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Start Time: 11:42 AM End Time: 1:25 PM

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST III- MEDIEVAL INDIA)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा III- 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।

1

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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: $10 \times 3 = 30$

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]

The Chandelas ruled around the region of central India during the 10-11th century and contributed immensely to temple construction.

Chandela temple architecture

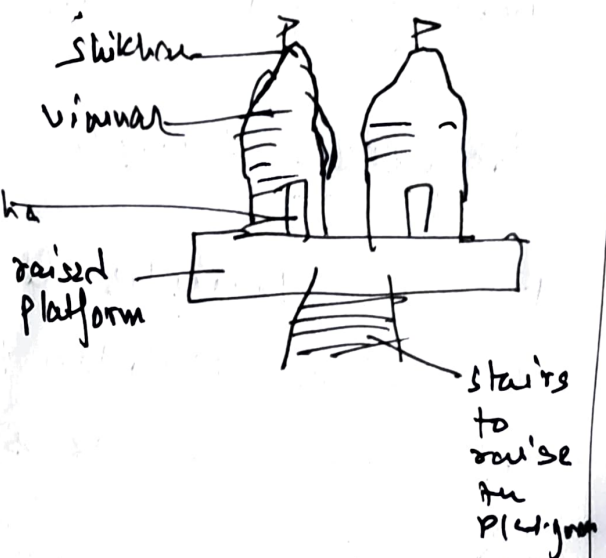
Famous temples like Laxman temple, Kailashirya Mahadeo temple showcase stellar features such as:

- (i) They are made of soft sandstone.
- (ii) Built in the Nagara style of temple architecture.
- (iii) Built on a raised platform to showcase the grandeur.

(iv) Have beautifully carved walls depicting scenes from mythology, yaksha and yakshini's, gandharvas.

(iv) Unique carvings such as from the Kamavatra showcase erotic sculptures.

(v) Also provide historical accounts of Chandella Kings such as Dhanya.



The Chandella Temple showcase the remarkable craftsmanship of temple builders during the early medieval India.

Q.1 (b)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (MBT) has been of immense debate about the execution of his visionarily policies among the historians.

Experiments of MBT which were beyond his age

① Shifting of capital from Delhi to ~~Delhi~~ Daulatabad.

Execution

- poorly implemented
- brought hardships to many people
- many died in the long journey.

Rationale behind

Acc to Gardner Brown,
 provide to safe political centre from mongol attacks.

② Token Currency Experiment

Rationale

- Barani says that there was lack of silver in India and worldwide

Execution

- Equated copper coins to ten value of silver
- ↳ Large scale forgery.

③ Garchil Expedition

Rationale

- curb the Chinese invasions from Himachal's Kumaon hills

Execution

- miscalculated forward march in harsh conditions
- Barami says only 10 soldiers returned

④ Agricultural Experiments

Rationale

- more income into state treasury.
- increase area under agriculture.
- superior quality crops

Execution

- experiment coincided with famine.
- corruption by agricultural officials.

⑤ Khurasan Expedition

Rationale

- Political Expansion towards North West

Execution

- ^{poor} assessment of terrain
- committed large soldiers without surveying.

The above experiments according to Dr KA Nizami, MBT was a well intentioned ruler but whose policies failed due to circumstances.

Q.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

The Delhi Sultanate was started by Qutubuddin Aibak in 1206 under the Slave Dynasty.

Factors contributing to the expansion and consolidation of Delhi Sultanate.

① Use of military expeditions.

Qutubuddin Aibak conquered the Rajput Kingdoms of Ranthambore which were further consolidated by Iltutmish who conquered Gwalior, Ranthambore, Lakhnauti and Multan from Qubacha.

② Political consolidation was done in many ways.

2.1 Sanctioned the rule from Khalifa.

2.2 Establishment of Chalagani who were a group of 40 nobles who provided advice to the Sultan.

③ Economic Reforms

3.1 Coins such as jital and tanka facilitated transactions and boosted urbanization as highlighted by Prof Mhd Habib.

④ Revenue System

4.1 Iqta system was implemented which spread the royal authority to the far regions and also provided sound revenue and military support to the Sultan.
(taxes)

⑤ Diplomatic Successes

5.1. Ilutmish did not give refuge to Khawarizmi prince Talaluqin which could have invited the wrath of Genghis Khan.

5.2 Balban fortified Bhatinda

The period saw centralisation and consolidation which provided a pattern of administration to upcoming dynasties under whom the sultanate further expanded.

Q.2(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]

Rajatarangni or the 'River of Kings' is a historical chronicle consisting of 7826 verses, divided into 8 books or tanayas which provide a rich history of Kashmir.

Kalhana's view on History

- ① Kalhana sees the art of history writing as something which should be unbiased.
- ② Kalhana says that a good historian is the one who can take back the reader into the past and help them visualize.
- ③ Kalhana asks the historians to provide the sources from where the data has been extracted.

Rajatarangini as a source of history

Book I - III

- Showcases the reign of kings of early Kashmir.

Book III - showcases the information about Gonandam Gonamanda Dynasty.

- The 1st three books contain information about Kusumhetra battle and the beginning of Kaliyuga till the 6th century AD.

Book IV - VIII

- Reliable information about 17 kings from Durlabh vardhana to Queen Didda.

- Book IV : Contains information about Karkota dynasty and detailed information about king Lalitaditya.

Book V - showcases details of the Utpala dynasty.

Book VI - provides information Lohana dynasty.

Book VIII - provides history last set of kings with the last king being Jayasimha.

~~Despite~~ Kalhana also provides information about the social conditions of ~~social~~ Kashmir. He shows the size of the Kayastha class.

Kalhana's account can be considered authentic in many ways as he shows the sources, for eg: he also uses Banabhatta's ~~script~~ Harshacharita.

① Kalhana also had direct access to the court as his father Chamapaka was a minister in the court.

Despite presenting a national outlook, there are some lacunae.

- ① Language → usage of Sanskrit in ornate style.
- ② Gender bias depicted in his attitude towards Queen Didda.
- ③ First 3 books are based more on folklore tradition.
4: Ranaditya's reign lasted for 300 years.
- ④ Exaggeration of reign of Kalitaditya

Despite these lacunae, Rajatrayini has been highlighted as a reliable source of history by scholars like Shonaleeka Kaul who compared Kalhana's work with parameters of western history writing.

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

[15 Marks]

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

The Imperial Cholas' reign marks the zenith of Dravidian school of architecture

The ^{development of} Chola Architecture can be divided into 3 phases:

1st Phase

1. Earliest phase is represented in the Nartamalai temple built by Vijalaya which is dedicated to Lord Shiva

2nd Phase

1. Depicted during the reigns of Aditya I and Pratapa in the Koraynattha temple.

3rd Phase

The 3rd phase showcases climax of Chola architecture during the reign of Rajendra Chola and Rajaraja Chola building the Gangai-kondacholapuram temple and Brihadeshwar temple respectively.

Features of Chola temples

- ① Large gopurams (gates) which are even massive than the vimana of the temple.
- ② Presence of water tanks in the complex of the temple..
- ③ Intricately designed walls depicting mythological scenes from Ramayana.
- ④ The presence of Dwarpalas sees a rise in temples

- ⑤ Only the main shrine to have the vimana over the garbhagriha, the vimana's height was constantly increased with time.
- ⑥ Presence of 'Navagrahas' or '9 planets' besides the main deity.
- ⑦ The presence of high building walls enclosing the temple complex.
- ⑧ The stone sculpture of Nandi Bull right outside the garbhagriha



The grandeur of the Chola temples is such that they are termed as 'great living temples' by UNESCO.

Q.3 (a)

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

"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]

"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]

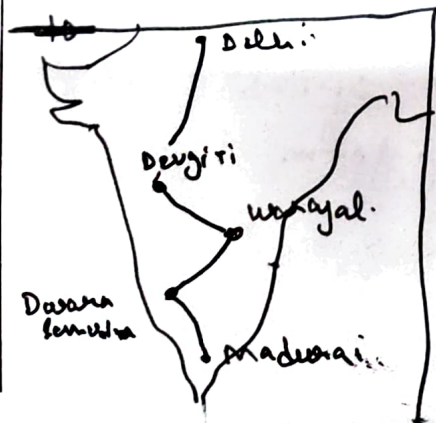
Alauddin Khalji was one of the most prominent Sultans of the Delhi Sultanate under whom the sultanate reached great territorial heights.

Military Campaigns of Alauddin

1299 → Gujarat

1301 → Ranthambore → Information provided (defeated Hamir Deva) by Hemuchandra Suri.

1303 → Chittoor → defeated Raja Ratan Singh
→ information provided by Malik Muhammad Jayasi's Padmarat



South Indian Expeditions of Alauddin Khalji led by Malik Kafur.

Other ^{important} steps taken by Alauddin Khalji to consolidate the Imperial authority

① Market Reforms

1.1 Established 3 markets

- ↳ cloth (Dara-ut-a-dl)
 - ↳ Food grains
 - ↳ Horses
- } all were to be supervised

1.2 Price control measures

Shaha-e-mandi by

to control demand and supply

↳ According to Barani this was done so that the Sultan could maintain the army.

1.3 Brought down the control by constantly appointing spies (munshiqans) to inform him.

② Political Reforms

2.1 ~~He~~ kept the nobles under great control using espionage,
by
restricting inter marriage alliances,
and consumption of wine by noble.

This was done because the nobles kept challenging the authority of the Sultan and meddled in the affairs.

3 Agricultural Reforms

3.1: Proper assessment of the land was done.

3.2 Revenue increased to 50% (Kharaj)

3.3 Land measurement unit of 'Biswa' was invented by him.

4 Administrative Reforms

4.1 Overcame the qazis and sadr-ul-sadr by creating another post qazi-ul-quzzat who was appointed by Sultan.

4.2 Reduced the share of soldiers in war booty (Kham) from 4/5th to 1/5th.

4.3 Iqta land was brought under Khalisa land.

(5) Strengthened the army

5.1 Reforms like dayh, chihra and hulia system to ensure robustness

5.2 Construction of strategic forts such as Siri to protect Delhi from Mongol invasions.

Alauddin's reforms were so innovative that he has been termed 'greatest politico-economist' by historian Stanley Lane Poole.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

Amir Khusrau ^(AK) was a cultural genius during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and Ulughasuddin Tughlaq. He has made immense contributions in different fields of art.

Poetry

AK was a musical genius who delivered poetry also in new style of 'qawwali' and 'khayal' whom he even mixed with his musical inventions such as the rabab to produce harmonious poetry in form of music.

Literature

AK contributed to literature by

writing works such as the 'Nuh Sipi' and the Tuhinama. AK has been called the 'parent of India' for his literary works.

Language

AK contributed to the development of Hindi (Hindawi during that time)

He also formulated a syncretic fusion of Indo Persian language in his style referred as the 'Sabakat' style.

History

Although his literary works outnumber his historical contributions but he is said to have authored.

① Khairan Ul Futuh

② Miftah-ul-futuh

③ Tughlaqnama.

The first two provide information about the reign of Alauddin Khalji while the last one talks about Ulughasuddin Tughlaq's reign.

However, historians like Iqbal Khan have pointed out court-patronage bias in Khusrau's works.

Despite the shortcomings in Ak's historical contributions, his contributions in field of literature and music still reverberate in minds of many people till date.

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

The ^{information} about the reign of Zain ul Abidin has been provided by Janasaja's dvitiya - Rajatrayini.

Works ^{under} taken by Zain-ul-Abidin

(I) Religious.

- ① Restoration of temple and many hindu shrines.
 - ↳ repaired the famous Martand Sun Temple also.
- ② Construction of mosques in Srinagar.
- ③ Ban on cow slaughter in Kashmir.
- ④ Patronized many Sufi Saints.

(II) Economical

- ① Promotion of trade and commerce
↳ Established links with Ladakh and Tibet.
- ② Promoted the local wool industry
↳ Promotion of Pashmina shawl industry.
- ③ Infrastructural contributions such as building a bridge over the Jhelum in Srinagar.

(III) Cultural Development

- ① Translation of works such as Rajatarangini, Ramayana, Mahabharata into Persian.

(IV) Military conquests

- ① Conquered the regions of Ladakh, Tibet and Punjab to expand the dominance of Shah Mir dynasty.

Zain Ul Abedin's reign saw immense cultural restoration and religious harmonisation thus rightly earning him the title 'Akbar of Kashmir'.