

<p>RANA DEY</p> <p>NAME</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Mobile No.</p>	<p>[REDACTED]@gmail.com</p> <p>Email ID</p>
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Start Time:

End Time:

ANSWER SHEET

(FULL TEST II- MEDIEVAL INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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There are EIGHT questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE 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.

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Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

SECTION A

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

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How Akbar and Tansen contributed towards the development of music in Mughal India? Discuss with examples. [10 Marks]

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Q.1 (b)

What observations did Ibn Battuta make on Indian cities? Explain with examples. [10 Marks]

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Q.1 (c)

What was 'Chehelgani'? What relation they had with the Sultans? [10 Marks]

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Turkan-i-chehelgani was a corp of 40 slave officials who wielded wide influence at the court of Delhi Sultanate in its earliest phase.

Relation with the Sultan

- ① Slavery - These officials were priam slaves of the Sultan who were specifically trained for warfare and administration through the Bandagan system.
- ② Large iqtdars - They were holders of large swathes of land called iqtas and had control over vast resources.
- ③ Supply of troops - They supplied troops to Sultan augmenting the

Central corps during a battle.

④ Matrimonial alliance - Prominent chihalgani officials had matrimonial alliance with the Sultan.

eg. Iltutmish married Qutb-ud-din Aibak's daughter.

⑤ Possible contender for throne - due to highly fluid mobility system of Turks, any slave official could aspire to become Sultan.

eg. Balban became Sultan by deposing Nasir Muhammad in 1266.

These chihalgani Turks were responsible for large chaos at the court after Iltutmish's death in which rulers were deposed and killed in quick succession.

Q.1 (d)

Give an account of the Khalsa Panth and its various principles. [10 Marks]Candidates
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Khalsa panth was a militant sect of sikhism constituted by Guru Gobind Singh, last Sikh guru, to defend sikhism against the onslaught by Mughals and hill rajas in himalayan region.

Various principles of Khalsa panth

- ① Complete loyalty and devotion towards gurus.
- ② Observance of 5 sacred symbols —

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.) Kara (bracelet) b.) Kangha (comb) c.) Kesha (hair) d.) Kachcha (bair) e.) Kirpan (dagger) 	}	<p>These symbols helped them to <u>identify</u> <u>separately</u> providing a unique function and identity.</p>
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3. Focus was on bravery and sacrifice to defend sikhism against outside forces.

4. Belief in piri (spiritual) and miri (temporal) powers.

Thus, with the establishment of Khalsa panth, sikhism took a radical turn and was a major event in strengthening the socio-religious movement of sikhism.

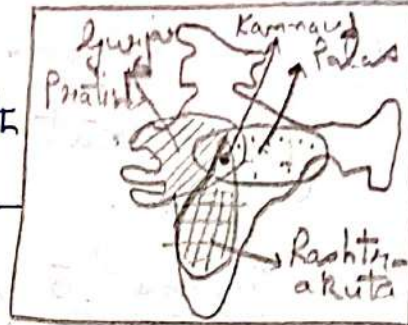
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Q.1 (e)

Briefly mention the tripartite struggle between the Gurjar Pratiharas, Palas and the Rashtrakutas with their causes and consequences. [10 Marks]

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Tripartite struggle was a struggle for power, wealth and glory among Rashtrakutas, Gurjar-Pratiharas and Palas during the 8th-10th century.



Brief on Tripartite struggle

- ① All the three powers wrestled for control over Kannauj and subsequently over entire Indo-Gangetic plain.
- ② Palas led by Devpala, Dharmapala were first to gain control over Kannauj by placing a puppet ruler.
- ③ Gurjar-Pratihara subsequently came to power under Nagabhata II and Bhoja by defeating Palas.
- ④ Rashtrakutas under Krishna III, Indra III made plundering raids into Kannauj and vicinity.

Causes of tripartite struggle

- ① Control over Kannauj - due to its strategic location as a major city in North India.
- ② Access to vast resources of Northern gangetic plain having extremely fertile lands.

Consequences of tripartite struggle

- ① Continuously shifting contours of kingdoms due to gain and loss of territories.
 - ② Political instability - due to internecine warfare.
 - ③ Weakening of all the kingdoms due to huge war expenses.
 - ④ Growth of regional kingdoms - like Chandellas, Kalachuris etc.
 - ⑤ Facilitated invasion by Mahmud of Ghazni - Indian rulers were too weak to oppose.
- Thus tripartite struggle had widescale politico-economic consequences.

Q.2 (a)

Discuss the Balban's theory of kingship which was based on prestige, power and justice.
 What was the governmental expressions of his theory of kingship. [20 Marks]

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Balban was the last great Mamluk Sultan who dominated the sultanate court for ~~the~~ more than 40 years during 2nd half of 13th century.

Balban's Theory of Kingship

① Prestige of sultan - Balban tried to associate sultan with divinity. He himself claimed descent from Iskander, Iranian hero, and heralded himself as the protector of turkish nobility by following a policy of exclusivism.

② Power of sultan - Balban tried to concentrate power in the hands of sultan by following a policy of blood and iron.

③. Justice - Balban was a great lover of justice and did not discriminate between high and low. He was deeply sympathetic to poor, women and diseased.

Governmental expression of his theory of Kingship

- ①. Balban adopted the title of 'Zil-i-Allah' - the shadow of god over Earth.
- ②. He also mandated sijda and paileas at the court which was reserved only for Allah.
- ③. He maintained strict discipline in the court where all the nobles were to stand in serried ranks in the respect of Sultan.
- ④. He brought out large procession in order to struck an awe in the

eyes of the viewer.

⑤ Policy of racial exclusion - He reserved the top post (like iqtadari) for turkish officials thereby eliminating non-turkish as well as hindu officials.

⑥ He appointed Bairids ^(spies) at the court of the iqtadars in order to keep check on any subversive or corrupt practices.

⑦ Policy of blood and iron - it was characterized by ruthless massacre of opponents. (Eg.) He subjugated the meos of Delhi by ordering wholesale slaughtering.

⑧ Love for Justice - as per Barani, Balban at one time punished his own official by public flogging for crime he committed.

The ruthless policy adopted by Balban led to intense centralization of power and dispensal of Chihalgani who were not able to mount any effective opposition after his rule.

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Q.2 (b)

Give various estimates of population of Mughal India given by historians. [15 Marks]

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Population estimation during the Mughal period is given by many historians by analyzing various sources such as aim-i-akhari, revenue records, charters, dastur rates and other administrative records.

Different estimates of population

① Based on cultivated area

a) Moreland analyzed the land records (arazi) given in aim and compared it to total cultivated area in the 19th century and also related it to current population.

b) By extrapolation, he arrived at a figure of 40-50 million in North India at the end of 16th century.

c) However, Irfan Habib claimed that the value given in aim correspond to combinations of cultivated, uncultivated lands, pastures, rivers. This makes assumption by Moreland incorrect.

d) Shireen Moosvi, considered 10% of population residing in urban areas and came up with figure of 160 Million for entire India.

② Based on Soldier to Civilian ratio

a) Moreland assumed an arbitrary ratio of 1:30 for soldier to civilian ratio for South India, and arrived at a value of 40 million in South India.

b) Critic - The soldier civilian ratio is arbitrary and it depends from place to place.

③ Based on revenue per capita

a) Ashok Desai calculated the revenue

per capita of the empire and divided it with total revenue to arrive at a total figure of 60 Million in North India.

As per Satish Chandra, the population of India grew at a slow pace of 0.21% between 160 million (in 1600) to 225 Million (in 1862) which is subsequently used to dispel the theory of large scale agrarian crisis towards the end of Mughals.

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Q.2 (c)

Give an estimate of Krishnadevaraya as a ruler. [15 Marks]

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Krishnadevaraya was the most prominent ruler of the Tuluva dynasty ruling between 1509 to 1529 under whom Vijaynagar was at its zenith of power.

Estimate as a ruler

① Establishment of political stability

He put an end to years of instability due to succession dispute and pacified the empire.

② Theory of Kingship - established a centralized monarchy based on principles of Dharmashastra as he was a devout Hindu.

③ Idea of a just ruler - in his book Amuktamalyada, Krishnadeva talks about a ruler who works for welfare of

the poor

4. Religious tolerance - Barbosa, mentions that in Vijaynagar, every person was free to follow their own religion whether Christian or Muslim.

5. Brilliant military commander and a shrewd diplomat - He recovered all the territories of Vijaynagar in the Raichur doab which were lost during years of political instability. He also maintained friendly relations with Portuguese.

6. Patronage to literature.

a) Krishnadevaraya was himself proficient in Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Sanskrit etc.

b) Major works include Amuktamalyada in Telugu, Krishnadevarayadinachari in Kannada and Jambavati Kalyanam and

Rasmanjri in Sanskrit.

c) He also established 'Ashtadiggaja' - Council of 8 legendary poets including Allasani Peddana and Tenali Rama.

d) He also patronized Tamil poet Haridas

Thus, during Krishnadevaraya political, cultural and social rejuv-
ation of South India took place.

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Q.3 (a)

"Shivaji was a capable general, great organizer, institution builder, able administrator and successful statesman." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

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Shivaji is not only credited with establishment of a powerful Maratha Kingdom but also played a major part in social upward mobility of marathas and development maratha nationalism.

The exploits of Shivaji are known from his biography — Bakhar written by Sabharwal.

Shivaji as a Capable general

- ① He carved out an independent state of Maratha amidst an intense onslaught by Golconda, Bijapur and Mughals.
- ② Captured 35 of major forts in the Konkan and Marathawad at young age.
- ③ Thwarted repeated assassination attempts
(Eg.) Killing of Alzal Khan.

4. Striking terror and awe in the enemy
by guerilla warfare
eg! Defeat of Shaista Khan.

Shivaji as great organizer

1. He organized army on modern lines having proper command chain and hierarchy.
2. Fort administration - appointed 3 officials (Havaldar, Sarmohat, Surunavis) from 3 different caste in order to maintain checks and balance.
3. He also organized a navy consisting of gun boat called Ghurabs, by employing muslims in navy.

Shivaji as institution builder

1. He established the Council of ministers - called 'ashtapradhan' - consisting of 8 ministers.

2. Ashtapradhan

- a) Peshwa - the prime minister.
- b) Senapati - the army commander.
- c) Mazumdar - the finance minister.
- d) Wajemavis - head of intelligence.
- e) Dalir - foreign minister
- f) Surumavis - minister of correspondence
- g) Panditrao - ecclesiastical head
- h) Nyadhish - head of justice.

Shivaji as able administrator

1. He established the provincial administration by dividing kingdom into prant, tarafs, mauzas and villages
2. He also undertook land assessment with the help of patils and deshmukhs
3. Set up revenue system
 - a) Chauth - protection charges from neighbouring kingdoms against Maratha depredations amounting to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of revenue

li) Sardeshmukhi - claimed zamindari charges as head of all deshmukh. Total amount was upto 10% of produce

Shivaji as a successful statesman

- ① He was a shrewd diplomat.
- ② He accepted to the treaty of Purandhar when fortune was not in his favour.
- ③ After failure of talks with Aurangzeb, he declared himself sovereign in 1676 in order to gain status of equality.
- ④ He also allied with Madanna and Akhanna of Golconda and carried out raids in south.

Because of immense struggle and contribution of Shivaji, Marathas emerged as the most powerful kingdom by 1760s.

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Q.3 (b)

With the help of contemporary sources, give an account of agricultural production and irrigation system in Sultanate India. [15 marks]

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Details about agricultural production, its extent, diversity as well as irrigation system can be gauged from variety of sources such as foreign accounts, contemporary writers such as Barami, Alji etc.

Agricultural production

- ① As per Ibn Batuta, India had a very fertile soil and farmers were able to grow 2 crops per year.
- ② He gives a list of major crops grown during the sultanate.
- ③ Rice was mainly grown in the eastern part while wheat was grown in the northern part.

4. Village industries based on agricultural produce ~~for~~ were also found such as textile, sugar, oil pressor etc.

5. Orchards and gardens - As per Barani, Firoz Shah Tughlaq built large number of orchards growing exotic fruits like grapes, dry fruits etc.

Eg. Pomegranate of Jodhpur, wine of Meerut were famous.

Irrigation system

1. As per Barani and Alif, Firoz constructed large number of canals to fetch water from Sutlej and Yamuna to irrigate the dry lands of Hissar.

2. Firoz also constructed and repaired

old dams, tanks etc.

③ For this he levied additional cess
— haqq-i-sharh.

④ Persian wheel, Saqiya was also
prevalent in Punjab and well irrigation
present in Gangetic plain as per
tuzuk-i-Babri.

⑤ However, these systems were
limited and majority of farmers
depended on monsoon for irrigation.

However, the very high taxation rate
relegated peasants to the lowest
quarter and they were left with
little ^{surplus} to invest in more efficient
modes of production.

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Q.3 (c)

"Dravidian style was developed and perfected under the Cholas." Discuss the evolution and development of Chola temple architecture in the light of the above statement. [15 Marks]

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Dravidian style of temple architecture was prominent in South India which emerged under Pallavas in 7th century but reached apogee under the Cholas by 11th century.

Development of Chola temple architecture

1. Construction of Rath temples by Pallavas in Mahabalipuram in 7th century started the trend of structural temples in South India.

2. Dharmaraja Ratha or ~~as~~ provided the early blueprint of dravidian architecture albeit on a small scale.

3. The tradition of temple building was taken forward by Cholas and several new features were added.

4. The temples were surrounded by large boundary wall and a reservoir featured inside temple premises.

5. Large Gopuram (gateways) adorned the entrance to the temple.

6. The main sanctum sanctorum (garbhagriha) is preceded by large ~~mandapam~~ mandapam for assembly and prayer.

7. The temple and mandapam were placed on plinth with flight of stairs leading upto it.

8. Construction on a massive scale
The chola temples are far more imposing and massive than their pallava predecessors.

(Eg.) The vimana of Brihadeshvara temple

is more than 70 meters high.

⑨ Major chola temple constructed were — Brihadeshvara temples at Thanjavur and Gangai Kondacholapuram and Airateshvara temple at Thanjavur.

Thus cholas achieved supremacy not only in political field but also in cultural and temple construction fields.

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Q.4 (a)

"The religious policies of Aurangzeb were controversial in nature and were guided by his puritanical mind." Critically analyse by giving proper examples. [20 Marks]

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Aurangzeb, the last of the great Mughals, is often associated with bigotry, orthodoxy ultimately resulting in fall of the Mughals.

Religious policies of Aurangzeb

① He was a learned man and a devout muslim who believed in strict observance of Sharia.

② He issued a number of directions banning activities inconsistent with Sharia —

- a) Banning of Sijda and pailos in court
- b) Banning of Kalma on coins.
- c) Banning of music in royal court
- d) Banned the celebration of diwali, dussehra, Nawroz etc.
- e) cheap decoration of throne room — Banned silk gowns.

3. Banned the practice of Jharokha darshan and uladani.
3. Temple policy - He demolished old temples and established Mosque in its stead.
 (E.g.) Gyanvapi Mosque in Benaras.
4. Reimposition of Jiziya - He reimposed Jiziya in 1679 which was abolished by Akbar more than a century ago.

Historian's Views

1. Jadunath Sarkar
- a) He claimed Aurangzeb as a Bigot
- b) As per him, the main aim of Aurangzeb was to effect large scale conversion
- c) Because of his religious policies, he alienated Rajput ultimately leading to demise of Mughal empire

2. I.H. Qureshi and Shireen Moosvi

- a) As per them, Aurangzeb policy was driven by political expediency.
- b) They legitimized jiziya by arguing that Aurangzeb already abolished many tax inconsistent with Sharia.

3. Satish Chandra and M. Athar Ali

- a) They have provided a much more centrist view.
- b) As per them, Aurangzeb used religion as a tool to rally the support of orthodox ulemmas in his deccan conquest.
- c) Demolition of temple should be viewed in the light of rebellion by Jats, Sikhs, Marathas and declining Mughal authority.
- d) Although alienating Rajputs, he inducted large number of maratha.

Sardars in the Mughal army.

e) Moreover, he ~~not~~ hardly undertook demolition of any temple in Deccan as per Salhasad.

Thus, politics and not religion was the driving force behind his puritanical policies:

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Q.4 (b)

Describe Tuzuk-i-Babari as a source of history of Medieval India. [15 Marks]Candidates
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Tuzuk-i-Babari is the autobiographical account of the 1st Mughal emperor, Babur. Covering vast number of topics such as politics, economics, art, culture, nature and architecture.

Tuzuk-i-Babari as a source

- ① Written in simple chaste Chaghtai Turkish language interspersed with beautiful verses.
- ② Politics - Babur in his tuzuk talks about his rule in Central Asia, battle of Panipat etc. He acknowledges Vijaynagar as a powerful kingdom in the south.
- ③ Economy - He talks of different art and crafts in India, method of irrigation including persian wheel and fertility of Indian soil.

4. Nature - He has given a detailed description of plants, trees, flowers and animals found in India. He was very surprised after seeing elephant.

5. Architecture - Describes his gardens of Kabul and expresses disappointment at asymmetrical buildings in India.

6. Truthfulness - The text is free of pomp and boast, and he has tried to put events as they unfolded without bias. At times he even enumerated his own limitations and weakness.

Criticism as a source

Although Iqbal tried to maintain impartiality, bias towards his homeland is clearly visible. He disliked India's climate, architecture

and even accused Indians of
untrustworthiness.

Nonetheless, Tuzuk-i-Babari is an
important source to gauge the
politico-economic and social
conditions in pre-Mughal India

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Q.4 (c)

How far the market regulations and land revenue measures of Alauddin Khalji were aimed at fulfilling his political aims? [15 Marks]

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Alauddin Khalji undertook wide-ranging agrarian and market reforms in the 13th-14th century chiefly to meet his political and strategic needs.

Reforms in Brief

1. Land revenue reform
 - a) Converted all the lands to Khalisa in order to directly extract revenue.
 - b) Introduced new system of revenue measurement and assessment based on land productivity and area under cultivation.
 - c) Reduced many extra taxes and cesses except ghari and charai.
 - d) Subjugation of intermediaries - by forcing the rais, rajas, zamindars to pay taxes.

② Market reforms

- a) Established 3 markets — grain market, slave market and sarai-adl.
- b) fixed prices of commodities and appointed Shuhra official to monitor price.
- c) strict collection of grains from peasant in the royal stores.
- d) Rationing of grain in times of famine.

Role in fulfilling political aims

- ① To maintain internal political stability — by removing scarcity of commodity and fixed prices.
- ② Raising of large army at cheap price to counter the Mongol menace in the North West frontier.
- ③ Subjugation of hindus — As per Baxami, the reforms were aimed at fleeing hindus so that they would not

be in a position to revolt. However, this argument is not true since reforms affected everyone.

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④ Tackling famine - apart from political aims, the moves were aimed at successfully managing famine

However, the reforms proved to be short lived due to stringent implementation and strict control leading to large scale discontent.

These measures were reverted by Mubarak Khalji

Q.5
Q.5 (a)

SECTION B

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

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Discuss the advancement made in building construction technology under the Delhi Sultans. [10 Marks]

The advent of Delhi Sultanate was marked by introduction of several new forms and techniques in architecture which intermingled with indigenous style giving rise to unique Indo-Islamic style.

Advancement in construction technology

① New forms - The traditional trabeated temple style was replaced by arcuate style.

a) Domes and arches replaced the beams, slab, lintel and shikhar construction.

② Lime mortar - Mixing of gypsum with limestone and water acted as binding agent which made the construction of arches possible.

③ Brick laying - The seljuk style of alternate header ~~stretcher~~ rows was also introduced giving sturdiness to construction.

④ Decoration - new styles of decoration like arabesque, ~~enamel~~ ^{tiles} enamelled ~~tiles~~ became popular.

The similar momentum of architectural advancement was carry forwarded and reached zenith under Mughals.

Q.5 (b)

"The Hindus believe that there is no science like theirs." In the light of this statement, give a critical analysis of Al Beruni's account of Indian science. [10 Marks]

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Al-Beruni was a central asian scholar who visited India in 11th century, providing detail accounts of his travels in his book Kitab-ul-Hind

Al Beruni account of Indian science

- ① Astronomy - He was deeply impressed with Indian knowledge of astronomy. He mentioned works of Aryabhat, Varahamihir, and concludes that Indians had idea about eclipse, equinox.
- ② Metrology - Mentions different weights, measure and length units used in India.
- ③ Arithmetic - He mentions works of Brahmagupta and focussed on Indian numerals, decimals, zeros etc.
- ④ Alchemy - He mentions rasavidya - the art of chemistry but criticizes it.

5. Literature — He mentions lack of originality, criticality and innovation in text and was limited to mindless copying.

Thus, Al-Biruni presents India and Indians as an insular, haughty and decadent society having glorious past.

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Q.5 (c)

Evaluate the chief features of the Bhakti Movement in Medieval India. [10 Marks]Candidates
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Bhakti was a major religio-social movement which originated in South India in the 7th-8th century and subsequently spread to other parts by 14th century.

Features of Medieval Bhakti

- ① Complete personal devotion to god and to take part in divinity.
- ② 2 Major themes of worship
 - a) Prapatti - complete surrender to god as a slave
 - b) Love - god treated as lover
- ③ Visualization of gods in various forms - as a lover, parent, guardian, master etc
- ④ Sects within Bhaktism
 - a) Alvar - worshippers of Vishnu. Total 12 saints found.

h) Nayanmar - Shaivite worshippers —
Total 63 saints found.

⑤. Disregard of caste, class, gender distinction — open to all even of lower caste and women.

⑥. Use of local language — to preach to common people — in local myths, stories etc.

⑦. After spreading to North India, 2 major schools emerged —

a) Nirguna — Non conformist monotheist
(Eg.) Kabir, Namak.

b) Saguna — worship of god in form.
(Eg.) Surdas, Mirabai

The Bhakti movement was a major event which challenged the traditional society and monopoly of Brahmins and thus viewed as social reform movement.

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Q.5 (d)

"Kabir's teaching was to preach love for unification of all castes and creeds." Explain. [10 Marks]

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Kabir was a major non-conformist monotheist bhakti saint who lived in the 14th - 15th century in North India. His teachings are found in Bijak Compendium of Kabir's hymns.

Teachings of Kabir

1. Monotheism - Believed in one formless god and preached for hindu muslim unity. He said that all religions are different paths for same goal.
2. Opposition to idolatry, book worship, social rituals - He considered them meaningless and as a tool for brahmanical opposition.
3. Denounced asceticism as a path of salvation and recommended Bhakti, intense devotion for salvation.

④ Distance from royal courts - Kalir-
pathis maintained distance from
royal courts as they upheld
unjust social order.

Kalir along with other saints like
namak, ravidas created congenial
environment for hindu muslim
interaction

Q.5 (e)

Give an account of the development of Hindi literature during reign of Akbar. [10 Marks]

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