

NAUSHEEN NAME	[REDACTED] Mobile No.	[REDACTED] gmail.com Email ID
------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------

Start Time: 11:40 AM End Time: 1:10 PM

# ANSWER SHEET

## SECTIONAL TEST- IV

### (MEDIEVAL INDIA)

Copyright © by SELFSTUDYHISTORY.COM

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

=====

There are FOUR questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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.

=====

Selfstudyhistory.com

Contact: 9717510106, 8210076034 9718593510

Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

## Comments after evaluation

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x3=30

Q.1 (a) "Religious policies of Akbar was Inspired by his political considerations," Comment. [10 Marks]

1. (a) One of the reasons that contributed in making Akbar as 'Akbar the great' was his liberal religious policies.

The features of his religious policies were :-

- ① Abolition of Jaziya.
- ② Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax.
- ③ Prohibition on conversion of prisoners of war into Islam.
- ④ His policy of 'sulh-i-kul' and 'din-i-illahi'.
- ⑤ Separation of 'dindari' and 'jahandari'  
and becoming  $\downarrow$   
religious  
concerns  $\downarrow$   
secular  
concerns  
Mutjahid (interpreter of Islam) and proclaiming 'mahzar'
- ⑥ Rajput policy of Akbar.

Political considerations contributing to religious policies

- (1) Curtailing the power of nobles and ulamas on the affairs of state.

1. (1) They were unhappy with liberal policies of Akbar and thus Akbar wanted to find different allies like Rajputs, Indian Muslims (Shaikhzadas).

(2) Personal reverence<sup>nce</sup> to Sultan.

2.1 After initiating a new order known as 'tauhid-i-illahi', Akbar started the practise of giving 'shast' (Allah-o-Akbar) to the people who joined. In return they were expected to pay personal reverence to him through bowing & kissing the feet. This increased his legitimacy to the throne.

(3) Military power of groups such as Rajputs.

3.1. Helped them in suppressing revolts not only in Rajputana but also against blood relations like Mirza Hakim. Fore.g. Bhagwandas was given charge of Lahore and Mansingh of that of Agra.

However, there were certain other factors in contribution to his religious policies like,

- (1) Sufi and Bhakti movements.
- (2) Akbar's own background
- Shah Abdul Latif : liberal teachers.
  - Bairam Khan : Shia.

1(b). Mughal paintings that were diverse in their themes were generally a reflection of social harmony prevailing in the society of that times.

### Reflection of Harmony

① Diverse background of painters.

1.1 The painters mostly belonged to lower rungs of the society.

1.2. Indian painters like Basawan, Dasawan were members of royal atelier.

1.3. Iranian painters like Abd-as Samad also contributed in the growth of Mughal paintings during the time of Humayun, when Mughal paintings were in initial stages.

② Diverse themes that reflected harmony.

2.1. The Hindu religious scriptures were converted into illustrated manuscripts.

For e.g. Ramznama - illustration of Mahabharata.

2.2. Harmony between rulers were reflected in royal paintings. For e.g. Princes of the House of Taimur.

2.3. Jahangir's chain of justice with bells that can be rang by anybody reflected justice in the society.

2.4. Harmony in nature was depicted by lamb and wolf sitting not to each other.

2.5. International Harmony depicted through painting of Jahangir with James I of England

### ③ Techniques of paintings

3.1. Use of Indian, Persian, European styles.

- Indian colors like dark red, dark blue were used.

- Persian styles like Mongloid features of face, natural schemes.

- European styles like realism, landscape, idea of foreshortening, Halo (nimbus) etc.

All this was reflection of "sulh-i-kul" i.e. peace for all in Mughal society.

1(i). Tuzuk-i-Babari is an autobiography of the founder of Mughal empire Babur. It is written in Turkish language which was translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanam.

### As a Source of History.

#### 1. Political History.

1.1. Struggle of Babur in establishing Mughal empire. He was ousted from Samarkand twice, went to Kabul and made attack from North western frontier of India.

1.2. Founding empire in India: Babur writes that he was invited by Rana Sanga of Mewar and Saulat Khan Lodhi against Ibrahim Lodhi and the battle of Panipat that took place.

1.3. Empires prevailing in India that time.

Babur tells that there were 5 Muslim and

2 Hindu empire prevailing in India at the time of his conquest. He names them as Bahamani, Vijayanagar, Gujrat, Malwa, Mewar.

## ② Administrative History.

2.1. Nobles : Babur tells ~~not~~ there were nobles prevailing throughout the empire. Some were obedient and others recalcitrant.

## ③ Personal Nature of Babur

3.1. Genuine accounts :- He lists his shortcomings and flaws while ruling or as military conqueror.

3.2. Keen Naturalist : Tells about environment, birds, animals, weather etc. in Mongol area and in India.

## ④ Social History.

4.1. About India : Tells that Indian people are less mannered ; describes about their clothes and talks about condition of lower castes.

However, there were some shortcomings in his accounts like time gaps [1509-18, 1520-25] ; personal bias in favour of Mongol and Samarkand.

Q.2 (a) "Shivaji was a capable general, great organizer, able administrator and successful statesman." Discuss. [20 Marks]

2.(a). Shivaji transformed the dissipated energy of Maratha peasants into Maratha movement that grew into a Maratha state. This was achieved as a result of personal qualities of Shivaji in addition to economic, social, geographical factors.

### 1. CAPABLE GENERAL.

1.1. Initial stages : Captured territories of Raigarh, Kondana, Torna from Bijapur rulers.

- Captured Maval region and became its head.

### 1.2. Later stages :

- Growing power of Marathas were watched by Aurangzeb who ordered Shaista Khan to make inroads to Maratha region. Shivaji fought but lost initially.
- After this, he made attack on Mughal fort and injured Shaista Khan and his son.
- Again in ~~1607~~ 1607, Aurangzeb ordered Mughal

army to fight against Marathas. They were defeated and Treaty of Purandar was signed. Shivaji lost half of his forts.

- However, he formed alliance with Bijapur ruler and attacked Mughals and reversed their victory. This alliance shows his diplomatic abilities.
- Also, he plundered Gujarat and made Mughals bereft of economic resources of the region.

### Great Organizer

#### ① Administrative Organization

1.1. Headed by ruler (King) and assisted by council of ministers known as Ahtapradhan. They were:-

- Peshwa → bureaucratic management
- Senapati → military organization
- Amatya → economic functions
- Wazir-Nazir → Royal correspondence
- Samant etc.
- &

1.2. Provincial Administration :- The area of Marathas was divided into districts under Viceroys.

- local administration under Deshpandes and Deshmukhs.

## ② Military Organisation

→ 30,000 - 40,000 ~~havildars~~ soldiers in army.

→ Two types :   
 ↙ bargis : formally recruited   
 ↘ havildars : informally recruited

## ABLE ADMINISTRATOR

① Divided powers between different caste groups to prevent domination by one.

② Understood the importance of Navy : fortillas (boats) are mentioned inside the kingdom by Portuguese.

③ Knew how to control nearby regions from rebellions.  
→ Chauth - 1/4<sup>th</sup> tax  
→ Sardeshmukhi - 10% additional tax. } to recognise Maratha suzerainty.

## SUCCESSFUL STATESMAN

① Provided legitimacy to his rule through Kshatriya lineage.

② Used Bhakti movement; inspired by Ram Das to weld peasants and lower castes into a nation.

③ Used slogans of 'Haindavadhar modhava' and 'Gau-Brahmana Paipaleka' to provide social cohesion.

Q.2 (b) Evaluate the accounts of the foreign travellers on the Pattern of foreign trade of India in the 17th Century. [15 Marks]

2.(b). Foreign travellers like Bernier, Travernier, Manucci talks about foreign trade of India in 17<sup>th</sup> c. According to these accounts, the foreign trade of India was very flourishing and amounted to 25% of the world trade.

### PATTERN OF FOREIGN TRADE

#### ① Volume of Trade

1.1. According to Bernier, all those things which a merchant looks for is available in India in sufficient amount. For e.g. textiles, metals, oil, sugar etc.

#### ② Balance of Trade

2.1 It was in favour of India. Its exports were quite larger than its imports. According to Bernier, gold and silver after travelling the whole world is finally dumped into India which is its sink.

### ③ Items of Trade EXPORTS

#### 3.1 Textile.

- Cotton : Produced in Agra, Bengal. large varieties were present such as muslin, chitree, Zari etc.

- Wool : produced in Kashmir with input of wool from Tibet it was send to other countries in the form of shawls.

- Silk : Bengali silk was very famous in the world. It was exported to European countries. In 1607, London silk weavers requested the king to restrict imports from India.

3.2. • Spices : Spices like pepper, cardamom were in great demand especially in Europe for the preservation of meat.

3.3. Indigo : produced in Bayana and Sarkhej, was exported till 19<sup>th</sup> c when Bayer's process was discovered.

3.4. Wooden manufacturings : According to Tavernier, everything made up of wood in Europe came from India.

3.5. Ships : Due to lack of timber, Arab countries used ships from Indian ship building industry which was quite developed.

3.6. Saltpetre : formed one of the most important commodity of trade for making artillery and gun-powder.

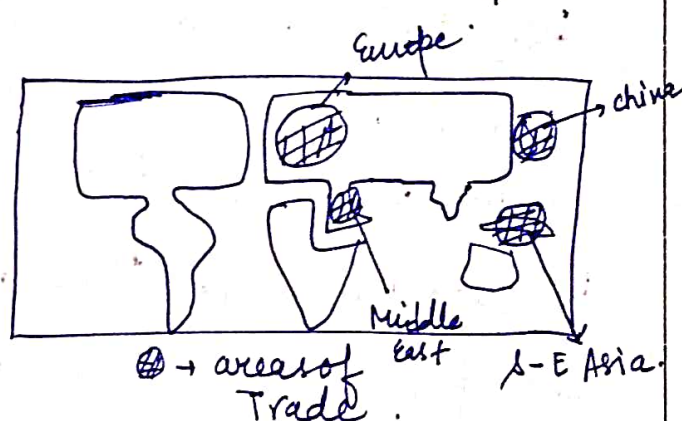
#### IMPORTS

Imports included glass phials, horses, silver, though there were lesser as compared to items of export.

#### ④ Areas of Trade

Thus, emerged the "trade revolution"

of 17<sup>th</sup> c. in India.



Q.2 (c) "Aurangzeb's policy and administrative measures contributed to a large extent to the down fall of the Mughal empire." Explain the statement. [15 Marks]

Mughal empire was one of the most strongest empire in Indian history. This "unvincible" empire came to its end in 1707 (roughly). This decline was a result of several factors, Aurangzeb's policies was one of the reasons too.

### AURANGZEB'S POLICIES AND MUGHAL DECLINE

#### ① Rajput policy of Aurangzeb.

1.1. The Rajput policy of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan initially but later on it was abandoned.

1.2. Rajputs state of Mewar and Marwar launched a revolt against Mughal rule due to his meddling into their dynastic issues.

1.3. According to Jadunath Sarkar, Al Srivastava, this policy proved fatal for Mughal empire as Rajputs were most trusted allies of Mughals who helped them in their military struggles.

## ② Religious Policy of Aurangzeb

2.1. According to Jadunath Sarkar, the religious policy of Aurangzeb alienated various sections like Rajputs, Jats, Marathas, Satnamis who started raising their heads in revolt.

2.2. These policies were :-

① Ordering destruction of temple built in last 2 decades.

② Re-imposition of Jaziya.

③ Banning of Muharram procession.

④ Banning the celebration of Holi and Diwali around Ahmedabad region of Gujarat.

2.3. Also, his struggle against Dara Shikoh was seen as fight between Liberal and Conservative.

However, Satish Chandra, Irfan Habib has argued that these policies were taken according to economic considerations of the empire and not betray bigotry.

Rajput policy was discontinued because after the death of Raja Man Singh there were no able commanders in Rajputana.

## 2. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

2.1. Deccan Policy : "Deccan Ulcer" as it is called had problems of :-

- Marathas
- shortage of fertile jagirs for the nobles, contributing to Jagirdari crisis (Satish Chandra)

2.2. The Transferring of nobles : Nobles were transferred from one jagir to another. This prevented them from making steps to improve cultivation and peasants were coerced for revenue.

This resulted in several peasant revolts.

However, these were not the only factors for decline of Mughals. Other factors were :-

- ① Decline of Monetisation (Shireen Masvi)
- ② Cultural factors → no industrialisation. (M. Athar Ali).

③ Foreign invasion by Nadir shah, Ahmad shah Abdali.

④ Personal qualities of leaders following Aurangzeb.  
Hence, Aurangzeb cannot be held solely responsible.

Q.4 (a) How the art of building reached to the zenith under Shahjahan? Discuss with examples and by giving architectural details of any two of his buildings. [20 Marks]

4. (a). Architecture of Mughals was one of the factors that differentiated it with other kingdoms of the age. The art of building that began during time of Babur reached its zenith in the times of Aurangzeb.

### ZENITH UNDER SHAHJAHAN

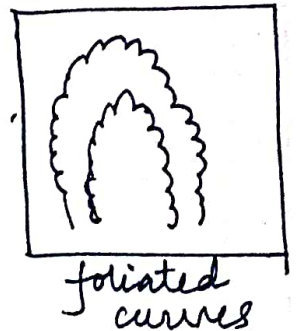
#### ① Architectural styles.

1.1. foliated curves inside arches.

1.2. Engrailed arches inside the buildings.

1.3. Symmetrical structures

These features were developments from the earlier times.



#### ② Usage of Material

2.1. While few of the buildings like Itimad-Daulah Tomb or Salim Chisti Tomb

↓  
Jahangir's  
reign

↓  
Akbar's  
reign

were constructed in marble, It became the principle building material in later times of Shah Jahan. For e.g. Diwan-i-Khas inside Red Fort.

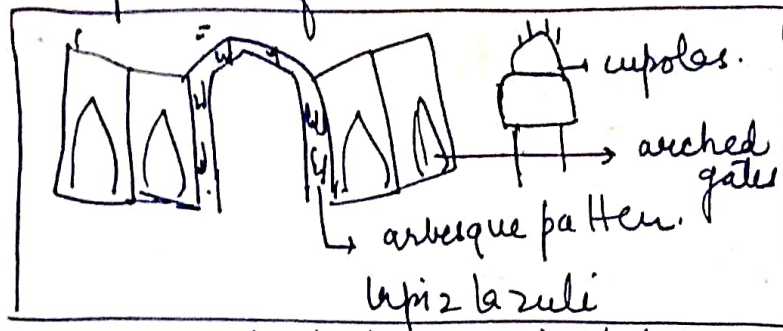
2.2. Lapiz lazuli: The pattern of inlaying semi precious stones in arches, walls, gates was taking place at large scale during the rule of Shah Jahan. For e.g. Taj Mahal.

## TWO BUILDINGS BUILT UNDER SHAH JAHAN

### ① TAJ MAHAL

- one of the 7 wonders of the world, is built entirely of marble.
- It contains 4 minarets surrounding the main building.
- Usage of Indian architectural styles like cupolas etc.
- Use of lapiz lazuli and arabesque pattern for decoration.
- Contains garden, canals inside it resembling

the description of heaven made in Quran.



• rough structure of Taj Mahal.

### Red Fort.

- Made in red sandstone.
- Had two gates  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{Agra gate} \\ \searrow \text{Lahore gate} \end{array} \right\}$  - with massive bastions.
- Octagonal plan with north-south axis shorter than east-west axis.
- Presence of buildings inside it like Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas etc.

Thus, architecture of Mughals are mainly linked to Shah Jahan - most of which are World Heritage sites too, attracting millions of visitors every year.

Q.4 (b) How far do you agree that the Mughal State was centralized State? Discuss. [15 Marks]

Mughal state was established by Babur after Battle of Paniput against Ibrahim Lodhi. From then on and mostly till the time of Aurangzeb the state was largely centralised but there is a debate among historians about the extent of this centralisation.

① Prof. Irfan Habib argues that Mughal state was highly centralised politically. This political centralisation promoted social and economic centralisation too.

He argues that this centralisation was based on state structures like centralised bureaucracy (Mansabdari system), jagirdari system, royal karkhanas etc.

② Similarly, Stephen Blake argues that Mughal was a centralised state in the form of patrimonial bureaucracy. Patriarch is the

head of house and when the influence of patriarch extends to whole state it takes the form of patrimonial bureaucracy.

→ This proposition has been criticised by historians like Satish Chandra who argues that the state was patrimonial bureaucratic state only in the initial years and not later.

③ Athar Ali has cited cultural reasons for the centralisation which are idea of farr-i-izadi, sulh-i-kul etc.

The theory of centralisation has come under severe criticisms.

(i) MN Pearson argues that the Mughal state was not centralised even during the most powerful rule of AKbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan.

- The jagir system was not very controlled centrally and the transfers were also not

very frequent.

Also there were some amount of local independence.

To believe that Mughal state was not centralised helps us argue against the fact that the political decline in 18<sup>th</sup> c brought economic and social decline (Dark Age). The weak centralisation proposition proves that the regions like Bengal, Gujarat, Agra, Lucknow were flourishing then under local rule.

4(c). Industrial economy of Mughal India was highly developed with India being the supplier of 25% of goods in world market and acting as the sink of gold according to Bernier. The sources for reconstruction of industrial economy are Abul Fazl's Akbarnama, foreign travellers like Bernier, Traveller etc.

Industrial Economy.

### ① Metallurgy.

1.1. Pig iron: The melting point of iron is around 1200°C. Indians used to use iron-oxide to make slag iron at 800°C. A lot of iron used to get wasted but it provided product at optimum temperature.

- Use of wood charcoal and furnace to melt iron.

1.2. Metals: Zinc was usually obtained (Zn)

from Zanwar field of Rajasthan; silver mainly came from Afghanistan.

## ② Sculpture.

2.1 Cire-pierre (lost wax process) was in use.

## ③ Ship Building

3.1. Ship building activity was quite developed during Mughal times. It was also in use in suppressing rebellions like that of Ahoms.

3.2. It was made by wooden planks with decks and cabins inside.

3.3. These ships were also exported to middle eastern countries due to lack of timber there.

## ④ Bridge Building

4.1 Earlier made up of lining boats in straight line.

4.2. In later stages, wooden planks with holes were tied together with ropes. These ropes were regularly soaked in sea water to

provide strength.

⑤ Paper making industry was also developed in Agra and Gujarat.

⑥ Textiles → Silk in Gujarat, Bayana  
→ Cotton → of 5 varieties.  
→ Wool → mainly in silk.

⑦ Saltpetre industry majority for foreign market due to great demand for manufacture of weapons.

These industrial activities were regulated by state and merchants through:

① Royal Karkhanas in which artisans of different varieties were made to work especially for satisfying the needs of royal harem.

② The jajmani system in which <sup>merchants</sup> artisans used to purchase ~~of~~ raw materials for artisans and they worked to manufacture goods of specified quality.

Despite these developments, India could not <sup>b</sup>mark on the path of industrial development going of in west of those times.