

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

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Comment

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1

[Section-A]

- (a) Abul Fazl in his Akbarnama had given detailed description of development of music under Akbar and his Navratna 'Tansen' who was given the title of Mir by Akbar.

[Contribution of Akbar] [1556 - 1605]

- ↳ Ain-e-Akbari mentions 36 court musicians of Akbar. (e.g.) Tansen, Sur Das.
- ↳ He learned Hindi vocalisation from Lala Kalauwant.
- ↳ He established Anup Talao in Fatehpur Sikri where his musicians performed.
- ↳ Akbar paid high salaries to his court musicians. (e.g.) Ramdas

Contribution of Tansen

- ↳ He performed in Aunp Talao
- ↳ He had learned the Dhrupad style from Gwalior Gharana.
Also well versed with Khajur.
- ↳ He invented many Ragas.
(e.g.) Miya Ki Todi, Mica Ki Tarang.
- ↳ Tansen also wrote many books on the subject of music.
(e.g.) Sangeet Saram and Ragmala.
- ↳ He invented Rag Deepak
- ↳ His son also contributed to music in memory of his father.

Along with music, Mughal India under Akbar saw development of splendid architecture and aesthetic paintings.

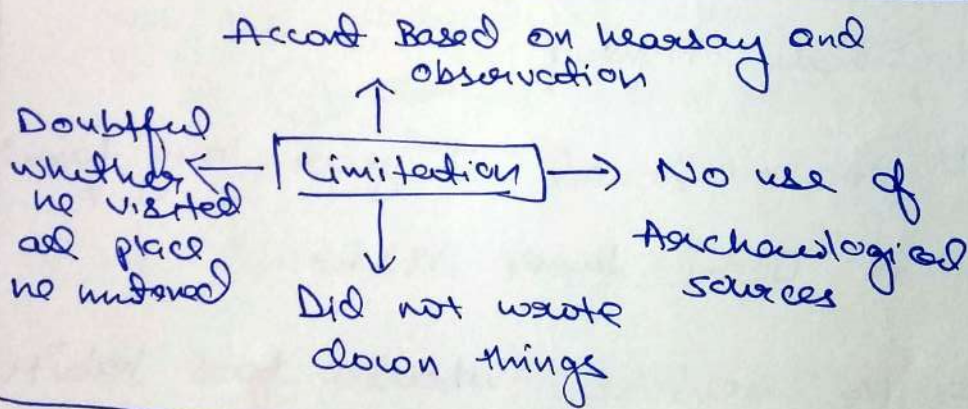
(*)

Ibn Batuta was Moroccan traveller who remained in India for 20 years from 1334 - 1354. He wrote 'Rihla', Persian book based on his visits to India

Observation by him about cities

- ↳ Batuta view the ^{reign} ~~subject~~ of Nohabbad Bin Tughluq and Feroz Shah Tughluq.
- ↳ He mentioned 7 year long famine in Delhi from 1334.
- ↳ He mentioned about food habits of India - both vegetarian and non vegetarian
- ↳ He talked of slave market in cities where slave was bought and sold.

- ↳ Batuta has mentioned that cities in India were prosperous with high density of population.
- ↳ Trade and commerce had facilitated the growth of cities.
- ↳ He had given account of both Hindus and Muslims of cities
e.g. Muslim women ate separately.



Despite these limitations, Batuta's account is a crucial source of Tughluq's history and has to be read critically to understand real picture of society of that time.

(c)

Ilututush (1210-1236) established

Turkic - i.e. Chinggisid who were made personal loyal to king in order to counter rebellious and factional activity of nobles.

Relation with Ilututush (1210-1236)

↳ Courts of justice (Chinggisid) was backbone of his empire.

↳ They maintained a balance by preventing non-Turks to rise into high offices.

↳ Ilututush tried to strengthen the institutions to safeguard Sultanate.

Relation with Begum Sultan (1236-40)

↳ She began weakening Chinggisid by raising non-Turks to high positions like Malik Yakut

↳ She was aware of their rebellious activity, that's why she appointed most loyal officers in important post.

↳ Bitter relation with both nobles and Chihalgani led to her death.

Relation with Balban (1246 - 87)

↳ He was member of Chihalgani earlier that's why he was aware of their tactics.

↳ His Blood and Iron policy led to poisoning and expelling of many Chihalgani.

↳ He established Balbanis to counter Chihalgani.

Chihalgani became major irritant for sultanate from being a backbone of empire. So, it was Balban who was quite successful in countering them.

(d)

Khalisa Panth was established by 10th and last Sikh - Guru Gobind Singh as a reaction to intolerant attitude of Mughal rulers

Khalisa Panth

- It was established in response to execution of Guru Teg Bahadur by Aurangzeb.

↳ It transformed the Sikh community into saint-soldier community

↳ led to the militarisation of ~~Khalisa~~ Sikh.

Principles

- Guru Gobind Singh laid 5 principles of Khalisa, popularly called as 5K's →

- ① Kaipa (Knife)
- ② Kash (Hair) → uncut
wooden comb
(~~bracelet~~)
- ③ Kangha
- ④ Kacha (cotton
undergarment)
- ⑤ Kara (iron bracelet)

↳ Every Sikh who want to be part of new Khalsa path has to strictly follow the SK^s.

↳ They were incorporated into Panth after Baptist ceremony

↳ It laid the foundation of new religion - Sikhism

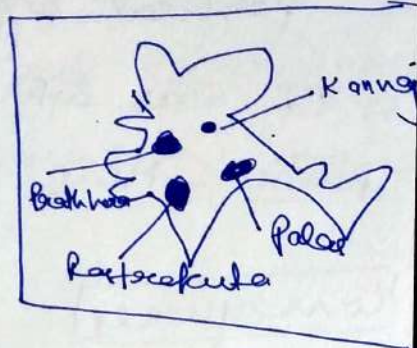
spirit of Khalsa Panth above

Banda Bahadur and later

Rajit Singh to preserve the Sikh empire.

(e)

Tripurite struggle was fought for Kannauj which had become political centre.



Struggle

Pratihara Vatsaraja defeated Pala Nanipala and captured Kannauj. But Rastakuta Shruva defeated both. However, Pala was able to capture it and placed Chakrayudha to throne. Struggle was won by the Pratihara Nagabhata by defeating Pala and Rastakuta.

Causes

- ↳ Kannauj has strategic significance and commercial importance.
- ↳ It was connected to silk route and trade route of North India passes through it.

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- ↳ It was the capital of Harshavardhan — making it political significance.
- ↳ It was situated in Gangetic plain — thus very fertile.

Consequences

- ↳ victory of Gurjara Pratihara
- ↳ Decline of Palas and Rastrakutas
- ↳ However, all 3 powers declined due to constant struggle and it gave upper hand to Muslim invaders.

Tripartite struggle rather than bringing glory brought the Delhi Sultanate at the doors of Indian subcontinent.

(3)

(a)

Source of Shivaji's regu are
Shabhasad Bhakar, Bhimsen
Nukshi, Dinkhwa and Maharashtra
Shil Rajniti of Ramchandra Amalga

Capable General

- ↳ At age of 18, he overran number
of fort - Kondane, Raigrah etc
- ↳ 1656 → Captured Taval^o from
Maratha Sardar.
- ↳ 1659 → Killed Afzal Khan
who was sent by Bijapur
sultan to kill Shivaji. He captured
Konkan, Kolhapur, Panhala fort.
- ↳ 1660 → Cut thumb of Shasta
Khan in Poona.
- ↳ 1664 → Ransacked and Plundered
Surat.
- ↳ 1670 → Adopted the title
of Chhatrapati.

Great Organizer

↳ He organized his feuds. Appointed Dilekar as feud incharge, mukhasif to check accounts etc.

↳ He also organized his navy. He built two squadrons of 200 vessels each.

↳ Also included gunboats in Navy. Kolis and Bhandaris manned the ships of Shivaji.

Institution Builder

↳ Swasijya (Land Revenue) → He introduced system of measurement instead of arbitrary assessment.

↳ Khauth → It was $\frac{1}{4}$ th tax paid by non Maratha

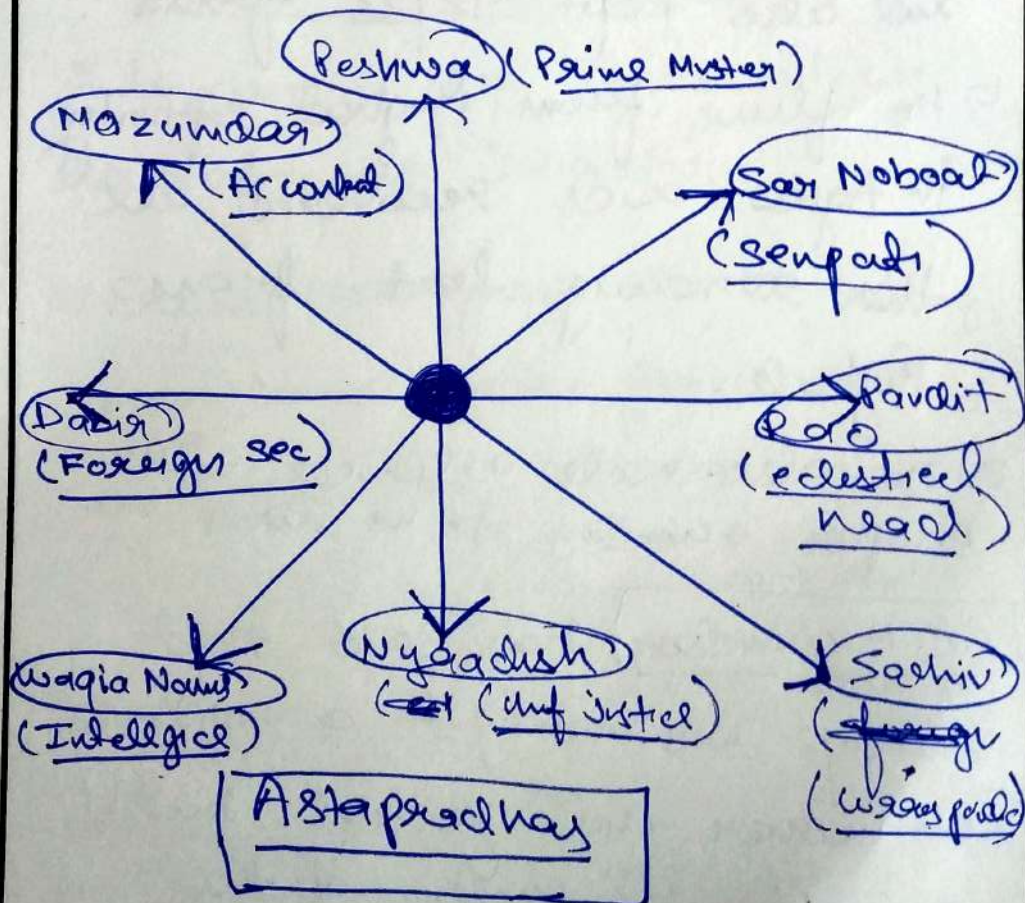
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area to prevent Maratha raids
into their territory.

↳ Sardeshmukhi → It was 10%
levy on desmukhs of Maratha
by Shivaji as a claim of
his zamindari right over them.

Able Administrator

① Central Administration



② Provincial Administration

Prant → Subedar
↓
Taraf → Tarafdar
↓
Mauza

Successful Statesmen

- ↳ Though he had to sign Treaty of Purandar in 1665 ~~agreed~~ with Mughals, he accepted Panch Mozari masabdari for his son and also kept 12/35 forts.
- ↳ He flew from Mughal captivity in Agra and recovered all the remaining fort from Mughals.

↳ He also made alliances with Bijapur according to his needs

R.C. Majumdar has said that Shivaji was not just a military conqueror and general but an enlightened ruler of the people.

(b)

Ibn Batuta (1334-1354), a Moroccan traveller in his book 'Rihla' has given detailed account of Agriculture production and Irrigation during Sultanate period.

Agriculture and Irrigation

1) Persian wheel (Saqiya) was introduced by Turks which revolutionised irrigation.

↳ From Mohammad Bin Tughluq, large canals were built and ~~was~~ under Firuz, it reached peak.

eg) Firuz built a canal at Hissar Firuzi which brought water from Sutlej and Yamuna.

↳ Dams, Tanks, wells were also built.

↳ Baluta has mentioned that Agriculture technology barely witnessed any change.

↳ large number of orchards were planted especially of grapes

↳ Baluta has given the description of crops being grown by the people e.g. rice, wheat.

↳ He also argued that soil was ~~so~~ so fertile that two crops were grown in a year

- Kharif (monsoon)
- Rabi (winter)

↳ Ibn Baluta has also mentioned that sericulture was not practised during this period.

↳ Baluter also mentioned 7 years famine under Mohammad Bin Tughluq after which he took agrarian reforms

↳ Sondhan (tagori loans) were distributed to buy implement, seed, develop irrigation. Model farms were set up.

↳ Feroz Shah Tughluq developed 1200 orchards.

↳ He also replaced inferior crops with rice and sugarcane

↳ Barani also give account of reforms of Alauddin which prevented the rise of food grains prices even during famine.

Agriculture was mainstay of Delhi Sultanate and development during this period formed the base of Agriculture during Mughal period.

(c)

Dravidian style emerged as counterpart of Northern Nagara style in southern India under Pallavas. It ~~was~~ reached zenith under Cholas.

Some features

- ① Presence of wall around the temples.
- ② High gateways (Gopuram)
- ③ Vimana over garbhagriha
- ④ Presence of water tank in temple

Evolution and Development of Hindu Temple

① Vijalaya

- Shiva Temple at Nartamallai was built. Presence of Antara, Aradhnamandapa. Main

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features is Parivartayas → main central shrine and six subsidiary shrine.

② / Parantaka I and Aditya I

↳ Many temples were built like Nagreshwari temple, Kaongonatha temple and Brahmadeswara temple.

③ / Shenbaga Mahadevi and Uttara Chola

↳ Early Pallava temples made of bricks were replaced by stone temples.

④ / Rajaraja I (985 - 1015)

↳ Peak of Dravida style.

↳ Brahmadeswara Temple at Tanjavur.

55 m high vimana is present.

features → dedicated to Shiva,

whole ground temple; Nandi
Shrine made of monolithic
sandstone. element of
Vaishnavism, Shaivism and
even Buddhism present.

⑤ Rajendra Chola (1015-1044)

↳ Gangutondacholapuram temple
after defeating Palas. It
is also a Shiva temple.
consist of gopurana, mandapa
and antakala. large gopuram

⑥ Rajaraja II

↳ Airavateshwar temple → one of
the "Great Living Chola temple."
Airavata was white elephant of
Tondai.

Chola temple are most majestic
of Dravidian style. Therefore
UNESCO has designated Great
Living Chola Temple as world heritage site

$\frac{4}{(a)}$

Aurangzeb (1658-1705) rule is marked by lowest phase of Mughal towards the end of his reign in terms of polity, society and economy.

* Jodunath Sarkar has argued that Aurangzeb was responsible for religious bigotry and persecution of Hindus.

Religious Policy of Aurangzeb

① War of Succession with Dara Shukhoh was given religious colour by him to gain the support of ulema against the tolerant Shukhoh.

② Persecutional Measures → He banned everything which

was unislamic and against sharia.

↳ He dissolved history department

↳ He banned Hindu priests
in Mughal court like Tharokha

Darshan, Tika ceremony,
Tuesadan.

↳ He ended celebration of
Holi and Navrooj.

↳ He also imposed duties
of Hindus traders and exapted
for Muslim.

↳ He stopped giving salaries to
painters. Replaced gold and
silver railings from court.

③ Imposition of Jizyah

↳ He abolished all taxes
non sanctioned by sharia.

↳ Imposed Jizyah in 1680
which was until now

collected as part of land revenue.

↳ Tithe was paid only by Hindus and Muslims were exempted from it.

④ Destruction of Temples

↳ Aurangzeb ordered destruction of temples during his conquests and banned construction of new temple.

↳ Some prominent temples that were destroyed by him were → Kesav Rai temple of Mathura, Somnath temple of Gujarat and Kashi Vishwanath temple of Varanasi.

However, Mughals like Sirajul Islam supported

Aurangzeb's measure as
part of political expediency

According to Sirajul, jizyah
was imposed 22 years after
his accession shows that
it was not for religious unsolidarity.

He has banned all taxes
not sanctioned by sharia. So
Mughal economy need money
to sustain it. Meanwhile
Deccan policy had led to
heavy blow to treasury.

Even during his Maratha
campaigns he abolished jizyah to
gather support of Maratha soldiers

Tadungath Saikhan has
remarked "Neither Age nor
experience softened Aurangzeb's
bigotry"

(b)

Tuzuk i Babari is Tuzuki language autobiography written by Babur about his experiences in Central Asia and India.

Source of History

↳ It is divided in 3 parts →

- ① His accession to Farghana till leaving of Samarkand.
- ② struggles and conquest of India.
- ③ state of affairs of India.

↳ Political → He mentioned various provincial kingdoms like Malwa in his book.

↳ He wrote about political instability in India which was divided into number of smaller states.

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↳ Social → He gave detail view of society. He mentioned the food and cloth habits of India.

↳ He gave detail description of things which were common for people living there.

↳ He also give detail view of geography

↳ Economy → Trade and commerce was flourishing when he visited. guild system was prevalent.

Limitation

① He missed out important provinces like Kashmir and Sindh

- ② He do not mention about Portuguese.
- ③ Broken Account.
- ④ Exaggeration of his own military conquest.
- ⑤ He gave negative image of Indian society after seeing some backward member of society.
- ⑥ No use of Archaeological sources while writing his account make his account biased.

In spite of it, *Tuzuk-i-Babari* is important source of his period and has to be read critically to get the real idea of society of that period.

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(c)

Baxani has mentioned in his Tarikh-i-Firoj Shahi about Alauddin's Agreements and Market Reforms

Political Aims

↳ According to Baxani, Alauddin introduced reforms because →

- ① To check the Mongol threat.
- ② To maintain law and order disrupted by revolts.
- ③ It was part of his policy to impoverish Hindus so they never rose in rebellion.

Market Regulation →

He created 3 markets to check the prices of different items →

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① food grain market → not only production but distribution was controlled via Baryanas.

He created food stores at Delhi to counter artificial rise of prices.

② Cloth market (Saran Adal) →

All merchant has to sell the clothes in market at fixed price.

③ Horse → for Army need, prices were fixed by checking details

Cattle and Slaves for such nobles.

Agrarian Reforms

↳ He introduced systems of assessment based on measurement.

↳ He abolished iqta system by bringing area around

look under khalsa land
and land revenue was
fixed at half of produce
per biswa.

He also reduced the
power of intermediaries.

Impact

↳ He was able to control
the prices, therefore soldiers
~~had don't~~ were not under pressure
of high prices

↳ Land Revenue reform increase
the treasury → maintaining large army

↳ It led to internal restructuring
and integration of market
of town and countryside

Alandin was to a large extent
successful in containing Mongols
but internal revolt continued
despite these reforms

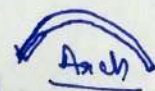
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(a)Section-8

Melhi Sultans 1206 (1206 - 1414) ~~introduced~~
introduced significant changes to
building construction technology by
introducing Indo Islamic style
of Architecture.

1. Advancement in Building construction

↳ Introduced lime and mortar

↳ Introduced arcuate style
of construction by replacing
torbeate style (marked by
lintels) of ancient India



↳ Introduced the

Jali works in building
construction → only inside
out seeing.

↳ Under Sultanate, buildings became massive, spacious and increase in breadth.

↳ Large monuments were accompanied by charbagh style of gardens.

↳ Introduced freshwatering and fishta Dura

↳ Ashrafi style of painting was introduced in buildings.

↳ Building materials → Red sandstone and marbles.

↳ Rich calligraphy skills was depicted in walls

Advancement in construction led to creation of majestic buildings like ~~the~~ Siri fort, Qutb Minar

(b)

Al Beruni wrote Arabic book
Kitab al Hind (1017 - 1030) while
he was travelling with Mahmud
Gozni.

Account of Indian Science

- ↳ Al Beruni compared Indians
knowledge of alchemy (chemistry)
with witchcraft.
- ↳ He mentioned that Hindu believe
that there is no science like theirs
as Brahmin considered their
own knowledge superior.
- ↳ As a result of this arrogance
Indian science was in disarray
according to Al Beruni.
- ↳ He had mentioned bach sidhanta
of Astronomy of India (e.g.
Romaka, Palesha)

↳ He considered his own science superior and criticized Indro's contribution to science

↳ Indro's according to him were more inclined toward superstition

Criticism

↳ His account is based on hearsay and observation with no backing of Archaeological sources.

↳ Religious Bias is evident from his writing.

↳ Faulty Reading of sources

↳ He left out non Sankrit Buddhist and Jain works

Despite it Alberuni's account is essential to know the nature of Indian society during Mahmud's conquest.

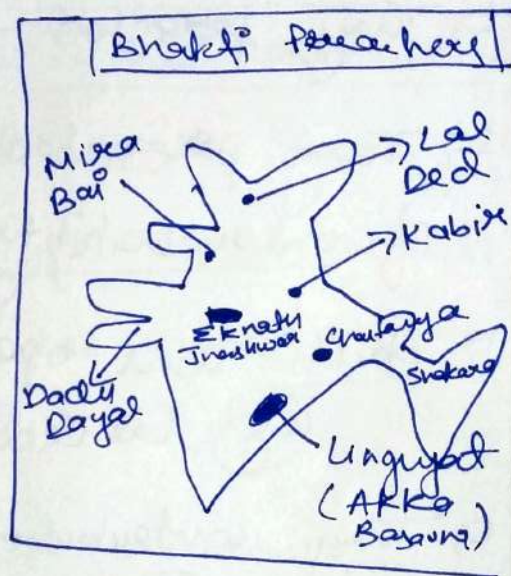
(C)

Bhakti movement of medieval India mainly grew in Northern and Central India a shift from South India during Early medieval period.

Chief features

↳ Bhakti movement

was mainly result of the breaking of Rajput Brahmin Alliance by Turkish invaders.



↳ It taught non-conformist faith in single god → monotheism

(eg) Guru Nanak

↳ It taught equality among all caste, sex and religion.

↳ It was based on union of atman with Brahman through Bhakti Marga.

- ↳ It was attracted by low caste
(e.g.) Khatrias
- ↳ Bhakti saints were influenced
by one another.
(e.g.) Teachings of Kabir,
Sufi saint in Gurmukhi Sahib
- ↳ They preached simple living
- ↳ They preached abolition
of untouchability.
- ↳ Bhakti was open to all.
(e.g.) Lal Ded, Akka Mahadevi
- ↳ They contributed to vernacular
literature (e.g.) Vakh, Vachnas
- ↳ Influence of Sufism can be
seen [Tara Chand]

David Kinsey has argued the
Bhakti opened the door
for women to raise their
discontent against patriarchy.

(d)

Rabindra was born in Tuluher caste.
He was the torchbearer of
equality during the period
where society was divided between
various caste.

Love for unification of all caste and creed

↳ He preached inclusive love
through his simple understandable
Hokha (e.g) "Sab Janme Ek
Beej se Sabki Mitti Ek"

↳ He rejected untouchability
and opened the path of
Bhakti for all.

↳ He raised doubt over ~~authenticity~~
authenticity of Vedas and
varna system and rejected
them.

↳ He criticized both Hindu
and Muslim scriptures alike

- ↳ He ~~took~~ was inspired by monothemism of vedanta and sufi concept of harmony.
- ↳ He tried to forge unity of Hindu and Muslims
- ↳ He also preached equality of sexes by holding that women and men are equal
- ↳ He took sufi concept of 'ziker and ishq' to give idea of Nam simran.
- ↳ His ideas were incorporated in Kabir Granthawali and Kabir Granth.

His ~~low~~ preaching of equality became so inspiring that it was also incorporated in Sikh's Adi Granth Sahib.

Akbar (1556-1605) rule is marked by religious tolerance and by development of assimilated culture.

Contribution to Hindi Literature

- ↳ Under his reign many Hindi works were written and also translated into Persian.
- ↳ Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana (Navratna) wrote Rahim Satsai.
- ↳ Ras Khan wrote Prem Vatika. wrote Kabitay and Sevaigya.
- ↳ Surdas one of the 36 court musicians of Akbar wrote Sur Sagar in Braj Bhasa.
- ↳ Mira Bai also wrote in Braj Bhasa many Bhajans.

↳ Tulsidas Ramcharitmanas
in Awadhi dialect and Kabir
Dohas were written.

↳ Faizi also translated many
Hindi work to Persian. Tansen
also contributed to development
of Hindi literature.

↳ Many Sufi saints wrote in
Hindavi dialect.

↳ Premakhyan were written
in local Awadhi language with
local folklore themes
(e.g) Maulana Daud's
Chandayan.

Along with Hindi, Sanskrit
literature also flourished
during his reign as a result
of toleration policy like of
Sulh-i-Kul.

7
(a)

After the decline of Gupta period, Science and technology took a back seat ~~bec~~ because of inability of ~~rel~~ religion to delink itself from science.

Mughal India also saw the mix reaction to science and technology development.

Contribution →

(A) Science

↳ Mir Fathullah Siraji in Akbar's court developed mechanical device and 'Ilahi' (true solar calendar)

↳ Abul Fazl was aware of discovery of America by Europeans

(B) Agricultural Technology

↳ Grafting technique was introduced by ~~the~~ Portuguese

↳ Portuguese introduced many

Crops like potato, tomato etc.

(C) Textile Technology do not show any significant change

↳ carpet weaving was popularised by Akbar

↳ Italian silk filatures introduced

↳ Block printing on large scale.

(D) Military Technology

↳ Mir Fakhruddin Shirazi introduced 17 barrel canon and volley guns.

↳ Akbar was first to use metal cylindrical rocket in battle of Sambar

↳ Tipu later introduced solid rocket

(E) Shipbuilding

↳ until now, entire ship was wooden based.

↳ Iron nails and Iron clamps were introduced

↳ Town chains pumps replaced
buckets.

↳ Ganj-i-Sawai, largest ship
of Mughals under Aurangzeb.

(F) Astronomy

↳ Humayun has personal observatory

↳ Built seamless celestial globe

↳ Raja Man Singh of Gwalior

built 5 observatory at Delhi,
Jaipur, Ujjain, Benares of
which only first two survived.

↳ It had instrument to measure
the timing of eclipses.

↳ He found prevalent Tiji faulty
and wrote "Tiji i Zodiach i Mohammedi
Shahi"

However, According to A.J. Arberry,
Mughal attitude toward science
and technology was completely
selective in nature. It was

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because of some negative attitude toward European science →

- ↳ Do not show interest on discovery of blood circulation by Requin
- ↳ Do not use Telescopes
- ↳ Accepted clocks as gift but never wear.
- ↳ Not interested in glass technology like spectacles
- ↳ Jahangir ordered printing press but later returned
- ↳ Galileo discovery of rotation of earth around sun and Newton law of motion was not known

As Raja Sawai Maharaja Singh of Jhalawar mentioned "Religions are blown away like mist, Kingdoms are destroyed but work of scientist remains forever."

(b)

Professor K. A. Nizami has highlighted the ~~Mughal~~ Mughal policy of Sultanate as an evolution through policies of aloofness, appeasement and resistance under various Sultans.

[Policy of Aloofness] - Iltutmish (1210-36)

↳ Iltutmish followed aloofness because he was aware of weakness of Delhi Sultanate.

↳ He faced Twin challenges →

① Chengiz Khan was at doorstep after defeating central Asian rulers.

② Talaluddin Mohtasham who invited Chengiz Khan.

↳ Therefore, he avoided conflict with both of them through →

① Not expanding the empire toward North west, thus India remained only cultural boundary.

② Not ~~so~~ fighting the battle with Moghals.

~~Appeasement~~ / Appeasement

↳ Followed by Iltutmish and by Razia (1236-40)

↳ Iltutmish did not sided with Khwarezm prince against the Mongols.

↳ Razia also rejected anti Mongol alliance of Khwarezm prince.

↳ But period of non annexation was gone due to death of Chengiz Khan and now Mongol began to attack Mughal territory.

Resistance (1246-87)

- ↳ Balban led the resistance through diplomacy and war.
- ↳ He sent embassy to Monghol Khan-II of Tartar.
- ↳ He strengthened his army and feet of Takroshind, Sindh.
- ↳ He appointed most trusted officer in North West frontier.
- ↳ His son Mohammad died fighting Monghols.
- ↳ Alauddin also faced invasion and Delhi was seized in 1303 when he was on chotoo campaign.
- ↳ So, he built a large army and treasury ~~to~~ through Agroharan and market reform and repelled Monghol during 1307.
- ↳ ~~Last~~ Monghol invasion saw last resurgence during Tughluq reign but their power had declined due to division of empire.

(c)

Turko-Mongol Theory of sovereignty
was blend of Turkish and
Mongol theory of sovereignty.

Turkish Theory of sovereignty

↳ It was based on divine
origin of King [Adopted
first by Bah Balban]

↳ King is answerable only
to God and not his
intermediaries.

↳ King and introduce any reforms
and need not depend on
religious leader like ulama.

Mongol Theory of sovereignty

↳ Most important feature
was division of empire.

That's why Chengiz Khan declared
his empire.

Adoption by Babur

- ↳ Babur claimed divine right
as an emperor.
- ↳ All had to perform sizda
and paikes who visited the
emperor.
- ↳ He maintained the splendid
virtue. combination of benevolence
and hardness.
- ↳ But, he did not adopted
division of empire of Mongol
theory of sovereignty.

Adoption by Humayun

- ↳ Humayun adopted the title
of Padshah.
- ↳ He considered himself as

Centre of world of humans.
just like sun is centre
of universe.

↳ He was the first mughal
to adopt mughal theory of
division of empire.

↳ So, he divided his empire
among his 3 brothers →
Kabul, Kamran etc.

Theory of Sovereignty was
tradition of Early Delhi
Sultans like Balban and
continued by Mughals, of
which most prominent is
Akbar's theory of sovereignty.