

1

Section-A

(i) Bhimshelka (Madhya Pradesh)

- Due to presence of raw material, it has been continuously inhabited from time of upper Palaeolithic till Medieval.
- Rock cut cave painting has been found
- Colours used were red ochre.
- Shift from chert to chalcedony is clearly evident.

(ii) Dholavira (Gujarat) (Kutch district)

- 1st Harappan site in India to get tag of UNESCO WHS
- Divided into → lower, middle and citadel.
- Famous for water reservoir
- Bronze object including terracotta figures

(iii) Sravasti (UP)

- Capital of North Kosala
- Initially ceramic, later burnt brick site. fortification in later period
- Buddhist site → Buddha performed his four miracles here.
- It was important trade and cultural center.

(iv) Taxila (Pakistan)

- ↳ Taxila University is very famous
- ↳ Capital of Gandhara Kingdom
- ↳ Part of Ancient Silk route
- ↳ Fa Hien and Hieun Tsang visited
- ↳ It is situated in the route of ancient Kashmir highway

(v)

(vi) Mahabalipuram

- ↳ ~~Panch group~~ Panch Rathas has been found (~~etc~~ Monolithic temple)
- ↳ Panch Ratha → Dharmaraya (largest), Bhima, Drumaji, Aryun and Sahadev is incomplete.
- ↳ UNESCO world Heritage site
- ↳ Famous for Aryun's Penance (descent of Ganges)

(vii) Sialkot / Sakala

- ↳ It was the capital of Indo Greek King Menander
- ↳ Important trade center as was connected to ancient silk route
- ↳ Important Buddhist site → remains of Stupa has been found

(viii) Birbhanpur (WB)

- ↳ 1st Mesolithic site of West Bengal
- ↳ Remains of wheat, barley, rice
- ↳ Remains of cattle, sheep
- ↳ Post hole
- ↳ No human burial, bone or hearth

(ix) Paiyampalli

- Qst and Pit Burial
- Stone tools made of chert and chalcedony
- Remains of rice, barley and cattle sheep
- Grave goods such as iron object and pottery

(x) Hungsgi (Karnataka)

- ↳ Tools made of stone has been found → axes.
- ↳ Important ash mound site.
- ↳ Continued to be inhabited in later period as suggested by remains of animals and factual remains.

(xi) Bagh caves (MP)

- It ~~was~~^{is} Buddhist cave → chaitya and vihara has been found.
- Similarly with Ajanta cave can be seen.
- Mahayana Buddhism as various Bodhisattvas has been depicted.

(xii) Vikramshila (Antichak, Bhagalpur)
Bihar

- ↳ It was established by Dharmapala after decline in quality of Nalanda Mahavihara.
- ↳ Centre of Vajrayana Buddhism.
- ↳ visited by Hsueh Tsan and Fa-Hien.
- ↳ Later, Mahavihara was added to it by Palas.

(XIII) Amaravati school of Art

- ↳ It was indigenous in origin.
- ↳ use of white marble.
- ↳ Famous for Amaravati stupa → ~~sculpture of~~ scene of Maya's descent and "Great Departure" is depicted.

(XIV) Harappa (Punjab)

- ↳ northernmost Harappa site.
- ↳ Harappan script found proved it and Harappan site.
- ↳ ~~Copper~~ Brass object found
- ↳ Teracotta figurine and beads found

(XV) Nalanda (Bihar)

- ↳ Nalanda University → built by Kumargupta
- ↳ Hsien Tsang and Y-Tsing visited
- ↳ Huge library called as Dharmagupta has been found → divided into Ratnadaksh, Ratna Ratnak
- ↳ Buddhist monastery was established by Harsha later.

(Xvi) Gyanasi / Jnagadh

- ↳ There are 3 inscriptions →
 - ① Ashokan → Shama message
 - ② Kudradaman → Chast Sanskrit, 20 line, Brahmi script. Mention repairing of Sudarshan lake which was started by Chandragupta
 - ③ Skandgupta → Repair of above lake

(Xvii) Vallabhi

- Vallabhi University built by Skandgupta king Maitreya. Centre of Hinayana Buddhism. Hsueh Tsang and Y-Tsang visited. Sarvastiva sect was followed. Anantabhadra doctrine was famous. Jain Council held here

(Xviii) Golbai Sasan (Odisha)

- ↳ Also a Neolithic site
- ↳ Polished axes, stone tool, shouldered celt has been found.
- ↳ Copper object has been found
- ↳ Remains of rice and barley has been found.

(xix) Hastinapur (UP)

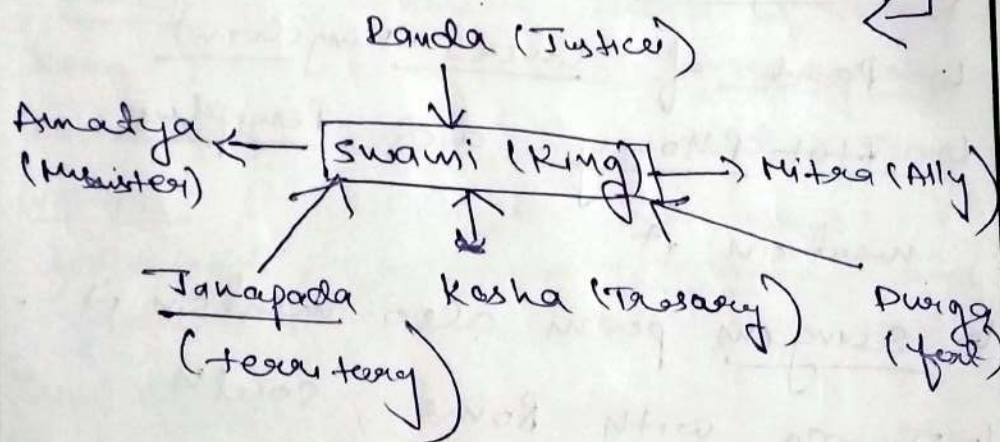
- ↳ Capital of Kurus -
- ↳ Remains of Horse along with terracotta ware found
- ↳ Remains of wheat, barley
- ↳ Remains of cattle, sheep.
- ↳ Black and Red ware pottery has been found.

(Xx) Muziris (Kerala)

- ↳ Port of Chera Kingdom
- ↳ Pliny and Ptolemy mention it
- ↳ Sangam poem also mention it
- ↳ Trade with Rome, South East Asia
- ↳ Export was Textiles and
- ↳ Import was spices.

3
(a) Kautilya's Arthashastra is a book on statescraft divided into 15 parts dealing with administration, military, economy of Mauryan period.

Arthashastra has characterized the nature of Mauryan state by mentioning the saptanga theory.



↳ Mauryan state was monarchial autocratic monarchy though benevolent one

↳ Arthashastra mention duty of king is welfare of it's public (Yogakshema). King should have paternalistic attitude towards people.

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↳ Administration → At the top was King and he was assisted by Council of Ministers →

↳ Samnnanti and samnidhatai
(Revenue functions)

↳ Adhyakshas (Head of department)

↳ Dauvarika (Chief of doorkeeper)

↳ Antarvamsika (Chief of palace guard)

↳ Kingdom was divided into 4 provinces → North (Takhla)
South (Suvarnaguri)
East (Toseli)
West (Vijay)

Each province was under governor

↳ Below it, was officer like Patuka, Yukta, Pardeshikas

↳ Source of Revenue (Kusha) →
Bali, Hiranaya, toll taxes,
transit duties.

↳ Justice System (Panda) →

Dharmasthiya (Civil court)

Kamalaksothama (Criminal court)

Source of law → Sukraneti

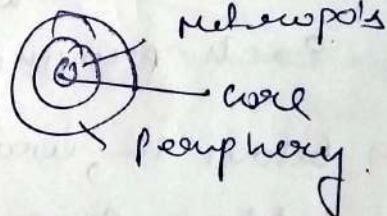
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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

One the basis of above feature, many historians has characterized Mauryan state as centralized state.

But, The idea that empire and centralization go hand in hand is based on uncritical reading of Arthashastra.

→ Romila Thapar has argued that Mauryan empire was not an homogenous state and consist of core, metropolis and peripheral area →



→ Yervel Fussman → Given the extent of empire and nature of communication, empire was not centralized.

Nature of Mauryan state has to be identified by juxtaposing all the major sources of time - Arthashastra, Ashokan inscriptions and Megasthenes Indica.

(b)

Indus valley civilization reached its mature phase from beginning of 2000 BC and saw the decline by 1500 BC.

Continuity of IVC into later ages
can be seen in →

① Religious and spiritual field

↳ ~~the~~ Mother goddess image found from various Harappan sites
e.g. Mohenjodaro

↳ worship of mother goddess was continuous phenomenon as seen in worship of Vedic goddess (Uma, Ida) and later

Puranic Hinduism goddess (Shakti, Durga). It is continued upto modern age.

↳ Pashupati seal found from Mohenjodaro suggest Shiva

worship

↳ Shiva became one of the major god in Puranic Hinduism and linga worship continued even today. e.g. Bhuteshwar temple, Mathura.

↳ likewise, magic ritual show continuation in Tantricism later. Nature worship was even part of Sangam age.

Other field →

① Use of script → Harappa saw Pictographic script & later, other script like Brahmi, Kharosthi saw emergence.

② Trade and commerce → Harappa had trade relation with foreign countries like Persian gulf, Sumer. This tradition was continued by Mauyars, post Mauyars, Guptas and even today.

③ Pottery → Harappa's Black and Red Ware Pottery was advanced through PCW in Vedic period and NBPW in Mauryan period.

④ Agriculture and Allied sector → Harappans diet include, both veg (rice, wheat, barley) and non vegetarian food (fish). Ibn Batuta also mention similar kind of diet during Delhi Sultanate period.

⑤ ~~Harappa~~ Terracotta figurines are found in Harappa. At later ~~sto~~ ages, we see the use of terracotta as well as terracotta temple (Bishnupur, West Bengal).

Harappans focus on sanitation, continued even today as seen in Swachh Bharat Mission.

(c) Indian Philosophy can be divided into orthodox (yoga, Mimamsa, Sankhya etc) and Heterodox (Buddhism, Jainism). These philosophies has shaped the monument and their art from Ancient till Modern time.

↳ Harappan Art → evidence of mother goddess from Mohenjodaro, fire altar from Lothal and Kalibangan ~~has~~ shows the impact of philosophy on art.

↳ Buddhism ~~and~~ →

• Bareilly and Nagarjun Caves → It was beginning of cave architecture and acted as viharas for Buddhist monk

• Chaitya → Karee Chaitya. It was shaped by the Buddist Philosophy.

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→ Stupas → It resemble the mahaparinirvana of Buddha.
e.g. Sanchi stupa, Amaravati stupa.
↳ Torana of Sanchi stupa
mentions scenes from Jataka
stories.

→ Caves → Ajanta and Ellora
cave have mural painting of
Buddha sitting in various poses.
Bodhisattvas like Avalokiteshwara.
→ Gandhara School of Art

Jainism

- ↳ Ellora cave → cave 30-34
belong to Jain and consist of
cave like Indra Sabha.
- ↳ Badami cave → one cave dedicated
to Jainism.
- ↳ Kankali Tila, Mathura → headless
Torso of Tirthankar. 4
standing Tirthankar has been
found

Vaishnavism

- ↳ Mathura school of Art → It consist of Vishnu and his incarnations depicted into various forms → 3 stories, Vishnu rescuing earth, Nara Narayana, Sheshayana.

Shai Vishu

- ↳ Bhuteshwara Temple (Mathura) → Shiva in linga form has find mention.
- ↳ Shaivism affected Kailashnath Temple, Bambadeshwara temple etc.

Islam

- ↳ Arcade style of Architecture Shaped Indian monument. Beginning of Petra Dura, Arabic calligraphy, use of lime and mortar e.g. Red fort, Taj Mahal.

Christianity

- ↳ St. Thomas church at Kerala
(52 AD) → Built by St. Thome,
(Tamil Nadu)
- ↳ St. Mary church

Bhakti and Sufi

- ↳ Nizamuddin Ranga at
Delhi and Ranga of Munimuddin
Chisti at Ajmer.

- ↳ Various Khanqas were built
by Sufis in India.

- ↳ Shakara charya built sthras
(monasteries).

Monument and their art act
as a important source of history
for understanding the society,
culture, economy, polity of
that age.

5
(a)

Section - B

Muhammed Bin Tughlaq succeeded Guyasuddin Tughlaq and initiated various administrative and Economic reform like Exodus to Deogarh, Token currency etc.

~~But~~ He also launched various
Agrarian Reform →

① Gave Sondhan (Taqaavi) loans →
This was the Agriculture laws
given to peasant to buy seed,
implement and improve irrigation

② Set up new Agriculture
department → Diwan i Amiri i Kohli
↳ To supervise the Agriculture
in centralized manner.

③ Set up Model farms by
60 lakh tankhas to
spending
improve the Agricultural yield

④ Agriculture expansion was carried out on large scale as 7 year long famine has devastated the livelihood.

⑤ ~~set~~ Dig up canals, trunks for irrigation and also set up orchard to improve horticulture.

Criticism

↳ He introduced new taxes and collected existing rigorously.

↳ Rather than actual yield, standard yield and prices was taken into account.

↳ This created rebellion and famine which resulted in shifting of capital to Swarga Dwar.

Mohammad Bin Tughluq tried his best to improve agriculture but weak implementation by officials resulted in it's lackluster performance.

(b)

Dara Shikoh was the eldest son of Shah Jahan and Governor of Lahore and Allahabad.

Shah Jahan wanted him to be his successor but he was defeated by Aurangzeb in war of Succession.

Contribution

① He was one of the most liberal ~~and~~ Mughal.

② He was tolerant toward other religion.

↳ He translated various Sanskrit works like Puranas and Upanishads into Persian.

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- (3) He was also great poet and wrote many work.
- (4) He was devout of sufi's and patronized many sufi saint.
- (5) Dara Shikho was against any forceful conversion, though in personal life, he was devout Muslim.

Had, Dara Shikho Shikoh be ~~the~~ in place of Aurangzeb, course of Mughal History could have been different.

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(c) Krishnadevaraya belong to Telva dynasty (1509-29) who was also known as Andhra Bhoja for his contribution to art. Domingo Paes, Portuguese traveller visited his court and give detailed description of his rule.

Estimation of Krishnadeva Raya as Ruler

→ Political → He dealt successfully with the problem of internal law and order and also successor states of Bahamani (Bijapur, Golconda). He also maintained friendly relation with Portuguese.

→ Art and Culture → According to Domingo Paes, he set up the city of Hampi and many wells, tanks as well.

He promoted Telugu and wrote Amyukta Malayala which give description of foreign trade of Vijaynagar.

He also wrote Sanskrit drama Tambuvati Kalyanam,

He had Astadhiggayas (8 poet) in his court → Paddana, Arjapati,

Administration → Nayankara and Ayagar system improved the revenue collection and military efficiency.

Temple Architecture → Virupaksha Temple, Vittala Swami Temple and Lotus Mahal at Hampi.

Features → Rai gopurams, Kalyan Mandapas, Prowila style.

Krishnadeva Rai made Vijaynagar cultural capital of south and most powerful South Indian Kingdom during that time.

(d)

According to David Kinsley,
Bhakti opened the door for
women to raise their
discontent against Patriarchy.

Women Bhakti saints used various
method to challenge the societal
norms →

- ① walking out of marriage
(Lal Ded)
- ② walking out without
clothes.
- ③ working closely with the
male reformers (Akka
Mahadewi and Vingayat)
- ④ open show of their
devotion (Mira Bai
through Koushka Bhakti)

Some of the women saints are

↳ Lal Ded → she was married

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at 12 but left at 24 age and became sanyasi. She inspired Kishu Order Sufi saint Noor ul din wali. Through her 'vakhs', she openly challenged social norms, that education was prerogative of men.

② Akka Mahadvi → Along with Basavna, she wrote various 'vachnas'.

③ Mira Bai through her ~~Atkar~~ Bhajans preached Krishna Bhakti far and wide.

But, as J.K. Kamble said Bhakti ideas of equality was confined to religious aspect of life and not applied to secular aspect of life. It hampered large scale women participation.

(e)

Kashmir Architecture is the subset of Nagara style of Architecture and also influenced later by Islamic Architecture during Medieval period.

Kashmir Architecture

↳ Kalkana Rajatarangini mentions of various temples of Kashmir.

↳ Martand Sun Temple → It was climax of Kashmir Architecture. It was built by Calistaditya Mukhtapala of Karkota dynasty. Kalkana mentions it in context of rule of Harsha.

↳ It consists of mandapas, sunya image, antarala, gambhara, closed mandaps.

- ↳ Avantiswami Temple (Avantipura)
↳ Panchayatana style.

Features

- ↳ Temple face east or west
- ↳ Rectangular ground plan
- ↳ Absence of Mandapa.
- ↳ Absence of Shikhara

It was also influenced by the
Buddhist Architecture like wagmads
temple complex.

Kashmir Architecture was taken
forward by Zainul Abidin
through building project like
Zaina Cankor

6
(a) Amir Khusrav was given the title of 'Amir' by Kaiqabad and 'Tuti-i-Hind' (Parrot of India) by Alauddin Khilji. He was the devotee of Nizamuddin Auliya.

Contribution of Amir Khusrav →

(A) History →

He wrote many masnavis which serve as important source of history of Delhi sultanate →

① Diwan us Sodeyn mention meeting of Bughra Khan and Kaiqabad.

② Miftah al Futuh → Military campaign, rebellion during Talaluding reign has been mentioned.

③ Khazayn ul Futuh (Tarikh i Ala) → flattering account of Alauddin Khilji.

(4) Nuh Siphert dedicated to Mubarak Khilji

(5) Tughluq Name for Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

(B) Culture →

(1) He wrote was ballad in Punjabi

(2) He wrote Khamasa, emulated work of Nizami Ganjavi

(3) father of Dawalli and introduced ghazal in India

(4) originator of Khayal music

(5) Introduced Tabla and Sitar

(6) He was great proponent of Hindavi.

He would not be considered historian

because of →

↳ Biasness → even, the theme of his masnavis was chosen by Sultan. Thus, he produced

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only the flattering account.

↳ He was a poet and not a historian.

↳ He wrote on basis of observation and hearsay rather than using any accurate archaeological source.

↳ He wrote for monetary benefit rather than for interpretation.

But, he is a very good source if read uncritically because Khusrau's date are considered more accurate than Barani.

Thus, As a poet, he gave the socio-cultural conditions of that period acting as a good source of history of subsequent period.

(b)

Jagirdari system was distribution of Jagir to officials in lieu of their cash salaries. Mansabdars were biggest beneficiaries of it.

Jagirdari crisis

↳ Sairi Hasli (most paying Jagir) was reserved by Aurangzeb for Khalisa and Mansabdars were

given zori Taluk (less paying Jagir)

↳ As a result, Mansabdar was not able to produce required sawar resulting in Pai kaji (Jagir being vacant)

↳ This problem was aggravated by Be-Jagiri (Absence of Jagir) because of inability of Aurangzeb to defeat the Marathas.

↳ Extension of Jagir to Deccan created problem as it was

U.P.S.C.

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

suited for area where revenue collection is easy. But, Deccan was revenue deficit region.

↳ Even when Aurangzeb defeated Bijapur and Golkonda, he did not distribute jagir and instead reserved it for Khalisa. This led to Jagirdari crisis.

↳ Satish Chandra states that inability of Aurangzeb to maintain mansab jagir system led to Mughal decline.

↳ J.F. Richard argue that problem was not of Bejagiri but mismanagement of Jagiri.

↳ Athar Ali says that Deccan Campaigns increased noble but Jagiri remain constant. This mismatch between demand and supply led to problems in Jagirdari system.

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Change in composition of ruling class
in second half

↳ Induction of Marathas
increased due to Deccan Policy
of Aurangzeb

↳ Number of Iranis increased
and Turans decreased from
Akbar to Jahangir.

↳ Rajputs number declined in
the nobility due to Aurangzeb's
suspicion.

↳ Hindus overall does not show
any decline in nobility

Jagirdari system created many
revolt like A Jats etc and
resulted in weakening of
Mughal empire.

(c) Shivaji laid the foundation of Maratha state when he was crowned in 1674 at Rangad at "Chhatrapati Maharaj".

Shivaji as Capable General →

① At age of 18, he overran number of important fort such as Rangad, Kondana, Shivneri.

② 1656 → He conquered Tarli in Konkan coast and inducted large number of Mavali foot soldiers which became the backbone of his army.

③ 1659 → ~~At~~ Due to increasing power of Shivaji, Adil Shah of Bijapur sent Afzal

Khan to kill Shivaji. He made a plan to trick Shivaji through negotiations. But Krishnaji told his plan to Shivaji. When both met, Shivaji proactively killed Afzal Khan with knife he was holding in his clothes.

↳ He captured Konkan, Kolhapur, Pemhala ford.

↳ 1660 → At night in Poona, Shahista Khan was attacked by Shivaji and cut his finger. Shahista Khan fled away.

↳ 1664 → Shivaji raided Surat and plundered huge wealth.

↳ 1665 → Though Shivaji was forced to sign Purandhar Treaty, he fought bravely.

and even fled away from
captivity of Aurangzeb.

Shivaji as institutional builder

① Administration → He had

Astapradhan to assist him →

(a) Peshwa (PM) → Civil and Military head

(b) Sarinubat → Senapati

(c) ~~was~~ Savarnnis / Chitnis

(d) Muzumdar → Accountant

(e) Nyayadhish → chief justice

(f) Pandit Rao → ecclesiastical head

(g) Dab Sumant, foreign affairs

(h) Sachiv

② Navy → He had 2 squadrons
of 200 vessel each. Around

60-120 gunboat. His Navy

was manned by specialist like

Kolis and Bhondars,

③ Revenue

(a) swarajya (land revenue)

↳ system of measurement and assessment.

↳ Flat 40% without extra cess.

↳ Curb the power of intermediaries.

(b) Chauth (Non Maratha Area) →
one-fourth of the produce.

(c) Sardeshmukhi (Periphery) →
10% of produce a claim of
sovereign right.

④ Army

↳ was paid directly in cash
not in kind.

⑤ Fort

↳ Around 200. Headed by
Biledar. Harwaladar was
in charge of fort key.

Shivaji Maharaj was the
greatest conqueror of his age
and almost became alternative
to mighty Mughals.

Q (1) Guru Nanak was the first Sikh guru and Guru Gobind Singh (last guru) was the person who transformed the Sikh community in sacred soldier group.

He established Khalsa (SKs) in 1799 which provided the basis of unity for Sikhs.

Nanak laid the foundation of Sikhism. He established the Dharmasthale (gurdwara) and langars. He taught 5 conduct of person → sach, halal, nigat, khair, service to God.

His idea of equality, universal brotherhood and

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के लिए

Nirguna Shakti provided the unity among Singh.

Guru Angad Dev developed Gurmukhi script which acted as a unifying force.

Guru Arjan Dev was executed by Jahangir on charge of giving shelter to Prince Khurram, he earned the title of Sahadat-e-Sartaj.

Guru Harjot Singh & → He radicalised and militarised Sikhs on account of Guru Arjan Dev.

Guru Teg Bahadur was executed by Aurangzeb which led Guru Gobind Singh to establish Khalsa.

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- ↳ Banda Bahadur united Sikh but was killed by Farukhsiyar.
- ↳ In the wake of Nader Shah and Abdali invasion, they organized themselves into 12 misl.
- ↳ Ranjit Singh merged 12 misl and carved out a separate Sikh state.

Sikhism along with policies of Mughal ruler paved the way for unity among Sikh. But after the Anglo Sikh war, Punjab came under fold of Britishers.

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के लिए

(b)

Mahmud of Ghazni and later Mohammad Ghori laid the foundation of Muslim Rule in India.

Circumstances which led to
Muslim rule in India

① Mahmud of Ghazni by defeating Tayyala, Anandapala had captured the Punjab, Sindh areas and set stage for Ghori's invasion.

② Mohammad Ghori had to fight two major battle which led to the foundation of Muslim rule →

(A) Battle of Tarain

↳ 1st Battle of Tarain → Ghori

U.P.S.C.

Question No.
1191

For Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

captured Tabarhul fort which was not acceptable to Prithviraj Chauhan. Ghori was defeated but Prithviraj Chauhan did a mistake of not following him. As a result, Ghori returned in 1192 with much more preparation.

↳ In 2nd Battle of Tarain, Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan and established Muslim rule.

(B) Battle of Chandavari

↳ Taichand who helped Ghori against Prithviraj was defeated. Ghori now had control over Kannauj.

Battle of Train and Chandavari laid the foundation of Turkish rule in India.

Other Reasons

↳ Rich Resources of India →
Ghori never came to rule as
a ruler, but merely to plunder.
He amassed huge wealth from
India.

↳ Subudhin Arbak after
death of Ghori tried to
carve out a separate independent
state.

↳ Propagation of Islam was
another reason for establishment
of Muslim rule in India.

↳ Political instability in India
after the fall of Gurjara
Pratihara. There was no
unity among the Indians.

This created an opportunity for
Turks to establish Muslim rule
in India.

(c) According to Raja Samai
Jai Singh "Religions are
dispersed like mist, kingdoms are
destroyed, but the work of
scientist remain forever.

Development of →

① Science

↳ No significant development
in field of Physics, chemistry
and methods. Maths

↳ Akbar had in his court
Mir Fakhrulgh Saraji who created
true solar cat calendar (1110h)
and some mechanical device.

↳ Astronomy → Raja Samai Jai
Singh built 5 ~~mote~~
observatory (Delhi, Jaipur,
Mathura, Benares, Vijain)

It has instrument to measure time and predict eclipses.

- It has instrument like Samarat Xantra
- He also translated various Greek and European works in Sanskrit.

Technology

↳ Shipbuilding → Introduction of iron chain pump instead of wooden bucket, iron nail, iron clamp.
e.g. Gang-i-Sawai, Aurangzeb's ship.

↳ Agriculture → Portuguese introduced new crop like Papaya, Pineapple, Tomato, Potato, cherries from Kabul was introduced in Kashmir.
Grafting method was also adopted in large scale.

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→ Glass Technology such as spectacles, lens, Telescopes was ~~also~~ brought into India.

→ Printing Press was ordered by Jahangir though later returned.

→ Military Technology

↳ Mir Fakhrah Siraji invented

↳ volley gun, 17 barrel gun.

Akbar used metal cylindrical rocket during Battle of Samakhel.

Tipu Sultan was first to use solid fuel rocket.

↳ Abul Fazl was also aware of America's discovery by European suggest influence of European on Mughal learning.

Drawbacks

- ↳ Religion was not delinked from science
- ↳ Hakims and Nad showed no interest in discovery in blood circulation
- ↳ No large scale indigenous development. More focus on adoption from European.
- ↳ Sawai Jai Singh did not use Telescope
- ↳ Newton's law of motion and Galileo was not known.
- ↳ Rich traditions of Science during Gupta period took a back seat during Mughal period.