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Start Time: 2:30

End Time: 4:00

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST IV- MEDIEVAL INDIA)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा IV- मध्यकालीन भारत)

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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।

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 3 = 30$ निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें: $10 \times 3 = 30$

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Guru Nanak was not a revolutionary but a reformer. Discuss. [10 Marks]

गुरु नानक क्रांतिकारी नहीं बल्कि सुधारक थे। चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Guru Nanak was a prominent Bhakti saint of fifteenth century whose words are codified in Guru Granth Sahib.

Guru Nanak - a reformer, not revolutionary

① Sermons against societal evils

He was critical of idolatry, polytheism, ritualisation of religion and hence motivated people towards simpler life.

② No attempts towards new religion

Guru Nanak viewed himself as saint not a revolutionary to create new sect with new rules.

③ Mode of propagation

limited to shabd (sayings). He also

promoted the idea of sangat (good company),
naam (repeating God's name)

④ Spoke against gender discrimination

He was against sati. He also discarded dogmatic beliefs playing on human life in the name of religion.

⑤ Late development of Parthi

Sikhism evolved as a religion and military organisation much later under tenth Guru Arjun Dev.

Hence, Guru Nanak kept his sphere of influence limited to societal reforms, posing no big challenge to established economic and political structures.

Q.1 (b)

Examine the sources of the history of Chhatrapati Shivaji with special reference to Shivabharat and Sabhasad Bakhar. [10 Marks]

शिवभारत और सभासद बखर के विशेष संदर्भ में छत्रपति शिवाजी के इतिहास के स्रोतों का परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

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Bakhars are vital source for Maratha history. From numerous bakhars, Shivabharat and Sabhasad Bakhare provide information about Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Sources of Chhatrapati Shivaji's history

① Bakhars :- Began to be written much before Shivaji, by marathas, in defiance of Bahamani rule.

↳ Shivabharat Bakhare

- a) Written by Kavindra Parmaranda
- b) Provides insight into rise and rule of Shivaji.
- c) Early attempts at control over Pune and subsequent control over Maratha territory recorded.

↳ Sabhasad Bakhare

- a) Written by Krishnanji Sabhasad

↳ Believed to be recorded during rule of Shivaji.

↳ Used by James Grant Duff in his work on Marathas.

② Other Marathi sources

Adnapatra written by Sambhaji and Radhamaadhar Vilas Champu by Jayarama

③ Persian sources.

↳ Muntakhab ul Lubab by Khafi Khan records Maratha-Mughal relations under Aurangzeb.

↳ Nuskha-i-Dilkusha by Bimben

↳ Tarikh-i-Ferhista by Ferhista

Apart from written sources, archaeological finds of Mughal forts, weaponry, etc. throw light of Shivaji's rule. As for Bakhars, prominent historians such as Jadunath Sarkar, question their reliability.

Q.1 (c)

Give a brief account of major observations in Francois Bernier's "Travels in the Mughal Empire."
[10 Marks]

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फ्रैंकोइस बर्नियर की "ट्रैवल्स इन द मुगल एम्पायर" में प्रमुख टिप्पणियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दें। [10 अंक]

Francois Bernier was a French traveller who visited India in sixteenth century under rule of Shah Jahan and later Aurangzeb.

Major Observations by Bernier

① Declining Economy

In his "Travels in the Mughal Empire", Bernier characterised Indian economy as stagnant.

↳ Agricultural revenue by state was termed as 'rent' by him.

↳ He painted a poor picture of living standard of common people.

② Camp cities

Bernier argued that only camp cities existed in Mughal rule. These cities ceased to exist once Emperor moved to other places.

③ Unequal Society

- ↳ Saw Indian society as divided on caste and religious lines.
- ↳ Condition of women was worse, given the practice of Sati.

④ Condition of artisans

He stated that there was no motivation for innovation among artisans since surplus was appropriated by state.

⑤ Nature of nobility

They had no inspiration to invest their wealth.

- ↳ Usually hoarded wealth and enjoyed luxuries creating economic deprivation for masses.

Bernier was biased towards India and gave flawed account to appease his patron King Louis IV. ~~However~~, his work had deep impact leading to idea of 'Asiatic Mode of Production' by Karl Marx.

Q.3 (a)

Discuss the working of Zamindari System under the Mughal rulers. Also describe the role played by the Zamindars in the agrarian economy of Mughal India. [20 Marks]

मुगल शासकों के अधीन जमींदारी प्रथा की कार्यप्रणाली पर चर्चा करें। मुगलकालीन भारतीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में जमींदारों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का भी वर्णन करें। [20 अंक]

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The Mughal rulers initially found zamindars as a challenge but gradually assimilated them into zamindari system. The zamindars emerged as powerful local magnates having huge influence in agrarian economy.

Working of Zamindari System under Mughals

① Powerful class of rural intermediaries

Zamindars had existed before Mughals. They controlled revenue collection in their area of influence.

(Ex.) → Khuts, Rai's, Muggadams existed under Delhi Sultans too.

② Hereditary ~~Hierarchical~~ status

Zamindars had hereditary rights over zamindari and it could be sold too.

③ Military Capabilities

Almost all zamindars resided in forts (garh), they had armed forces to protect and assert themselves.

④ Contributed to revenue administration

Mughal rulers attempted to conciliate with zamindars in order to secure revenue collection at grassroot level.

⑤ Salary of zamindars

They were paid 1% from the revenue collected from zamindars'

↳ The area where state directly collected revenue, zamindars were paid Malikana rights.

~~Role of Zamindars~~

⑥ Judicial powers

Zamindars also functioned as arbitrators in rural areas. Local judicial functions were attributed to them.

Role of zamindars in agrarian economy

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① Collection of taxes

Apart from zamindari rights, they also collected taxes such as charai, marriage cess, etc.

② Leadership to peasants

According to Irfan Habib, in situation of excess rent demanded by state, zamindars often sided with peasants to restrict peasants from migrating.

③ Source of arbitrary power

Zamindars were popularly seen as evil authority who would extract exorbitant rents.

④ Expansion of cultivation

Mughal state would use zamindars to expand area under cultivation by colonising more lands and involving

peasants.

⑤ Role of zamindars in agrarian crisis
 Historians like Irfan Habib viewed that
 zamindars played decisive role in the
agrarian crisis of Mughal Empire in
 late eighteenth century.

↳ They created independent regions,
defying Mughal authority, organising
frequent rebellions.

Zamindars were vital hierarchical
 structure of rural economy playing
 the role of both leader as well as
oppressor.

Q.3 (b)

What was the Indian response to European Technology during the Mughal period? Explain with proper examples. [15 Marks]

मुगल काल के दौरान यूरोपीय प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रति भारतीय प्रतिक्रिया क्या थी? उचित उदाहरण सहित समझाइये। [15 अंक]

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British historiography dismisses Indian technological parlance of Mughal period. However, recent studies show how Mughals were technologically advanced and adapted to European technologies.

Indian response to European technology during Mughal period

① Military technologies

↳ Use of flint guns, matchlocks, etc.

↳ Advancement in artillery.

However, recent studies show that indigenous military was already well equipped.

Ex. → Akbar created large foundaries for weapons.

② Ship-building
 Portuguese introduced advanced ship-building techniques.
 (Ex.) Use of mast; stocking weapons in ships.

③ Agrarian advancement
 New crops were introduced such as Maize, tea, etc.
 ↳ New fruits such as papaya, potato, pineapple, etc.

~~Historical~~
 ④ Artistic development
 Portuguese introduced printing press in Goa.
 British inculcated new elements in paintings including shading.
 (Ex.) Patan Kalam painting.

Well-developed technological field of Mughals

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Mughals were already equipped with technology.

↳ Cartmills invented by Akbar for milling grains.

↳ Provision of dam for Fatehpur Sikri.

↳ Agrarian advancement such as grafting, use of persian wheel.

↳ Ship building industry in Lahore.

↳ Saltpetre used for refrigeration.

In this way, Mughals were not unaware of ~~extra~~ technical developments. They were also open to new technologies introduced by Europeans where they themselves lacked.

Q.3 (c)

"Though the Marathas were clever and brave individually, they lacked the corporate spirit which was essential for national independence." Elaborate with reasons. [15 Marks]

"हालाँकि मराठा व्यक्तिगत रूप से चतुर और बहादुर थे, लेकिन उनमें कॉर्पोरेट भावना का अभाव था जो राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता के लिए आवश्यक था।" कारणों सहित विस्तार से बताइये। [15 अंक]

In early eighteenth century, Marathas reached zenith of power in subcontinent. However, in later half of century, they were on the way to decline.

Marathas had individual bravery but lacked corporate spirit

① Establishment of strong confederacies

Maratha confederacies such as Govindwade, Holkars, Bhonsles were strong contenders for power.

↳ However, they were fraught with mutual jealousies.

② Lack of administrative vision

Even as Marathas become powerful by placing puppet ruler in Delhi,

they did not evolve administrative structure in new territories.

Ex. → Only Malwa, Gujrat and Khandesh had loose administrative setup.

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③ Distanced their neighbours

In face of Afghan challenge, Marathas had no one by their side.

↳ They previously fought with Jats, Rohillas and constantly raided neighbouring areas.

④ Lack of able leadership

After Balaji Bajji Rao, Marathas suffered from death of a leader who could unite diverse confederacies -

⑤ Prioritised greed over stable economy

Marathas did not attempt to create sustainable means of economic resources in later half of 18th century.
↳ Instead relied on raids.

However, there were other factors which weakened Maratha polity:-

① Military incapacity

Marathas were expert in guerrilla warfare. They failed to tackle open ground war of Panipat in 1761.

② Rise of English East India Company

Using its shrewd diplomacy and advanced weaponry EIC posed grave challenge to Marathas.

③

Consequently, various challenges made it difficult for Marathas to sustain the Empire, leading to its end after third Anglo-Maratha war.

Q.4 (a)

"The court intrigues and the defiance of the provincial powers, both hastened the decline of the Mughals in the 18th century." Comment. [20 Marks]

"अदालती षडयंत्रों और प्रांतीय शक्तियों की अवज्ञा, दोनों ने 18वीं शताब्दी में मुगलों के पतन को तेज कर दिया।" टिप्पणी करें। [20 अंक]

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In 18th century, Mughals were witnessing decline in royal authority in political, economic and territorial areas. Various historians have forwarded different interpretations for this phenomenon.

Court intrigues hastening Mughal decline

① Inefficient nobility

Later Mughals saw rise and decline of not just emperors but also nobles who destabilised the polity.

↳ (Ex.) Hassan brothers under Farrukh Siyar.

② Weak rulers

Jadunath Sarkar argued that the successors of Aurangzeb were extremely inefficient and lacked character to sustain the empire.

③ Rise of successor states

Gradual breaking of empire into successor states began in early 18th century.

(Ex.) → Bengal under Musshid Quli Khan in 1718 and Awadh under Saadat Khan in 1724.

Defiance of provincial powers hastening Mughal decline

① Defiance by Jagirdars

According to Satish Chandra, Mughal jagirdari system had stretched beyond its capacity.

↳ Consequently, Jagirdars began revolting and creating independent areas on influence.

② Rise of local dynasties

18th century witnessed rise of vibrant

economy and culture at local levels.

(Ex.) → Muzaffar Alam described how Awadh maintained its influence in face of Mughal decline.

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③ The Great Firm theory

Historian Karen Leonard argues that in 18th century local economic classes such as merchants gained immense power.

↳ These class supported regional rulers instead of Mughal emperor.

④ Culture of defiance

Chetan Singh argued that Mughal Empire was not fully centralised.

↳ Defiance existed in peripheral areas earlier too.

↳ (Ex) In Punjab, Jagirdars resisted transfers.

Other reasons for Mughal decline

① Agrarian Crisis :- Irfan Habib

pointed that high revenue demands created resentment among rural masses.
 ↳ Frequent revolts, example, jats, sahamis, etc.

② Flawed land Revenue System

W.H. Mooreland and Shirin Moosvi viewed that Mughal land revenue system created too much pressure on rural areas while empowered state officials.

Despite of this, Mughals had retained symbolic power. They had maintained army and huge artillery.

However, by 19th century, their existence became symbolic leading to decline of Mughals and rise of British.

Q.4 (b)

Evaluate "Regional princely courts rather than central imperial court patronised and helped in developing various Gharanas of Hindustani classical music." Elaborate. [15 Marks]

"केंद्रीय शाही के बजाय क्षेत्रीय रियासतों ने हिंदुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीत के विभिन्न घरानों को संरक्षण दिया और उन्हें विकसित करने में मदद की।" विस्तार में बताएं। [15 अंक]

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Hindustani classical music flourished in the backdrop of 'dark age' of Indian history. It was patronised by various regional princely courts.

Rise of Hindustani Music under various Gharanas and regional princely courts

① Contribution of Raja Man Singh

↳ He was deeply interested in arts and music

↳ Wrote treatise of Hindustani music in 'Man Kautuhul'.

↳ Contributed to development of 'Dhrupad'.

② Rise of Gharanas

As Mughal empire was crumbling,

patronisation to Hindustani music shifted to regional powers.

(Ex.) :- Lucknow, Patiala, Benaras
Gharanas.

③ Provision of land grants

Regional rulers provided land grants to these gharanas, sustaining them financially.

④ Contribution of nawabs

Awadh Nawabs led to the growth of Dhrupadi composition of Hindustani Music.

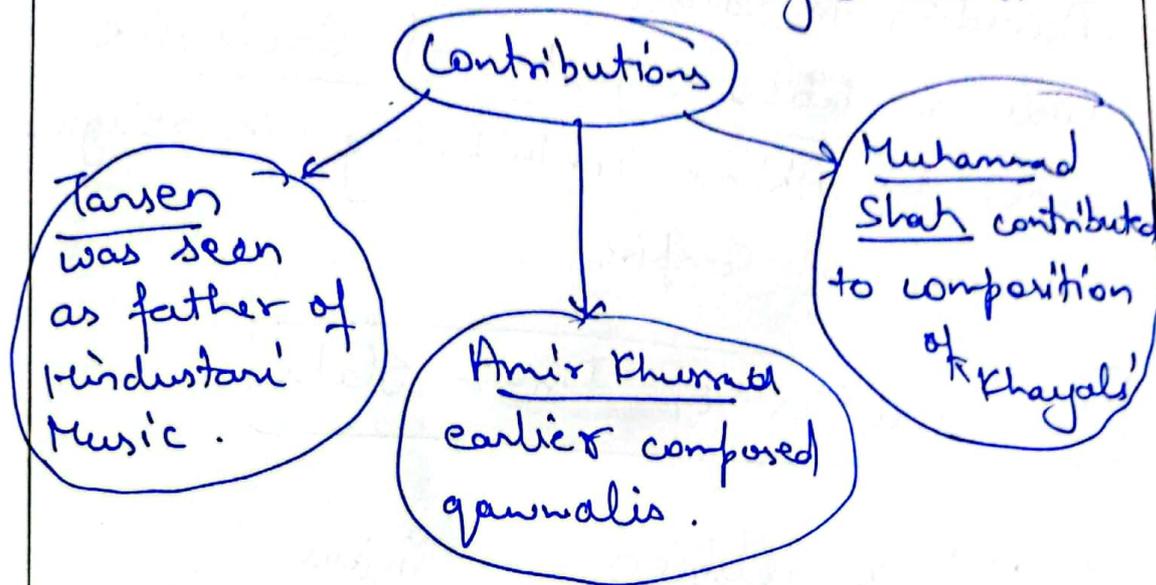
⑤ Integration of folk traditions

Regional gharanas assimilated folk musical tradition.

↳ (Ex-) Tappa from Punjabi music became important part of Hindustani music.

Contribution of Imperial Centre

However, the genesis of Hindustani music was located in Mughal court.



Hence, imperial as well as regional centres contributed to Hindustani music. But it ~~was~~ the regional areas with further sustained and evolved this style.

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Q.4 (c)

[15 Marks]

Discuss the characteristics of Din-i-Ilahi and motivation of Akbar behind its propounding Din-i-Ilahi.

[15 अंक]

According to Satish Chandra, Din-i-Ilahi was a liberal, just and inclusive move by Akbar contributing in religious harmony of empire.

Characteristics of Din-i-Ilahi

① Not a religion

Historians note lack of religious book, religious leaders as well as motivation on part of Akbar to create a new religion.

② Synthesis of existing religions

Akbar aimed at creating harmony between diverse religions.

↳ Hence, he omitted orthodox interpretation and created peaceful way of life.

③ Centred around Emperor.

Abul Fazl describes world divided into people who follow religion (din) and those who remain worldly.

↳ Din-i-Ilahi becomes source of life for the third group of misguided people where emperor show them right path.

④ The four promises / sacrifices

According to Badayuni, Akbar demanded sacrifice of life, property, religion and money to him.

⑤ Induction of followers

Every Sunday line of followers was made, who would lay themselves in Emperor's feet.

↳ They received sword engraved with 'Allah-o-Akbar'.

⑥ Simple rituals

Followers were asked not to eat meat in birthday months and do charity.

Motivation of Akbar

① Abadat Khana debates

These debates revealed the internal conflicts of various religious leaders. It motivated Akbar to devise new path.

② Administrative needs

According to S.R. Sharma, Akbar was merely motivated by administrative need of stable bureaucracy.

③ Genuine interest in religious harmony

Satish Chandra argues that Akbar wanted religious coexistence.

④ Disillusionment with orthodoxy

Fallout with Sheikh Abdus Nabi prompted Akbar to look for new path.

As Athar Ali rightly pointed, though Akbar had administrative edge through Din-i-Ilahi, he was genuinely motivated to create religious harmony.

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