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NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

Start Time: 6:50 p.m End Time: 9:40 p.m

ANSWER SHEET

(FULL TEST II- MEDIEVAL INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 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.

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।

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

SECTION A

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

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Do you agree that the Deccan ulcer ruined Aurangzeb? [10 Marks]

क्या आप सहमत हैं कि दक्कन अल्सर ने औरंगजेब को बर्बाद कर दिया? [10 अंक]

Aurangzeb followed deccan policy to conquer and establish the mughal empire against Bahmani's and Shivaji's reign.

Measures he took :-

(1) Killed Sambhaji in the battle of Sangameshwar in 1689.

↓

(2) Angered the maratha people as Sambhaji's son 'Shahu' is also jailed.

It is the Deccan ulcer that ruined Aurangzeb :-

(1) Political instability :- as the Delhi is left vacant and he came to deccan → led to invasions.

(2) Economic strain :- Costly due to huge army expenditure.

(3) Geographical advantage: - As the deccan terrain was more suitable for guerilla warfare which the mughals did not know.

(4) Rule by Tarabai & Rajaram: - Gave support to deccan ulcer.

Yet, other reasons did contribute to the decline of mughals (Aurangzeb)

(1) Sir Jadunath Sarkar mentions that the Jagirdari crisis led his decline.

(2) Various revolts - Jats, Satnamis and his own son 'Akbaris' revolt weakened him.

(3) Pompous life of the earlier rulers - Taj mahal emptied the Ghazana & he imposed 'Jizya'.

All other factors played a significant role with deccan ulcer as a major cause.

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Q.1 (b)

Discuss the role of guilds in the economic life of early medieval India. [10 Marks]

प्रारंभिक मध्ययुगीन भारत के आर्थिक जीवन में गिल्ड श्रेणियों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

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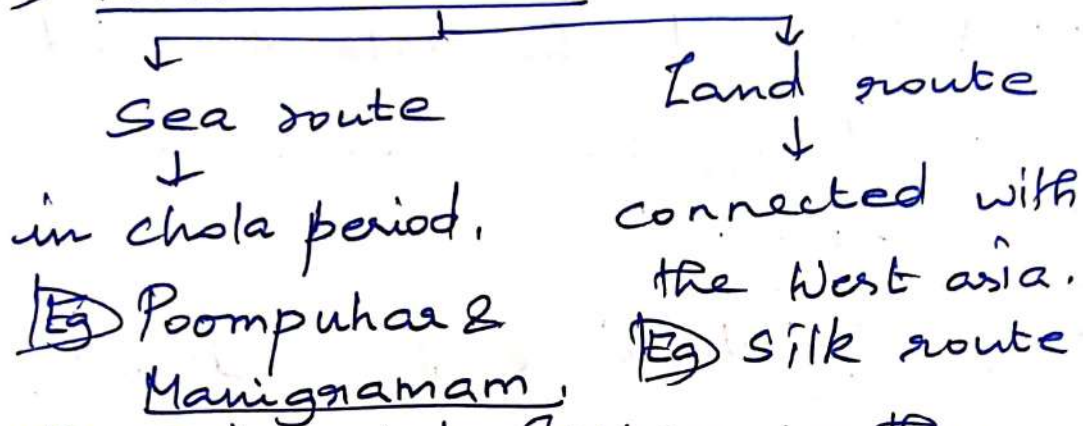
The early medieval India (750-1200 A.D) had the role of guilds in regulating the economic life of the people.

Role of Guilds in early medieval

- (1) Regulated trade :- They imposed finer and assigned separate areas for each artisan guilds.
- (2) Guild's power :- They can issue coins and the king has to get permission to enter their area mentions Jataka (Mugapakka Jataka).
- (3) Fortified settlements :- 'Enivapattinas' during the Chola period to protect their settlements.
- (4) Dharmasastra says that the

king has to have an eye over the guild functioning.

(5) Trade activities



(6) Financial System :- They used Kusidin, chettis, Banjaras for trading goods.

Yet the guild had limited controls :-

(1) King had more regulation as per Yajnavalkya.

(2) Economy declined as decline in Roman trade (as per Pliny).

The guilds played a key role in urbanisation and improving their interests.

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Q.1 (c)

The motive of Alauddin Khalji's agrarian policy was to curb the powers of the intermediaries. Examine the measures which he adopted to achieve his objective. [10 Marks]

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अलाउद्दीन खिलजी की कृषि नीति का उद्देश्य बिचौलियों की शक्तियों पर अंकुश लगाना था। अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए उसने जो उपाय अपनाए, उनका परीक्षण कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Alauddin Khalji's is the 1st Sultan to be involved in the village life of the empire. He wanted to eliminate the intermediaries in the revenue system.

Measures he adopted :-

- (1) He introduced 'Muzahat' system where he directly collected revenue from the people \Rightarrow thus, eliminated intermediaries.
- (2) He increased the revenue from $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to $\frac{1}{2}$ rd so that, the hindu intermediaries would be left with little amount for themselves.
- (3) He reduced the power for Khut, Maggadani & Patwari as per Barani.

(4) He also imposed strict discipline in collection, any deviations would be met with severe punishments.

Impacts :-

- (1) Curbed the power of the land lords → obeyed Alauddin.
- (2) No revolts as people were busy earning for their livelihood.
- (3) The intermediaries did not live a luxurious life and lived in poverty.

Yet, (1) This is only during Alauddin Khalji period.

They started to rise during the later mughal period as zamindars and consolidated their power. They influenced the ruler's decision in revenue later.

Q.1 (d)

"Humayun's Tomb is characterised by the best features of the Mughal architecture. Comment. [10 Marks]

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"हुमायूँ का मकबरा मुगल वास्तुकला की सर्वोत्तम विशेषताओं से युक्त है। टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Humayun's tomb was built by one of his wife, Zebunisa begum using the Persian style as a reference.

Features of Humayun's tomb :-

(1) Raised plinth.

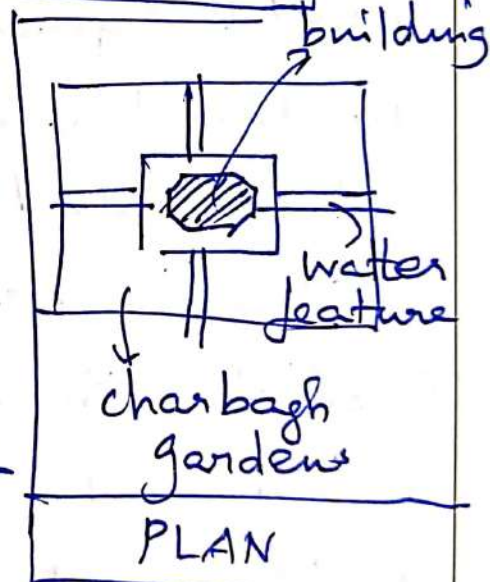
(2) Used domes and gardens for decoration.

(3) Used redsandstone extensively.

(4) Concept of Jannat (heaven) in planning.

(5) Usage of water feature, a typical Mughal feature.

(6) Octagonal building sides.



(7) Use of arabesque and hastaliq for decoration as fauna was prohibited in mughal architecture.

But, Mughal architecture reached peak during Akbar & Shah Jahan period:-

(1) Akbar period :- (a) Usage of Hindu symbols, arches in gateways, material variety.

Eg Buland Darwaza, Anoop Talao in Fatehpur Sikri.

(2) Shah Jahan period :- (a) The Taj Mahal is the greatest achievement.

Eg Circular minarets, symmetrical planning & fountains.

The mughal architecture reached its zenith during the Shah Jahan period. Later declined.

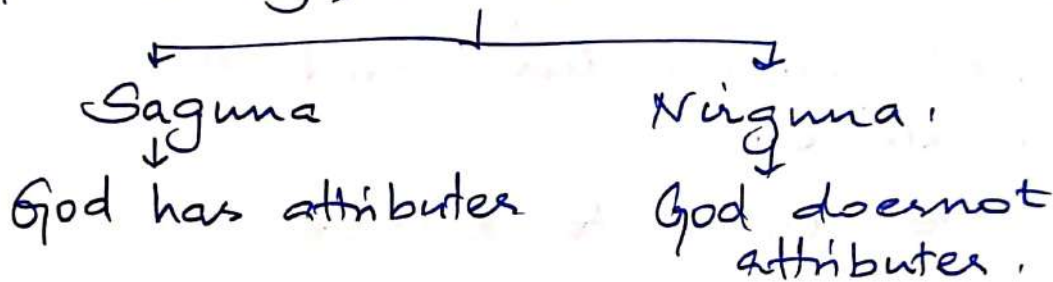
Q.1(e)

Discuss the growth of the Nirguna School of Bhakti Movement emphasising the contribution of Kabir and Nanak to it. [10 Marks]

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भक्ति आंदोलन के निर्गुण स्कूल के विकास पर चर्चा करें और इसमें कबीर और नानक के योगदान पर जोर दें। [10 अंक]

The bhakti movement started in Tamil country during the Pallava period in the 7th century. However, 14th century, it reached North India.



Growth of Nirguna School :-

- (1) Kabir :- a weaver by profession.
- (a) He promoted 'monotheism'.
- (b) He criticised both hindus and muslims for hindus didnot allow lower caste inside temples.
- (c) His work - 'Bijak' highlights his demand for egalitarianism.

(d) He disregarded the rituals and sacrifices and promoted love towards god.

(II) Guru Nanak :- travelled to Mecca & toured extensively.

(a) Promoted cultural syncretism between hindus and the muslims.

(b) He tried to resolve the gender inequality.

(c) He laid the foundation of Sikhism.

(d) He asked for doing away with the varna based society.

Both played a vital role, in promoting Nirguna Bakti in the North India which faced opposition from orthodox.

Q.2 (a)

Trace the evolution of the religious views of Akbar. What was the implications of his policy of Sulh-i kul? [20 Marks]

अकबर के धार्मिक विचारों के विकास का पता लगाएँ। उनकी सुलह-ए-कुल की नीति के क्या निहितार्थ थे? [20 अंक]

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Neither Babur nor Humayun had time for any administrative policy. But Akbar took various measures, one of such is the religious policy.

Evolution of the religious views of Akbar :-

- (I) Abolished Jizyah :- He allowed the non-muslims to practice their own religion and they donot need to pay tax.
- (II) No forcible conversion :- After the defeat of Rajput king, he abolished the forcible conversion of the prisoners of war.

(III) Ibadat Khanna :- He tried to understand the truth claims of various religions through this. His realisation was "Every religion as some truth in it."

(IV) Issue of Masahat - Akbar declared himself to be the final interpreter of Sharia, as no consensus was reached by the ulemas.

(V) His personality :- Born as a Sunni, his mother - a Shia, his teacher Abdul Latif (a Shia) influenced his childhood towards equality of all.

(VI) His ambition :- To establish an all India empire, he required the support of the Rajputs (Hindu).

(VII) Sul-i-Kul :- His religious policy culminated at Sul-i-Kul (peace with all) following Din-i-Ilahi policy.

(VIII) His rajput alliance :- allowed religious freedom to his wife to follow their belief. Eg Harkaba worshipped lord Krishna.

Implications of Sul-i-Kul :-

- (1) It tried to setup a more secular administration against clerics' intervention.
- (2) the rajputs assisted Akbar in his expeditions especially Man Singh.
- (3) He tried to establish a religious harmonious society.

(4) One of the way in which, the hindu rajas acknowledged his sovereignty and accepted him as an Indian ruler.

Yet, it fell short of achieving its goal :-

(1) It didnot have the characteristic of religion - no script, no ritual.

(2) less than 25 joined it.

Even his best friend Mansingh didnot join it.

(3) The mulla revolt highlighted the grievances of ulema.

Subsequent changes in Akbar's religious policy especially by Aurangzeb created resentment among the people.

Q.2 (b)

Describe village polity and economy of medieval Deccan. [15 Marks]

मध्यकालीन दक्कन की ग्रामीण राजनीति और अर्थव्यवस्था का वर्णन करें। [15 अंक]

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Village is the basic unit of Medieval kingdom. More than 90% of the people lived in villages.

Village polity of medieval Deccan:

(1) king as the pivot of all the administrative work.

(2) Village officers existed to,

(a) maintain law and order,

↳ Ayaka system in Vijayanagar kingdom.

(b) To collect revenue to give it to the king,

Ayaka System :- the hereditary village family is made an Ayaka.

(a) They collect revenue and maintain army for the king.

(3) Local villagers dispensed justice.

(4) the village's had the least influence from the central administration.

(5) They maintained records of entry of foreigners into their villages.

② Village economy :-

(1) Agriculture is the major source of revenue.

(2) Implements like charqi, Saqiya were used.

(3) Manufacturing industry :-

(a) Deccan had good black soil — thus became a textile hub.

(b) Vijayanagara had pottery, iron smelting - mentioned by Abdur Rassaq.

(4) Trade ties:- Road was not well developed;

(a) Sea trade flourished with 'Surat' acting as a port.

Pl Nuniz mentions that nearly 300 ports existed.

(5) Land revenue system laid out estimates to be around $\frac{1}{3}$ for most of the time.

The village polity & economy helped in maintaining peace in fringe areas contributing to the prosperity of the central government.

Q.2 (c)

Analyse the social composition and the role of nobility under the successors of Ilutmish. How did it affect the contemporary politics? [15 Marks]

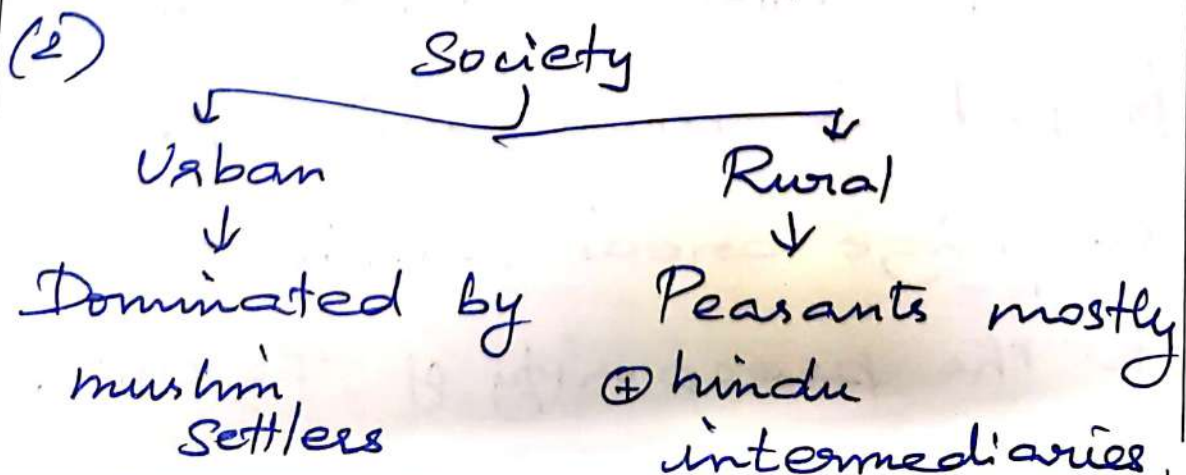
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इल्तुतमिश के उत्तराधिकारियों के अधीन कुलीन वर्ग की सामाजिक संरचना और भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। इसका समकालीन राजनीति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? [15 अंक]

At the time of Ilutmish's death, he appointed his daughter Raziya Begum as the ruler, yet Ruk-ru-uddin became the sultan. This altered the social conditions of that time.

Social composition and role of nobility :-

(1) Dominance of slave turkish officers — a racial discrimination in administrative work.



- (3) Role of nobility :- To guide the future Sultan and to assist him.
- (a) Increased their influence in court.
- (4) Oppression of women :- purdah, Sati was practised.
- (5) change in varna based system :- the sudras almost become equal to vaishyas as agriculture flourished under Iqtadari system.

It's impact on the contemporary politics :-

- (1) Puppet rulers :- Begram shah and Nasiruddin under the office of Joty.
- (2) Sultan-office clash :- Raziya frequently transferred the

officers to prevent accumulation of power.

(3) Rise in mistrust :- The hindu intermediaries did not trust the turkish muslim rulers.

(4) Urbanisation & closed cities :-

Gated cities to protect the invaders against any attack from the rajputs.

(5) Diluted the sultan power under Nasir ud din and led to disintegration.

However, Alauddin Khelji abolished chahalgani and the rulers like Balban strengthened the sultan position which lasted till 1526.

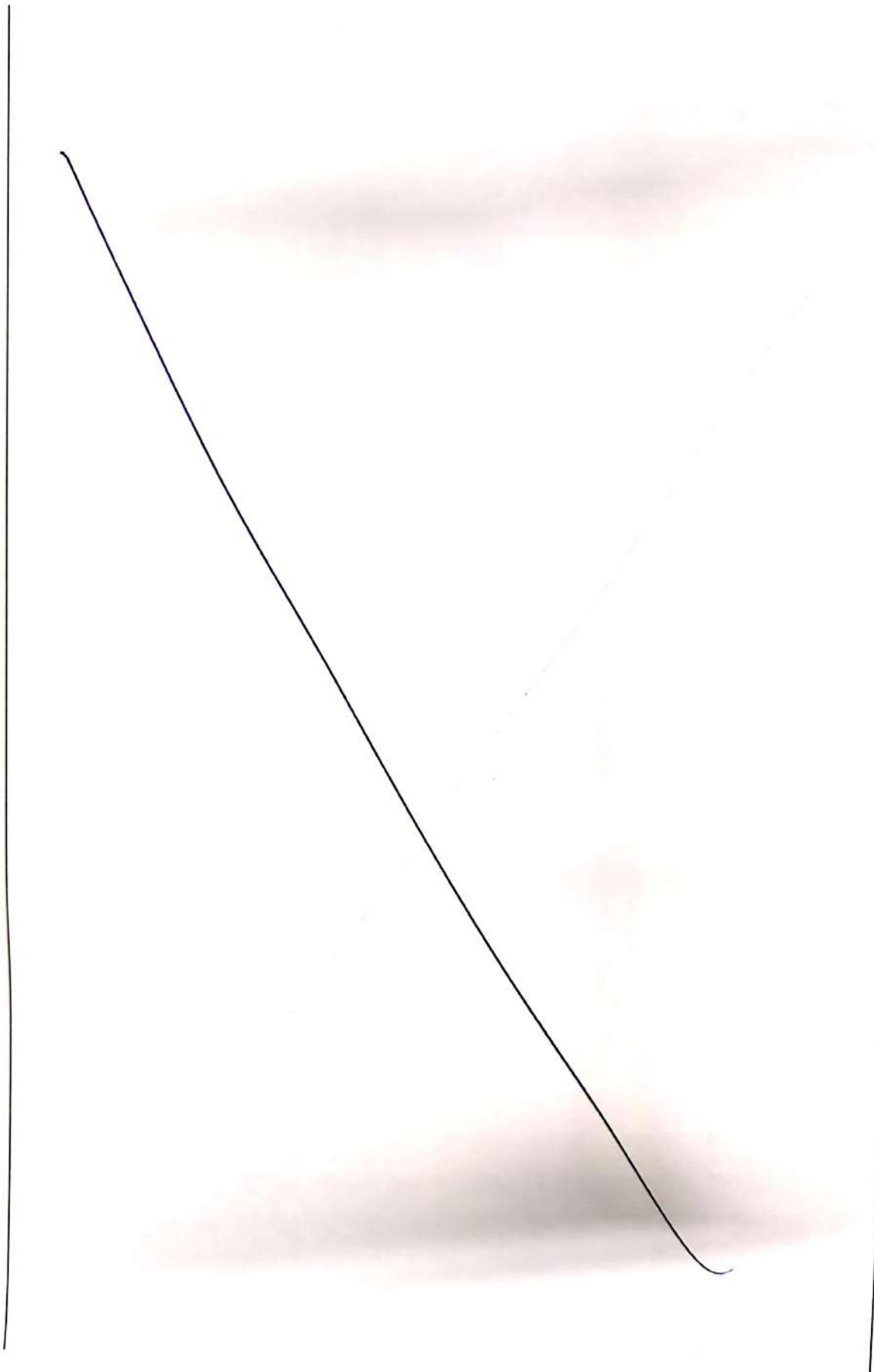
Q.3 (a)

What measures were initiated by the Sultans for the consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate? Discuss.
[20 Marks]

दिल्ली सल्तनत को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सुल्तानों ने क्या उपाय किये? चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

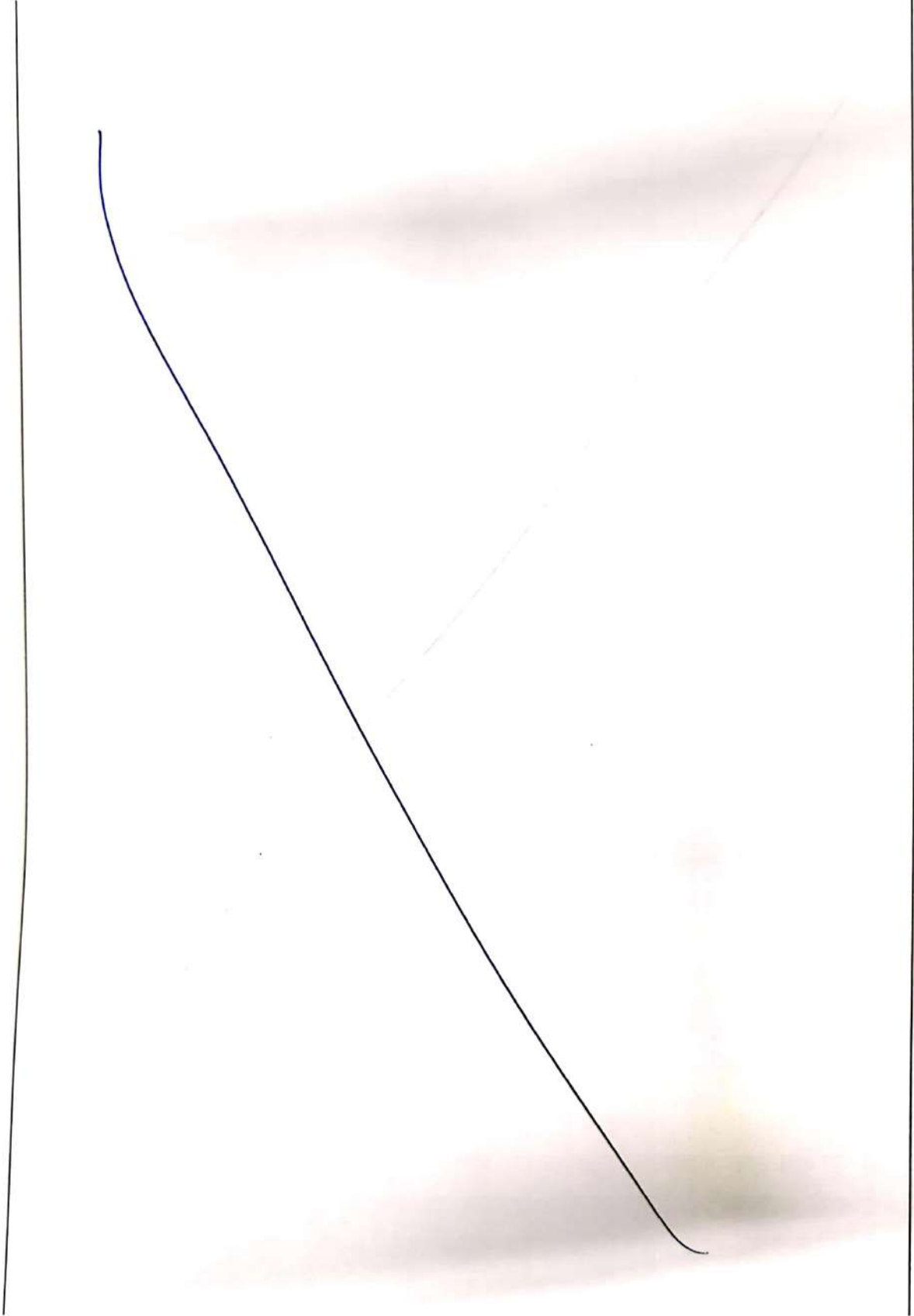
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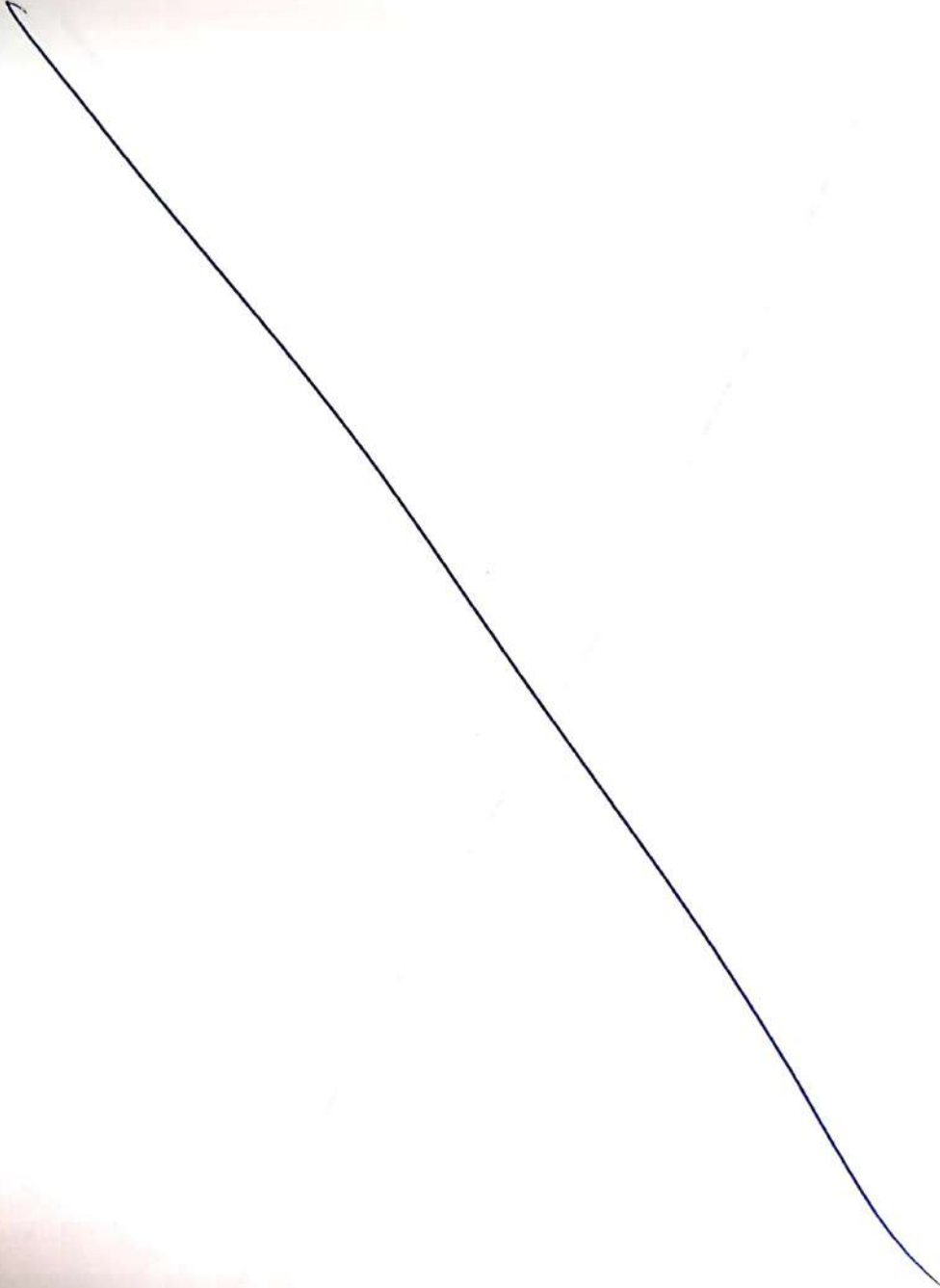


Q.3 (b)

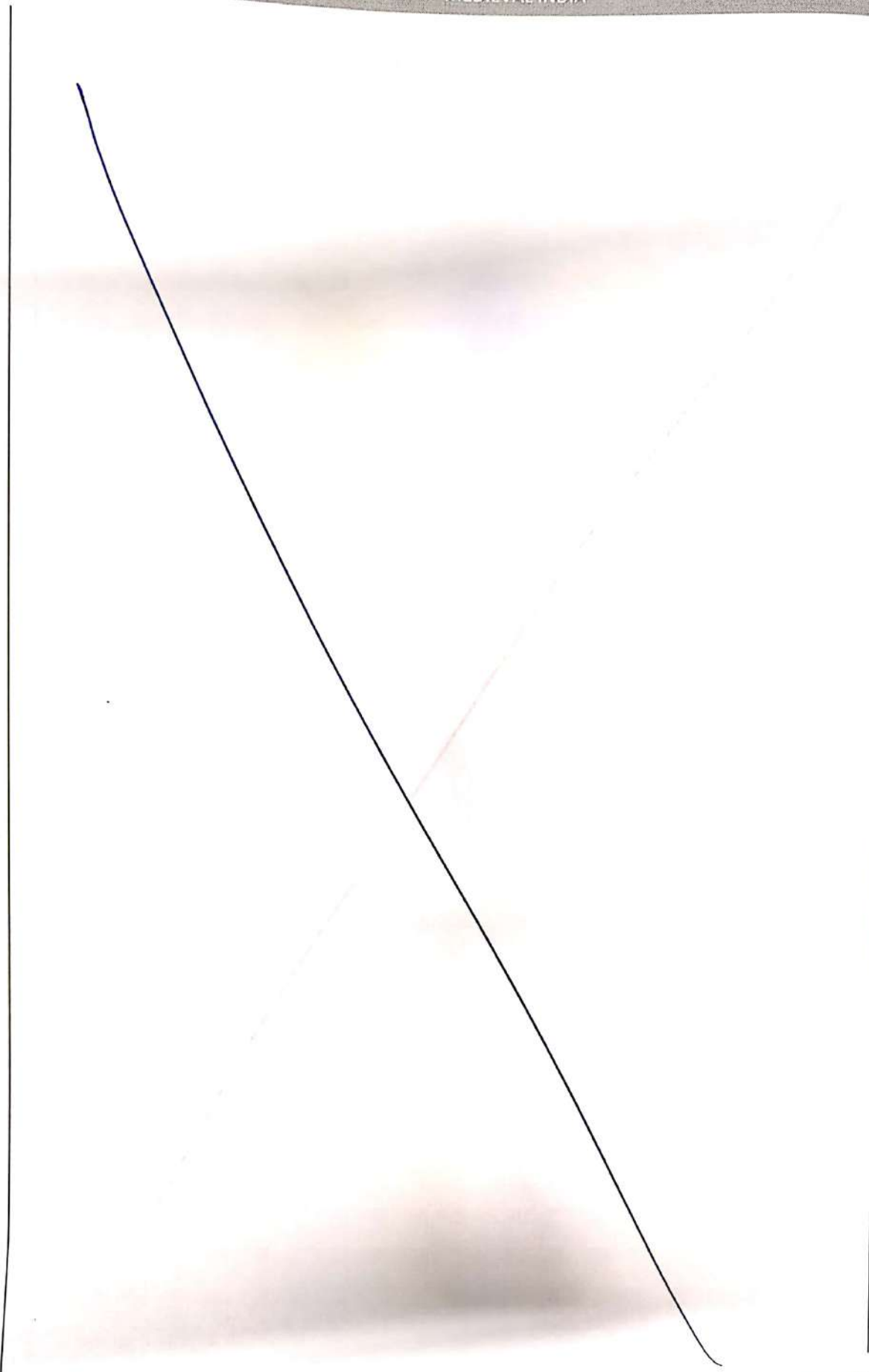
“The saints of Maharashtra produced a revolution without the uproar of a rebellion.’ Comment.
[15 Marks]

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‘महाराष्ट्र के संतों ने विद्रोह के शोर के बिना ही क्रांति ला दी।’ टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]



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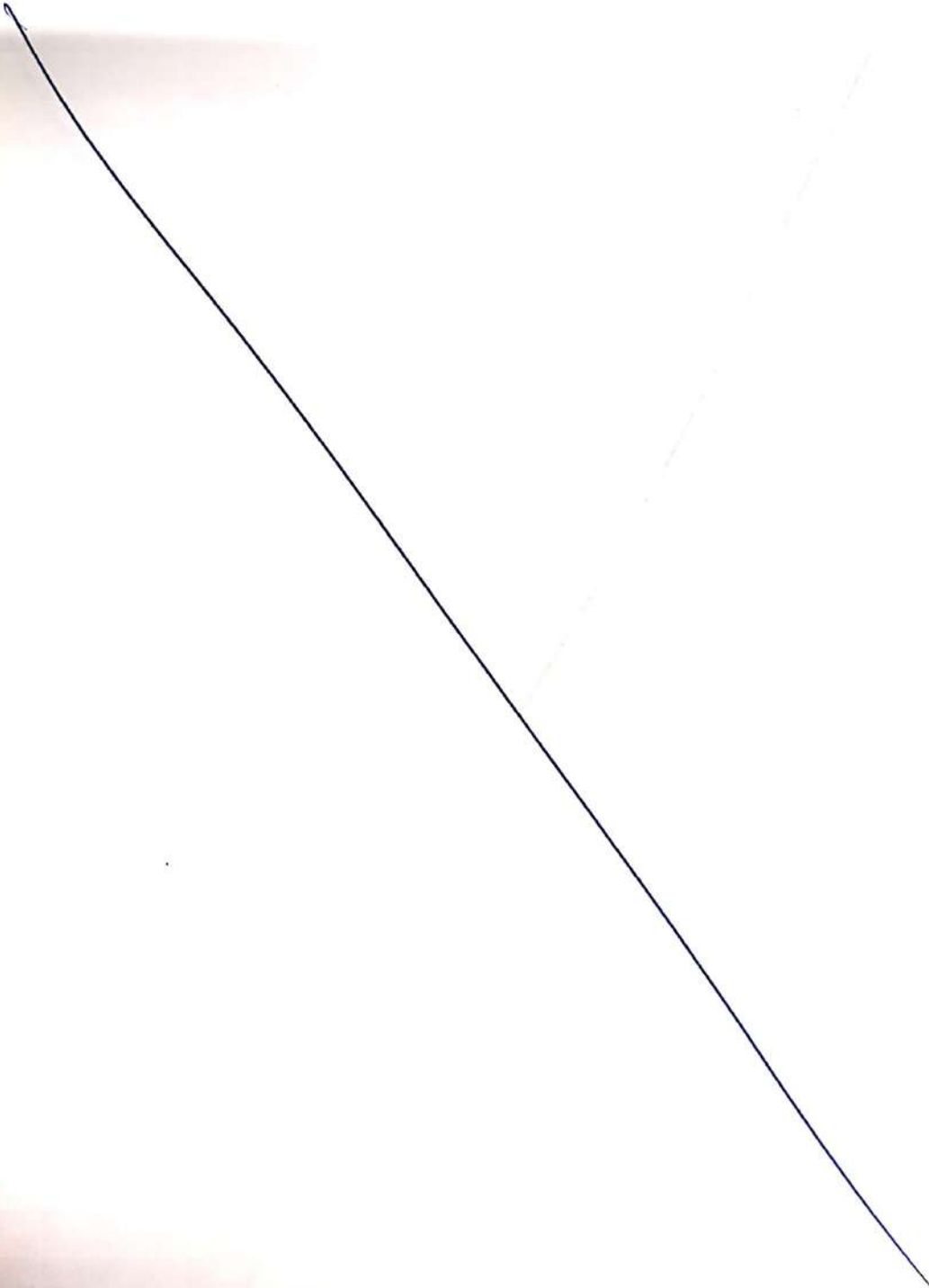
Q.3 (c)

'Babur was a great conqueror, but not an empire builder.' Discuss. [15 Marks]

'बाबर एक महान विजेता था, लेकिन साम्राज्य निर्माता नहीं।' चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

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Q.4 (a)

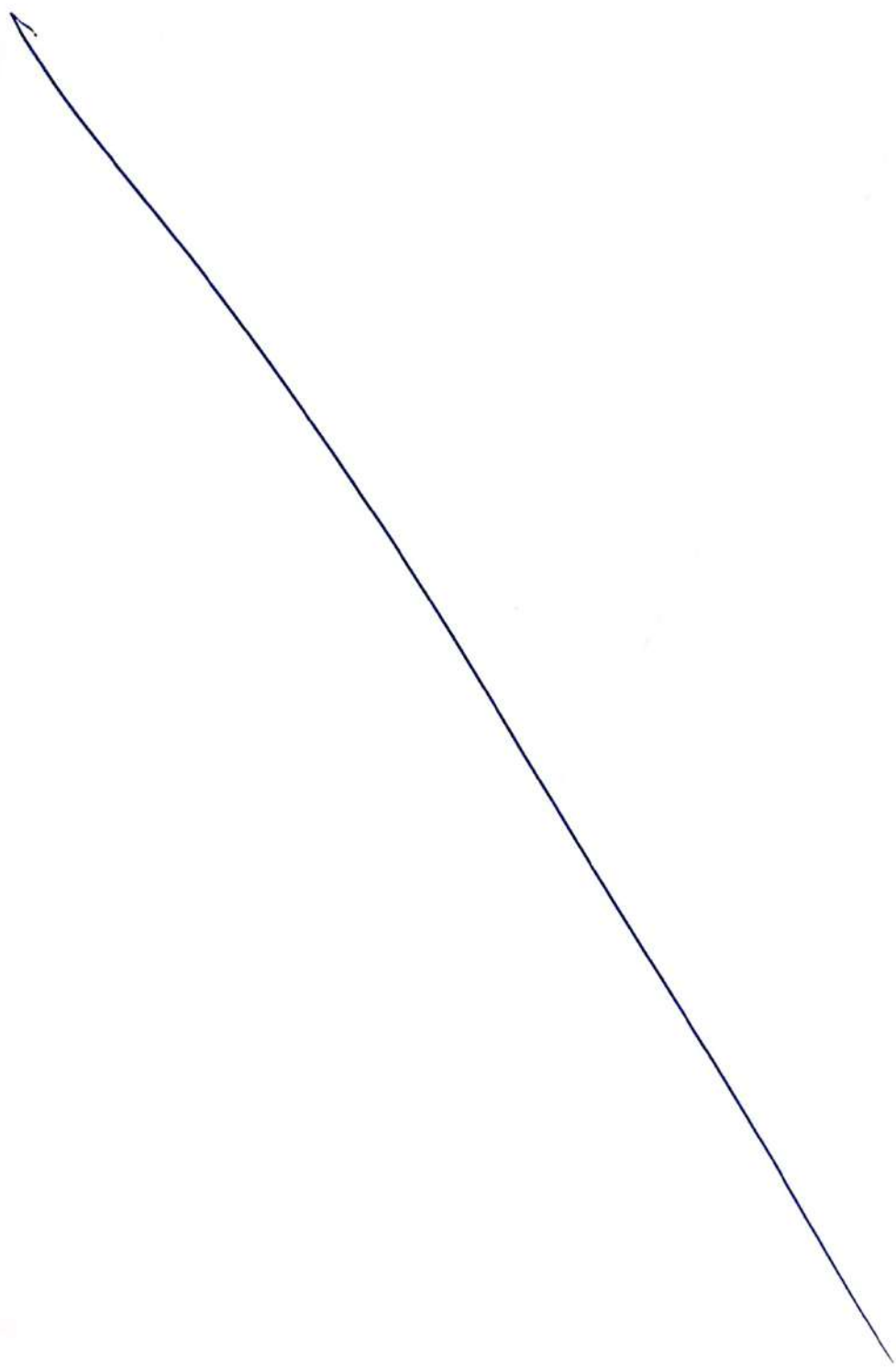
Analyze the cause of the agrarian crisis of the Mughal Empire and briefly discuss the agrarian aspects of the peasant revolt against the Empire. [20 Marks]

मुगल साम्राज्य के कृषि संकट के कारण का विश्लेषण करें और साम्राज्य के खिलाफ किसान विद्रोह के कृषि पहलुओं पर संक्षेप में चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

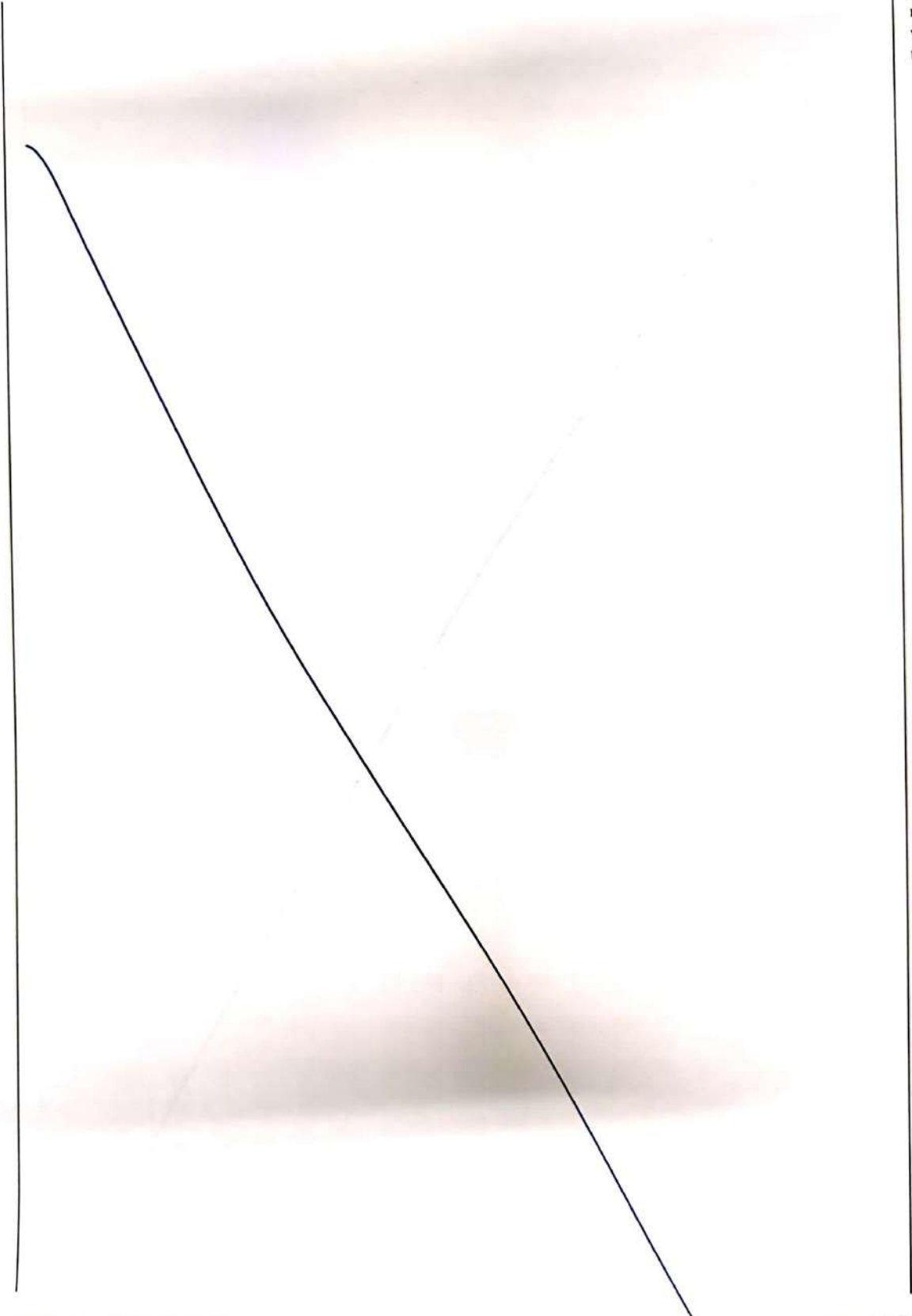
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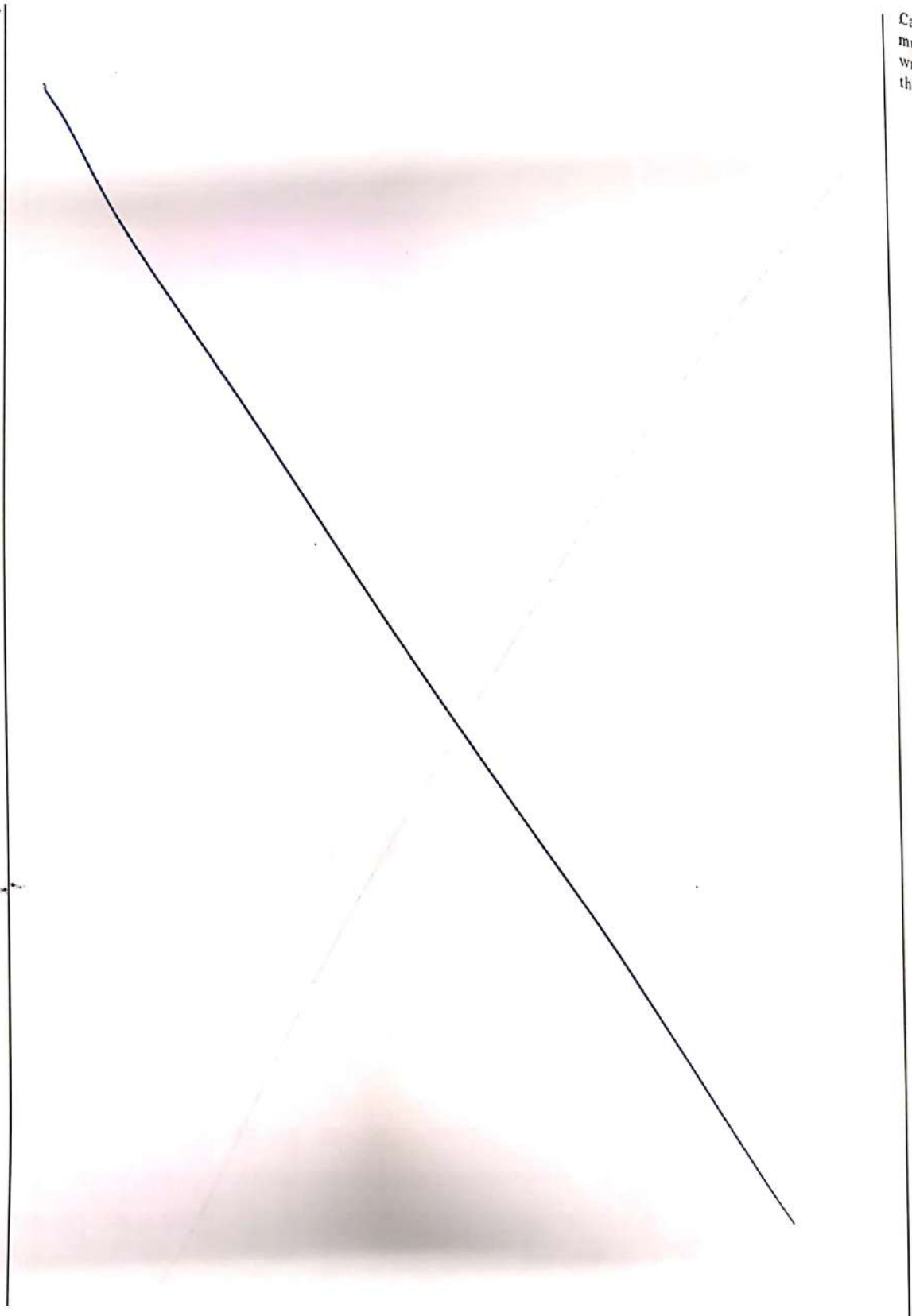
2.4 (b)

"The convergence of political vacuum and impact of Islamic culture and polity in peninsular India has much to do with the growth of Vijayanagara kingdom." Critically examine. [15 Marks]

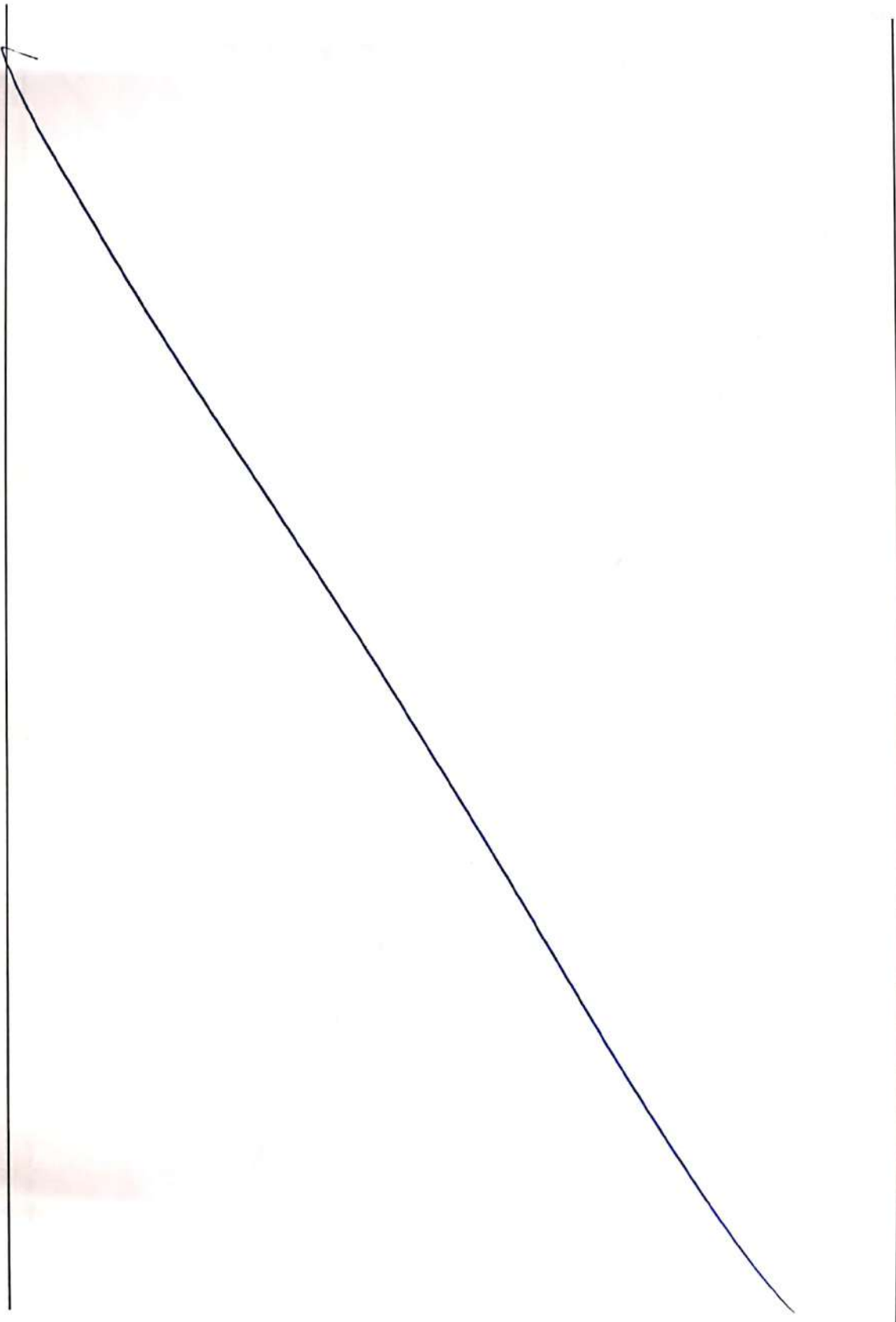
"प्रायद्वीपीय भारत में राजनीतिक शून्यता और इस्लामी संस्कृति और राजनीति के प्रभाव का विजयनगर साम्राज्य के विकास से बहुत कुछ लेना-देना है।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [15 अंक]

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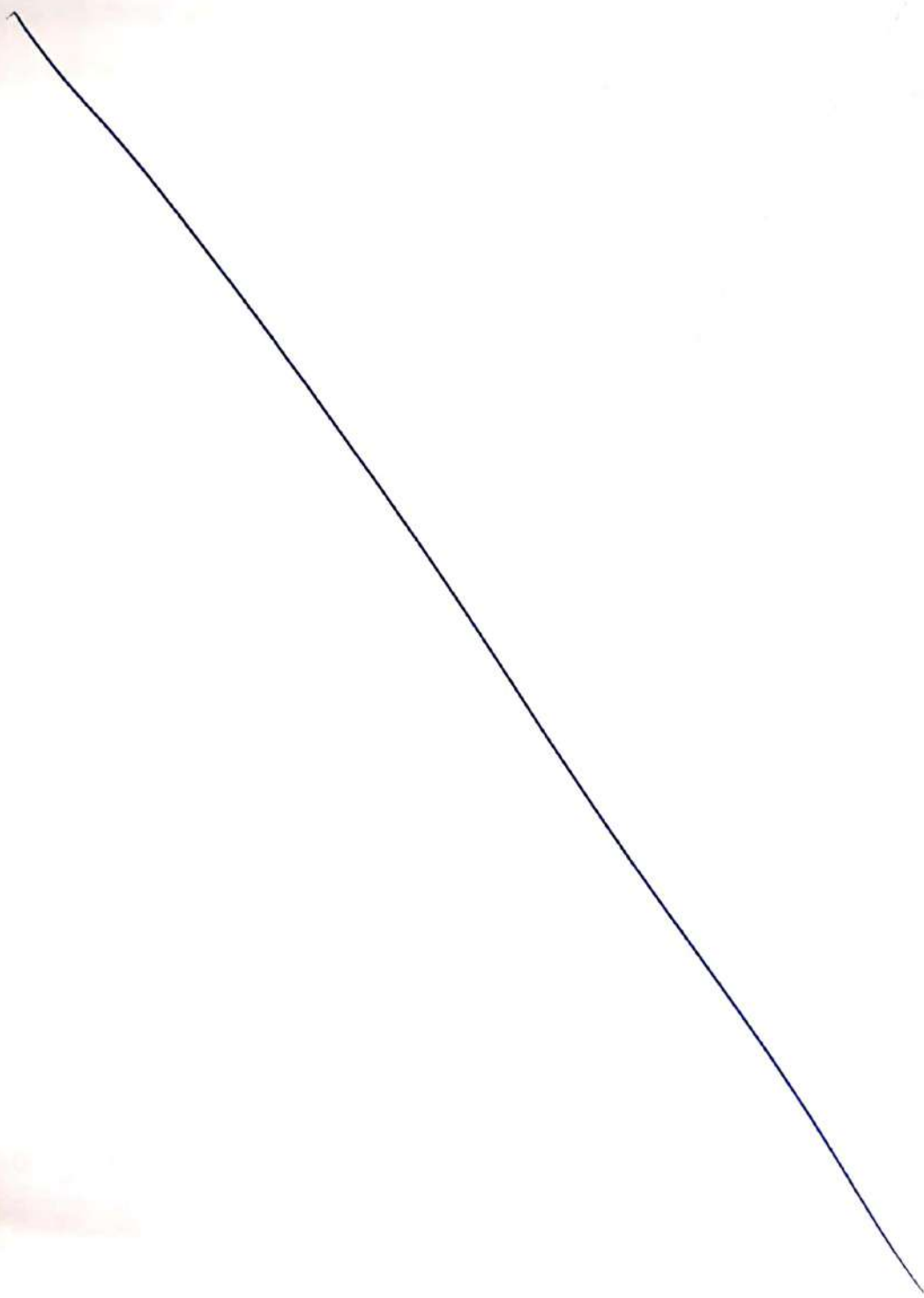
Q.4 (c)

Discuss the Land charters of north India in early Medieval period. (c. A-D. 750-1200). [15 Marks]

प्रारंभिक मध्यकाल (सी. ई. 750-1200) में उत्तर भारत के भूमि चार्टरों पर चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

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SECTION B

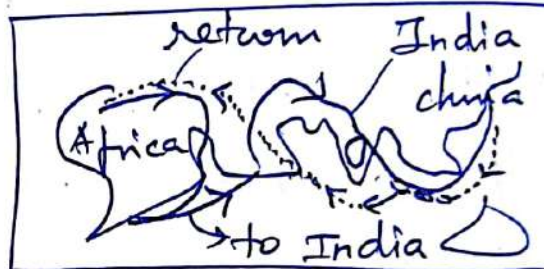
Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

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Q.5(a)Critically examine Ibn Batutah's Rehla as an important source of Indian history. [10 Marks]

भारतीय इतिहास के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत के रूप में इब्न बतूता की रेहला का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Ibn Batutah, a Moroccan traveller came to India in 1333 and stayed till 1347. His book

Kitab-ul-Rehla provides insights into Indian history



Ibn battuta's route

(1) He had 1st

hand experience as he was appointed as Qazi by Mohammed bin Tughlaq (MBT)

(2) He gave details about slavery as he himself bought 2 beautiful girls in Tamralipti.

(3) He mentioned about the capital shift of MBT to delhatabad.

(4) Details about (a) hunting feast,
(b) Agricultural crops especially

Mango & Jackfruit are mentioned.
 (5) His long stay and his travel to the southern part of India to Vijayanagar provides insights to other kingdoms.

Yet, there are criticisms :-

(1) He wrote this book after 29 years of travel → memory was vague.

(2) He gave false information against MBT as, MBT arrested him for corruption.

(3) He lived luxuriously without understanding ground realities.

Nevertheless, his book along with sources of Nuniz and Delhi historians provides better information about that time.

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Q.5 (b)

Assess the role of cities in the economy of the Mughal India. [10 Marks]

मुगलकालीन भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में शहरों की भूमिका का आकलन करें। [10 अंक]

Mughals built cities to promote urbanisation, as well as to boost economy.

Role of cities in the economy :-

- (1) Trading centre :- Delhi was a huge market, Agra too had various markets.
- (2) Urbanisation :- People settled in these cities and bought items
↓
Led to consumerism.
- (3) Military garrisons :- Cities like Dipalpur stationed military people, with them their families too settled promoting economic growth.
- (4) Road construction :- Grand

trunk road, connected different cities contributing to trade.

(5) Political stability :- With strict security, trade & transport was boosted in Aggra.

(6) Administrative centre :- All the higher officials who were rich settled in cities, contributing to demand of goods.

(7) Cultural centre :- Cities like Varanasi/Kasi promoted tourism.

(8) Industrial centre :- Dhaka, Murshidabad are primarily cities.

Thus cities played a vital role in economic money standardisation & growth.

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Q.5(c) Critically examine the Deccan policy of Delhi Sultans. [10 Marks]

दिल्ली के सुल्तानों की दक्कन नीति का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। [10 अंक]

The Deccan region was least accessed due to the presence of Vindhyas and Satpuras. But Alauddin Khelji broke the myth.

Deccan policy of Delhi Sultans :-

- (1) Alauddin Khelji :- He looted the Yadavas of Devagiri [but] did not conquer its territory.
- (2) Mohammed bin Tughlaq :-
defeated and conquered Yadava.
(a) His capital shift from Delhi to Daulatabad, shows increasing interest in deccan region.
- (3) Fight with the regional kingdoms :- Frequent fights with

the Vijayanagar, Bahmani's
for expansion.

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Yet, the deccan policy had
challenges :-

- (1) the terrain prevented any
major expansion.
- (2) Guerilla warfare challenged
the sultanate army.
- (3) A token representation rather
than substantive gains.
- (4) Presence of Chalukyas, feared
Malik Kafur's army.

With the deccan policy,
Bahmani's was established
and it led to further weakening
and disintegration of the
empire.

Q.5 (d)

Evaluate Jonaraja's account of the reign of Zain-ul- Abidin. [10 Marks]

जैन-उल-अबिदीन के शासनकाल के बारे में जोनाराजा के विवरण का मूल्यांकन करें। [10 अंक]

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Jonaraja wrote the book Doitya Rajatarangini following Kelhan's Rajatarangini.

Jonaraja's account of reign of Zain-ul-Abidin :-

- (1) Benevolent ruler :- reinvited the Kashmiri pandits to return to Kashmir.
- (2) His administrative measures :-
 - (a) Took stern actions against hoarding.
 - (b) Eased the severity of 2 famines.
- (3) His personality :- Zain-ul-Abidin had good knowledge in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit works.

(4) Trade ties :- diplomatic and trade ties with Egypt and West Asia was mentioned.

(5) Complemented Rajatarangini's claims of prosperity of Kashmir.

Yet, it had significant challenges

(1) It was more of an eulogy rather than facts about Zain-ul-Abidin.

(2) Did not mention about the strict actions taken by him against his friend Mihalya.

(3) Did not mention about the failure of Zain-ul-Abidin during famine times.

With notes of Shivaraja, the Jonaraja work can better be understood.

Q.5 (e)

How did arrival of Portuguese affect existing trade system of Indian ruler and merchants? [10 Marks]

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पुर्तगालियों के आगमन ने भारतीय शासकों और व्यापारियों की मौजूदा व्यापार प्रणाली को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? [10 अंक]

The Portuguese were the 1st European to arrive to India. They reached Calicut, which was ruled by Zamorin.

Their arrival affected existing trade system of Ruler + Merchants:-

- (1) Separate trade ties with the rulers through farman's and they neglected the merchants.
- (2) Their policy of blue water, Cortez, Qapila affected the trade ties between nations.
↓
Ruler was reluctant to take action.
- (3) The merchants had less share in trade, thus paid low

revenue to the rulers, affecting their earlier economic ties.

(4) Some rulers took action against the portuguese excises to support the merchant classes.

(5) Undermined the king's power :- to regulate the trade in the Arabian Sea.

(6) Established their own rules :- to regulate trade especially in Goa.

(7) Resentment & acouralisation :- the merchants migrated back to their village due to king's inaction. While few benefitted from the portuguese, most got affected and led to the decline in king-merchant relationship.

Q.6 (a)

"The tenets of Hindu and Muslim mystics were similar enough that the ground was ripe for syncretic movements involving adherents of both religions." Elucidate. [20 Marks]

"हिंदू और मुस्लिम फकीरों के सिद्धांत इतने समान थे कि दोनों धार्मिक अनुयायियों को शामिल करने वाले समन्वयवादी आंदोलनों के लिए जमीन तैयार थी।" स्पष्ट करें। [20 अंक]

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The similarities in both the Hindu and Muslim mystics under the Bhakti and Sufist movement, made the grounds for cultural syncretism of both religions.

Similarities of both mystics :-

(1) Universal love :- Eknath as well as Nanak supported love & equality.

(2) Universal brotherhood :-

Ramananda Nizamuddin
Auliya

Both preached it.

(3) Egalitarian society :- Tulsidas and Nasir ud din Mahmud were

The proponents:

(4) Against the existing social order:-

(a) Kabir criticised the orthodox sects.

(b) Rabia-ud-Adawiyya did the same in Sufism.

(5) Political support:-

(a) Shivaji support Maharashtra bhakti movement.

(b) Akbar support Zuhrawadi.

Impacts:-

(1) Reduced the oppressive nature of the Brahmins and the orthodox elements.

(2) Increased the rights of the women to enter spiritual life. [Eg] Mirabai.

(3) Established values :- like charity,

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love and equality,

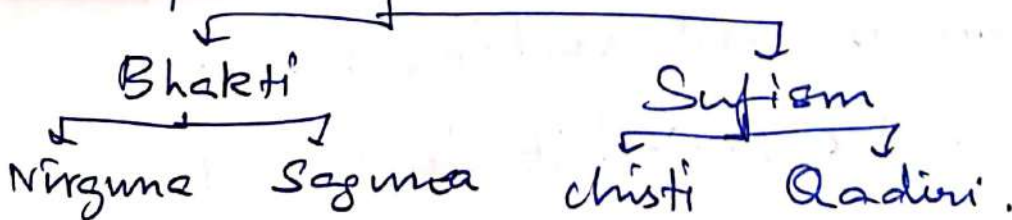
(4) Promoted literature and culture — Malfuzat of Nizamuddin Auliya and Ramacharitamanas.

(5) Promoted cultural syncretism
 (6) Rishi order in Kashmiri Sufism followed meditation and ascetic practices of Hinduism.

Yet, there are differences which led to divisions between them:—

(1) Resistance from the orthodox sects — especially Ulemas criticized Sufism + Hinduism as 'unislamic'.

(2) Splits within them,



(3) Bhakti was an indigenous origin yet sufism depended on west asia, which was alien to people then.

(4) Ruler's like Akber promoted cultural syncretism yet Aurangzeb followed Nashqabandi and rejected unislamic practices.

(5) Women's role was very restricted.

(6) Economic life and prosperity led to pursue of materialistic life.

Nevertheless, Hindu + muslim tenets laid the foundation for common interaction though the later period it declined.

2.6 (b)

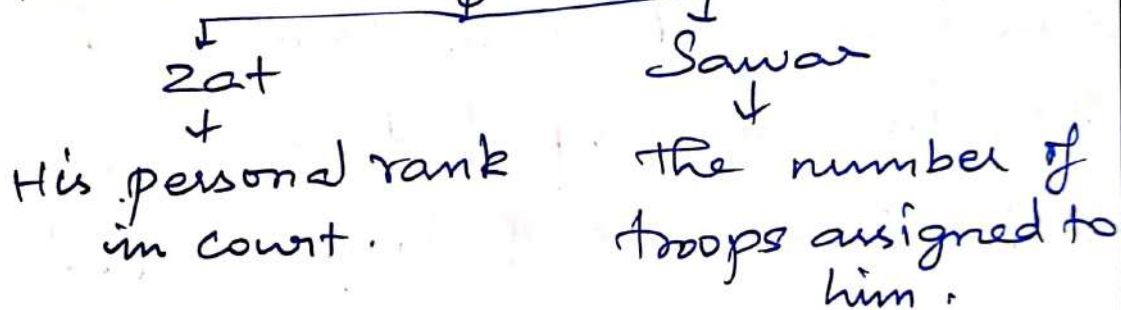
Critically analyse whether the success of the Mughals is to be credited to their robust Jagirdari and Mansabdari system. [15 Marks]

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आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें कि क्या मुगलों की सफलता का श्रेय उनकी मजबूत जागीरदारी और मनसबदारी प्रणाली को दिया जाना चाहिए। [15 अंक]

Mughals followed the Jagirdari System - land assigned to an officer instead of his salary and

Mansabdari system



Success of Mughals :-

(I) Jagirdari system :-

- (1) Maintained law and order.
- (2) Maintained revenue stability to the rulers.
- (3) Mobilised the troops if any revolt broke out.
- (4) Maintained kings' sovereignty and did not issue coins/utbas

against the ruler's.

(5) Protected the fringe areas from any attacks.

(II) Mansabdari system :-

(1) With high mansab's given to Rajputs like Kachhwaha, the ruler's earned their trust and they in turn supported the king.

(2) Maintenance of troops :- Good quality soldiers and horses were maintained.

(3) Administrative easiness for the ruler's as every details was mentioned in dagh and chehra.

(4) Increased centralised control over the areas.

Yet, at the same time, it weakened the Mughal empire!-

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- (1) Sir Jadunath Sarkar says, the Jagirdari crisis led to the disintegration of Mughals.
- (2) Decentralisation and autonomy increased. ↓
Various revolts - Afghan and Rajput revolt (Marwar Revolt).
- (3) Poor maintenance and corruption in troops under mansab.
- (4) Court faction started for mansab and Jagir land, though initially, it was successful, it led to poor administration during the later period of the Mughals leading to their disintegration.

Q.6 (c)

How far is it correct to say that, in spite of his shortcomings, Jahangir strove honestly to maintain the integrity of this empire and to follow the principles of toleration and justice enunciated by his father? [15 Marks]

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यह कहना कहाँ तक सही है कि जहाँगीर ने अपनी कमियों के बावजूद इस साम्राज्य की अखंडता को बनाए रखने और अपने पिता द्वारा प्रतिपादित सहिष्णुता और न्याय के सिद्धांतों का पालन करने के लिए ईमानदारी से प्रयास किया? [15 अंक]

Prince Salim came to throne under the name 'Jahangir' after his father Akbar.

He had many shortcomings,

(a) a strong opium addict.

(b) the Ulemas' pressured him to follow an orthodox religious policy.

(c) Jagirdari crisis.

(d) His marriage with Nur Jahan.

He tried to maintain the integrity of this empire :-

(1) He followed the same liberal religious policy as his father.

(2) He gave his '12 orders' to

- improve the administrative control.
- (a) Release of prisoners.
 - (b) No more strict punishments.
 - (3) He even pardoned his political rival - Mansingh, who supported Prince Khusrav for throne.
 - (4) He followed the same rajput policy of matrimonial alliances to appease the rajputs.
 - (5) He also introduced Du-Aspa, Shi-Aspa for Jagirdari issue.
 - (6) He kept 'Zanjari-Adl' bell outside his court to render justice.

Yet, he fell short of his ambitions

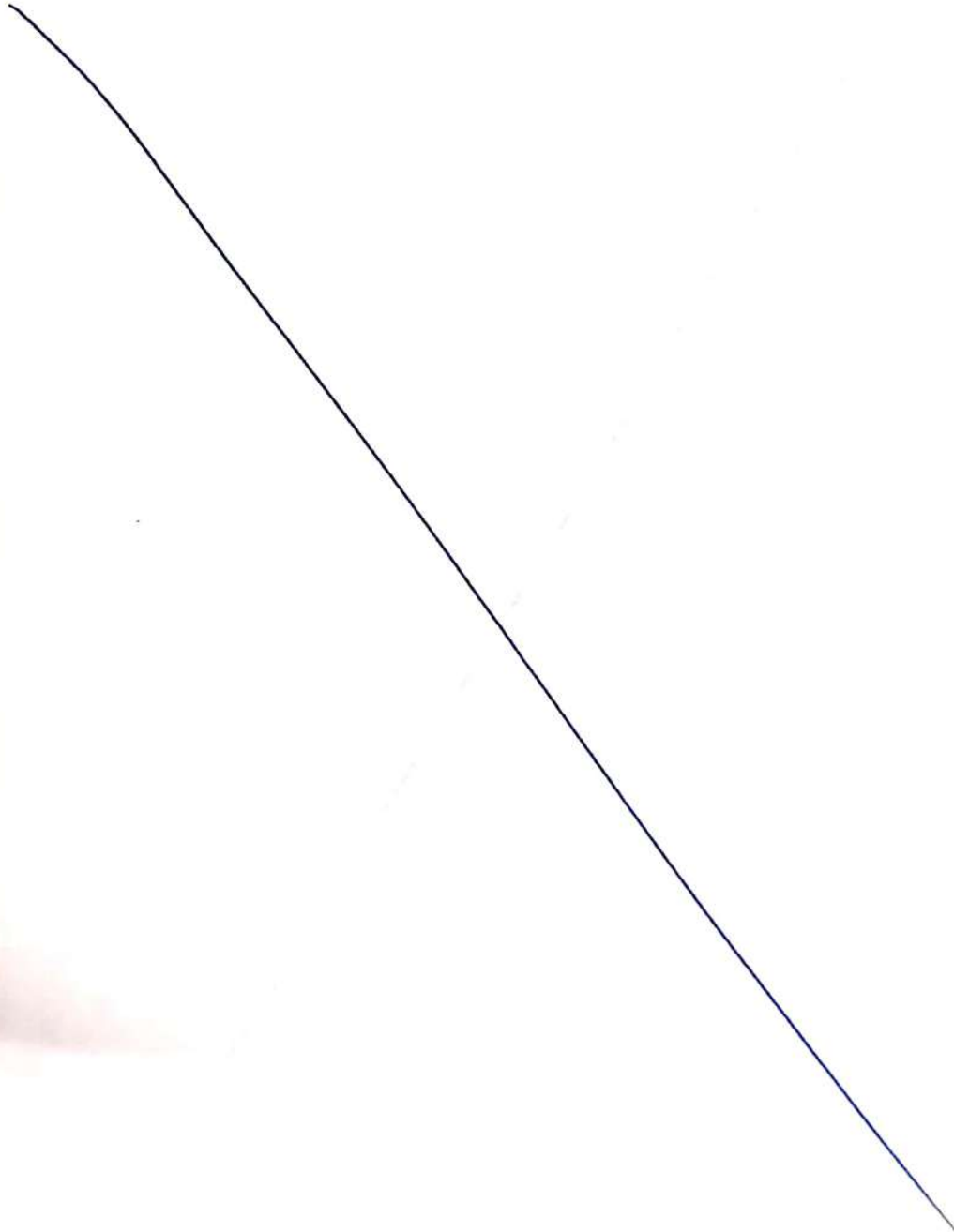
- (i) His marriage with NurJahan led to court faction and revolts

- like Mahabat Khan revolt.
- (2) His luxurious life reduced the court's treasury.
- (3) He destroyed the varcha idol in Pushkar which was not liked the Rajputs.
- (4) His handling of revolt of Prince Khusrav was not liked by many - "Kingship knows no kinship."
- (5) He was a strong opium addict and skipped darbagh's in Diwan-i-am & Diwan-i-khas.
- With Shah Jahan as the next ruler, the policies of Jahangir underwent changes leading to further weakening of Mughals.

Were the economic measures introduced by the Sultanate rulers beneficial to the common people as well? Illustrate with examples. [20 Marks]

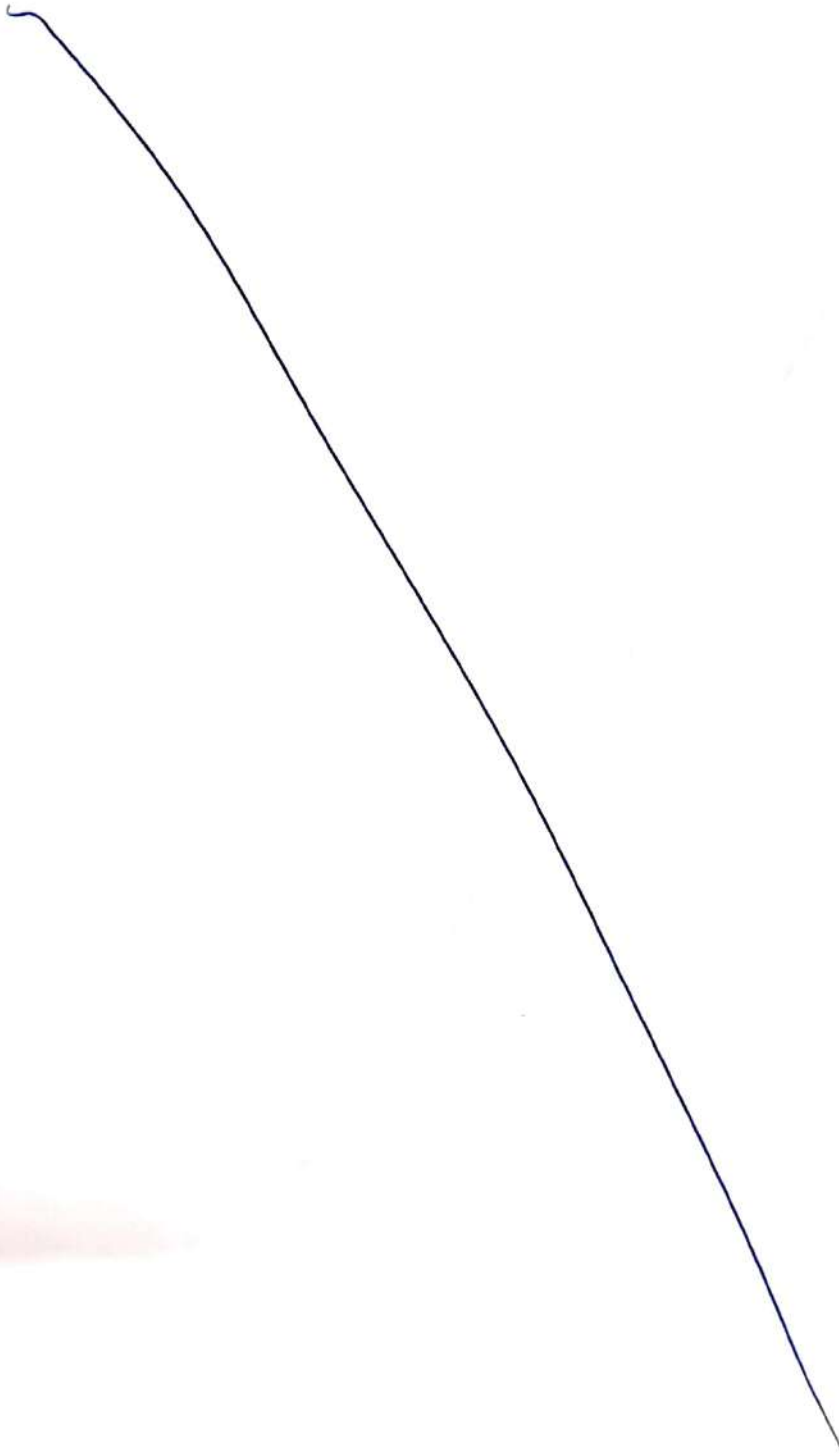
क्या सल्तनत शासकों द्वारा लागू किए गए आर्थिक उपाय आम जनता के लिए भी लाभदायक थे? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। [20 अंक]

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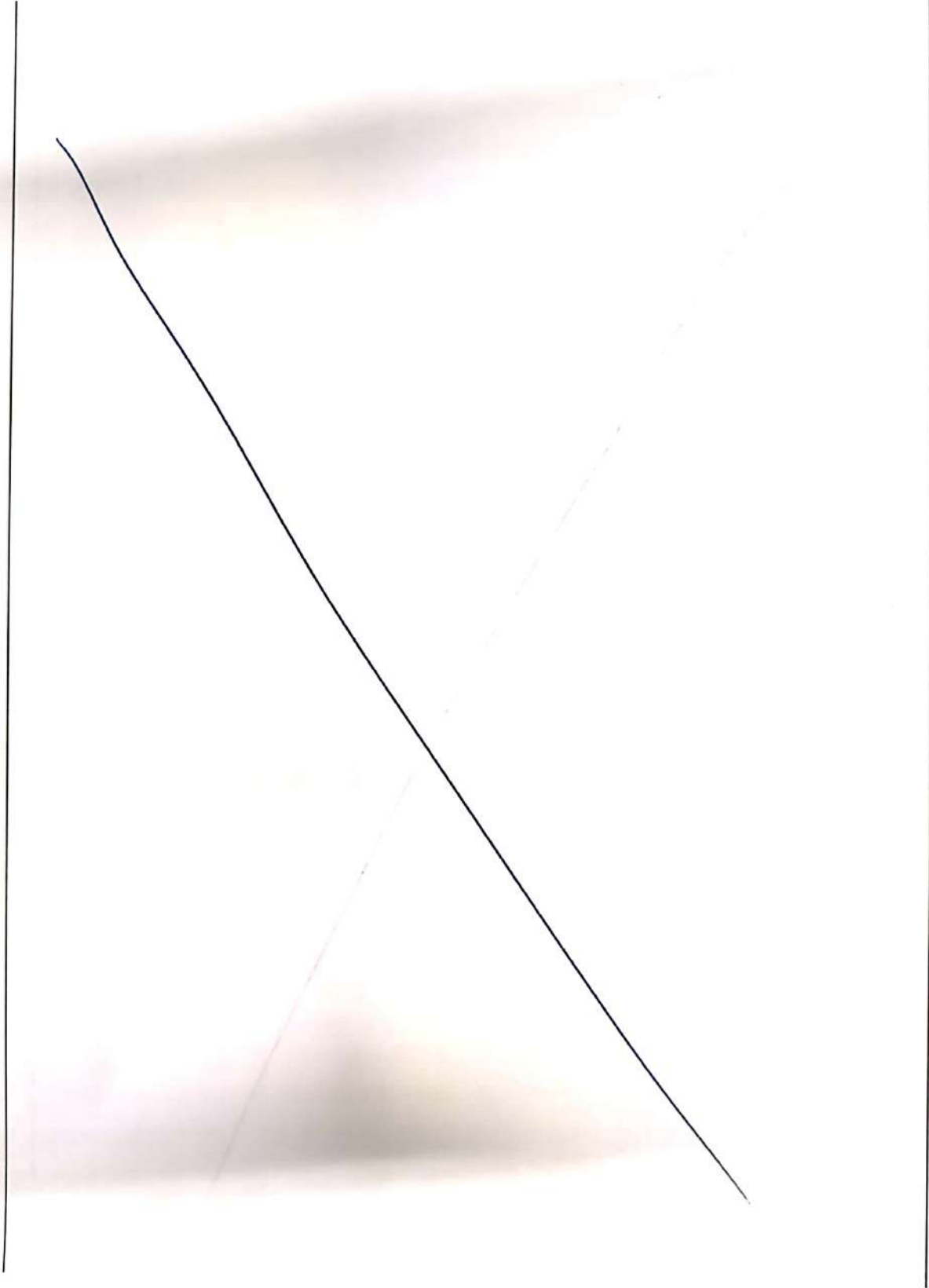


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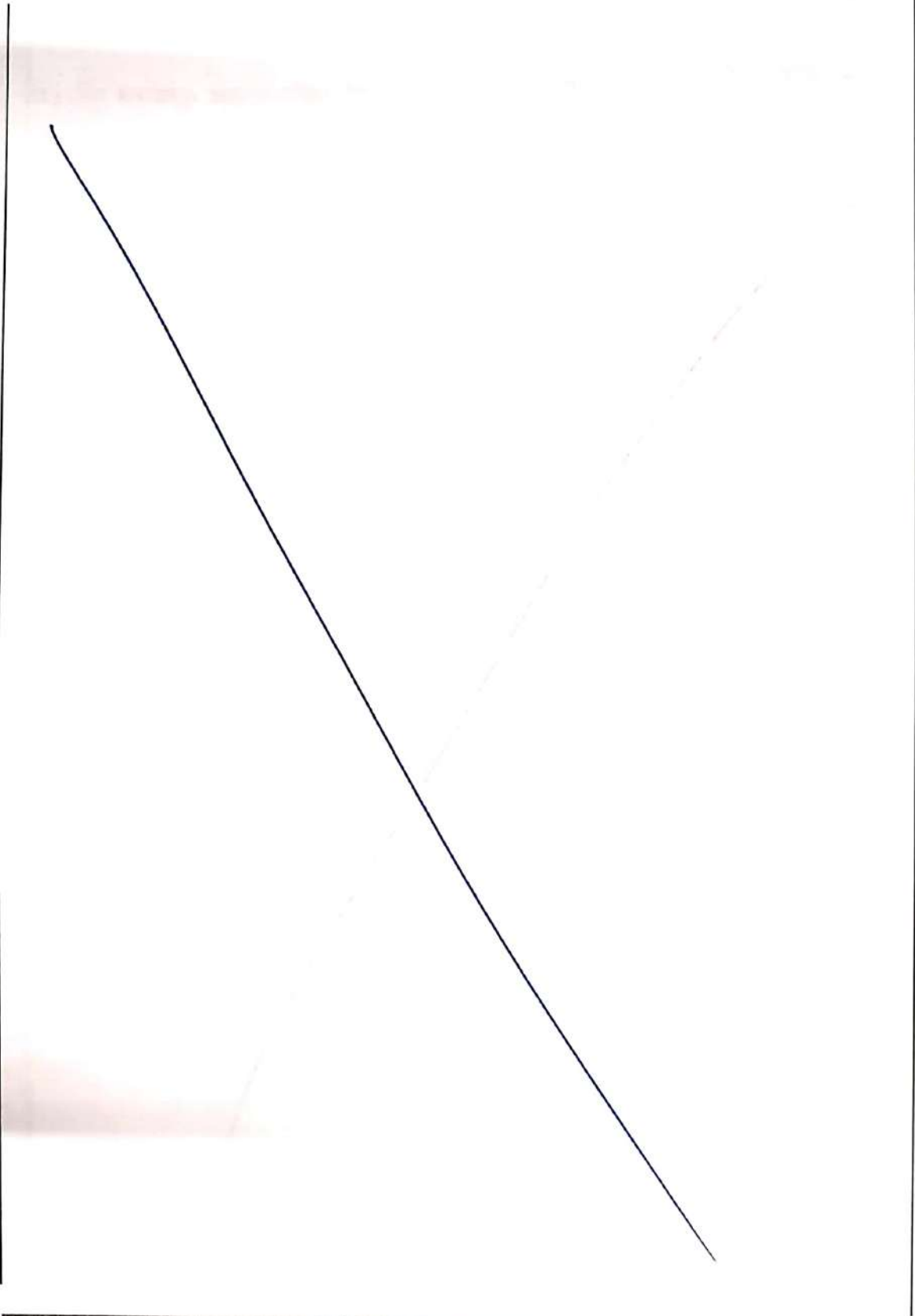


Critically assess the contributions of Amir Khusarau and Barani to Indo – Persian Literature. [15 Marks]

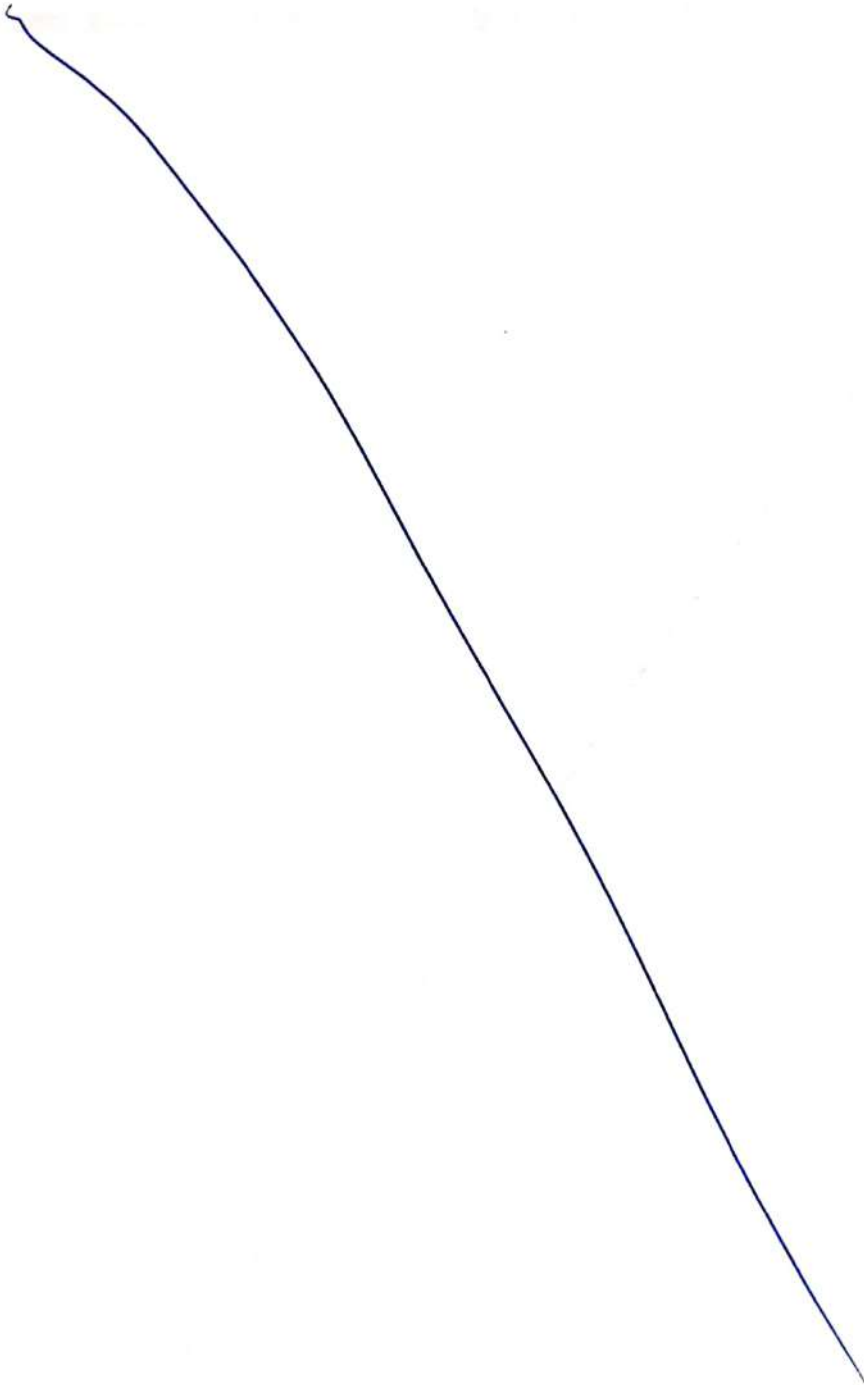
इंडो-फ़ारसी साहित्य में अमीर खुसरौ और बरनी के योगदान का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। [15 अंक]

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Q.7 (c)

Can we consider the states like Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad as 'successor states' of the Mughal state? [15 Marks]

क्या हम बंगाल, अवध और हैदराबाद जैसे राज्यों को मुगल राज्य का 'उत्तराधिकारी राज्य' मान सकते हैं? [15 अंक]

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Q.8 (a)

What measures were adopted by Sher Shah for the emergence and consolidation of the Second Afghan Empire? [20 Marks]

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दूसरे अफगान साम्राज्य के उद्भव और सुदृढीकरण के लिए शेरशाह ने क्या उपाय अपनाये? [20 अंक]

After the victory in the battle of Kannauj/Ganges, Sher Shah established the Sur dynasty in Bihar region. It is also called as Interregnum period of Afghans as the Lodi's themselves are Afghans.

Measures adopted by him for emergence :-

(i) Captured Bengal region:- After the defeat in Chausa, he captured Bengal.

(a) It gave economic support to him.

(b) He expanded his rule till the seaports, thus had

good revenue support.

(2) Condition of peasants :-

(a) Himself got support from peasants as he was earlier a zamindar.

(3) Weak Mughal rule :-

(a) After victory, Humayun focused on building Din Pannah. But, Sher Shah was slowly building an empire in Bihar.

Consolidation of empire :-

(1) Centralised administration :-

(a) He toured the region.

(b) led the military camps himself.

(2) Good revenue system :-

Under the todarmal system, Sher Shah collected revenue and consolidated his empire.

(3) Road construction :- The Grand

trunk road connected different cities and promoted easy maintenance.

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(4) Sarais as supervising buildings

to overlook any suspicious activity and the Dakh-chaukh

also acted as information

collection centre.

(5) Swift communication

System:- ulug

for communication using horses.



(6) district administration:-

(a) Founder of the district administration - Sarkar.

(b) Amils, Shiqdar, Faydars were appointed to look after fringe areas.

(7) He did not believe anyone, so, he himself went to know the ground realities — so, maintained good ties with people.

This was weakened by the later rulers like Islam Shah.

(a) It took a toll on him, as he was overstrained.

(b) A hectic life degraded his health condition.

(c) With the rule of Akbar under the guidance of Bairam Khan, the 2nd Afghan rule came to an end following the defeat in battle of Machiwara and defeat of Hemu Chandra Vikramaditya.

Q.8 (b)

Was it the weakening of the Mughal empire or the rise of regional powers that led to the British conquest of India? Discuss. [15 Marks]

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क्या यह मुगल साम्राज्य का कमजोर होना या क्षेत्रीय शक्तियों का उदय था जिसके कारण ब्रिटिशों की भारत पर विजय हुई? चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

In the late 15th century, the Europeans arrived to India, among them, British retained control ousting all other European powers.

Weakening of Mughal empire contributed to the rise of British:-

(1) Weak rulers:- Mohammad Shah (Rangella) did not maintain a good army.

(2) Partitioning of territories:- among the successors.

(3) A token representative ruler rather than a real idealistic ruler in people's mind.

(4) The British also got farmans

from Faruksiyar for trade concessions, showing weak rulers to dictate the terms of trade.

(5) The frequent invasions of Ahmed Shah, Nadir Shah show poor military strength of mughals.

The rise of regional powers also contributed to rise of british :-

(1) The semi-independent and the successor states led to further partitioning of empire.

(2) The formation of Hydrabad led to weak revenue to the mughal emperor.

(3) Similarly Bengal kingdom pursued their own trade policies with british for own

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economic development.

(4) Fight between them especially Hyderabad and Marathas led to the rise of British.

(5) Strategic interest:- Hyderabad agreed to the subsidiary policy to maintain its autonomy
↓
Shows different stances of regional kingdoms.

Other reasons → (1) Advanced usage of weapons by British
↓
(2) Frequent invasions of Afghans
(3) Policies like Ring fence, Subsidiary strengthened the British

The rise of British can be attributed to both the reasons which led to drain of wealth for almost 200 years.

Q.8 (c)

Identify the traces of Persian and Rajput traditions which were synthesized in the field of painting, architecture and literature at the Mughal court. [15 Marks]

फ़ारसी और राजपूत परंपराओं के निशानों की पहचान करें जिन्हें मुगल दरबार में चित्रकला, वास्तुकला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में संश्लेषित किया गया था। [15 अंक]

With the arrival of delhi Sultanates, persian traditions found their way into Indian culture. With Akbar rajput policy, a syncretism took place in the field of art, architecture & literature.

Traces of Persian and Rajput traditions :-

① Painting :-

Persian	Rajput.
(1) Use of <u>dull</u> colours by <u>Mir Sayyid Ali</u>	(1) <u>Vibrant</u> colours are used.
(2) <u>Court</u> paintings and <u>lex</u> religions	(2) <u>Nature</u> paintings dominated for

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paintings.

(3) Flat brush is used.

(4) ~~(3)~~ Humayun's marriage in Baburnama.

long time.

(3) Round brush is used.

(4) ~~(3)~~ Ramayana paintings of Akbar.

(II) Architecture :-

Persian	Rajput
<p>(1) Use of symmetric planning.</p> <p>(2) <u>domes</u> and arches.</p> <p>(3) Garden feature and <u>tombs</u> dominated.</p> <p>(4) Arabesque (+) Nastaliq.</p> <p>(5) (3) Humayun's tomb.</p>	<p>(1) Curves with arches.</p> <p>(2) Chajjas (+) Jali work.</p> <p>(3) Privacy and wind towers for women.</p> <p>(4) flora & fauna decoration.</p> <p>(5) (3) Anoop Talao in Fatehpur Sikri.</p>

(II) Literature :-

Persian	Rajput
<p>(1) Persian is the official language.</p> <p>(2) Faizi and Abu Fazl were well known Persian scholars.</p> <p>(3) <u>Ain-i-Akbari</u> ① Akbarnama. ② Works of <u>Abdul Latif</u>.</p> <p>(4) Court language to render justice.</p>	<p>(1) Sanskrit translation of various textbooks.</p> <p>(2) <u>Lilavati</u> by Faizi.</p> <p>(3) Akbar patronaged learnt scholar.</p> <p>(4) Jahangir learned <u>Upanishads and Vedas</u>.</p>

The synthesis of Persian & Rajput traditions led to the unique cultural features which reached peak during Shah Jahan period.