

SMART LEADERS IAS

HISTORY OPTIONAL- 2015 PREDICTION

43/50 Questions Direct Hit (86%)

Paper I

Q.No	Questions	Test No And Question No	Class/Test Discussion Printed Notes Dictated Class Notes
2) a)	How far can the ancient Indian Sruti literature be used as historical sources?	Ancient Indian Class notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Political, social life of early and later Vedic people. · Economic life of early and later Vedic people. · Geographical areas known to Vedic Aryans. All the above topics explained using the reference from Vedic literature.
2) b)	The decline of Harappan civilization was caused by ecological degradation rather than external invasion.	Test 11 2) a) and class notes	Evaluate the various reasons for the decline of IVC.
2) c)	“Archaeology knows of no Aryans; only literature knows of Aryans.” Examine critically.	Ancient Indian Class notes	
3) a)	How far is it correct to say that changes in the post-Vedic economy gave birth to new religious movements in India?	Test 2 Q.no: 4) c)	How did the rise of heterodox sect in the 5 th century BC solve the problems of the existing society?
		Test 11 Q.no: 3) b)	Discuss the conditions responsible for the rise of heterodox sects, highlight their nature and character.
3) b)	Delineate the nature and impact of India’s contact with Western Asia and the Mediterranean world during the Mauryan period.	Ancient Indian class notes Mauryan- foreign contact.	
3) c)	“Not only does ancient Tamil literature furnish an accurate picture of widely disparate classes; it also describes the social condition of Tamil country as it was.” Discuss.	Test 2 Q.no: 2) c)	Life and times during sangam age
4) a)	Trace the role of guilds and trade organizations in the development of early Indian economy.	Test 1 Q.no: 2) b) Ancient Indian class notes	Write a short note about the guild network during Ancient India. 6th century – Trade and commerce – guild networks

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4) b)	Kailasa temple built at Ellora marks the culmination of rock-cut architecture in India. Elucidate.	Test 2 Q.no: 5) a) Ancient Indian class notes	Development of art and architecture in ancient India. Development of art and architecture in ancient India.
5) b)	Why is Mamallapuram famous?	Ancient Indian class notes	Development of art and architecture in ancient India.
5) c)	Mention the salient features of the polity of Vijayanagara Empire under Krishnadevaraya.	Test 8 Q.no: 5) b)	Write a short essay on the Vijayanagar Kingdom.
5) d)	What measures did Balban adopt to combat the Mongol menace?	Test 7 Q.no: 1) c) Medieval India Class notes	Give an estimate of Ghiasuddin Balban. Balban's theory of kinship and its estimate.
5) e)	How does Tuzuk-i-Babri testify that Babar had been a cultured man?	Test 8 Q.no: 1) a)	Evaluate the 'BaburiNama' of Babur as a source of history of India.
6) a)	Do the evidences of land ownership at our disposal support the theory of the prevalence of feudalism in early medieval India?	Medieval India Class notes	Indian feudalism
6) b)	Discuss in brief the land-revenue system and judicial administration of the Delhi Sultanate.	Test 7 Q.no: 4) b) Medieval India Class notes	Throw light on the Land Revenue System of Sultanate period. Land revenue system of Delhi Sultanate. Judicial administration of each ruler in Delhi Sultanate.
6) c)	"Sufis and medieval mystic saints failed to modify either the religious ideas and practices or the outward structure of Islamic/Hindu societies to any appreciable extent". Comment for/against.	Test 7 Q.no: 2) b) Medieval India Class notes	Write short essay on the Sufi Movement and its role in promoting communal harmony. · Nature and character of Sufi movement. · Significance of Sufi movement.
7) b)	Why should the sixteenth century be regarded as the period of Indian Renaissance?	Test 7 Q.no: 2) b) Medieval India Class notes	Write short essay on the Sufi Movement and its role in promoting communal harmony. · Nature and character of Bhakthi and Sufi movement. · Significance of Bhakthi and Sufi movement.
7) c)	"Tantrism, if not in practice, at least on conceptual level challenged patriarchy". Examine Tantrism specially keeping in mind the above context.	Medieval India Class notes	Significance of Bhakthi movement.

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8) a)	“In medieval Indian history Akbar was unique for his religio-political ideas and policies”. Analyse this statement.	Medieval India Class notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious policy of Akbar. • Nature character of religious policy of Akbar. • Significance of religious policy of Akbar. • Nature and character of Mughal polity and administration under Akbar.
8) b)	Will it not be correct to say that the rural economy in Mughal India was relatively self-sufficient?	Medieval India Class notes	Mughal land revenue settlement.
8) c)	Compare the Peshwas' bureaucratic management with that of the Imperial Mughal administration.	Medieval India Class notes Test 10 Q.no: 4) b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and character of Maratha polity an administration. • Nature and character of Mughal polity an administration.
			Why Marathas could not establish themselves as an all Indian Empire, despite a political vacuum in the northern India. (20 marks)