

L
a

Dr Jadhav Nath Sarkar had written
that 'Deccan ulcers ruined Aurangzeb'

Aurangzeb's Deccan campaign

- It was a long drawn campaign which Khafi Khan, has pointed out led to ruination of treasury
- Satish chandra pointed that during last years of Aurangzeb, capability began to doubt veracity and wisdom of Aurangzeb
- It has also been noted that during last 5 years of Aurangzeb life, when Marathas plundered vast in mughal territory of ujjain and Narmada valley Zulfikar Khan was sent, who failed to seize jingji, led to spread of rumour that Zulfikar Khan had made a pact with Marathas, that soon Maratha would conquer Bijapur and Golkonda, that soon Bijapur and Golkonda would become independent
- J N Sarkar also pointed that Deccan annexation brought forth Maratha problem, that killing Sambhaji instead



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उम्मीदवारों को
प्रश्नों के उत्तरों में
अधिक शब्दों का
उपयोग नहीं करना
चाहिए।
Candidates
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of imprisoning him, was a serious political mistake.

- Marathas without a single command, became fearful, soon ravaged Mughal territory and dented Mughal army and commander, especially, honor of Dara Jigar, eg. killing of Ismail Khan a ferocious and able soldier.

- Several historians pointed instead of annexing Karnataka states, a neutral approach would have been better, keeping Maratha and Deccan against each other.

However few points should also be considered that ① Aurangzeb Deccan Campaign

was a natural process to annex territory which has fallen in dispair, eg. after death of Ali Adil Shah, Bijapur was ruled by minor Sikandar and - that nobility was dominant

② Jagirs of Deccan states yielded lakhs of rupees, but only effective mansabdars and support of local intermediaries like amildars, Rayas could have proved beneficial.

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(1)
(b)

EMP was a intermediary time period
of 600-1200 BCE, between ancient
and medieval.

Role of Guild

- Guild emerged during Post vedic period, known as Shrenis, nekama etc played significant role during EMP
- Several coins and seals with nekama legend have been recovered from Ahichchatra, Bhita, Mathura etc shows - that role as coin minting continued
- In southern India, nigama, nagarattas played role of commercial bodies or organisation.
eg. Upinder Singh highlighted role of manigramam guild
- V.K Jain pointed to guild of western coast played role in trade, eg. Saliya guild, Sattumparishatt guild guild associated with oil and ghee or textile, supplied these commodities

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की सीमा
अधिक
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- mention have been made of role of organization of traders, role of making and compiling laws and rules associated with trading have been made in Narada Smriti, Katyayan Smriti and Kamarsutra
- Role of making representation to king for concension, grievance redressal etc. have been mentioned by Nitisara
- Mandore pillar inscription of Kumaragupta mention about a guild of Gujarat (Tauhtrya) migrating to Mandasaur and that it flourished and provided oil for Surya temple
- Indore plate of Skandagupta also mention about guild supplying provisions.

Guilds not only provided provisions but also played role in trade and commerce, at time when trade was suffering due to declined money based economy, rise of state at local level etc.

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(1) Alauddin Khalji annexed the sultanate of Delhi from Jalaluddin Khalji in 1296.

Ziauddin Barani has mentioned about his agrarian reform

- Barani writes that after mongol invasion of Delhi 1299, Alauddin Khalji took a set of measures
- Apart from repairing all routes to Multan and Kabul, and repairing forts particularly of Samana and Dipalpur, he build a large army
- Satish Chandra writes treasury soon become empty, as soldiers were paid in cash, therefore he took no. of agrarian measure

- ↳ Bring entire area from Kara to Lakhanauti under Khalisa
- ↳ Order measurement of land to assess land revenue from each cultivator individually (1st to 50)
- ↳ Set up Diwan-i-Mustakhara and appointed Amil/Amalgars to collect land revenue from cultivators or village intermediaries to which

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प्रश्नों के
इस स्थिति में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
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Barani calls khuts, mugaddam and chaudhuri and Khurran used the word Zamindars

- ↳ revenue was fixed around $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and was paid in cash, cultivator had option to sell it in market either directly or through banjaras
 - ↳ crop price was fixed in markets and was low, so that soldiers could sustain on low wage
 - ↳ he levied chari, chari as tax also
- Barani pointed one of aim was to curb powers of intermediaries, however Satish Chandra writes that
- ① intermediaries were powerful and that Alauddin Khalji could hardly control such large body of local rulers as it would have plunged empire into disarray
 - ② market reform were applied to all muslim as well as hindu traders,
- Barani also points Alauddin Khalji's earlier notion that such hindu were some of problem, to substantiate his view
- However Alauddin Khalji was certainly more concerned with military

(1)
(d)

Mughal architecture was a combination of features of sultanate, Persian and provincial (Rajasthani, Gujarati) etc.

Humayun's Tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum, is an example of architectural masterpiece features

- Tomb was placed on high platform and cut dome was given good skyline
- Presence of beautiful carved arches, double dome, slender minaret
- use of grey sandstone on large scale
- placing tomb in midst of garden
- Symmetrical ~~and~~ appearance
- ~~And~~ Impression of airy and lightness
 - given volume and spaceousness to building
- All these features were later on adopted by Shah Jahan for his Taj Mahal



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However, several other features of Mughal architecture lacking

- (1) Double dome, which is present in Buland Darwaza, Taj mahal
- (2) Flowing water, CharBagh can be seen in Taj mahal
- (3) Pietra dura (intricately carved inlay work of semiprecious stones)

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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
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①
②
③
Popular Bhakti movement of North India emerged in 15th cen and was divided by scholars into two parts Saguna and Nirguna Bhakti movement.

Nirguna Bhakti movement emphasised that God has no attributes and that God is one, universal, supreme external, pervading entire universe.

• Kabir and Nanak are two proponents of this approach to bhakti movement.

• Kabir

↳ born in Benaras to a Brahman widow raised by muslim weaver family

↳ Benaras was city of cultural interaction, with presence of vaishnavas, sufi saints, Jain and Buddhist monks.

↳ Kabir preached unity among all faiths, and selfless devotion and pure love to God almighty.

↳ 'Bijak' was written by him
↳ several of his verses, 'dohas' are also part of 'Adi Granth' and



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इस हद्दिस में
कोई लिखना
बनाया
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he is prominent saint of Dadupanth
tradition

↳ Kabir denounced idol worship, caste
discrimination, preached concept
of equality → ~~his~~ his ideas were
later part of sovio-eco. movement
during modern India under Raja
Rammohan Roy.

• Nanak

↳ born in a village in modern Pakistan
was always curious about
philosophy, later travelled pilgrim
of India, west Asia

↳ preached unity of God, simplicity in
life, equality,

↳ Namjapa, utterance of name is one of
his idea

↳ established a community based on
social equality

↳ verses compiled in Adi Granth

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2

a

Akbar was one of greatest ruler of India, at his helm, mughal empire not only rose to its prime but also consolidated and stabilised.

one of several factors that led to great extension and stability in empire was his broad, visionary and tolerant approach in religious matter. Satish Chandra divides Akbar religious view evolution in 3 phases

[1st phase] Also study of Akbar's religious [1556-1572] can be done in his personal and political role.

- ↳ In his personal belief, Akbar was a pious muslim, constantly in presence of sufi saints, chief Dazi AbdunNabi,
 - ↳ Akbar visited chiti dargah regularly, offer namaz and swept Dargah
 - ↳ In political sphere Akbar showed no bigotry etc, he abolished pilgrim tax and jaziyah
 - ↳ married Rajput wives without 1st conversion
 - ↳ allowed them to worship in Palace
 - ↳ He forbid conversion of prisoners of war
- All these tolerant policy helped

Akbar build strong support base in Rajput Rajas particulay with Rajas of Amber

2nd phase [1572-1580]

↳ During this phase intense introspection and self reflection and search was done on part of Akbar

↳ Ibadat Khana debate brought before Akbar - (1) narrow bigoted views of ulema, which ~~help~~ brought him away from Abdur Nabi (2) belief that all religion has some element of truth, which helped him develop policy of sulh-i-kul

↳ Mahzar → Vincent Smith points Akbar assumed 'infallibility' with this

↳ I. H. Qureshi pointed false document and that Akbar was uneducated

↳ It was promulgated after Akbar fell apart with Abdur Nabi, due to his orders of killing a brahmana, who was accused of snatching material from Bazi



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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को
इस शीट पर
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
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- ↳ Akbar ruled that he can choose any one of idea and that he was above mughalids
- ↳ Abul Fazl substantiate it due to fact that Akbar was just, fair and recipient of divine light

↳ Madad-i-Maash grant

- ↳ after displaing Abdun Nabi Akbar granted Imam

↳ Two features

- ↳ to all religious persons
- ↳ half of Imam consisted cultivable wasteland
- ↳ if all cultivable, half confiscated

↳ 3rd phase (1580-1605)

↳ Development of Sulh-i-Kul

- ↳ Abul Fazl pointed Akbar belief in all religions, and that desire to make India a place of peace free from sectarian strifes

↳ Tauhid-i-Ilahi

- ↳ Badayuni confuses this with Din-i-Ilahi, mentioned Akbar



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उम्मीदवारों को
यहाँ लिखना
ना है।
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wanted to preach new religion and
subverting Islam

- ↳ Mention of new religion and its
10 verses first time at Muhsin
Fani's work Dabistan-i-Nazhi
- ↳ However several historians mentioned
that Akbar did not aimed at
stabilising new religion
- ↳ SAA Rizvi, J F Richards, Vincent
Smith consider it a political tool
to integrate nobility around throne

Implication of sulh-i-Kul

- ↳ Brought Rajput support, became
partner in empire eg. Raja Man Singh
suppressed rebellion in Gujarat, annexed
Mewar, Orissa, Cooh Bihar, later
marched toward Kabul,
- ↳ development in art and architecture
 - ↳ eg. Jahangir Mahal on manmandi
style
 - eg. Agra fort, Panch Mahal,
Jodha Bai Palace with Rajasthani
and Gujirati featur
 - eg. Persian letter developed with
translation of Ramayana, Mahabharat

Painting also flourished with several
feature from local culture

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2

b

During medieval time period, several dynasties and political states formed and ruled in Deccan.

During Sultanate time period (1206-1556) two important states were

① Vijayanagar empire ② Bahamani Sultanate

Other were such as Vajjans of Telengana, Reddis, Rajapatis of Orissa etc.

Village polity

During Mughal Empire (1556-1856)

several provincial states formed

① vijayanagar declined after Battle of Talikota (1556)

② Bahamani empire broke into Nizamshahi of Ahmadnagar, Adilshahi of Bijapur, Qutubshahi of Golconda etc.

③ later during 17th cen Maratha empire emerged under Shivaji, which later divided into several small kingdoms

Village polity

6. Amuktamalyada mentioned about large no. of rayakdoms at selem.



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उत्तरदाताओं को
इस हद्दिका में
उसी शब्दसंख्या
पर्यन्त
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of village, living in forts, having large army

- These rajput mandalshwas were pivot of administration at village providing law and order, extracting revenue, taxes from local cultivators
- Sabharwal mentioned about large no. of mirasidars who became strong and militarised due to absentmindedness of former Bijapur and Colconda sultan in Karnataka and Maharashtra
- These intermediaries have been mentioned by Khafi Khan, ~~during~~ ^{after} Aurangzeb Bijapur and Colconda sultan, proved unruly and caused so called Jagirdari crisis
- People lived in village were segmented in class, caste and status basis
- But local raja, were related and supported by local people

Village Economy

↳ Based on agriculture

↳ In Deccan → cotton, rice/paddy, Jowar, barley, sugarcane, etc. were grown

↳ Trade → ① Interregional through seths, bohras, supplied surplus rice from one region to other
② Village market / local trade through agents of beoparis and baniks who bought and send to town

↳ manufacturing of wool, Khaddhari, tentile, rafts ~~at~~ domestic basis
women wash cotton, weave thread,
men craft tentile

↳ mix of agriculture at larger time
manufacturing at surt.



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उम्मीदवारों को
इस कॉपी में
कोई लिखना
नाहिका
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2

Iltutmish established Chahalgani which proved destabilizing factor in polity can be seen in conflict between Razia and nobles

C

Social Composition and Role and Affect

6 Balban removed Chahalgani and raised the status of Sultan with concept of Sijada and Paiban on one hand and Nisyanat-i-Khudai on other.

Under Balban nobility comprised mostly of high class Turkish nobility. Balban showed racial policy in appointment of nobles he expelled Abyssinians, Indian Muslims etc.

Under Balban nobility was controlled through set of rules setup at court by Mir Hujib, thus empire stabilised but later after Balban's death, Firoz II killed his family and what is called 'Khalji Revolution' happened.

6 Jalaluddin Khalji later Alauddin Khalji broadened the

- social basis of nobility, they did not showed narrow racial policy
- 6 Jalaluddin not only pardoned Balban's nobility but also said sultanate could not be entirely Islamic as large no. of subject are Hindus
- 6 Alauddin Khalji also recruited from Indian muslims, Hindus eg. Malik Nayak led sultanate army against Mongols
- 6 large no. of local officers under Alauddin Khalji were also Hindus, his army also consisted Hindus, which helped in his expansion of empire to western India (Gujarat), Rajasthan (Mewar, Ranthambhor, etc.) and later in south India
- 6 He defeated Rai Ramchandra of Devagiri but he was not treated badly latter helped in further campaign
- 6 Nobility under Md Bin Tughlaq not only included Hindus but also low class eg. Peer mali, Indian muslim viz Mulla Bakshi, Hindu viz Krishna



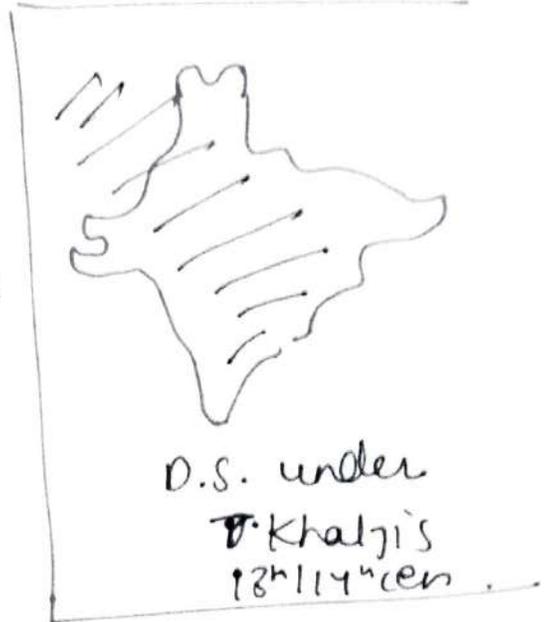
- ↳ Md Bin Tughlaq's nobility fra
low class caused serious
dissentment among nobles of
high class viz Turani
- ↳ Barani harped Md Bin Tughlaq
for such policy particularly
of employing Hindus and
blamed it for failure in south
at mabar, later lost of
warangal and Dwar Samudra
- ↳ Airoz ~~than~~ Tughlaq therefore abandoned
such policy, he visualized support
in Ulemas and his nobility consisted
of muslims., but it didnt proved
effective and he couldnot conquer
lost territories, further his slave cap
was ineffective
- ↳ Lodhi brought new feature, by coming
of Afghans, empire was threatned with
strong Afghan tradition of independence
and partition among claimants.

3
a

Delhi Sultanate was formed by
Qutubuddin Aibak in 1206, a slave
general of Muizzuddin Mohammed

Measures

- Qutubuddin Aibak did not have much time to consolidate his rule over India. Basic problems as mentioned by Irfan Habib



- ↳ division and strife in nobility which was divided into multiracial and multiethnic groups viz Turks, Iranian, Tajiks, etc.
- ↳ rebellion of Rapputs, and
- ↳ Mongol invasions
- ↳ precarious finance
- ↳ organising administration and land revenue settlement with local intermediaries, whom Barani also considered source of problem
- ↳ expansion ↳ Claim of Tazuddin Yalduz and Qubach

- Delhi Sultanate ruler adopted multiprong approach to expand empire, consolidate the rule through series of conquest, building army, agrarian and market reform, military tactics and architectural building

• Alauddin Khalji

- ↳ defeated Tajuddin Yalduz of Lhorid and Qubaehch, governor of Multan
- ↳ denied prince of Khwarizm, saving from Mongol invasion
- ↳ defeated rebels of Bengal and brought it under
- ↳ expanded to Ranthambhor, Jalore, Dhalpur etc.
- ↳ Build Delhi capital, completed Qutubmihar and
- ↳ organised Chahalgani

• Balban

- ↳ found the cause of disestablishment in Chahalgani
- ↳ ~~stopped~~ retrained Chahalgani

- ↳ focused on consolidation
- ↳ organised Diwan-i-Arz, recruited soldiers
- ↳ defeated Mewatis, who created havoc in Daah
- ↳ follow 'Blood and Iron' Policy to curb rebellion
- ↳ exalted status of king with

- ① Akhbarabat-i-Khudai
- ② Zamindars, Sijda
- ③ court rule - nobles in line
- ④ banned drinks
- ⑤ Mir Hazib to rank noble

- ↳ military and finance
~~Diwan-i-Arz~~ and Diwan-i-Wizarat to look after revenue collection

- ↳ support of people with his extremely impartial and just policies eg. order killing of nobles of Bengal who harassed people.

• Alauddin Khalji

① Military reform

- ↳ Chahra and Bakh to build strong army and cavalry

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③

⑤

Maharashtra is the home of medieval bhakti saint like 'Saint Jnaneshwar, Namdev etc.

Revolution without Rebellion

- Saint Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram and Ramdas are medieval bhakti saints of Maharashtra, who preached love and devotion to avatars of Lord Vishnu in simple methods.
- They popularised marathi language.
 - eg. Jnaneshwar wrote commentaries on Gita, Dhanushvari
 - eg. Namdev verses in Adi Granth, Dohas
 - eg. Eknath wrote Eknathi Bhagvata, a new mode of poem 'Bharood'
 - eg. Tukaram and Ramdas also written in marathi
- They popularised cult of
① Varakavi - Lord Krishna based in Pandharpur, known as Vitthoba or Vitthala, cult was abstract, devotional and philosophical



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(2) Dhankaris - around Lord Rama
worship, more concrete, practical
in approach

This led renewed Brahmanisation
and sense of integrity among
people of Maharashtra

- This integrity later helped in
development of Maratha community viz
and/ultimately Warkaders, Mores,
Whatger, Namalban, Bhonsles, Mosites,
Shirker etc.
- Shivaji was benefited by this bhakti^o
cult in establishment of Maratha
Kingdom, eg. concept of 'Hindewalkitodharaka'
'Kshatriya kulvatansa' exemplify it.
- Development of local language is also
associated with pride, and regionalism
- Ramdas, a disciple of Shivaji, influenced
his policies

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③

①

Zahiruddin Md Babur was only 12 when he ascended throne of Farghana, which he soon lost due to rising Uzbeks and strife among Timurid family.

Babur was a great conqueror

- After losing Farghana and Samarkand Babur conquered Kabul (1504) and Sandhar
- He made several attempt to reconquer Balkh and Bukhara
- Later he captured Bhira, Bajaur and Sialkot from governor of Lahore Daulat Khan Lodi
- He expanded to Lahore appointed his officers sidelining claims of Alam Khan and Daulat Khan
- Ibrahim Lodi, who was unwilling to give up Punjab, fought with Babur at Battle of Panipat in 1526
 - ↳ Lodi's army was 1 lakh, though as Satish Chandra writes effective army was only 50,000, most were peasants, slaves

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शब्द सीमा
के अंदर
लिखें।
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- ↳ Babur used Rumi (Ottoman) Technique
- ↳ Guarded his rear by felling trees and city and front by carts
- ↳ Between every two carts a matchlock man was present to fire gun
- ↳ Two Rumi matchlock were present Ustad Ali and Mustafa
- ↳ Technique was to advance at centre through rear of enemy at distance
- ↳ Babur won the battle opened area upto Agra and Bihar
- Later fought Battle of Khanwah near Fatehpur Sikri with Rana Sangha of Mewar who advanced upto Agra and was contesting for Malwa and Agra,
 - ↳ Babur declared 'zihad' and forced soldier to fight till last vow to Osman
 - ↳ Follow Rumi technique
 - ↳ respected place, fort, earlier
 - ↳ army was disciplined, organised
 - ↳ effective leadership [S.N. Sen]

- ↳ Rana was defeated as bravery is not enough against able leadership
- ↳ Babur also fought Battle of Chanderi with Medini Rao and conquered Malwa, and Battle of Chaghra against Afghans.

Not empire builder

- ↳ could not setup effective administrative system
- ↳ Humayun lost empire in 1540 (Battle of Kannauj) to Sher Shah Suri
- ↳ could not tackle Afghan problem
- ↳ Babbar and Bayazid and Mahmud Lodi
- ↳ Gujarat sultan was not tackled

However we must remember Babur had little time to devote to administration, besides he guided his son Humayun for further conquest

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(5)

Ibn Batutah was a 14th cen traveller

(a)

born in Morocco visited leading Islamic countries including India.

Rehla was written by Ibn Batutah which details accounts of Tughlaq dynasty

- It gives descriptive account of Md bin Tughlaq's five experiment.
- It corrected information by revealing good condition of Delhi after exodus to Begliri, which Barani mentions was disastrous
- It also reveal about medieval Indian society eg. poor condition of women, sati practise, polygamy, child marriage, social inequality on basis of caste, class, status etc.
- mentioned highly fragmented social society, about agriculture and flourishing trade
- also pointed Islamic traditions of India, Ibn himself was appointed as Qazi
- Institution of Slavery was detailed
Ibn mentioned on arrival

he was given 10 slave girls in Delhi
& mentioned no day passes when
slaves not sold at lowest prices,
particularly due to large scale slave
trading on account of raid, prisoners of
war etc.

Issues in his account

- ↳ Barani had access to sultan, his
uncle was attendence of Alauddin
Khalji, while Ibn mostly based his
account on hearsay eg. when he
mentioned fall of wooden structure
as sabotage
- ↳ Ibn also could not give detailed account
of village and rural society
- ↳ analytical approach missing
- ↳ lack of statistics, figures, no mention
of sources on whose basis arguments
made etc

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(5)
(6)

Satish chandra points to rise in city life, urbanisation, trade as feature of Mughal India.

Cities played important role in trade and economy

- Satish chandra points during Akbar there were 120 big cities and over 3200 townships (qasabas with market)
- He divided cities into 4 types on basis of role
 - (1) cities with largely administrative function and manufacturing secondary
eg. Agra, Delhi, Lahore etc.
↳ capital city of Akbar
 - (2) cities with manufacturing primary role
eg. Khairabad and Awadh for textile
eg. Ahmadabad for indigo and champanur
eg. Kashmir for shawl, Bana and Sylhet for silk
 - (3) cities with religious prime function
eg. pilgrim site of Hastinapura, Mathura, Benaras
eg. Ajmer, Fatehpur sikri where Dargah was located



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उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टिकोण में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
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4) Cities with trading was
main function eg. export and
Import at Surat, Hugli

6 Cities not only increased trade
but also provided market where
demand for various articles,
raw material, finished products
was present acting as ground of
Consumerism

↳ Here located nobels, ruling class
who preferred spending as mentioned
by Bernier

↳ eg. Abul Fazl liked in multistoried
mansion, large haram, 1000
dishes prepared, served in
chiraware, silverware etc.

Foodgrains and other equipment brought
from village thus providing employment,
also cities were centre of learning,
madarsas and maktabs present.

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- 5
c
- Delhi sultans followed policy of expansion and consolidation as time proceeded

Deccan policy

- Balban focused on consolidation, also fear of mongol invasion did not led him to expand
- major expansionary campaign in Deccan was a policy of Alauddin Khalji
- Alauddin first conquered areas on route to Deccan viz Malwa, Gujarat (Rai Karan)
- Malik Kafur led his campaign he first defeated Rai Ramchandra who later helped in southern campaign
- Then Rudradna of Warangal was defeated and empire annexed, Kafur defeated Yadava, but clear victory over Pandyan could not be achieved. [Satish chandra]



6. Later Md Bin Tughlaq annexed all these far flung area upto Malabar by directly appointing nobles as administrators
6. Barani mentioned Md Bin Tughlaq was a highly ambitious ruler for this, that such territory are not easily administered and that should be left for local ruler
6. soon policy failed, and Malabar, Dwar Samudra, Warangal, Devagiri became independent
 - ↳ Vijayanagara empire established at ^{northern} Karnataka by Harishana and Bukka
 - ↳ Hasan Bahman established Bahmani Kingdom

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5

d

Zain ul abidin was the 8th Sultan of
Kashmir of Shah Mir Dynasty

Tomaraja's provide insightful details about Zain ul abidin's rule in Kashmir.

- Zain ul abidin reversed bigot policies of Sikandar
- employed brahmins at administrative posts
- abolished cow slaughter, conversion
- promoted trade, art and culture
- promoted shawl industry, Carpet industry
- sent people to Samarkand, Bukhara to learn textile making
- build no. of mosques, palaces, cities like Zaihalanka, Zaihakel

5

e

Vasco da Gama discovered trade route to India through Cape of Good Hope thus bypassing need to Egyptian route

His arrival caused several changes in Indian maritime trade

- 6 Portuguese attempted to monopolise Indian spice trade by displacing Moos (Arabs and Muslims)
- 6 They initiated 'Cartaz System' forcing all ships to pay duties, however it was not proved much effective, as neither Portuguese had such strong fleet to force ships and control pirates nor merchants proved honest.
- 6 Portuguese initiated system of trade monopoly ^{and use of violence} when they demanded it from ruler of Zamorin, whose denial led series of attacks on port
- 6 Portuguese also build factory to safeguard their enterprise, later migration and settlement led to

development of modern cities of Goa, Daman and Diu in European style, they also built church, synagogues and promoted Christianity.

- 6 Portuguese govt send ambassador at court of Mughal, provincial rulers viz Vijayanagar, Bahmani, Maratha to secure favour, eg. Portuguese pressure led denial of grant to William Hawkins.
- 6 However English later retaliated when General Bristow defeated Portuguese, Jahangir was impressed and awarded grant, thus setting up factory at Surat.

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8
a
Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun at Battle of Kannauj in 1540 and established II Afghan empire.

Measure for emergency

- Sher Shah was son of a jagirdar at kingdom of Jaunpur, he showed his ability by effectively managing jagir of father
- Later he emerged as independent ruler in eastern Bihar, Humayun at Battle of ~~Chausa~~ ^{Chunar}, defeated Sher Shah, but later signed agreement when later promised paying annual keshtka
- later Humayun after dealing with Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, focused on eastern region, which was becoming a source of problem with Afghan rebels
- Humayun marched to Chunar, after besieging it for 6 months, he finally able to conquer, meanwhile Sher Shah

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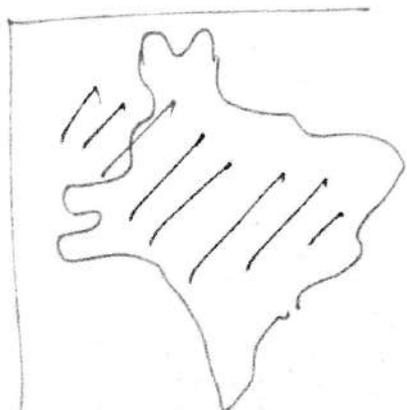
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नहीं चाहिए।
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- left for Bengal, carefully placing family at safe place, and defeated Md Shah
- 6 Humayun then marched to Bengal and made a choice of Bengal for Bihar to Sher Shah
 - 6 However Sher Shah left for Bihar, invading several won places of Humayun cutting communication with Agra
 - 6 Humayun marched to Bihar, at Chausa he faced Sher Shah, difficult to retreat Humayun was defeated
 - 6 later Sher Shah consolidated his win by oversunning area upto Kannauj and defeated Humayun at Kannauj
 - 6 He annexed Agra, Delhi
 - 6 He later expanded by conquering Sindh, Multan, Gujarat, Rajaputana.
 - 6 At last his Kalinga Campaign, he won but died

Measure for Consolidation

- military
 - ↳ Diwan-i-Arz
 - ↳ soldier paid in Cash



Shershah
Empire
1540-1585

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin.

- ↳ chehra and digh
- ↳ lammandu granted land revenue

Economy

- ↳ Land revenue - $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of produce
- ↳ Diwan-i-wizarat - revenue department
- ↳ Amils - revenue collector
- ↳ Sanungo → land recorder, a schedule of land assessment and crop rate
- ↳ Zabti-i-har sal → assessment each year
- ↳ Patta and Qabuliyat
- ↳ land was divided into various circles on basis of soil type, crop and productivity
- ↳ issued copper dam, silver rupaiyah (1 rupaiyah = 63 dams)

Trade

- ↳ old route repaired (uttarpatra)
- ↳ 4 new routes established
 - ① Belhi to Sonargaon
 - ② Multan to Lahore
- ↳ Sarais built at each Kosh
- ↳ responsibility of local ruler to ensure safety
- ↳ new custom duties to be levied
- ↳ promoted trade and commerce



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Organised [central] as well as [provincial]
administrative to consolidate

Central administration

- ↳ Diwan-i-Wazarat
- ↳ Diwan-i-Ariz
- ↳ Diwan-i-Rasalat

[Provincial]

- ↳ Empire divided into Sarkars each
under Chief Shiqden (law and
order)
and Chief Qazi
- ↳ Sarkar into Paragana, under
shiqden, Faujdar
- ↳ Paragana into Mauzas under
village chief viz Khuts, Zamindar
and Patil

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3

b

British Company began territorial expedition with Battle of Plassey (1757) in order to gain an upperhand in trade and over French company

Factors

① weakening of Mughal empire

↳ earlier Aurangzeb defeated British company in 1686 when they attacked Hugli and Chittagong

↳ Britishers not only came to terms with Mughals but also relaxed grips

↳ Mughal decline in terms of military, soldiers were not effectively trained, Jagirdari crisis as mentioned by Bhimsen except Ram Singh Bada Dalpat Bundeela, Jai Singh no other noble maintained more than 1000 sawars

↳ Mughal military did not adopt to rising demand of



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- time with new guns, warfare equipment,
new methods of guerrilla warfare
- ↳ Aurangzeb's bigoted, narrow religious policy harmed polity and deprived Rajput support, who soon detached from empire
 - ↳ rising role of nobility negatively affected power of ruler in curbing rebellion and protecting parts
eg. Satish Chandra writes that Mughal thought utilising mutual rivalry of European to protect parts but it failed in Dutch-Mughal war of 1648-1654
eg. Zulfikar Khan, Saiyyad Brothers, later I'tmad-ud-Daula diminished power of ruler, who otherwise had led a strong force against Britishers
 - ↳ Mughal also could build navy to protect its trade

② Rise of regional power

- ↳ during 18th cen, provincial governors of Bengal, Hyderabad, Awadh became independent for all practical purpose

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- ↳ they undermined King's military might who otherwise like Akbar, Aurangzeb would have gathered strong fleet to defeat English Company who were only meagre
- ↳ provincial governor were tackled by Britishers individually thus making things easy
 - eg. in Battle of Plassey, Lord Clive defeated Surajuddaula while a contingent under Mir Jafar remained silent
 - eg. in Battle of Buxar, Marathas, Hyderabad and Rapputana could have weighed in to change the result
 - eg. in Mysore battles, Britisher didnot face Hyderabad or Carnatic

except the question number in this space कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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8
C
Mughal empire is known not only for its territorial extent and centralised polity but also for what it left in field of art, literature and architecture.

Its art and architecture is a blend of Indo-Persian styles, due to composite polity which emerged during time of Akbar and due to Timurid-Mongol tradition.

Painting

Persian tradition can be seen in early works under Humayun, who lived in Iranian king of Shah Tahmasp through famous Persian painter Mir Saiyad Ali and Abdus Samad.

- features → rigid structure
- ↳ lack of lines and rounded
 - ↳ bright colour
 - ↳ no focus on perspective, notion of distance etc.
 - ↳ eg. some painting of Hamzanama Tutinama

Rajasthani feature can be seen in walls of Agra Fort, Jodha Bai Palace, Palace of Maryam uz Zamani and

Jahangiri Mahal

- ↳ birds, geese, hindu motif viz serpents, animals
- ↳ bright colour - Indian red, peacock blue

Architecture

Persian features can be seen in tomb of

Humayun, Percy Brown writes it represent Indian depiction of Persian architecture

- ① high platform with round dome and open verandah which is sloping
- ② arrangement of room inside
- ③ arches and minaret

Rajasthani features such as kiosks,

balconies, red sandstone, cloister, Jali work, arabesque were adopted

eg. Jahangiri mahal based on nan mandir

eg. Jodhabai's palace, Agra Fort
Fatehpur Sikri, Jama masjid

Literature

↳ Persian was court language, all

petition, farman, news written in
Persian language
↳ Akbar established Maktab Khana
translation bureau
Badayuni translated Ramayana and
Mahabharat
Abul Faizi translated Panchatantra
Dara Shikoh " Upanishad
and Bhagvad Gita.

Rajasthani features in literature
can be seen in manuscript
painting where technique was
small miniature painting to
depict or narrate scenes from
literature eg. Akbarnama, Tuzuk-i
Hamzanama, Razmanama.

↳ Further Rajputi painter viz
Bishan Das, Madhav, Manshan
employed who brought Rajasthani
feature

↳ Akbar's Rajputi wives also influenced
his love toward Rajasthani culture and
literature.