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NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

Start Time:

End Time:

ANSWER SHEET

FULL TEST-IV

(ANCIENT INDIA) & Medieval

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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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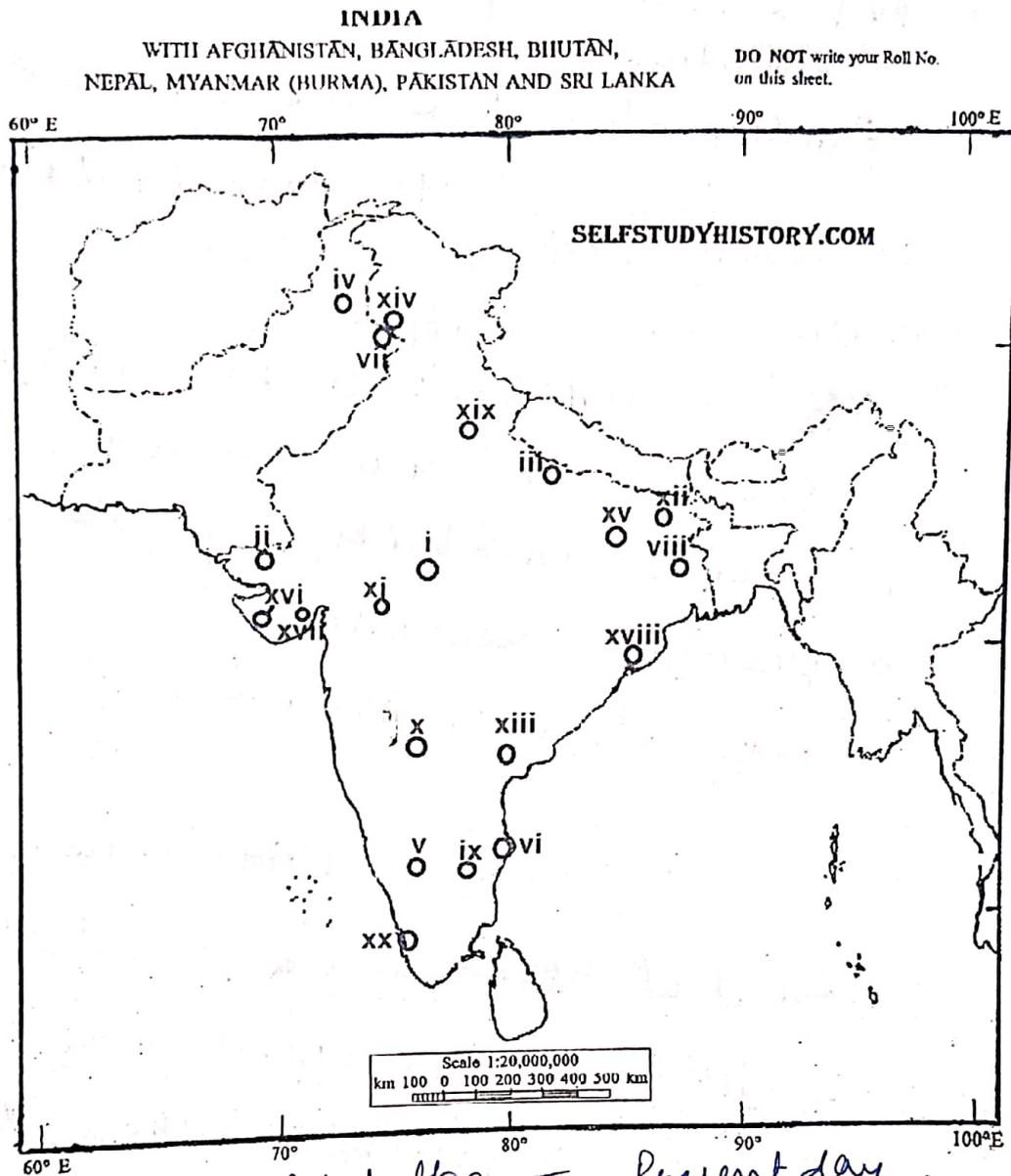
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Comments after evaluation



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Q.1 Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. [20x2.5= 50 Marks]



(i) Palaeolithic site Bhimbetka — Present day Madhya Pradesh
 P Palaeolithic and Mesolithic site
 presence of tools — quartzite choppers, knives, etc

- mesolithic microliths found.
- Rock shelters - open and closed, show habitation
- Painting site - Rock cave walls and ceilings
→ Dep Bhimbetka Boar

(ii) Early Harappan site Dholavira - Gujarat

- Early, mature Harappan site
- ~~large~~ 3 divisions: Citadel, middle, ~~town~~ ^{town}
- Seven hemispherical construction
- Use of Burnt bricks, grid pattern, etc
- presence of reservoirs
- large dholavira signboard - 10 letters

(iii) Ancient capital city Sravasti - Uttar Pradesh

Capital of ~~North~~ Kosala - important

Buddhist site and NBPW ware.

Presence of Brick wall with earthen rampart.

Evidence of iron objects and birthplace of 2 Tirthankaras of Jain.

(iv) Political and educational centre Taxila - Pakistan.

- Capital of old Mahayana - Gandhara.
- lies on tri-junction of routes to West Asia, Central Asia and North India.
- Important trade centre for Silk route.
- Education centre: presence of many teachers (no affiliated university like Nalanda). — Students like: Kautilya, Jivaka, etc.

(v) Megalithic site T. Narsipur, Karnataka

Important Neolithic and Megalithic site
Neolithic: evidence of ash mounds, polished tools, microliths, agriculture, pottery, herding (cattle, goat, etc) millet, gram, etc.

Megalithic: megalithic burials, iron objects, BRW pottery, beads, etc.

(vi) Ancient temple site ~~Kanchipuram~~ Mahabalipuram - Tamil Nadu

also called Mammalla puram. Second

capital of pallava. Port city. Presence of temples like: Parvati and Rathas, Shore temple, etc.

Presence of open art gallery: Desert of Ganges

Trade links with Romans and South east Asia

(vii) Ancient political centre Sialkot - Pakistan

ancient capital of Indo Greek King Menander.

part of Achaemenian empire = Silk producing region

trading centre

Centre of Buddhism (under Menander) Stupa

Greek coins found.

(viii) Mesolithic site Bitbarpur. - West Bengal

mesolithic stone tools of quartz, chert, etc.
↳ big, flake tools, blade tools, unmet microliths, etc.

habitation and factory site.

no hearth, bone or burials found.

o prese holes found here.

(ix) Neolithic & Megalithic site

Paiyampalli

- Tamil Nadu

Neolithic : stone tools (polished), bone tools, microliths, ash mounds, etc.

evidences of hunting, harvesting (grains) and herding - (cattle)

Megalithic : iron objects, beads of semi-precious, BRW pottery and stone cairns.

(x) Palaeolithic site

Hungsi Valley

- Karnataka

o lower Palaeolithic site; near Hungsi river tributary of Krishna.

o a factory site.

o evidence of tools - acheulian axes made of limestone.

o Other common palaeolithic tools found too.

(xi) Rock cut cave

Bağh

— Madhya Pradesh

- Rock cut cave sites of Gupta era. A bunch of 9 caves of Buddhist faith.
- Presence of chaityas and Viharas (Stupa)
- Evidence of sculptures and paintings depicting Buddhist stories but are secular in nature.

(xii) Ancient Buddhist university

Vikramshila

— Bihar

- Founded by Pala king Dharampala.
- Parallel to Nalanda in fame.
- Centre of Vajrayana Buddhism.
- Abisa Dipankara — from here went to Tibet to purify Buddhism.
- Evidence of stone/metal sculptures.

(xiii) Site of ancient art

Amravati

— Andhra Pradesh

- Ancient capital of Satavahanas.
- Site of Buddhism. Presence of huge stupa and Mahachaitya, made of mud.

Presence of Amravati Sculptural art;
of marble, slender buddha, decorative
panels, etc.

Centre of trade too.

(xiv) Harappan site Manda — Jammu & Kashmir

◦ Northern most Harappan site

◦ Source of timber.

◦ Mature and late Harappa

◦ Evidence of: BRW, ~~QW~~ and red ware
Bangles, potsherds, etc

◦ Some writing evidences on pottery.

◦ Akhnoor fort built here. ~~By~~

(xv) World Heritage site Bodhgaya — Bihar

UNESCO world heritage site.

Buddhist site

→ Buddha attained
nirvane

→ Bodhi tree (cut by
Khalji)

→ Mahabodhi temple

→ visited by: Ashoka → Throne

Fa Hien, Hiuen
Tsey

→ King of Sri Lanka estd.
monastery.

(xvi) Famous inscription site

Junagadh / Girnar - Gujarat

o Inscription of Ashoka → major Rock Edict
in Brahmi script

o On the same rock : Rudradaman
In Sanskrit (earliest, close)

o Also, Skandgupta inscription

⇒ both talk of Sudarshan lake

o Many Jain & Hindu temples
Vallabhi, Gujarat

(xvii) Buddhist and Jain centre

o Buddhist → many Viharas & monasteries
Hindu and Jain site → mathas and temples
↳ Jain basadis, educational institutions
↳ site of 2nd Jaino Council

o Capital City of Mauryas

o Trade City → links to Arabic world and Pataliputra

(xviii) Chalcolithic site

Golabai Sassan - Odisha

o Neolithic and Chalcolithic site

o Neolithic : Red & grey hardmade pottery

- post holes found, bone tools.
- Chalcolithic period
 - o circular huts with hearths & post holes
 - o handmade and wheel-made pottery
 - o copper and bone artefacts.

Agriculture: rice, mango, animal bones
 (xix) Painted Grey Ware site Alangpur, V.P.
 Cattle, goat, etc.

- o Easternmost Harappan site.
- o No early Harappan level. Only mature and late.
- o Burnt Bricks, copper objects found.
- o Break in occupation before PGW.
- o PGW: iron objects, pottery, habitation signs.

(xx) Ancient port site Muziris, Kerala

Most important port on the western coast of South India.

Known by Herodotus and Ptolemy.
 Trade with Romans, Greeks, Arabs, South East Asia, etc.

Famous for: Ivory, Spices, Pearls, etc.

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11
69

map/program

Q.3 (a) How would you characterize the nature of Mauryan state on the basis of Kautilya's Arthashastra? [15 Marks]

'Arthashastra' written by Kautilya, advisor of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya is considered to be a first hand account of Mauryan times and it provides a picture of the Maurya state.

Maurya state under Arthashastra

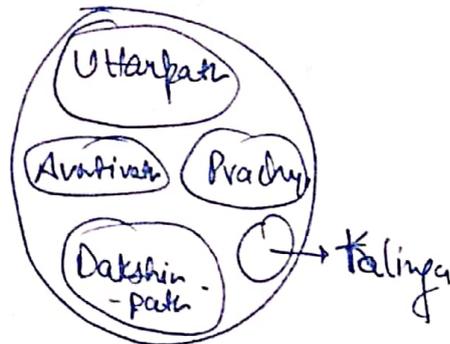
(1) A centralized state characterised by King at the top, ruling with the aid of Amatyas, adhakshas, sakhis, etc who formed the core of bureaucracy

② A large standing army.

③ Centralised revenue system characterised by a host of taxes on land, commerce, trade, customs, irrigation, etc.

④ Provincial System

5 provinces, with Prachya as the directly administered region and others under various Kumars.



Ujjain's viceroy was Ashoka.

⑤ Below this was the City and villages.

Cities were divided into — Divisions
and wards headed by : Sthaniks
and Gopas

⑥ Commerce and Trade were directly administered using a host of Bureaucracy called Adhyakshas.

⑦ Arthashastra also presents Maurya state as welfare state, characterised by: • King to have obligations to protect the subjects and work towards their welfare.

But, this centralised model of Maurya State is refuted by scholars like: Romila Thapar and Gerard Fussman who question it on the basis of paucity of communication networks and such a huge empire.

Q.3 (b) "The continuity of the Indus Civilization into later ages was not confined to the religious and spiritual fields alone." Analyse the statement. [15 Marks]

Indus valley civilisation's demise just 1400 BCE did not mean a demise of its rich cultural traditions.



They lived on and continued till today and are visible in various fields:

- (1) In religious and spiritual fields
 - worship of pipal tree and humped bull,
 - worship of Shakambari or Earth mother
 - worship of Kashupati which changed into Shiva later on.
 - worship of lingas and yanis continues even now
 - fire altars discovered resemble the yajna worship.

② Continuity in other fields :

- Pottery - some forms of utensils used then, are visible in households even today.
- House plan of living around a central courtyard; presence of separate bedding area; etc.
- lost wax method of sculpting metal
- use of dhoti like garments
others like angvas on the priest
- symbols like swastik and 'circle'
- continuance of games like dice.

- '16' as the unit of measurement
 Veg → 1 rupee = 16 annas.
- use of cosmetic and jewellery items like: lipstick, kajal, nose ring, beangles, etc
- cultivation of similar crops: wheat, rice, rajra, cotton, etc.
- importance given to personal hygiene a special feature of medieval India (absent generally in medieval Europe)
 ⇒ practice of bathing rituals, ablutions, etc.

Thus, continuity of IVC covers all walks of life and not just spiritual or religious.

21
15
36

Q.3 (c) Indian Philosophy and tradition played a significant role in conceiving and shaping the monuments and their art in India. Discuss. [20 Marks]

India has had a rich culture of religion, philosophy and tradition and these played a significant role in developing the art called - 'Shilpa-shastra'

Shilpa-veda was considered an Upaveda and they formed an important part of Sanskrit / Brahmanical literature.

These texts provide standards for images to be installed in the temples.

→ 'image of woman' to be very important part. So there were various descriptions :

- o women dancer
- o 'alasa kanya' , etc.

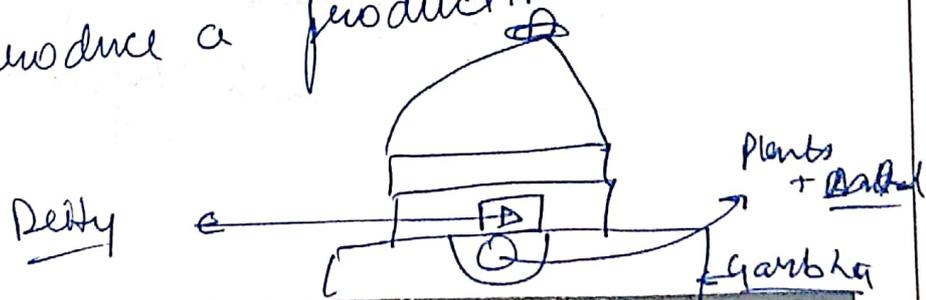
Similarly, in various places, various traditions developed, examples:

- ① Nagara - in North
- ② Vesare - in Deccan
- ③ Dravida - in South.

each tradition had its own peculiarities which were followed by all temples of the region.

At the same time, these temples represented philosophical and metaphysical concepts too - Example:

In puranas, Garbhagriha of temple represented a union of with earth to produce a productive entity.



Similarly, the traditions of sculpting, which was borrowed from Buddhism, was used to decorate hallways and walls of temples and using as idols.

eg. 'Sheshanayar' sculptures on Deogarh temple

- Ravan Shaking Kailash at Kailashrat temple, Ellora.

With the emergence of eroticism and tantricism, an element of Maithun was added to the temple monuments of visible in:

- Khajuraho Temples — Lakshman
- Chausath Yagini temple, etc.

Tradition of painting walls and ceilings
to depict, stories and mythologies
like - Mahabharata, Ramayana, etc.
also helped develop the style.

eg Draupadi's wedding,
Lepakshi Temple

All this information related to temple
and their associated images was
present in texts like:

- Shilparatna.
- Mansara, etc.

Q.4 (a) Examine how the position of women changed from the Rigvedic period to the Later-Vedic period. [15 Marks]

Vedic period refers to the age between 1500 BCE - 1000 BCE (Rig Vedic) and 1000 BCE - 600 BCE (later Vedic), when life was centered around the Indus and Ganga river valleys.

Position of women during Rigvedic age

- women were allowed to participate in assemblies (samitis).
- women had right to education
- generally, tribal society, so women had higher status

◦ Reverenced of women
chastity than husbands

But, at the same time, there was indications of gender bias, as seen from:

- females ^{share} given to priests
- grihpati, head of household (male)
- majority of deities were male
- prayers were performed to ask for sons.

Thus, generally, the status of women was good.

But, this underwent a radical change in the later vedic era, as seen below:

- ① Role of women in assemblies declined.
- ② Daughters were regarded as source of misery
- ③ They became more dependent on fathers, husbands, etc

as they had no right to property.

(4) Women-secrecy vanished. ^{Ghosh, Ganga in Rig Veda}

(5) Menstruating blood was considered polluting.

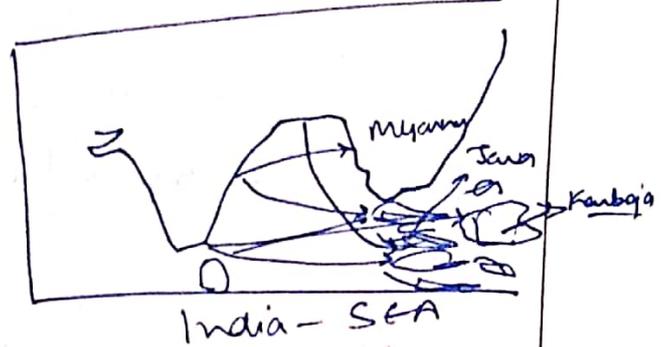
Thus, while previous restrictions, remained new ones were added on to women and in general of the society became less democratic, the status of women fell down.

This fall continued in the later ages as more social evils like child marriage, sati, etc were added.

Q.4 (b) Trace the course and discuss the nature of the contact of India with south-east Asian countries in ancient time. [15 Marks]

India has had contacts with South East Asian countries from the beginning of the Christian Era.

Course



- ① Buddhism spread from India to Myanmar.
- ② In other regions like, Kamboja, Java, Champa, etc. Brahmanical cult developed.
- ③ Trade with these regions further fostered the religions.
eg → ~~Hera~~ Kautilya saw Brahm Indian merchants in Java.
- ④ Pallavas founded colonies in Sumatra, which eventually developed.

into Sri Vijaya empire.

- ⑤ In Indo-china, Indians set up two empires: Kamboja and Champa
⇒ their rulers were devotees of Vishnu and Shiva, respectively.

Nature of contacts

① Trade

- ↳ spices were imported from Suvarnadvipas
- ↳ Indian textiles, ^{ivory, pearls} were exported from Tamralipta, Kanchipuram, etc

② Influence on Architecture

- ↳ mainly temple architecture, represented by: Dravidian
↳ Angkor Vat.

↳ presence of greatest Buddhist temple
eg ⇒ Borobudur in Indonesia.

③

Influence on language

↳ Sanskrit, Pali, Tamil had considerable long term impact.

↳ eg 'Bhasha' of Indonesia has many Sanskrit words.

④

Influence on Sculptures

↳ head of Buddha in Thailand and Cambodia are a blend of Indian plus local traditions.

⑤

Other cultural traditions

↳ importance of Ramayana in Indonesia.

↳ official language of Champa = Sanskrit

Thus, Indians had a strong impact on South East Asia, which continued with the rise of Imperial Cholas.

39
15
76

Q.4 (c) 'Harsha owes his greatness largely not to any real achievements but to the accounts of two famous men'. Elaborate. [20 Marks]

Harshavardhana, King of Kannauj and most of North India during the post-gupta era is remembered as the last-great ruler of North India.

Achievements of Harsha that made him great:

①

Political

- ↳ large empire from Punjab to Bengal and from below Kashmir to Vinelhyas
- ↳ referred to as 'Lord of North'
- ↳ subdued Nepal.

②

Religious

- ↳ saivite by faith who converted to Buddhism but tolerant to all

↳ built charitable institution and spent his wealth generously for the needy.

③ Patron to learning

↳ gave liberal grants to Nalanda
↳ had large no. of scholars in his court.

But his greatness was amplified by two famous men:

① Banabhatta

② Hiuen Tsang

① ~~Banabhatta~~ One reason was that the availability of material information on Harsha is not present for other rulers of the time.

② Banabhatta: court historian and friend.

↳ only source of fight with Gand ruler ⇒ no clarifications

- accused of bias in his portrayal of Harsha.
- exaggerated many facts and personal qualities of Harsha.
- was probably the ghost writer for Harsha's dramas
- rarely put Harsha in bad light

(3) Hsien Tsang : Chinese pilgrim who spends quite some time in Harsha's court.

- more trustworthy as he wrote it all after going back to China.
 - But his account is affected due to:
 - preconceived ideas of govt.
 - favor of Buddhism
 - mainly highlights positive aspects as
-
- Harsha was patron of 39

Buddhism -

◦ exaggerated accounts

- size of Harsha's army
- his military exploits
- number of stupas created
- no corporal punishment
- light taxes, etc.

But, despite these exaggerations or biases their accounts present a vivid picture of the life of King Harsha.

And, it is not in doubt that Harsha was a great and competent ruler as after his death North India completely lost its vigour and disintegrated into fighting regional kingdoms.

SECTION B

Q.5 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

(a) "Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was an agrarian reformer." Comment. [10 Marks]

Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, the second sultan of Tughlaq dynasty was known for his experiments.

Among these, he also undertook some agrarian reforms, such as:

- ① reintroduced alauddin Khalji's method of revenue collection
- ② 1st sultan to formulate an agrarian policy ⇒ established department for it ⇒ dikhan-i-Amir Kohi
↓
aim:
 - o extend area under cultivation

- o improve cropping pattern by focus on better crops.
 ↳ wheat instead of maize
- o institutionalising crop rotation.

③ instituted the practice of agricultural loans called Sandhan
aim here was to:

- e increase area under plough
- e digging wells.

But, most of his reforms remained unsuccessful due to:

- ① Unprecedented drought in the 1940s
- ② high, inflated rents
- ③ officers were corrupt
- ④ poor monitoring.

Thus, while he took steps to reform, but he can't be called a reformer as reforms didn't occur.

Q.5 (b) Dara Shikoh, known for his liberal views and interest in pantheism, was an erudite champion of mystical religious speculation and a poetic diviner of syncretic cultural interaction among people of all faiths." Comment. [10 Marks]

Dara Shikoh or 'Shahzada-i-Buland Iqbal' was the eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan who was defeated and later killed by Aurangzeb.

Dara was known for:

① his liberal views and interest in pantheism

↳ he completed the translation of 32 upanishads in Persian called 'Siv-e-Akbar'

↳ he referred to the 'hidden book' in Quran to be the upanishads

② an erudite champion of mystical religious speculation

↳ he was follower of Qadiri Sufi order and was responsible for writing of texts like - Sajinal - un-Auliya

(Biography of Sufi Saints)

↳ he patronised fine arts, music and dancing.

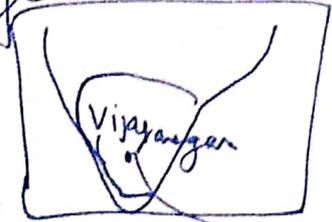
③ a poetic divider of syncretic cultural interaction

↳ his famous work - 'confluence of two seas' represents a comparison of Vedic and Sufi philosophy, and how they are the same.

Thus, future of Mughal Sultanate under Dara might have been way different than Aurangzeb, probably.

Q.5 (c) Give an estimate of Krishnadevaraya as a ruler. [10 Marks]

Krishnadevaraya was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagara and he belonged to the Sangama Tuluva dynasty.



K. Rai was a strong ruler who was known for his military exploits.

He defeated the eastern ganga rulers and Bahamani Kingdoms to regain control over the Tughabandna ^{lands}.

Patronage to music many great musicians in his court who wrote standard texts.
eg → Sangeetsar by Saran

Patronage to language and literature

o Referred to as 'Andhrabhoja'. He was proficient in Sanskrit and Telugu and wrote - Jambavati Kavya and Amuktamalyada.

o gave patronage to scholars of all languages: Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit.
eg → Ashtadiggajas; Haridas, etc.

Temple Building

Built two temples: Viththal and Hayasarama Swamy

They are characterised by huge vimanas, large gopurams, unique pillars, huge sculptures, etc.

~~Thus~~ Krushnadeva Rai was known far and wide as a great ruler, this is attested by the accounts of Fernando Nuniz and Domingo Paes who visited during his time.

Q.5 (d) How did the women Bhakti saints challenge the societal norms during medieval period in India?

Bhakti refers to the 'devotion to gods'.
Bhakti movements represented a new path of worship that emerged in late ancient period and flourished in the medieval age, this age had good representation of women saints, s.a.:
Mirabai, Laldeo, Akka Mahadevi, Andal, etc.

They challenged societal norms as:

- ① challenged male patriarchy, control over priesthood.
- ② challenged the god like status of husband.
eg Mirabai refused to be wife or widow.

③ refused other traditional roles
like : wife, mother, etc.

④ Challenged the norm of condemning
nakedness of females

→ Akka Mahadevi wandered
naked.

⑤ Renounced family and became
courtiers to god.

→ Walded

But, other saints like Sayara Bai remained
at home but still practiced Bhakti
movement.

Despite their actions though, impact
on societal patriarchy wasn't much as
status of women remained low.

Q.5 (e) Give an account of the early medieval temple architecture of Kashmir with examples. [10 Marks]

Kashmir temples were built from 8th century CE to 10th century CE under different dynasties and rulers such as:
Avantivarman, Lalitaditya, etc.

Early temples were Buddhist but later ones were all Hindu.

Features:

- constructed within a courtyard.
- generally surrounded by a wall with niches or shrines in the walls.
- structure of garbhagriha was two-tier pyramidal.

- no Mandaps or other structures
- Doorways were grand with two storey, arched, pyramidal structures.



- presence of temple inside a tank in one case.
- Most of the temples were constructed of large blocks of stone, though not mud.
- some are Panchayatana type.

examples:

- Sun temple, Martand
- Shiva temple, Amalipur
- Rudredesa temple, Sringeri.

Q.7 (a) Trace the various experiments and evolution of the land revenue system under Akbar. [15 Marks]

The land revenue system that emerged under Akbar can be considered as the culmination of developments in Delhi Sultanate and the experiments of Sher Shah Suri.

Various experiments and evolution:

- ① Till the 10th year Sher Shah's 'ray' and 'dastur' were followed.
- ② Then Raja Todar Mal was appointed and they replaced the process of 'yearly measurement' with 'estimation' or 'kankut'.

③

Karori experiment (1574)

- ↳ area was divided into units yielding a corau tankas.
- ↳ new surveyors and units (karoris) were sent to measure land
- ↳ new system of measurement - new panib (of bamboo) was used.

④

In 1579, Karori was abolished (it had been unsuccessful) and using the data gathered, Ain-i-Dahsala was introduced.

⑤

Ain-i-Dahsala (1579)

- ↳ based on average of prices and produce during last 10 years
- ↳ soil divided according to productivity and continuity of cultivation :
kelay, Baranhi, Banjar, Chakay, etc.

↳ Sikandarigaj was replaced by Ulagaj

↳ Basic unit : Bigha

However, according to Jurjan Habib, it is improbable, Dahsala covered whole land in any province.

Thus, in addition to Dahsala's 'Zabt', there were :

- ① Kamkut (appraisal)
- ② Batai (crop-sharing)
- ③ Nasag

These were also prevalent in different regions, according to cropper's wishes.

Thus, land revenue system in Akbar's times was a combination of several parallel systems with Kin-i Dahsala being the official choice.

Q.7 (b) Examine the attempts made by the Portuguese towards monopolising the trade in India and the extent of its success. [15 Marks]

Portuguese discovered the route to India through the voyage of Vasco da Gama to Goa and Calicut.

Portuguese government understood the significance of Indian trade and decided to place ^{royal} monopoly over trade in East. → so as to exclude rival European nations and private traders.

Attempts of Portuguese to monopolise:

- ① Trade in Black peppers, horses and Arms & Ammunitions was declared royal monopoly.
- ② Introduced 'carlag' (pass) system.

Under this, ships in the area had to
procure Cortaz from portugese.

(3) Attempted to force all ships going
east or towards Africa to pass
by Goa.

(4) Assumed the right to search
ships for carrying the 3 items.
If found, these ships could be
seized or destroyed
⇒ ruined trade

(5) Introduced their coins in circulation
called 'Coruzado'

(6) Attempted to maintain presence
across west coast of India by
conflicting with Behmomi, Bhadrashal
of Gujarat, etc.

Extent of their success:

- ① They became the sole agent of horse-trade and made goa a collection centre for distributions across India.
- ② Indian rulers like Vijayanagara maintained good relations with them.

But:

- trade by Indian merchants and Arabs continued.
- Portuguese couldn't capture 'Aden' and therefore Gujrat to Arab routes remained open.
- later on, with the entry of other Europeans, slowly Portuguese monopoly was broken.

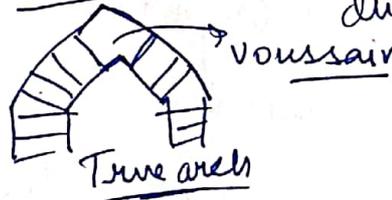
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Q.7 (c) What were the technological and stylistic progress in the Sultanate architecture? Discuss. [20 Marks]

Delhi sultanate ruled various parts of India from 1206-1526 and in this time, introduced Islamic architecture which over time synthesised to give Indo-Islamic Architectural style.

Technological progress

① replacing of pillan arch and beam style to Arches → 1st full Arch during Khalji period.



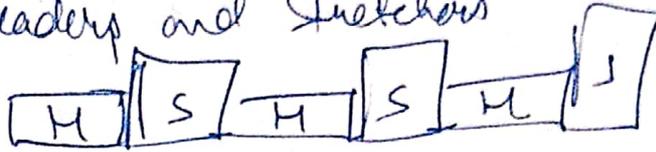
②

② use of lime mortar as basic cementing material

3

new style of masonry :

headers and stretchers



4

construction of domes

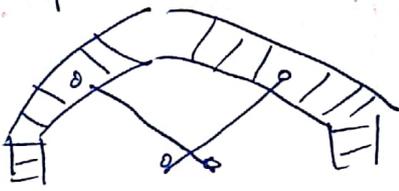
↳ this required development of Squinches and pendentives



⇒ 1st time dome during Khalji time
⇒ later on double domes
of Lodhi

5

Arches were further expanded to produce : 4-centered arches



⇒ under tughlqs.

6

use of 'batter' walls to produce sloping effects -

(7) Use of newly quarried redstone and sandstone.

Stylistic Progress

(1) Decorations

↳ calligraphy → quran sayings were inscribed in beautiful handwriting.

↳ no use of living beings

↳ use of geometrical patterns to produce symmetry.

↳ eg → arabesque, mosaic, etc.

(2) Earlier buildings had a mix of arabelling and islamic ideas but overtime, they came to

represent seljuk traditions

eg use of lotus as a band
fringe under the arch,

(3) But, in tughlaq times, we find
deliberate attempts to combine
indian and islamic features.

eg Arch-beam combinations,
use of kalash and amalak on
top of buildings, lotus drawings,
etc

(4) Moreover, buildings were
generally, larger, more airy (jali
designs) and had running water
in them (eg fountains).

(5) Moreover, they improved in design
s.a: Octagonal plan or colored
tiles, etc

This progress was taken further during
the Mughal period with the climax
being Taj Mahal