

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

Start Time: 5:00

End Time: 6:45

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST III- MEDIEVAL INDIA)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा III- मध्यकालीन भारत)

Copyright © by SELFSTUDYHISTORY.COM

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

समय: 90 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 130

There are FOUR questions in this paper.
इस प्रश्नपत्र में 4 प्रश्न हैं।

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

उम्मीदवार को सभी में 3 प्रश्नों का प्रयास करना होगा।

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO are to be attempted.

प्रश्न सं 1 अनिवार्य है और शेष में से कम से कम 2 का प्रयास किया जाना है।

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

किसी प्रश्न / भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके विरुद्ध इंगित की गई है।

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

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.

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमबद्ध रूप से गिना जाएगा।

Selfstudyhistory.com

Contact: 9717510106, 8210076034 9718593510

Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x3=30
निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें: 10x3=30

Candidates must not write on this margin

Describe the contribution of Chandellas in the field of architecture by bringing out the salient features of the Chandela temple. [10 Marks]

चंदेल मंदिर की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए वास्तुकला के क्षेत्र में चंदेलों के योगदान का वर्णन करें। [10 अंक]

Chandella rulers contributed significantly to Nagara style of temple architecture through temples such as Chausath Yogini, Kandariya Mahadeo, etc.

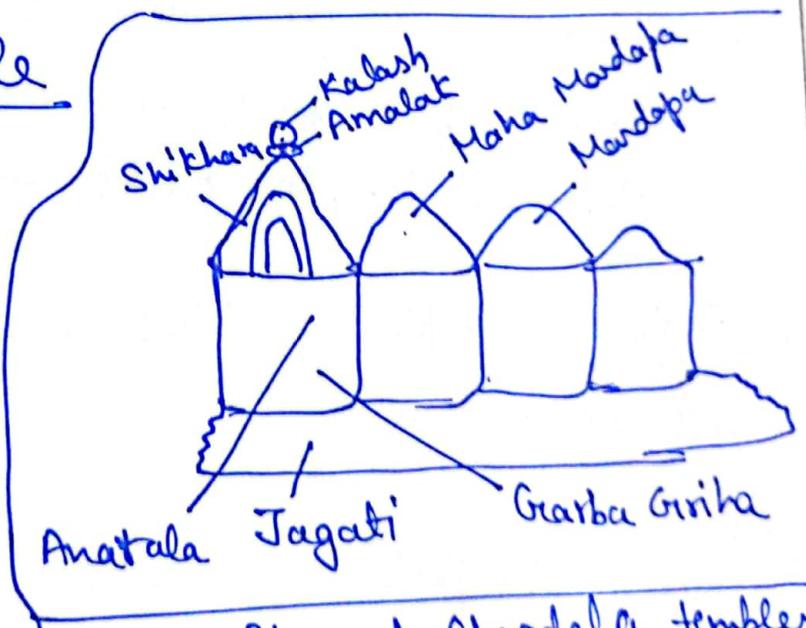
Salient features of Chandela temple

① Nagara Style

↳ Multiple compartments with separate roof but interconnected.

↳ Nagara style shikhara, verandha; Panchayatna temples -

↳ Temple was built on a raised platform called Jagati.



Plan of Chandela temples

- ② Pillars :- Heavily ornamented pillars, not piers were constructed.
- ③ Ornamentation :- Carvings on religious, social, cultural, sexual themes.
 (Example) → Khajuraho temple has 10% carvings on sexual themes, rest on religion.
- ④ Use of horse motif :- repeated construction of horse drawing chariots.
- ⑤ Use of sandstone :- Earlier temples such as Chausath Yogini built of granite.
 ↳ later temples such as Kandariya Mahadev, Lakshman Temple built from sandstone.
- ⑥ Axis of temple :- Mostly built in west-east axis.

Chandela temples add to the rich history of temple architecture. As rightly said by Stella Kramnisch, these temples serve as not just religious site but also a cosmic diagram.

2.1 (b)

Muhammad bin Tughlaq was "a man with ideas far beyond his age." - elucidate. [10 Marks]

मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक "अपने युग से कहीं अधिक आगे विचारों वाला व्यक्ति था।" - स्पष्ट करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Muhammad bin Tughlaq enjoyed a reign from 1325 - 1351 full of innovative ideas, different policies and various setbacks.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq - a man with ideas far beyond his age

① Attempt to consolidate south

Tughlaq decided to shift his capital to Deogir, renamed Daulatabad in 1327-28.

↳ His attempt laid Sufi cultural foundations in South.

② Currency Experiment

Around 1333, Tughlaq decided to push trade to another level by introducing bronze currency.

↳ It was a novel attempt yet huge risk.

③ Expeditions nature

Tughlaq wanted expansion along with

Consolidation. He carried out Kharasar expedition along with attack in Kullu-Kangra region.

④ Famine Code :- He was the first sultan to develop famine code by providing agricultural loans (sodhar) and forming Diwan-i-Amir-i-Koh.

Backfiring of Ideas

↳ His new capital proved difficult to manage. He had to relocate to Delhi.

↳ Currency experiment proved disastrous as people began minting their own coins.

↳ Expeditions resulted in little gains but huge loss of lives and resources.

↳ His agricultural policies created much discontent among cultivators.

No doubt, Tughluq was a visionary but he lacked in executions. Had his currency experiment succeeded, Indian trade would have surpassed others but huge margins.

2.1 (c)

What factors contributed to the expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate up to the 1286?
[10 Marks]

1286 ई. तक दिल्ली सल्तनत के विस्तार और दृढीकरण में किन कारकों को योगदान था? [10 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Delhi Sultanate was formally established in 1206 by Qutub-uddin Aibak, yet it was set on fragile foundation, challenged by constant wars.

Factors contributing to expansion and consolidation

~~② The year upto 1286 was marked by Slave dynasty and various rulers had different contributions~~

① Weak Rajputs :- Even before arrival of Turks, Rajputs were highly divided - Chandelas of Mahaba, Chauhans, Chalukyas, etc.

② Militaristic capabilities :- Turks had advantage of fast military with advanced equipments.

↳ Use of horses, stirrups, iron horse-shoe, etc.

③ Contribution of Iltutmish :- He is often

considered the real founder of Sultanate. He united his hold by tackling Mongols, nobles, rivals such as Yalduz, Qubacha, etc.

- ④ Visionary Balbar :- Through his despotic control, Balbar focused on consolidation.
- ↳ Reduced power of nobles.
 - ↳ Enforced strict hegemony.
 - ↳ Contributed in developing culture and economy

- ⑤ Religious favour :- Historians such as Jadunath Sarkar contributed to Ghazi spirit as driving force of success of Sultanate.
- ↳ However more comprehensive studies point to secular features such as Iqtas system which laid base for provincial administration.

However, there were major challenges as well

Mongol threat

Constant war for succession

Noble rebellions (Khalji in Bengal)

Nevertheless, era upto 1286 became the foundation for upcoming Delhi Sultanat dynasties.

L2 (a)

Examine Kalhana's Rajtarangni as a source of history of Ancient India and Kalhana's views on history. [20 Marks]

प्राचीन भारत के इतिहास के स्रोत के रूप में कल्हण की राजतरंगनी और इतिहास पर कल्हण के विचारों का परीक्षण करें। [20 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Kalhana's Rajtarangini is often seen as the first genuine attempt at history writing in India's history by various historians.

Rajtarangini as a source of history

① Dynastic history

The book accounts for rise and rule of various Kashmiri dynasties such as Loharas, Utpala, Gonanda, etc.

② Systematic account of events

Kalhana had remained conscious of chronology.

↳ Book 1 to 3 : Gonanda Dynasty
Book 4 to 8 : till mid 12th CE
~~Book~~

③ Sheds light on women leadership

Women rulers such as Didda,

Yashovati of Goranda and their contributions have been highlighted.

④ Cultural account

Rajtarangri informs about pre-muslim culture of Kashmir.

↳ Temple building by various rulers
(Such as: Diddasvarin Temple)

⑤ Societal setup

It accounts for social classes such as brahmins who had considerable control in society and polity.

↳ Sheds light on caste system and social unrest (Danavas)

⑥ Geographical history

A guide to Kashmir's geography can be found.

⑦ Economic history

Accounts for agricultural development, economic differential of classes; water works, etc.

Kalhana's Views on History

Kalhana had very nuanced understanding of history.

① Importance to research :- Kalhana believed in studying and verifying from various sources.

↳ As a member of royal court, he had access to royal documents.

② Aversion to false claims

He criticised historians who ~~made~~ presented self-made facts without backing of proof.

③ Segregation of different historical aspects

He clearly segregated and balanced his account on political, cultural, religious and other aspects.

④ Conscious of biasness :- He disapproved

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

of biased take by historians.

⑤ Comprehensive understanding :- He believed that a historical account should transport reader to past times.

↳ This can be achieved only through objective approach with defined chronology.

However, even Kalhana made several mistakes in his account.

↳ He remained biased against female rulers.

↳ His projection of society depicted his bias towards Brahmins.

↳ He made several chronological errors.

↳ Many times, he showed loyal attitude towards patron.

Kalhana made vital contribution in the understanding of early medieval Kashmir's history and influenced next generation historians such as Jonaraja who continued Kalhana's work.

2 (b)

Describe the cultural achievements of the Cholas with special reference to their architecture.

[15 Marks]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

स्थापत्य कला के विशेष सन्दर्भ में चोलों की सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियों का वर्णन कीजिए। [15 अंक]

Cholas produced remarkable architectural specimens which had considerable cultural influence.

Culture of Cholas through architecture

① Temple architecture

Dravida style reached

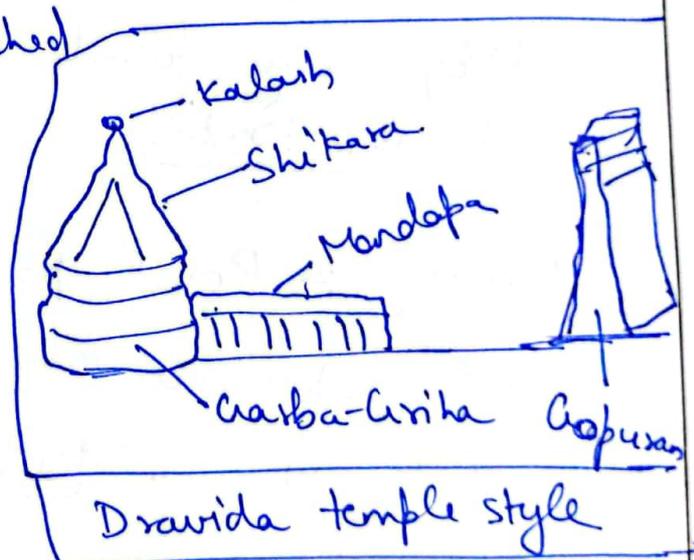
its zenith.

↳ Famous temples such as

Gangai-kondacholapuram

Temple, Rajaraja Temple, etc. were constructed.

↳ These temples are centre of cultural and urban development till today.



② Sculptures :- Cholas were known

for spectacular sculptures formed using lost wax technique.

↳ Example :- The Nataraja

↳ These sculptures were traded to far off places such as south-east Asia.

③ Paintings :- On walls, murals, wooden panels of temples.

↳ Depicted deities such as Shiva and Vishnu in divine forms.

↳ Especially found in Gangaikondacholapuram temple.

④ Music :- Royal patronage was extended to arts especially under Rajaraja I.

↳ He revived tevaram music.

↳ Special measures were taken to train people as musicians.

⑤ Dance :- The Nataraja pose signifies relevance of dance and drama in Chola Empire.

⑥ Coinage :- Artistic coins with creative motifs.

↳ 'Tiger & fish' type coins.

↳ Representation of kings on coins.

The cultural achievements of Cholas are celebrated even today. The famous Nataraja sculptured adorning entrance of Bharata Mandapa during G-20 summit in 2023.

Q.2 (c)

"Sufis and medieval mystic saints failed to modify either the religious ideas and practices or the outward structure of Islamic/Hindu societies to any appreciable extent." Comment for/against. [15 Marks]

सूफ़ी और मध्ययुगीन रहस्यवादी संत इस्लामी/हिंदू समाजों के धार्मिक विचारों और प्रथाओं को अथवा समाज की बहती संरचना को किसी पर्याप्त मात्रा तक रूपान्तरिक करने में असफल रहे। पक्ष/विपक्ष में टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]

Medieval Indian history witnessed the socio-cultural phenomenon of Bhakti-Sufi movement aiming at social transformation but failing at several points.

Mystic saints failed to modify religious ideas

① lacked systematic theology :- According to David Lorenzo, Bhakti movement did not have systematic approach to religion due to which it failed to leave lasting impact.

② Political aloofness :- Connection with political institutions provides great push to one's ideas.

↳ Sufis such as Chishtis and several Bhakti saints such as Kabir, Guernu Nanak refused to form any ^{such} association.

③ Continued Caste discrimination

Primarily against caste yet these saints failed to directly challenge it.

↳ Chaitanya Mahaprabu allowed his upper caste followers to maintain caste purity.

↳ Caste system continued to prevail.

↳ even in Sikhism ⇒ Rangarika Sikhs.

④ Failure on front of gender

Several women saints such as Atka Mahadevi, Laldeo, Bairabai, etc. created waves but remained to limited extent.

↳ A.K. Ramani notes that large-scale women remained confined to households.

⑤ Gradual acceptance of orthodoxy

Vaishnav Bhakti largely remained in Brahmanic fold.

↳ Shankaradeva condemned weakening of Varanashram Dharma.

↳ Chisti sufis (Guru Daraz) accepted Orthodox ulemas.

Mystic saints succeeded in creating change

① Voice to masses :- Bhakti-Sufi movement gave voice to large section of lower caste, vulnerable groups.

↳ Chisti Khangahs were open for Shudras.
↳ Varkari sect represented lower caste.

② Promotion of vernacular :- Dialects and local languages chosen by saints enabled masses to attain religious awareness.

③ Challenge to patriarchy :- Ramarej highlighted the success of women saints in challenging status quo through nakedness and resistance.

④ Caste challenged :- To some extent, saints like Kabir, Nanak, etc. challenged institution of caste and ritualisation.

According to D.N. Jha, there were not just religious reform movement but social and cultural phenomenon promoting egalitarianism.

Q.3 (a)

"The extensive military expeditions undertaken during the reign of Alauddin Khalji was significant but his reign cannot be considered significant in terms of only such expedition." Elucidate. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के शासनकाल के दौरान किए गए व्यापक सैन्य अभियान महत्वपूर्ण थे लेकिन केवल ऐसे अभियान के संदर्भ में उनके शासनकाल को महत्वपूर्ण नहीं माना जा सकता है।" स्पष्ट करें। [20 अंक]

Alauddin Khalji ruled for short period of 1290 to 1315 yet his reign has become one of the most highlighted not only among Delhi Sultans but over all medieval rulers.

Extensive Military expeditions

It can be divided in two phases

① Early period

He conquered upto Malwa, Rajasthan, Gujrat.

↳ Mainly followed the strategy of leaving local administration as it was. Only established his overlordship.



② Later Phase

- ↳ led by slave Malik Kafur :
- ↳ Made significant inroads in Southern India.
- ↳ Victory over Kakatiyas of Warangal, Hoyasala of Dwarsamudra.
- ↳ In later phase, attempts at establishing full control over administration.

However, there were other elements of Alauddin Khalji's rules that were more significant.

① Agrarian Reforms :- According to Irfan Habib, Alauddin wanted to establish strong military with less salary. Hence, he carried out reforms to control food prices.

↳ Ziauddin Barani notes that food prices remained as low as 4 jittals even during famine.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Market reforms :- According to Barani Alauddin created strict market rules to control prices.

↳ Market of cloth (sarai-i-adi) was created to sell clothes at fixed price and avoid inflation.

↳ Contributed in making Delhi hub for clothing material.

↳ Slave market was also regulated.
Price of horses and donkeys also fixed.

③ Military reforms

↳ Introduced salariéd army with per month pay around 230 jittals as per Barani.

↳ Dagh and Chehra system.

↳ Succeeded in creating standing army.

④ New corp of officials

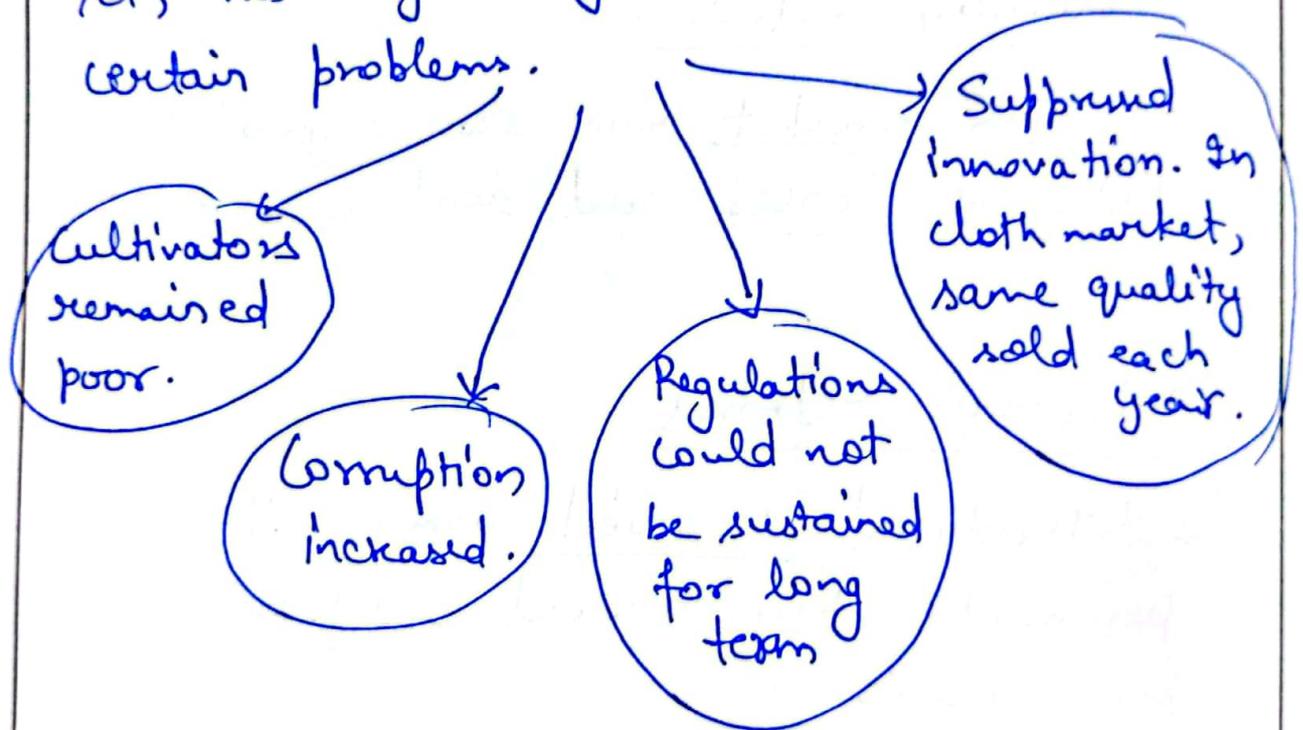
↳ For market, post of shahna created.

↳ Barrids appointed as spics.

↳ In rural areas gumastas (agents),
patwari (auditors), etc. emerged due to
reforms.

↳ Middlemen and local magnates (vrais,
varas, etc.) curbed.

Yet, his regulatory attitude created
certain problems.



Though historians such as K.A. Nizami
term Khalji as war-monger, other historians
such as Mohammed Habib equated his
actions to the level of bringing 'Khalji
revolution'.

Q.3 (b)

How Amir Khusrau contributed to the poetry, literature, language and history during the Sultanate period? Can he be considered as a historian? [15 Marks]

सल्तनत काल के दौरान अमीर खुसरो ने कविता, साहित्य, भाषा और इतिहास में कैसे योगदान दिया? क्या उन्हें इतिहासकार माना जा सकता है? [15 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Amir Khusrau made impeccable contribution in growth of Sultanate culture. His wide range of books have also served as a source of history.

Amir Khusrau's Contribution

① Diverse literary writings.

↳ Miftah-ul Futuh → records Jalaluddin Khalji's expeditions

↳ Khizan-ul-Futuh ⇒ records contribution of Alauddin.

↳ Ashiqqa is love story of Khizr Khan and Dhuwal Rani.

② Historical writings

Jaz-i-Khusraui record of all letters, writings, etc of Khusrau.

↳ He highlighted the political, cultural,

and religious milieu of sultanate,

③ Linguistic contribution

↳ He is considered as premier for development of Hindi.

↳ Wrote extensively in Hindavi, Urdu.

↳ Even recorded ballads in Punjabi.

④ Contribution in poetry

Wrote five masnavis :- Matla-ul-Anwar,
Laila-Majnu, Hasht Bihist, etc.

↳ He is also attributed for qawali,
use of tabla (though conflicted), stair,
etc.

Amir Khusrau - as a historian

↳ His writing sheds light on
Khalji and Tughluq dynasty.

↳ Provides peak into Sultanate society,
noble lifestyle and cultural development.

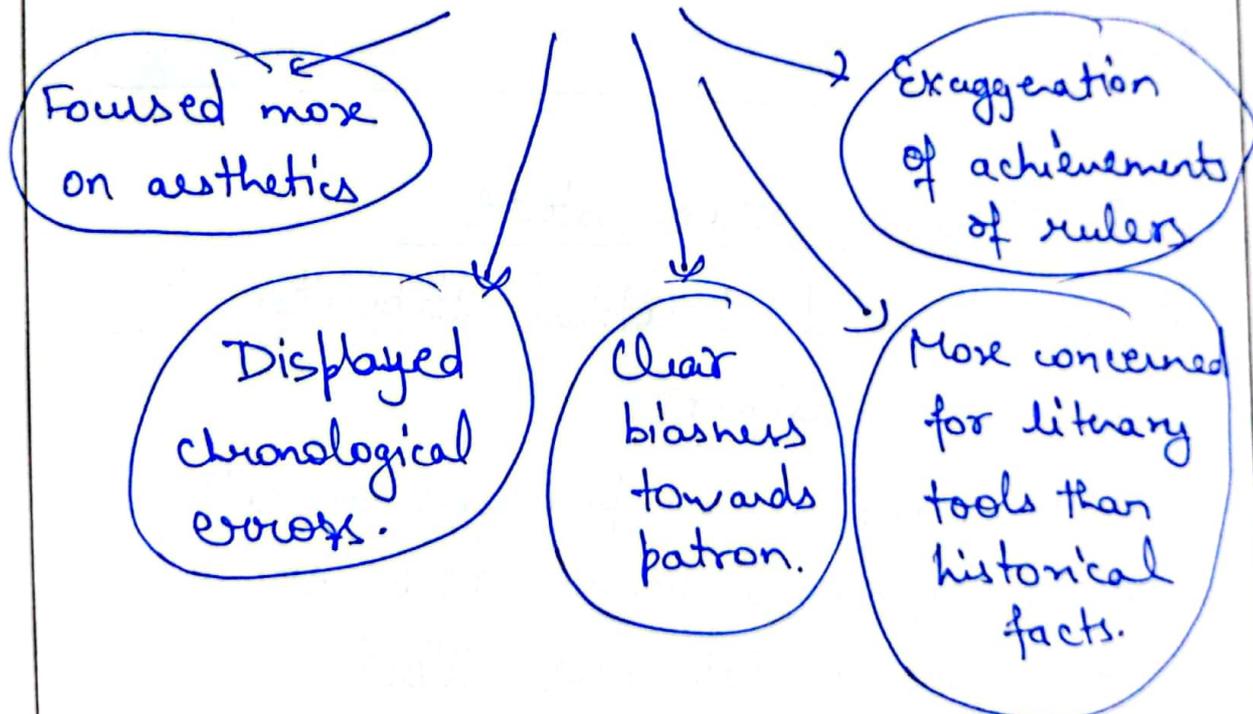
↳ Borari praised him for being a better historian.

↳ Ijaz-i-Khusrawi also highlighted his prowess as a historian.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However,

↳ According to Peter Hardy, Khusrav is more of a literary person than a historian because :-



Amir Khusrav remains relevant till today as his poetry and works find presence in modern culture, yet to use his works for history, one must be cautious. ~~for~~

Q.3 (c)

The Independent State of Kashmir reached its zenith during the reign of Sultan Zain ul Abidin. Assess with the help of various works undertaken by Sultan Zain ul Abidin. [15 Marks]

सुल्तान ज़ैन उल आबिदीन के शासनकाल के दौरान कश्मीर का स्वतंत्र राज्य अपने चरम पर पहुंच गया। सुल्तान ज़ैन उल आबिदीन द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न कार्यों की सहायता से मूल्यांकन करें। [15 Marks]

With the destruction of Kashmir by Mongol attack under Dulucha, Sultan Zain ul Abidin rose to prominence.

Kashmir on its zenith under Zain ul Abidin

① Politically strong state

Abidin provided political stability to destabilised Kashmir.

↳ He maintained peaceful relations with neighbours while also expanding towards Punjab and Tibet.

② Religious syncretism

His era is remembered for religious harmony.

- ↳ Brahmins returned to the valley.
- ↳ Temples rebuilt.
- ↳ His own queens were Hindus.
- ↳ Patronised Hindu scholars such as Jayajna.

③ Building works

- ↳ Built new cities - Zainket, Zainpur, etc.
- ↳ Bridge on river in Srinagar.
- ↳ Established Naushahr to combat famine.

④ Cultural development

- ↳ He had knowledge of wide languages → Sanskrit, Arabic, Turkish, etc.
- ↳ Gave space to diverse scholars in his court.
- ↳ Persian translations of Rajtarangini and Mahabharata.

⑤ Administration

- ↳ Bureaucracy was strengthened. Hindus got high posts.
- ↳ Judiciary was reorganised with different

Laws for different religions-

⑥ Economic advancement

- ↳ Improved trade relations with subcontinent,
Egypt, Arabia, etc.
- ↳ Revived paper making industry, textile sector, glass making, carpet weaving, etc.
- ↳ Pashmina wool industry set up.

⑦ Agrarian reforms

- ↳ Diverse crops grown - wheat, rice, etc.
- ↳ Built irrigation facilities for
dry Karezas at Utharpur.

Zain ul Abidin was famously called 'Bud Shah' for his immense contribution to the overall development of Kashmir.