

Ashish Raghuvanshi NAME	[REDACTED] Mobile No.	[REDACTED] @gmail.com Email ID
-------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------------

Start Time: 7:30 pm End Time: 10:30 pm .

ANSWER SHEET

(FULL TEST V- ANCIENT AND MEDIEVALINDIA)

उत्तर पुस्तिका

(पूर्ण परीक्षण V-प्राचीन एवं मध्यकालीन भारत)

Copyright © by SELFSTUDYHISTORY.COM

Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

समय: 180 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 250

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 choosing at least ONE question from each section.

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.

इस पेपर में आठ प्रश्न हैं। अभ्यर्थी को कुल मिलाकर पांच प्रश्न हल करने होंगे। प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं और शेष में से तीन का उत्तर देना होगा।

किसी प्रश्न/भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके सामने अंकित होती है। प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहां भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमिक क्रम में गिना जाएगा। जब तक काट न दिया जाए, किसी प्रश्न का प्रयास गिना जाएगा, भले ही आंशिक रूप से प्रयास किया गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।

Selfstudyhistory.com

Contact: 9717510106, 8210076034 9718593510

Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

Comments after evaluation

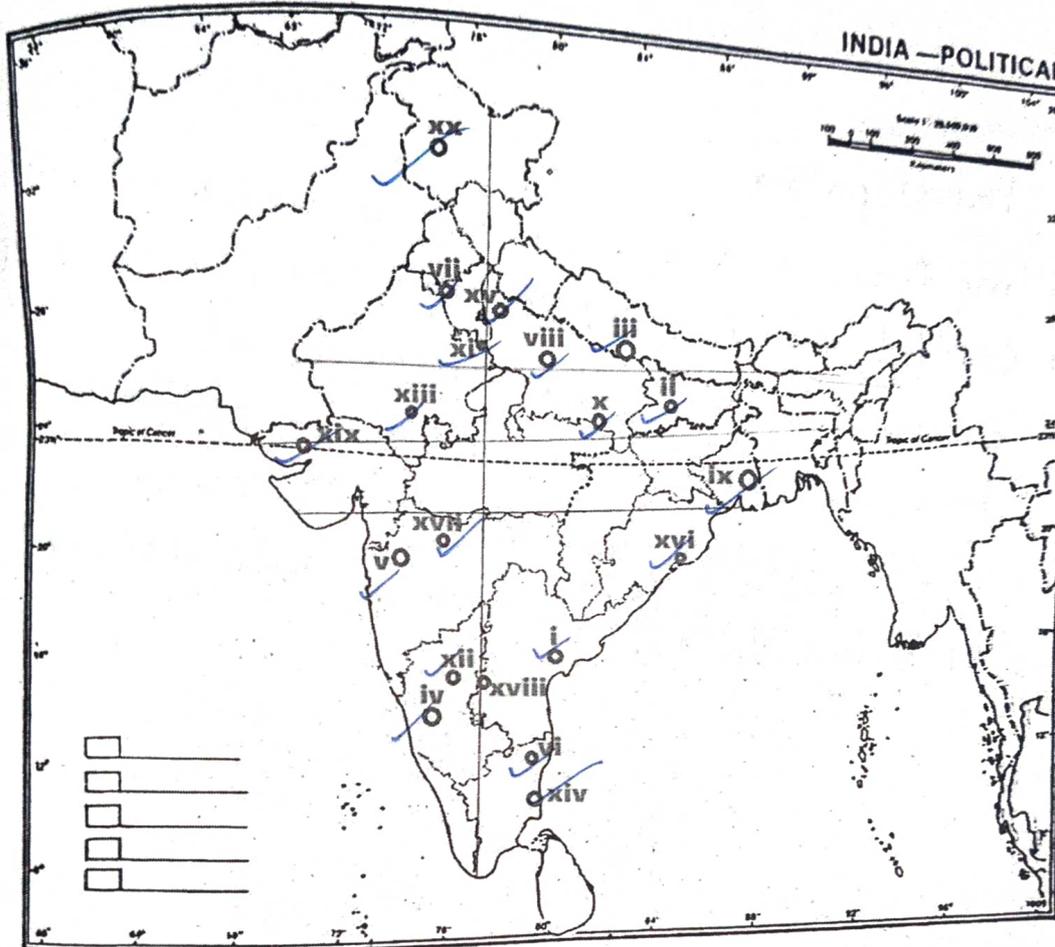
Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1

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. [25x2.5= 50 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin



(i) Ancient Buddhist site

प्राचीन बौद्ध स्तूप स्थल

Amravati
 → In Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh
 → Ancient Dhanyakataka
 → Centre of Amravati school of art.

- Buddhist stupa as built by Asi.
- use of white marbles
- 'relief' sculptures.

(ii) An ancient capital city

एक प्राचीन राजधानी शहर

Pataliputra

- modern Patna, capital of Bihar
- Capital of Mauryas, Guptas
- Excavations by DB Spooner at Bulandibagh, Kumbhar → pillar fragments, wooden fortification.
- mentioned in Greek text as 'Polyimbothra'

(iii) Ashokan pillar inscription site

अशोक स्तंभ शिलालेख स्थल

Lumbini, Nepal

- Rummeindei Nigali Sagar inscription
- Commemorative inscription
- Buddha's Birth place.
- Inscription talks of exemption from taxes like bhaga etc

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

(iv) A Neolithic, Megalithic and Chalcolithic site

एक नवपाषाण, महापाषाण और ताम्रपाषाण स्थल

Hallur

- In Karnataka
- findings include different stone tools
- Iron evidence
- wattle and daub huts in chalcolithic content
- Burial site and factory site

(v) Rock-cave art centre

रॉक गुफा कला केंद्र

Nasik

- In Maharashtra
- located on bank of Godavari River
- cave development under Satavahanas, Guptas, Vakatakas.
- Buddhist, Hindu, Jain rock-cave arts

(vi) Brahmadeya village and inscription site

ब्रह्मादेय गांव और शिलालेख स्थल

Uttaramerur

- In Tamil Nadu.
- Inscription during reign of Parantaka Chola.
- Election to village ward committees— process, qualifications, etc mentioned
- importance of Brahmana assembly Sabha in Brahmadeya grants.

(vii) An early and mature Harappan site

एक प्रारंभिक और परिपक्व हड़प्पा स्थल

Banawali

- In Haryana district, Haryana
- city is in radial pattern rather than street crossing at right angles
- terracotta model of plough
- Harappan pottery, seals, Beads, etc found

(viii) An ancient political centre

एक प्राचीन राजनीतिक केंद्र

Kannauj

- In Kannauj, UP
- Capital of Harshwardhana
- Important location on Uttarapatha
- Tripartite struggle between Rashtrakutas, Gujara Pratiharas and Palas.

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

(ix) Terracotta centre

टेराकोटा केंद्र

Chandraketugarh

- West Bengal
- Dates as early as c. 200 BCE.
- Terracotta figurines, toys, artefacts found
- mud houses suggest village-settlement
- Importance in trade
- Image of 'panchchuda' figurine

(x) Neolithic site

नवपाषाण स्थल

Koldihwa

- In Allahbad, UP
- ground and polished stone tools made of chert, chalcedony, quartz, etc.

- evidence of animal and plant domestication
- Early settlement suggesting beginning of settled life.

(xi) Coin hoard site

सिक्कों के ढेर वाला स्थल

Noh

- In Bharatpur, Rajasthan
- punch-marked coins from 6th century BCE

→ PGW site

→ other find includes artefacts made of copper, iron, etc.

→ transition to NBPW phase

(xii) Paleolithic site

पुरापाषाणकालीन स्थल

Maski

- In Raichur district, Karnataka
- Habitation from palaeolithic to megalithic phase.
- various tools - choppers, hand axes.

→ Ashokan inscription bearing his name -

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

(xiii) Chalcolithic site

ताम्रपाषाण स्थल

Ahar

- In Rajasthan
- site of Ahar-Banas culture
- wattle and daub huts found
- hearths, pottery found.
- Relation with late Harappan cultures.
- animal bones, plant remains found.

(xiv) Lost port

खोया हुआ बंदरगाह

Puhar (Kaveripattanam)

- In Tamil Nadu
- Mentioned in Sangam texts as ports of Cholas.
- Mentioned in Ptolemy, Pliny's works
- Important role in Indo-Roman trade and trade with South-East Asia.

(xv) Prehistoric site

प्रागैतिहासिक स्थल

Hastinapur

- In Meerut District, UP
- cultural sequence from prehistoric to historical period.
- later important site under Kurus, Mauvya, etc
- Buddhist, Jain, Hindu pilgrimage site

(xvi) Neolithic and Chalcolithic site

नवपाषाण और ताम्रपाषाण स्थल

Golbai Sasan

- In Puri District Odisha
- Evidence of plant and animal domestication
- settled village site which suggest life of early farmer.
- Different terracotta figurines, pottery.

(xvii) Cave paintings site

गुफा चित्र स्थल

Ajanta Caves

- In Shambhaji Nagar, Maharashtra
- on gorge of Waghora River
- Buddhist Cave site.

- Image of Bodhisatva 'Padmapani'
- patronage under Satavahana, Kalcatka

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

(xviii) Petroglyph site

पेट्रोग्लिफ स्थल

Muchchala chintamani Gani

- In Kurnool dist, Andhra Pradesh
- Engravings of hunting, gathering scenes.
- Animals in different moods
- stick shaped man.

(xix) World Heritage site

विश्व धरोहर स्थल

Dholavira

- In Kutch District, Gujarat
- Harappan site divided into
- ③ → upper, middle and lower towns
- fallen signboard in IVC script
- pillar fragments
- importance in Coastal trade
- water harvesting system.

(xx) Neolithic pit dwelling

नवपाषाणकालीन गरीवास

Burzahom

- In Srinagar District, J&K
- located on Ancient lake bed
Called 'Karewas'
- pit dwellings purpose doubted by
historians → storage or burial, etc
- other findings include → grounded
tools, domestication of plants &
animals.

Q.3 (a)

The discovery of monsoons by Hippalus gave a new direction to Indo-Roman trade during the Satavahana period. Comment. [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

हिप्पालस द्वारा मानसून की खोज ने सातवाहन काल के दौरान भारत-रोमन व्यापार को एक नई दिशा दी। टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]

During c. 200 BC to 200 AD, Indo-Roman trade reached its climax.

Majority trade was dominated by oceanic trade through ports like Sopara, Broach, Muziris, etc as mentioned by Pliny

In around 1st century AD, Hippalus discovered monsoons - seasonal reversal of winds.



Fig: Important ports in Indo-Roman trade

New Direction

→ Now ships could easily sail through as wind movement, direction known.

→ Earlier there were troubles in navigation.

Example of New Direction :

- 1) Pliny describes India as a sink of Roman gold because of increased trade as Romans demanded luxury goods from India.
- 2) Asikamedu findings of warehouse, cloth dying tank, etc. Historians opine that foreigners may have lived here. M. Wheeler calls it "Yavana emporia".
- 3) Sangam texts of Satavahana period speaks of Yavanas and trade in spices like Black pepper (Yavanapriya) while mentioning important ports.

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

9) Large number of roman coin and roman pottery like amphorae jar found across various sites in Peninsular India suggest growth of trade after discovery of Monsoon.

Important items
of exports from India
were silk, pearls,
spices, etc

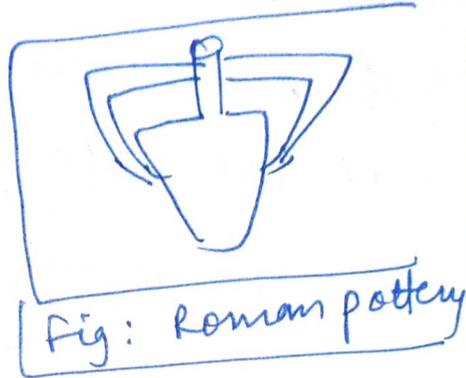


Fig: Roman pottery

Important items
of imports - slaves, precious metals, etc

However, overland trade route along
Ancient Silk route also played role.

The Indo-Roman trade declined
from c. 300 BCE which is highlighted
by P.S. Sharma as marking urban-
decay.

Q.3 (b)

"Epigraphic sources reveal art and culture to a much greater degree than political history."
Elaborate. [15 Marks]

"पुरालेखीय स्रोत राजनीतिक इतिहास की तुलना में कला और संस्कृति को बहुत अधिक हद तक प्रकट करते हैं।" विस्तार में बताएं। [15 अंक]

Epigraphy is study of inscriptions which speaks of great deal about political, socio-economic as well as cultural history.

Political history

1. Extent of Empire is known from findings of Epigraphic records.
2. Mentions of kings, battles, dynasties
 [eg] Aihole inscription of Pulakeshin II which mentions his victory over Harshvardhan.
3. Administration [eg] Ashokan inscriptions talks of 'mahamatas' and officials like pradeshika, rajuka, yuktas in local administration.

However, Epigraphic sources also reveal a lot about art and culture.

1.) Language and script - evolution is known
(Eg) Ashokan inscriptions $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Brahmi script} \\ \text{Kharosthi script} \end{array} \right.$

2.) Talks of craft production during ruler
(Eg) Mehrauli Iron pillar of Chandragupta
speaks of Metallurgical skills.

3.) Knowledge about architecture, art of place
(Eg) Amravati school of art and stupas.

4.) Important religious beliefs, practices
(Eg) Ashokan Edicts \rightarrow Dhamma ;
Samudragupta's Prayag Prashasti
speaks about him as Kavi Raja
(King among poets).

5.) values, music, dance, drama -
content and form is seen
from epigraphic sources.

6.) Cultural exchanges are known
from epigraphic sources

(eg) Interaction and innovation
around Northwest region during
c. 200 BCE to 200 CE.

Thus, Epigraphic sources reveal into
different aspects of history and
should be used as corroborative
source for writing comprehensive
history.

Q.3 (c)

"The centuries from around 200 B.C. to A.D. 300 represent a crucial period in the socioreligious development of India." Analyse. [20 Marks]

"लगभग 200 ईसा पूर्व से 300 ई. तक की शताब्दियाँ भारत के सामाजिक-धार्मिक विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण अवधि का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं।" विश्लेषण करें। [20 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Period C. 200 BC to AD 300 has been described by Upinder Singh as period of 'Interactions and Innovations'. This led to various socio-religious developments -

Various sources like Dharmashastra, Smritis, Chinese texts, Greek Accounts, Buddhist texts throw light on these developments. Sangam texts talks of developments in Tamilakam.

Social Developments

→ i- Varna and Jati - became ~~free~~ more important with focus on endogamy, division of labour, etc.

→ ii- Restrictions imposed on Chandalas, Svapakas - outcasts.

- iii - Different classes like of Merchants traders etc. gaining social mobility through concentration of wealth.
- iv - Organisation and Brahmanization of South as revealed from Sangam Texts.
- v - Sangam poets talks of practice of Sati (Tippayadal), Kuti (clan) as basis of organization.
- vi - women status - Hardening of patriarchal norms and increased subordination.
- Though under Satarahanas, mother's name used by rulers eg Gantamiputra Satalcarni.
- vii - Assimilation of Foreign Groups like Kushanas, Shakas etc into Indian society.

Religious Developments

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

1.) Institutionalisation of religions through
Texts and structures.

(eg) Buddhist texts and Stupa architecture

2.) Cross-cultural exchanges

(eg) motifs of elephants, lion, lotus
in Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, etc

3.) Developments in Vaishnavism, Shaivism
pantheon — worship of deities.

(eg) worship of Murugan in
South

4.) Religious toleration by rulers.

(eg) Kanishka coins have Buddhist
deities, Krishna Balarama, etc

5.) Religious centres grew in prominence

(eg) Amravati, Gandhara, Mathura.

Candidate must not write on this margin

6.) Development of religious art

eg) Mathura school - 'ekamukhalingam'
(Gaja Lakshmi, Durga Mahisasur-
-mardini sculptures.

7.) Expansion of Religions like Jainism and Buddhism and schisms coming up

eg) Buddhism $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mahayana} \\ \text{Hinayana} \end{array} \right.$
Jainism $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Digambar} \\ \text{Svetambar} \end{array} \right.$

Thus, c. 200 BCE to AD 300 saw developments in socio-religious field with elements of continuity from Olden age and influences bringing new element.

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

Q.5

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें: 10x5=50

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Q.5 (a) The political turmoil that ensued after Iltutmish's death was largely caused by the Chahalgan. Clarify this statement. [10 Marks]

इल्तुतमिश की मृत्यु के बाद जो राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल मची, उसका मुख्य कारण चहलगन था। इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिये। [10 अंक]

After death of Sultan Iltutmish in 1236 AD, 'Corps of 40' - chahalgan came to dominate affairs of state.

Political turmoil

⊛ In brief period - just 6 years - after death of Iltutmish, 4 of successors were killed by Chahalgan.

⊛ Much of doing was by Tugkan-i-chahalgani as mentioned by Barani.

⊛ They tried to raise a puppet ruler and whenever, a ruler showed independence streak, he was removed or killed.

Example of political turmoil

- 1) Ruknuddin removed when raised his state dispensation 'Ruknis'
- 2) Razia removed when she appointed Mubshli slave 'Yakut' as amir-i-akhur.
- 3) 3 Camps of Chahalgans
 - Uluh Khan
 - Qutluh Khan
 - Raihan.

Finally, political turmoil was put to rest as Uluh Khan destroyed power of other camps and sat on throne of Delhi Sultanate as Balban.

Q.5 (b)

The Bhakti movement underwent a significant re-orientation with the emergence of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu." Comment. [10 Marks]

"श्री चैतन्य महाप्रभु के उद्भव के साथ भक्ति आंदोलन में एक महत्वपूर्ण पुनः अभिव्यक्ति हुई।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Sri chaitanya Mahaprabhu is important Vaishnava saint of medieval bhakti-sant tradition.

① Initially, the focus on Bhakti Movement under saints like Kabir, Nanak was on nirguna bhakti (without attributes). They preached ideals like love, equality, etc.

② Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, however re-oriented movement with saguna bhakti.

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's Contribution -

1.) Initially popularised Vaishnava bhakti in Bengal region.

- 2.) Worship of Vishnu and his avatars like Lord Rama & Krishna.
- 3.) New mode of Bhakti - He popularised 'kirtanas'.
- 4.) He then moved to Mathura-Vridavan region and popularised 'Radha-Madhu' cult.
- 5.) Finally he settled in Osissa where he lived till death.
- 6.) Celebration of festivals like Jatras started.

Thus, under Chaitanya Mahaprabhu development seen in Vaishnava Bhakti traditions.

Q.5 (c)

"Sher Shah Suri blossomed out of dust". Evaluate the statement. [10 Marks]

"शेरशाह सूरी धूल से खिले"। कथन का मूल्यांकन करें। [10 अंक]

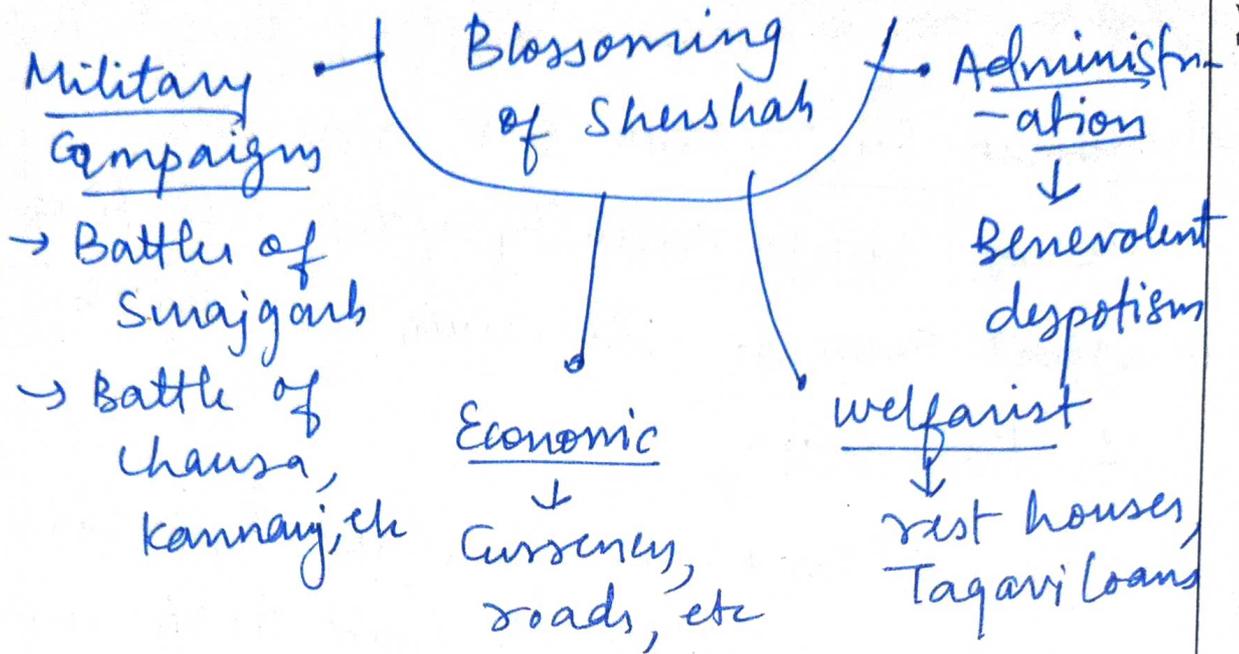
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Sher Shah Suri (1540-45) established rule of Suri dynasty after defeating Mughal Emperor Humayun in Battle of Kannauj.

'Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi' by Abbas Khan Sarwani talks of how he blossomed out of dust.

His childhood name was Farid. He was neglected by his father and ill-treated by step mother. His father was a petty jagirdar in Jaunpur.

Out of this dust, he emerged first establishing himself as a soldier in Babur's army, then military commands than rule himself.



He had qualities both of a lion and a fox. He was Courageous and brave but shrewd, opportunist also. He married widows to get husband's property, used unethical practices, etc

His measures proved to be a good heritage for Mughals as Dr Ganungo describes him as fore-runner of Akbar.

Q.5 (d)

Krishnadeva Raya, the King of Vijayanagara, was both an accomplished scholar as well as a great patron of learning and literature. Discuss. [10 Marks]

विजयनगर के राजा कृष्णदेव राय एक कुशल विद्वान होने के साथ-साथ शिक्षा और साहित्य के महान संरक्षक भी थे। चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Krishnadeva Raya ruled from 1509-1536 the Vijayanagara Kingdom - which was described by Babur as powerful Kingdom in Baburnama.

His rule is known for military success (eg. Battle of Raichur), administrative success, etc. However, he also comes out as great patron of learning and literature.

Krishnadeva Raya as great patron -

1. Telugu literature flourished under his reign.

~~He~~ himself wrote 'Amuktamalyada' - a Telugu poem work which speaks of his great scholar activity.

2. Apart from Telugu, patronage was given to Tamil, Sanskrit and other literary cultures too.
3. Portuguese travellers describes him as great patron (eg) Paes and Nuniz - description of Hampi Court.
4. He gave patronage to learning in Temples -
(eg) Krishnaswami Temple.
5. Cultural patronage seen in celebration of festivals like Dussehra (Maharvami), marriage of Goddess Pampa Devi and deity Visnuvesha.
6. Ashtadiggaja (Assembly of 8 poets) of which Tenali Rama Krishna was part.

Thus, Vijayanagara under Krishnadeva Raya became cultural centre of South India.

Q.5 (e)

Comment on how the proliferation of urban settlements in North India during the thirteenth century was largely due to the deployment of Turkish garrisons throughout the region. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

इस पर टिप्पणी करें कि तेरहवीं शताब्दी के दौरान उत्तर भारत में शहरी बस्तियों का प्रसार मुख्यतः पूरे क्षेत्र में तुर्की सैनिकों की तैनाती के कारण हुआ था। [10 अंक]

13th century as highlighted by Irfan Habib saw 'Re-urbanism' due to proliferation of urban settlements under Turkish rule.

Important urban centres as mentioned by Afif, Ibn Batuta, etc includes Delhi, Daulatabad, Lachnauti, Multan, Lahore, etc.

Proliferation due to deployment of Turkish garrisons :-

- 1) Andre Wink calls emergence of urban centres in Sultanate provinces as garrisoned urban centres.
- 2) Military needs of empire led to

deployment of army, officials in key strategic locations.

3) Urban Centres also emerged as headquarters of Iqtas which were territorial assignments granted to meet military needs of Empire

4) Important forts built (eg) Sivi fort, by Alauddin, Bayana fort by Balban

5) Due to needs of Empire, different regions saw developments

(eg) Sikandari Lodhi transferred capital to Agra.

However, urban centres also emerged as a result of craft specialisation, growth in trade and commerce, etc.

Proliferation of urban settlements led to urbanisation which Mohammad Habib calls as 'Urban Revolution'

Q.6 (a)

"Sikh community transformed from a Nirguna Bhakti sect into a politico-military organization."

Comment. [15 Marks]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

"सिख समुदाय एक निर्गुण भक्ति संप्रदाय से एक राजनीतिक-सैन्य संगठन में बदल गया।" टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]

When Babur was founding Mughal Empire, Guru Nanak Dev Ji was preaching ideals like Equality in Punjab region.

This was beginning of Sikhism in bhakti-sant tradition of 16th century which attracted millions devotees

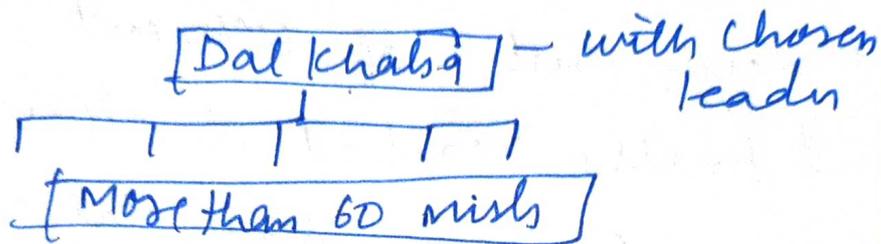
Transformation to politico-military organisation :-

This happened under 10th Sikh Guru - Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

↳ He established 'Brotherhood of Khalsa' giving Sikhism a military look

- 4 5 insignia : kachha, kanda, kanga, kesh, kirpan gave Sikhism a distinct Identity.
- 4 This was done to have a armed resistance against Mughals as during previous years conflicts happened.
- eg Guru Tegh Bahadur executed by Aurangzeb in 1675 - Guru Gobind Singh realised need of armed resistance.
- 4 He tried to carve out independent kingdom around Anandpur. However, opposed by Himachal Hill chiefs.
- 4 After his death, Sikh revolt was led by Banda Bahadur.

↳ Sikh politico-military organisation was horizontally divided and decentralised.



↳ These misls occasionally united for example against Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasion.

Finally, centralised Sikh State arose under leadership of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1799 and Mughals recognised him as sole sovereign of Punjab in Treaty of Amritsar, 1809.

Thus, Sikh panth, initially a Bhakti sect transformed into distinct political-military body with separate cultural identity.

Q.6 (b)

Briefly discuss the differences between the Sultanate and Mughal architecture. [15 Marks]

सल्तनत और मुगल वास्तुकला के बीच अंतर पर संक्षेप में चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

Indo-Islamic Architecture developed through rule of different sultans and finally reached its climax under Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.

Though features like arches, domes, use of lime mortar, minars, etc common to both, there are marked differences.

<u>Sultanate Architecture</u>	<u>Mughal Architecture</u>
1) Prominently older buildings broken and converted to mosque. eg) Kila Rai Pithoda of Chauhans.	1) They built independent buildings with great foresight and efforts.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Use of red sandstone is dominant
 (eg) Qutb Minar.

2) Use of red sandstone but others also also
 (eg) white marbles mixed with red in Humayun's Tomb.

3) Geometric patterns and arabesque method of decoration.

3) These continued but more better decoration through Jali work, pietra dura technique.

4) Domes were octagonal
 (eg) Lodhi Garden - Tomb of Bahlul Lodi

4) Double dome structure
 (eg) Taj Mahal.

5) Gardens planted
 (eg) Lodi Garden

5) Chaharbagh Tradition
 (eg) Humayun's Tomb.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>6) <u>Islamic art</u> and less Indian influences.</p> <p>(eg) Qutubwat-ul-Islam mosque</p> | <p>6) <u>Composite art</u> with Rajput influence</p> <p>(eg) use of Chajja, Jalis, Chattris, etc</p> |
| <p>7) Less planned urban cities</p> <p>(eg) Tughlaqabad</p> | <p>7) Grand <u>Imperial cities</u></p> <p>(eg) Shahjahanabad, Fatehpur Sikri</p> |
| <p>8) They didn't built Temples.</p> | <p>8) Patronage to temple also</p> <p>(eg) <u>Man Singh Tomar</u> built Gound Temple at Mathura under Akbar's patronage</p> |

Thus, Composite style of architecture developed with Persian, Turkish, Indian influences as highlighted by Asher and Talbot.

Q.6 (c)

"The schemes of Muhammad bin Tughluq were Correctly conceived, badly executed and disastrously abandoned." Discuss. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक की योजनाओं की सही ढंग से कल्पना की गई, उन्हें बुरी तरह क्रियान्वित किया गया और विनाशकारी तरीके से छोड़ दिया गया।" चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

Muhammad Bin Tughluq was Delhi Sultan during 14th Century and his reign is known for Tughlaqi farman his failed experiments.

Barani says he was hot and hasty in character, depended on own judgement, didn't paid attention to others' advice.

Ibn Batuta describes his 'manshurs' - imperial orders.

Schemes of Mohammad Tughluq.

- 1.) Shifting of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. However, idea abandoned later and Delhi back as capital.

- 2.) Khurasan Expedition for which he raised large army as mentioned by Barani. This was also abandoned.
- 3.) Qarachil Expedition to Kangra Kingdom (out of 10000 soldiers, only 10 returned alive)
- 4.) Token Currency of copper introduced with face value more than intrinsic value.

Correctly Conceived Measures

- 1) Daulatabad was ideally located at centre of empire and was key for expansion in Deccan.
- 2) Token currency measure suggest his foresight.
- 3) Qarachil Expedition also led to ruler submitting to him.

Badly Executed

- 1) He didn't lacked ground reality knowledge and his measures were superficial.
- 2) Execution depended to a large extent on bureaucracy particularly at local levels which were corrupt.
- 3) Natural Disasters also added to his problems.
- 4) While transporting to Daulatabad, a number of lines were lost including huge loss of money.

Disastrously Abandoned

- 1) After Bubonic plague and Revolt in Mabar, he decided to shift capital back to Delhi.

2) Barani writes that after keeping army idle of one year and then leaving soldiers, they became robbers.

3) In token currency, Barani says 'House of every Hindu became mint' and he decided to replace token coins with gold but only those which were issued from royal mint.

KAMIZANI writes that lot of misadventures and their negative impacts are enaggarated by Barani due to his bias.

Nevertheless, the failed experiments became one reason for weakness and ultimate decline of Delhi sultanate.

Q.7 (a)

" Discuss how trade and commerce during the Mughal Empire led to the unification of the Indian subcontinent into a single market. [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

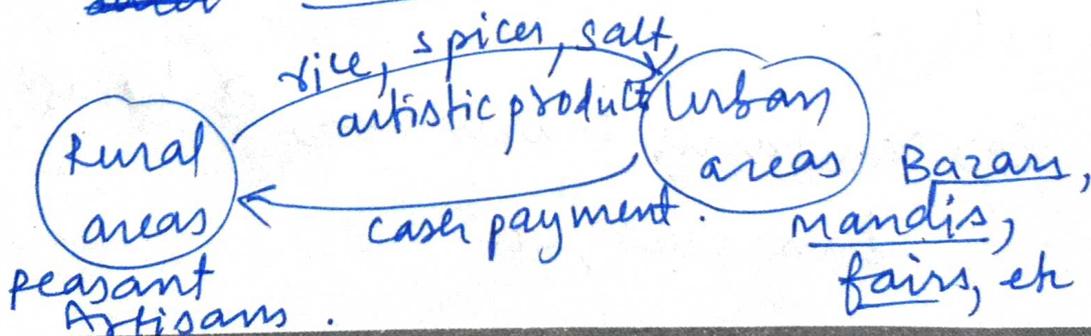
चर्चा करें कि कैसे मुगल साम्राज्य के दौरान व्यापार और वाणिज्य ने भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप को एक ही बाजार में एकीकृत किया। [15 अंक]

Mughal Empire saw great deal of Urbanization and Commercialisation which led to integration of Indian Subcontinent into single market.

Developments in Trade and Commerce known from sources like Ain-i-Akbari, foreign accounts like of Bernier, Tavernier, Manucci

Trade and Commerce leading to single Market

1.) Integration of urban centres with rural areas.



2) Integration of urban centres due to flourishing Regional trade.

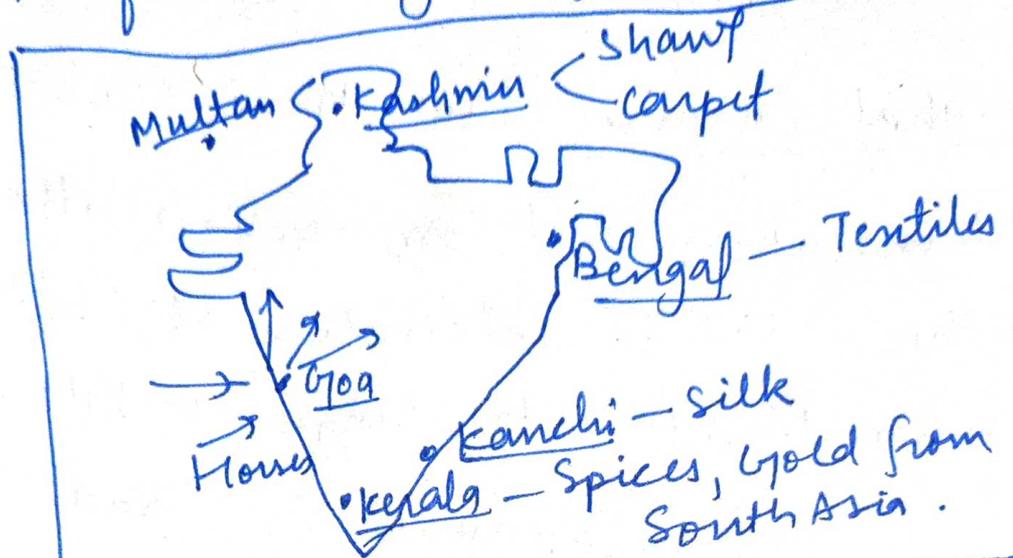


Fig: Chief items from different regions

3) Internal connections to meet needs of exports

eg) [Nites Steengard] speaks of 'Asian Revolution' due to flourishing trade in Indian Ocean.

4) Role of merchants, traders

[Eg] Multanis, Marwaris, Bohras, Banyaras, etc.

5) Role of Banking and financial system

(Eg) Modi, Saraffs played important role in exchanges - Hundis.

6) Monetisation of Economy led to integration

(Eg) Mughals' Trimetallic currency - Gold Ashrafi, Silver Rupaya, Copper Dam.

7) Infrastructure development.

(Eg) waterways used, Grand Trunk Road.

8) Role of European Trading Companies like Dutch, English and their agents Gomusthas.

Thus, due to development of single market, Ashin Das Gupta writes Indian economy stood on threshold of modern capitalist economy.

Q.7 (b)

Splendid, indeed, was the Vijayanagara Empire in medieval India. Discuss. [15 Marks]

वास्तव में, मध्ययुगीन भारत में विजयनगर साम्राज्य शानदार था। चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Harihara and Bukka in 1336 and continued to flourish till late 16th century.

KAN Sastri presents Vijayanagara as ideal Hindu State and other historians offer different perspectives.

Splendid Vijayanagara Empire

1. Political: Unification of large part of South India under one authority.
 - Krishna Deva Raya as writes Paes was a great ruler, man of justice.
 - Amamayaka system → Different Nayaka chiefs accommodated under Empire.

→ founding of "Karnataka Samrajyam"

2. Economic: urbanism and brisk craft production, trade and commerce

(eg) Nuniz describes Vijayanagara Diamond mines as richest in world.

3. Society: Cosmopolitan Society with Hindus, Muslims, Portuguese, living. Temples and mosques.

(eg) Dev Raya II enlisted muslims in his army.

4. Military power: Infantry, Cavalry, elephant.

(eg) Krishnadeva Raya defeated Bahmanids in Battle of Raichur.

5. Culture:

Literature ⇒ Telugu (eg) Amuktamalada and Ashtadiggaja poets.

architecture ⇒ [eg] Visupaksha temple,
Mahamammi dibba at Hampi.
music and dance ⇒ patronage to
Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, etc.

However, not so splendid:-

- 1.) Nayakas had territorial aspirations therefore internal weakness.
- 2.) Defeat by Mahmud Gawan of Bahamanids.
- 3.) Oppressive taxation as different types of taxes there.
- 4.) 'War State' as much resources went towards military needs.

The Vijayanagara Empire declined after Ram Raya lost to combined army of Bahmani successor states in Battle of Talikota, 1565 - Hampi was sacked.

Q.7(c)

Analyze how Ala-ud-din Khilji's market regulations strengthened the Sultan's military power but negatively impacted the Sultanate's economy. [20 Marks]

विश्लेषण करें कि कैसे अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के बाजार नियमों ने सुल्तान की सैन्य शक्ति को मजबूत किया लेकिन सल्तनत की अर्थव्यवस्था पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डाला। [20 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Alauddin Khalji was perhaps the first ruler in Indian history to bring different aspects of market regulations.

Barani writes about his ordinances which he issued :-

- 1) Fixed prices of nearly everything.
- 2) 3 Markets
 - ① cloth, ghee, milk
 - ② food grains
 - ③ horses, slaves.
- 3) Market licenses was required to be taken by shopowners.
- 4) He appointed official Shuhna' to look into aspects of market and department 'Diwan-i-Piyasat' was created.

- 5.) Banjaras were asked to form body and settle along Yamuna.
- 6.) Land revenue was to paid in cash which would aid to monetisation.
- 7.) Secret spies - Muniyans.

Strengthening of army

Satish Chandra writes that his measures were directed because of administrative and military needs of Empire.

→ He could raise large army to meet Mongol threat.

→ Army paid in cash and prices of essential goods kept low so soldiers easily sustain themselves.

(eg) $7\frac{1}{2}$ jital for wheat.

- He was successful in military as he introduced reforms like dag and huliya.
- He was able to curb powers of local iqbaladars and other slaves on whom earlier dependent for military.

Negatively impacted Sultanate Economy

- 1.) Distorted Market principle of Demand and supply.
- 2.) No incentives for merchants, traders as no scope for profit increment.
- 3.) Negatively affected peasants, artisans who were not ~~paid~~ getting enough commensurate prices.
- 4.) Satis Chandra writes that huge black market developed particularly

in luxury goods. and parallel
economy impacted sultanate
economy.

- 5.) Brokers like dalals exploited the system and had their ways out defeating whole purpose.
- 6.) Barani speaks of resentment among Hindus due to these measures.
- 7.) He fixed prices of nearly all the commodities which was practically impossible to succeed.

Thus, these measures were soon abolished by Alauddin's successors as they caused much harm to sultanate and its population.