (xvii) Amarkantak | |
| (xviii) Kibbanhalli | |

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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- (xix) Jorwe
(xx) Badaun
2. Trace the development of urbanization from the third millennium B.C.E. to 6th century B.C.E. 60
3. (a) Evaluate the conceptual basis of the Vedic deities. 30
(b) Assess the importance of Jain tents and their relevance to humanity. 30
4. (a) Evaluate the introduction of iron technology in the development of human history of ancient India. 20
(b) Discuss the type of lands and the science of agriculture mentioned in the literature and epigraphs of ancient India. 20
(c) Assess Ellora as a unique art centre of the different culture streams. 20
- SECTION 'B'
5. Write short notes in not more than 200 words on the following: $20 \times 3 = 60$
(a) Assess the contribution of Iltutmish for the expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate.
(b) Examine critically the agrarian and economic reforms of Alauddin Khalji. How did it strengthen the Sultanate?
(c) What is your assessment of Ibn batutah's *Rehla* as an important source of Indian history.
6. Evaluate the socio-economic conditions from the Gupta Period to 1200 C.E. as gleaned from the various types of grants or *dana shasana*. 60
7. (a) Mughal paintings reflect the contemporary socio-political conditions. —Discuss. 30
(b) Examine the mansab and jagir system by Akbar and its subsequent failure in the 18th century. 30
8. (a) Discuss the causes of the rise and growth of regional kingdom with special reference to the Deccan in the 18th century. 30
(b) Assess the contribution of the Cholas in the expansion of Indian culture outside India. 30

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2011

SECTION A

1. Critically evaluate the following statements in about 200 words each: $20 \times 3 = 60$
(a) "The need for a unilateral transfer of funds to Britain was a constant factor and; in fact, progressively increased over time."
(b) "Young Bengal left little distinctive or permanent impression on the plane of religion and philosophy."
(c) "The emergence of left-wing group in the Congress radicalized its social and economic agendas."
2. (a) "The Charter Act of 1833 rung down the curtain on the Company's trade and introduced a new concept of government in India," Substantiate. 20
(b) "Orientalism produced a knowledge of the past to service the needs of the Colonial State." Elucidate. 20
(c) "The vernacular press in nineteenth century India served not just as newspapers but more importantly as views-papers." Comment. 20
3. (a) "In 1857, the rebel sepoys showed a remarkable centripetal tendency to congregate at Delhi." Do you agree? Substantiate. 30
(b) "Tribals revolted more often and far more violently than any other community including peasants in India." Elaborate. 30

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

4. (a) "Nehru's 'Temple of Modern India' consisted not only of steel and power plants, irrigation dams, but included institutions of higher learning, particularly in the scientific fields." Elaborate. 30
- (b) Would you agree that India's effort to pursue an independent foreign policy was a highlight of post-1947 politics? 30

the proponents of European unity after the collapse of Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe. 30

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2012

Section-A (Modern India)

5. Critically evaluate the following statements in about 200 words each: $20 \times 3 = 60$
- (a) "The promptings of the heart are more to be trusted than the logic of the mind." — Rousseau.
- (b) "The peace of Versailles lacked moral validity from the start."
- (c) "The collapse of Berlin Wall in 1989 brought new ideas of co-operation in Europe."
6. (a) "The roots of Chartism are party political and party economic." Elaborate. 20
- (b) "Whoever says Industrial Revolution, says cotton." Comment. 20
- (c) "By 1914, the sick man of Europe was no longer just Turkey: it was Europe itself." Explain. 20
7. (a) Explain how American imperialism in Philippines differed with European imperialism in Indonesia and Indo-China. 30
- (b) How did the policy of appeasement escalate the problem of Nazi aggrandizement? 30
8. (a) Would you argue that Non-Aligned Movement played a crucial role in promoting a climate of peace? 30
- (b) Examine the challenges confronted by
1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write short notes of about 40 words on each of them in your answer book. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim: $3 \times 20 = 60$
- (i) A prehistoric state
- (ii) A chalcolithic site
- (iii) A religious centre
- (iv) A prehistoric site
- (v) An art centre
- (vi) A prehistoric site
- (vii) An art centre
- (viii) A port
- (ix) A capital town
- (x) A prehistoric site
- (xi) A post Mauryan town
- (xii) An art centre
- (xiii) A prehistoric site
- (xiv) A chalcolithic site
- (xv) A chalcolithic site
- (xvi) A chalcolithic site
- (xvii) A prehistoric site
- (xviii) An art centre
- (xix) A chalcolithic site
- (xx) A chalcolithic site
2. (a) Evaluate the significance of seals and sealing in the reconstruction of socio-economic and religious life of the Harappan people. 30
- (b) Justify Pliny's statement that Rome was being drained out of its gold by India during the first century of the Christian

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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- era. 30
3. (a) Discuss the extent, settlement pattern and subsistence economy of the megalithic cultures. 30
- (b) Assess the education system in early India and identify important educational institutions of the period. 30
4. (a) Examine the role of *adhyaksa* in the Mauryan administration. 30
- (b) Analyse the vibrant cultural activities in peninsular India during 550-750 CE. Compare and contrast in with the situation in contemporary North India. 30
- in the growth of urbanization under the Cholas. 30
- (b) How did the Mongol invasions affect the Delhi Sultanate the north-western frontier policy of the Delhi Sultans? 30
8. (a) State the structure of medieval village society in Northern India. What were the passive forms of resistance of the peasants in the medieval period? 30
- (b) How was the Afghan nobility responsible for the decline of the Afghan empires? Discuss. 30

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2012

SECTION A (Modern India)

5. Write the short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: $12 \times 5 = 60$
- (a) Evaluate *Rajtarangini* as a source of history.
- (b) Medieval Indian towns were merely an extension of villages. Comment.
- (c) Assess the contribution of the *Acharyas* in the development of the ideological basis of Bhakti.
- (d) Discuss the *Caurapanchika* and Jain styles of paintings. Can the *Caurapanchika* style truly be called the precursor of *pothi* format?
- (e) Give social background to the rise of the Maratha movement during the seventeenth century.
6. (a) (a) What kind of change were visualized by historians on Indian feudalism? Examine critically. 30
- (b) Analyse the racial composition and the role of nobility under the successors of Iltutmish. How did it affect the contemporary polities? 30
7. (a) Evaluate the role of *nadu* and *nagaram*
1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each: $12 \times 5 = 60$
- (a) "The current practice of categorization of 'Early Modern India' is based on a shift from the old imperialist periodization of 'Muslim India' — 'British India' to the more secularist one of 'Medieval India' — 'Modern India', which puts Indian history in a universalists chronological structure."
- (b) "Compared to their English counterpart, the French East India Company enjoyed little discretionary power and had to always look up to Paris for all major decisions. This partly explains the failure of the French in India."
- (c) "The peasant movement of the second half of the nineteenth century lacked a positive conception of an alternative society — a conception which would unite the people in a common struggle on a wide regional and all-India plane and help develop long-term political developments."
- (d) "Plantations and mines, jute mills,

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

banking, insurance, shipping and export-import concerns in India were run through a system of interlocking managing agencies.”

- (e) “Nehru’s policy of Non-Alignment came to symbolize the struggle of India and other newly independent nations to retain and strengthen their independence from colonialism.”
2. (a) “The forces of free trade and the British determination of create a political and administrative environment conducive to trade and investment had shaped the British polity towards Indian in the first half of the nineteenth century.” — Elucidate. 30
- (b) “The contact of the new Indian middle class with the West proved to be a catalyst. The social and religious movements launched by Rammohan or Iswar Charidra Vidyasagar have to be understood in the context.” — Elaborate. 30
3. (a) “The railways, instead of serving as the catalyst of an industrial revolution as in Western Europe and the USA, acted in India as the catalyst of complete colonization’.”— Examine 30
- (b) “The Santhal hool began in July 1855. The core of the movement was economic, the basic cause of the uprising was agrarian discount.” — Elucidate. 30
4. (a) “Nehru favoured the policy of integrating the tribal people in Indian society, of making them an integral part of the Indian nation even while maintaining their distinct identity and culture.” — Elaborate with special reference to Northeastern India. 30
- (b) “The Chipko became famous as the first major environmental movement in post-

colonial Indian and gave rise to the understanding that environmental issues are often women’s issues because they suffer most from the its deterioration.” — Explain 30

SECTION ‘B’ World History

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each: $12 \times 5 = 60$
- (a) “The despotic rules of Europe were influenced by the philosophy of Enlighten and began to follow a benevolent policy toward their subjects.”
- (b) “The American Revolution was essentially an economic conflict between American capitalism and British mercantilism.
- (c) “The connection between the philosophers’ ideas and the outbreak of the French Revolution (1789) is somewhat remote and indirect.”
- (d) “The process of industrialization in some other countries of Europe was different from that in England.”
- (e) “With the Cold War over and the Soviet Union gone, the face of international diplomacy has undergone a metamorphosis.”
6. (a) “The impact of the French Revolution (1789) was initially confined to Europe, but, that of the Russian Revolution (1917) was global.” — Critically review. 30
- (b) “Any single explanation for the outbreak of the First World War is likely to be too simple. An amalgam of factors intellectual, social, economic as well as political and diplomatic contributed to this horrifying conflict f monumental proportions.” — Explain. 30

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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7. (a) How did Napoleon fuse the France of the ancient regime with the France of the post-revolutionary era? 30
- (b) Was German unification achieved more by 'coal and iron' than by 'blood and iron'? 30
8. (a) "The announcement of the certain of the Peoples' Republic of China on October 1, 1949 by Mao Zedong ended the civil war between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Nationalist Party (KMT)." — Elaborate. 30
- (b) "The Arab nationalism had a peculiar character. It stood for national independence for separate Arab States as well as for the unity of all Arabs irrespective of their state boundaries." — Examine. 30

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History Uncategorized Question Paper – 2013

INDIAN HISTORY I—2013

Section-A

1. Identify the following places marked on the outline map in the question-cum-Answer Booklet supplied to you and write short notes of about 30 words on each of them in the space provided in the Booklet. Locational hints for each of the place marked on the map are given below seriatim:-
- $2.5 \times 20 = 50$
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) A Paleolithic and Mesolithic site | 2.5 |
| (ii) A Mesolithic site | 2.5 |
| (iii) An important halting place. | 2.5 |
| (iv) A Pre-Harappan site. | 2.5 |
| (v) An important Harappan site | 2.5 |
| (vi) Site of important fossils | 2.5 |
| (vii) A Seat port | 2.5 |
| (viii) A Paleolithic site | 2.5 |
| (ix) A Neolithic, Megalithic an Chalcolithic site. | 2.5 |
| (x) A Harappan site. | 2.5 |
| (xi) A Palaeolithic site. | 2.5 |
| (xii) A Neolithic Site. | 2.5 |
| (xiii) A Chalcolithic site | 2.5 |
| (xiv) A Chalcolithic Site | 2.5 |
| (xv) A site of Buddhist Monastery. | 2.5 |
| (xvi) Painted Grey Ware site. | 2.5 |
| (xvii) Site related to a famous Indian Philosopher. | 2.5 |
| (xviii) Historical Rock cut caves. | 2.5 |
| (xix) Famous Fort. | 2.5 |
| (xx) Capital of famous Kingdom | 2.5 |
2. (a) Evaluate various views regarding human settlements as gleaned from the Vedic sources. 20
- (b) Discuss the water management and its conservation planning in the Harappan (Indus-Saraswati) cities. 20
- (c) In the absence of a written script Chalcolithic pottery gives us a fascinating insight into the culture and life style of the people of those times. Comment critically 15
3. (a) On the basis of contemporary sources assess the nature of banking and usuary in ancient India. 15
- (b) Social norms for women in the Dharmasastra and Arthasastra tradition were framed in accordance with the Varnashrma tradition. Evaluate critically. 20
- (c) “The varna concept may always have been largely a theoretical model and never an actual description of society.” Comment in the context of Ancient India. 15
4. (a) Evaluate the contribution of the Puranas is disseminating secular knowledge among masses in ancient India. 15

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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(b) Evaluate the ownership of land in ancient India on the basis of literacy and epigraphic sources. 15

(c) Explain as to how the early Buddhist Stupa art, while using folk motifs and narratives and common cultural symbols, succeeded in transforming these themes for expounding the Buddhist ideals. 20

Section-B

5. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: - $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Evaluate the Malfuzat texts as sources of medieval history. 10

(b) Discuss the state of society and economy of the Bahmani kingdom as gleaned from historical sources. 10

(c) Give a sketch of Indian trade with Europe during the Mughal period. 10

(d) Analyze the steps taken by Razia Sultan to strengthen her position as an independent ruler despite the various obstacles. 10

(e) Bhakti and mysticism of Lal Deb emerged as a social force in Kashmir. Comment 10

6. (a) Evaluate the conditions of industries in India from 1200 — 1500 CE. 20

(b) On the basis of contemporary sources evaluate the system of agriculture and irrigation of the Vijaynagar kingdom. 15

(c) Critically evaluate the educational development during the Sultanate period. 15

7. (a) On the basis of the accounts of Europeans bring out the agrarian crisis on the 17th century CE India. 20

(b) Evaluate critically the conditions of labour 1200-1500 CE on the basis of historical sources. 15

(c) Discuss and evaluate critically various trends in the historiography of Bhakti. 15

8. (a) Analyze how the political process of state formation of Mewar from 10th – 15th century CE was challenged in the 16th century CE by the imperialist policy of Akbar. 15

(b) Assess the Lekhapadhati as an important source for evaluating the society and economy of the thirteenth century CE with special reference to Gujarat. 15

(c) Assess the development of Science and Technology in the Mughal period. 20

INDIAN HISTORY II—2013

Section-A

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) “Duplex made a cardinal blunder in looking for the key of India in Madras: Clive sought and found it in Bengal.”

(b) Swami Vivekananda opined that “We should give our ancient spirituality and culture and get in return Western Science, technology, methods of raising the standard of life, business integrity and technique of collective effort.”

(c) “Ryotwari falls into three stages – early, middle and late, and the only description common to all is that it is mode of settlement with small farmers, so small, indeed, that their average holding is, on recent figures, only about 6.5 acres.”

(d) “Many of us who worked for the Congress programme lived in a kind of intoxication during the year 1921. We were full the excitement and optimism. We had a sense of freedom and a pride in that freedom.”

(e) “Gandhi’s body is in jail but his soul in with you, India’s prestige is in your hands, you must not use any violence under any circumstances. You will be beaten but you must not resist; you must

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

not raise a hand to ward off blows.”

2. (a) “Weaving”, says R. C. Dutt, “was the national industry of the people spinning was the pursuit of millions of women.” Indian textiles went to England and other parts of Europe, to China and Japan and Burma and Arabia and Persia and parts of Africa. Elucidate. 25

(b) “The first point to note is the continuing importance of religion and philosophy as vital ingredients in the modern Indian Renaissance. Indeed, there is as much reason for regarding it as a reformation as there is for treating it as a Renaissance.” Critically examine. 25

3. (a) “At the dawn of the twentieth century Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, was full of hostility towards the Indian Congress and he confidentially reported to the Secretary of State in November 1900: My own belief is that the Congress is tottering to its fall, and one of my greatest ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise.” Examine. 25

(b) “Thought the Act of 1919 was superseded by that of 1935, the preamble to the former was not repealed – the preservation of the smile of the Cheshire cat after its disappearance, and the latter said nothing about Dominion Status:” Elucidate. 25

4. (a) “Notwithstanding the quest for modernity and the antagonism that guided Nehru’s attitude towards the inequalities inherent in the social structure in rural India, the Congress Party did not carry out a concerted campaign against discrimination based on caste. Nehru’s own perception was the industrial growth was bound to break the stranglehold of this feudal remnant. This, however, did not happen in India”. Examine. 25

(b) “The reorganization resulted in

rationalizing the political map of India without seriously weakening its unity. If anything, its result has been functional, in as much as it removed what had been a major source of discord, and created homogeneous political units which could be administered through a medium that the vast majority of the population understood. Indeed, it can be said with the benefit of hindsight that language, rather than being a force for division, has proved a commenting and integrating influence.” Examine. 25

Section-B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) “For Kant, Enlightenment is mankind’s final coming of age, the emancipation of the human consciousness from an immature state of ignorance and error.”

(b) “Six hundred thousand men had died. The union was preserved, the slaves freed. A nation ‘conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal’ had survived its most terrible ordeal.”

(c) “Colonialism not only deprives a society of its freedom and its wealth, but of its very character, leaving its people intellectually and morally disoriented.”

(d) “If the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia (that resulted in the creation of the Union of Soviet Republics or Soviet Union) inaugurated an international competition for the hearts and minds of people all over the globe the Chinese Revolution raised the stakes of the struggle.”

(e) “Decolonization has finished. It definitely belongs to the past. Yet somehow it has refused to become history.”

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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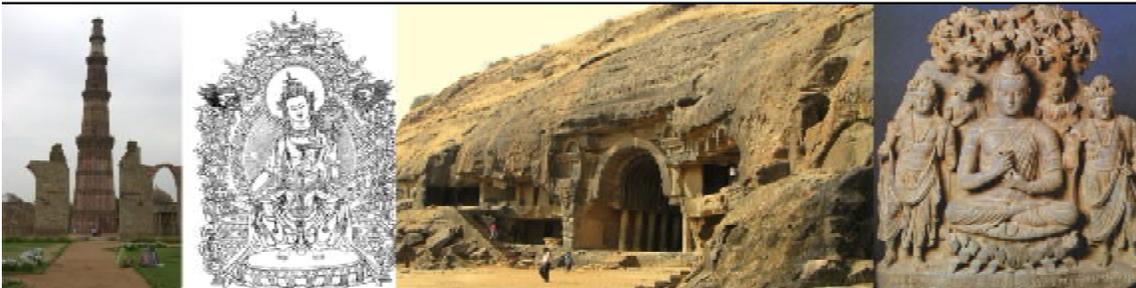
6. (a) "In spite of the careful framing of the Character, the role of UNO as peacekeeper and international mediator has been somewhat lackluster and muted and that continues to be so even after the end of Cold War." Elucidate. 25
- (b) "Change in Britain came comparatively peacefully through democratic process in the first half of the nineteenth century and a model of a functioning democracy through ballot box was successfully put in place." Elaborate. 25
7. (a) "New imperialism was a nationalistic, not an economic phenomena." Critically examine. 25
- (b) "By the 1980s the Communist system of the Soviet Union was incapable of maintaining the country's role as Superpower." Elucidate. 25
8. (a) "The European Union is the new sick man of Europe". Critically evaluate. 25
- (b) "There must be an end to white monopoly on political power, and a fundamental restructuring of our political and economic systems to ensure that the inequalities of apartheid and addressed and our society thoroughly democratized." Discuss 25

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History Uncategorized Question Paper – 2014

PAPER-I

1. 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) An ancient capital
 - (ii) A Palaeolithic site
 - (iii) A cultural centre
 - (iv) An ancient capital
 - (v) A Palaeolithic site
 - (vi) A historical site
 - (vii) A Harappan site
 - (viii) An ancient capital
 - (ix) A political and cultural centre
 - (x) A Megalithic site
 - (xi) A Mesolithic site
 - (xii) A Chalcolithic site
 - (xiii) A prehistoric site
 - (xiv) A political and cultural centre
 - (xv) An ancient
 - (xvi) A lost port
 - (xvii) Rock-cave art centre
 - (xviii) An ancient capital
 - (xix) A political and cultural centre
 - (xx) An ancient town
2. (a) “While using the accounts of foreign writers, historians must distinguish between statements based on hearsay and those grounded in perceptive observations.” Elaborate with examples.
 - (b) “The Upanishadic principles embody the epitome of the Vedic thought Discuss.
 - (c) Review critically the evolution of different schools of art in the Indian subcontinent between the second century BCE and the third century CE, and evaluate the socio-religious factors responsible for it.
3. (a) In what ways can the Megalithic culture be considered a foundational phase of the history of peninsular India ?
 - (b) Do you think the Harappan civilization had a diversity of subsistence base ?
 - (c) Discuss different interpretations of historians about the nature of Ashok’s ‘Dhamma’. Did his principle of ‘Dhamma-vijaya’ render the Mauryan Empire militaristically weak?
4. (a) Buddha’s teachings to a large extent could be helpful in understanding and resolving the problem of today’s society. Analyse critically.
 - (b) Discuss the provincial and district administrative units of the Gupta Empire with the designations and functions of the officers.
 - (c) What were the privileges granted to the donees in land – grant charters of early

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

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India? How far were these charters responsible for integration or disintegration of socio-political milieu?

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

- Critically analyse the agricultural economy from 750 to 1200 CE.
- Evaluate the contribution of Vaishnava saints to the growth of medieval Bhakti literature.
- Analyse the ordinances mentioned by Barani which Alauddin Khalji promulgated for market control.
- Give a brief account of resistance offered by Ahom State against the Mughal rule.
- How was Cartaz system used by the Portuguese to maintain their control over the oceanic trade?

6. (a) Evaluating various theories regarding the Chola State, throw light on its village assemblies.

(b) Trace the technological and stylistic development in the architecture of the Sultanate period.

(c) Analyse the Mughal monetary system and examine their policy of minting of coins.

7. (a) Evaluate the 'Kitab al-Hind' of Alberuni as a source of history of India.

(b) Evaluating the theory of kingship of the Sultanate, discuss the deviations seen in the reigns of different Sultans.

(c) "The Battle of Plassey that decided the fate of Bengal was won by Clive through intrigues." Explain.

8. (a) To what extent is 'Sagmentary State model relevant for defining the Vijayanagar State? Critically examine.

(b) How are Iqta system of the Sultans different from the Jagir system under the Mughals?

(c) "India had been for hundreds of years the Lancashire of the Eastern world." Critically examine this view.

PAPER-II

1. (a) "Plassey did not complete the British conquest of India. Had the English been convincingly defeated in any subsequent battle in India, then (the battle of) Plassey would have remained as a minor episode in the history of India."

(b) "Montague-Chelmsford reform proposals introduced 'dyarchy' but blurred the lines of responsibility."

(c) "The military, feudal and traditional overtones of the Revolt of 1857 were overshadowed by its nationalist or proto-nationalist character."

(d) "The 'safely-valve thesis' does not adequately explain the birth of the Indian National Congress in 1885."

(e) "M.K. Gandhi made a gross mistake in championing the Khilafat cause an extra-territorial issue which cut at the very roots of Indian nationality."

2. (a) "The Dual System of Government was a complete failure from the outset. In the first place, the abuse of the private trade reached a greater height than ever. In the second place, the demands of the Company for the increase led to gross oppression of the peasantry."

(b) ".....instead of rejecting the plan (Cabinet Mission Plan), they (the Congress Leadership) resorted to a half-baked legalistic stratagem to reserve their position on its long-term arrangements and accepted its short-term provisions." Critically examine.

(c) "Dalit Movements for empowerment in independent India have essentially been for carving out political space through electoral politics." Discuss.

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History (Main) Topic Wise Paper

3. (a) "Politics remained for the bulk of the Moderates very much a part-time affair. The Congress was not a political party, but an annual three-day show....." Elucidate.
(b) "The Anti-Partition Agitation (1909) had an economic character in Bengal unlike the Extremist Agitation in Maharashtra which had a religious character." Examine.
(c) "Sardar Patel accomplished a silent revolution by ensuring the absorption and assimilation of a multitude of principalities without shedding even a drop of blood." Elucidate.
4. (a) "Though Sri Ramakrishna became the prophet of neo-Hinduism, he never claimed to have founded any new religion." Elaborate.
(b) "Why did the British finally quit India on 15th August, 1947? The Imperialist answer is that independence was simply the fulfilment of Britain's self-appointed mission to assist the Indian people to self-government." Examine.
(c) To what extent did the Freedom Movement in India influence the Liberation Movement in Africa?
5. (a) "Rousseau strove to reconcile the liberty of the individual and the institution of Government through a new vision of the Contract-Theory of Government."
(b) "The commercial and industrial interests created a veritable hothouse atmosphere in Europe for the establishment of colonies."
(c) "Enlightened despots (Europe) were not necessarily politically liberal."
(d) ".....the passing of the 'Reform Act' marked the real beginning of modern party organization in England..... In a real sense, the present political system of England dates from 1832."
- (e) "The Russo-Japanese War helped in the rise of Japan as great power."
6. (a) "American Revolution seems to have come with remarkable suddenness. A roster of talented leaders emerged during 1763 to 1775 to make it happen." Elucidate.
(b) "If we were to define our conception of the State, our answer would be that the State is the banker of the poor. The government would finance and supervise the purchase of productive equipments and the formation of social workshops." In light of the above statements of Louis Blanc, throw light on the Pre-Marxist Socialist Thought in Europe.
(c) To what extent did the expansion of European Powers in the late 19th century help in the modernization of Africa?
7. (a) "The Declaration of Rights was the death-warrant of the system of privilege, and so of the ancient regime..... Yet in the history of ideas it belonged rather to the past than to the future." Examine.
(b) Critical examine the socio-cultural and economic impact of migration in Europe and Asia in the 18th and 19th centuries.
(c) Discuss the circumstances leading the Suez, Crisis of 1956 and examine its repercussions on global politics.
8. (a) "Europe was eclipsed through European folly due to the two world wars." Elucidate.
(b) "The language of narrow nationalism held at Frankfurt destroyed the German Revolution; as the fatal idea of aggrandizement of the House of Savoy. Destroyed the Italian Revolution." Discuss.
(c) Discuss the nature of American overseas expansion in Asia and explain the consequences.

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