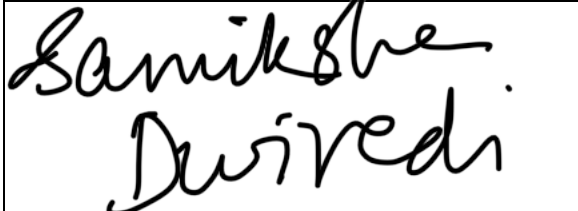


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|  <p>NAME</p> | <p>Mobile No.</p> | <p>Email ID</p> |
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Start Time: 11:30 am End Time: 2:45 pm

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

Candidates
must not
write on
this marginDo 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's death is considered synonymous
to end of glorious Mughal empire, mainly
attributed to his Deccan expeditions

Deccan ulcer as cause of Aurangzeb's ruin

→ High spatial extent of empire

Beyond scientific boundaries, poor
control & communication

→ Engagement in wars

Conflict with Shivaji and Execution of
Sambhaji kept him engaged in war for 25 years
with Maratha

→ Drain on Mughal Treasury

High cost of war, opportunity cost on
welfare measure

→ Jagirdari Crisis

Athar Ali → Deccan expansion enlarged jagirdar

numbers without commensurate increase in

regions → baejogiri & parhagi not fulfilled

IF records - Amargesh kept best

regions as khajira.

Poor management caused chaos &

revolts.

→ compromised with North Indian

Administration

Absence of Amargesh in North

was for 25 years degraded North

Administration & caused

revolts.

Counter Argument

Religious bigotry (Jadunath)

Isolated Sikh, Jatwari, Mawthar

Deep centralisation - Did not prepare any

Amargesh's ruin is combination of his

autocracy & rigidity along with miscalculations

in Deccan leading to his failure as a sovereign (VAswath)



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Q.1 (b)

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

पारमिक मध्ययुगीन भारत के आर्थिक जीवन में तिह्र श्रमिकों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

The early medieval India saw

decline and resurgence of guilds,

associations for craft & trade in India.

Role in Economic life

→ crafts & Industry: Texts like

latamelake mentions them for ironworks,

oil pressing (Teliker) and sugarcane

industry (Jyotishtiti)

→ Trade: Mekhatititi mentions long

distance trade by guilds

eg Ajivaramam, Mangiraramam in

South. Ajivaramam were possibly of

foreign origin.

→ Finance ⇒ provided banking and

various facilities to rulers, common people.

Candidates must not write on this margin

eg issue of instruments like Hundi

→ Urbanisation: Allowed development of craft based cities, particularly in South India, called Nagaram

eg Kanahippuram.

→ Exchange mechanism - extraction of surplus from rural areas & distribution across areas

Then, guilds became significant feature of early medieval India & caused convergence in economy.

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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]

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

As per Bahari, Alauddin Khilji wanted to reduce power of Khat & muqaddam through his agrarian policy.

Agrarian Policy

→ Canceled grants and increased area under 'Khat'

→ Revised revenue (kharaj) to 50% to be paid by all peasants

→ Khat & muqaddam shall pay to Kharaj, ghorai & charai, along with other charges

→ Ran on hoarding

→ 'market system' ⇒ Measurement of land

to estimate revenue share
→ Separate separate Diwan-i-Mustakhari under gunmasthan, Amil

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for fair collection

Benefits of his Measure

- Knuts & Mughadams ruined
- 1st Day: Had not seen such poverty in history.
- Peasants: reduced tax burden
- Collection: Based on scientific estimates (Market)
- well defined machinery of collection
- Punishment on corruption

Limitation

- Not long lasting → Abandoned after his death
- Punish on peasants → did not store → Had to sell on side of field to avoid punishment (Chempier)
- Corruption - continued. Ravani details of punishment to officials
- Abdun Chidji's reform ensured economic stability (Dafan Hahis). However they also brought hardship to peasants & were unworkable.

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Q.1 (d)

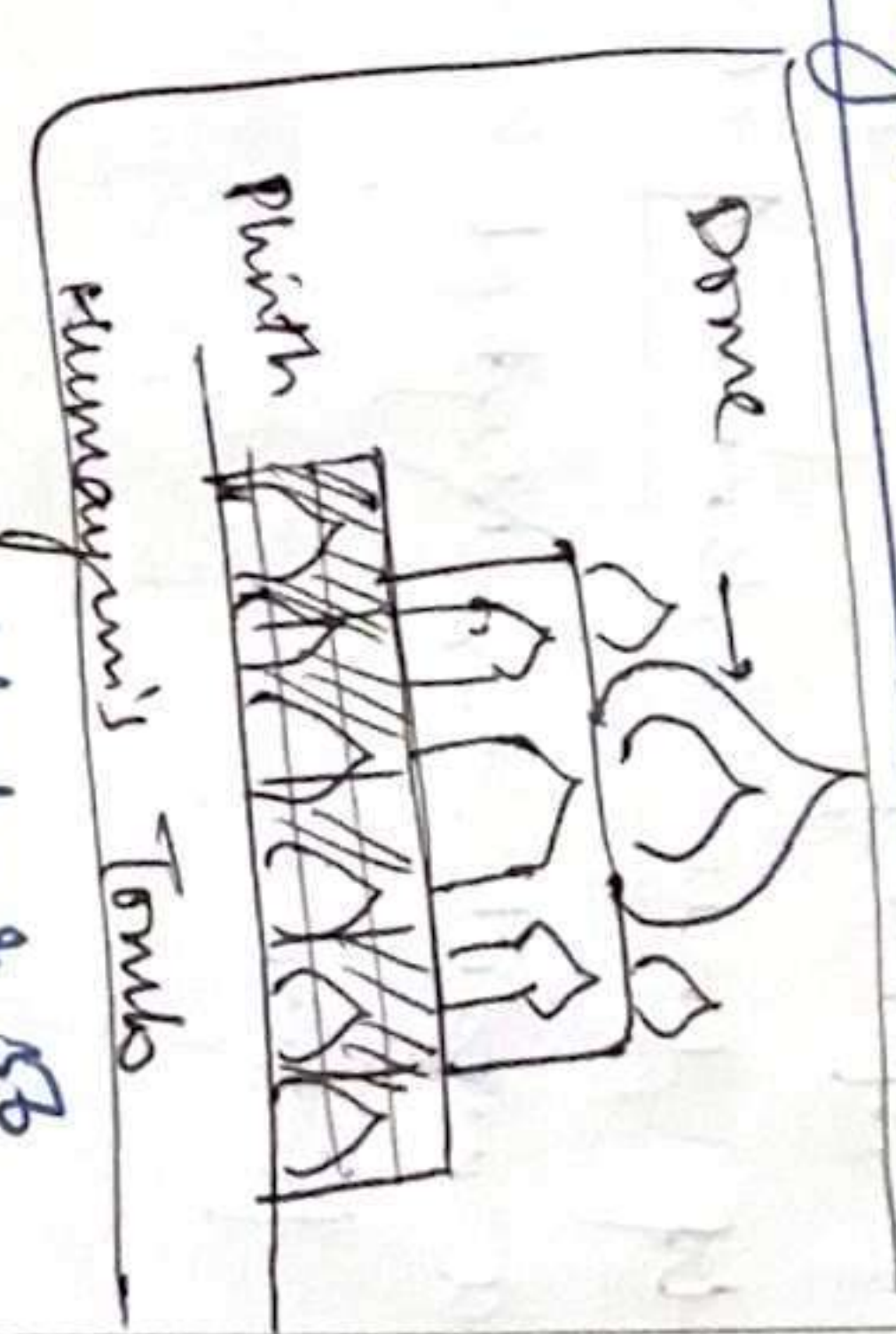
"Humayun's Tomb is characterised by the best features of the Mughal architecture. Comment. [10 Marks]"

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

Humayun Tomb, built by Mirak Mirza Begum under direction of Hamida Banu Begum displays both robustness & aestheticism of Mughal architecture.

Features of Humayun's Tomb

- Garden Tombs in chambers
- Placed on plinth with 20 blocks & 56 chambers
- Lodi style Dome ⇒ not exact
- Abuse of minarets
- Built of red sandstone inlaid with white marble decorative work



Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Has arabesque as decoration
 → Arched in entrances, going into chambers which have more than 100 graves.
 Humayun's Tomb shows advancement of Indo-Islamic architecture and a model for Mughal architecture in future.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.1 (e)

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

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Nirguna School of Bhakti Movement
 involved worship of God as a formless entity, exemplified by 'Nanak's ideas' and 'Kabir's Dohs'.
Growth of Nirguna School of Bhakti Movement
 → Monotheistic movements, inspired from Sufi, Nathpanthi and Sanyasi but followed 'formless God'.
 → worship through songs in remembrance of God.
 → criticism of orthodoxy in both Hindu & Muslim religion & favored universal tolerance
 → Paraphrastic nature: wandering saints dispersing ideas across regions (Nanak)

→ Kabir's Contribution

- Favoured love and tolerance
- opposed rigidity and sectarianism
- Against rituals and superstitions
- Had no alignment to sectarian faith and supported universalistic beliefs.

→ ^{Guru} Nanak's Contribution

- Equality across genders, caste & religion
- wandered across singing his 'shabads'
- favoured 'community dining' (langar)
- Belief in 'sach', 'halel' & one god
- Against irrational ceremonies & rituals.

Rituals.

Thus, both Kabir & ^{Guru} Nanak are twin stars of Nirguna Bhakti in India

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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]

Irfan Habib sheds light onto the asymmetric agrarian relationship between peasants, middlemen and state that created crisis for Mughal empire.

Causes of Agrarian crisis in Mughal Empire

1) Dominated by state

→ Historians like Nusrat Hasan reflect

Poor consciousness of state with respect to peasants.

→ used to extract maximum surplus

for funding military and administration

activities, with little regard to peasants

2) Oppression of Jagirdars

Candidates must not write on this margin

'Transparency' did not encourage Jajmans

from long-term investment in holding.

Instead, tried to extract as much

possible from peasants

3) High revenue Demand

→ Akbar's Dahsala system excessive demand high for 'Parauti', 'Chakran', 'Banjar', lands.

↳ NOT applied in all areas → Madhya, Jordan or Batali

→ Brecher commented about flight of peasants and uncultivated fields in

Mughal empire

4) Yasul-Jama divergence

During Shah Jahan's and Aurangzeb's reign, Yasul (actual collection) and Jama (estimated) diverged due to poor

Candidates must not write on this margin

collection

Revenue collectors put more pressure

on peasants, causing dissatisfaction

↳ Cultural Revolution Theory

Akbar's suggests. Mughal empire depended on anabolic methods, no

innovation in agriculture caused low productivity

Appraisal Aspects of Peasant Revolts in Mughal empire

→ Sikh Revolt

• Apart from religious persecution by

Aurangzeb, Sikhs were mainly peasants

• They opposed high revenue demand

by Mughals

→ Lat Revolts

• Rise of peasant based warrior groups

Candidates must not write on this margin

against coercive collection practices
by Mughal Agents.

Such revolts led to emergence
of new political groups who opposed
Mughal autocracy and favored autonomy.

→ Zamindar - Peasant Alliance

Opposed 'Jagirdars' collection in times
of crisis. Caused decline of mansabdari-
Jagirdari system (Satiya Chandra)

Jagirdars without collection could
not hire army for control, which
strengthened peasants' creating feedback
loop.

→ Khalisa Region
Excessive demand to finance Aurangzeb's

Deccan War:

Thus, peasant revolts like Sikh, Jansen,
Tum, & Mughal allowed the rise of regional
power, leading to ultimate
decline of Mughal glory.

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Q.4 (b)

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

"यादृशीय 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]

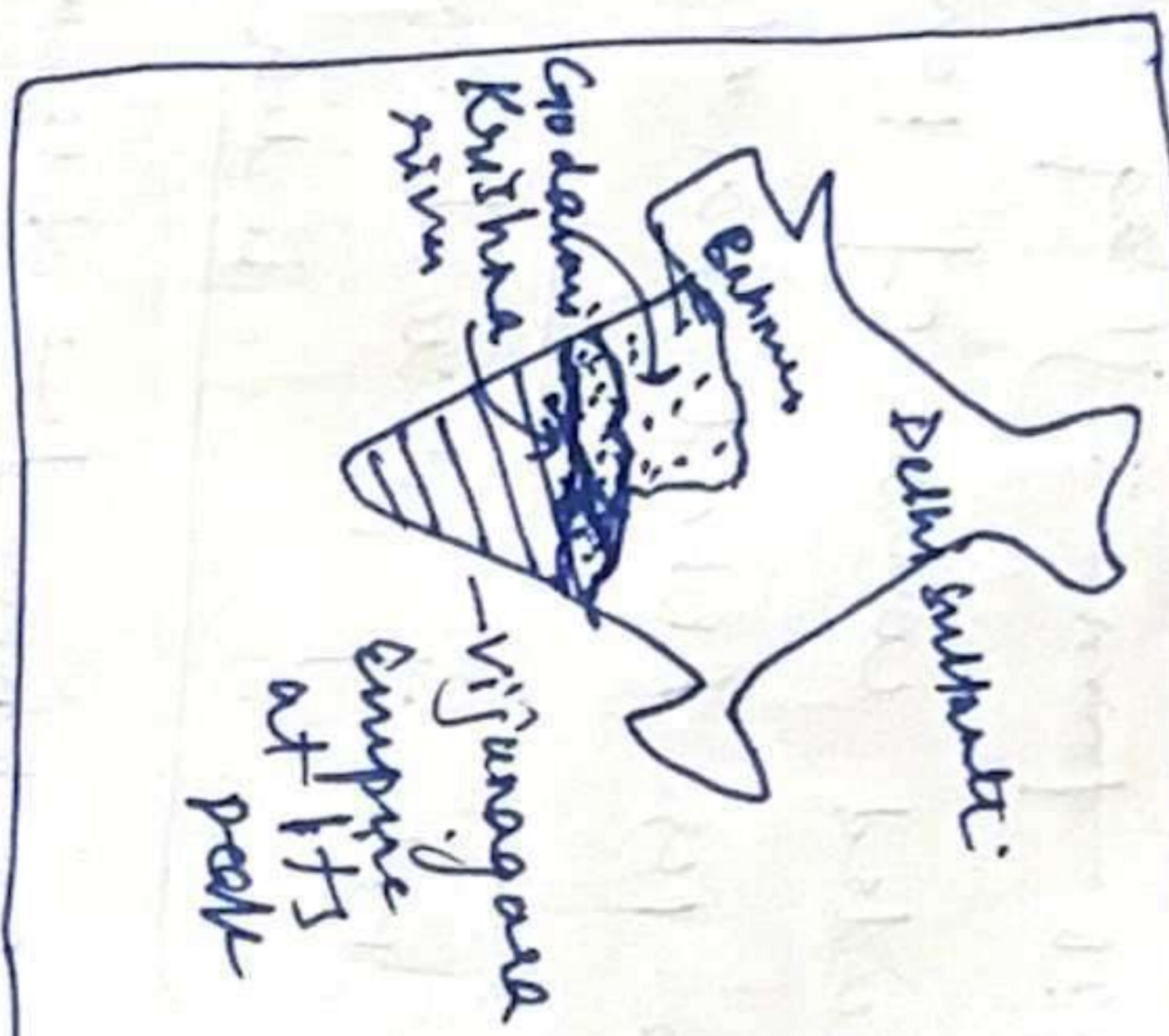
Vijayanagara Kingdom emerged in
1336 from Tughlaq control in South and
decided cause of peninsular Indian history
as per Robert Sewall's "A forgotten empire"

Role of political vacuum in Peninsular India

Background → Deccan states were
depicted by Prandina Khilji, who considered
them as tributary state
Mohammed Bin Tughlaq expanded
centralised control and put them under
direct administration
(R.P. Tripathi - possibly due to revolt of
Sahayadri Tamarap)

Candidates
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write on
this margin

• Confusion and anarchy in Tughlaq
 rule due to economic crisis (his
 experiments) and political instability
created void in South Indian polity
 • Haukha and
Bukka were nobles
 in Warangal and
 were converted to
 Islam by Mohammed
bin Tughlaq.
 They acted as his agents in South.
 Political anarchy gave them opportunity
 to establish their princedoms by
forsaking New faith & King
Impact of Islamic culture
 → Expansion of Islam in South by



Candidates
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this margin

Khalji conquest and Tughlaq control.
 → loss of patronage of Hindu rulers
non-Islamic
 created crisis among
 religious groups
 → forceful conversions of nobles created
 anisimply in them. The conversion was
 more for expediency than allegiance.
 → Decline of Hindu culture like
 literature, literature was being seen.
 It created need for political powers
 and establishment of a Hindu kingdom.
 Thus, Vijayanagara reemerged Haukha
 & Bukka, & provided spiritual legitimacy
 to rule Vijayanagara.
 However, once established, Vijayanagara
 had a syncretic culture with Hindu methods
 & soldiers and development of pluralistic
society incorporating Indo-Islamic features in
architecture & politics.

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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 (सं. ५. 750-1200) में उत्तर भारत के भूमि चार्टरों पर चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

As per historians like DD Kosambi, As Sharma, early medieval period was distinctive time with proliferation of land charters in North India.

Land charters in North India

→ Given mainly by rulers, starting with Satavahanas and Valabhas, it became a prominent feature in North Indian polity

Eg. Bilsad Inscriptions

→ They were often given to:-

- 1) Prahmanas or Agrahara grants
- 2) Temples & Monasteries as 'Dandana' grants
- 3) Regular grants ⇒ less in number

Candidates must not write on this margin

given to officials or important groups for providing services.

Reasons for giving land grants

→ Often had religious basis ⇒ For 'punya' to the king and his family by donation to Prahmanis.

→ Economic significance ⇒ Helped in expanding area under cultivation as initially given in peripheral areas.

→ Social Role ⇒ Integration of peasants and tribal groups in Prahmanical fold.

led to 'peasantisation' of the tribes.

→ Religious Role ⇒ Allowed expanding dominance of Prahmanical religion in periphery.

Impact of land grants

→ Economical: higher production and productivity

Candidates must not write on this margin

with advanced methods by Peruvanas

- built water reservoir and hydraulic structure for irrigation

2) Political Impact ⇒ led to 'feudalism' term Above (DD Kosambi) and decentralised political authority.

Owner of land grants became important political authority, had army; could extract 'visti' and had administrative-judicial rights on residents

3) Social Impact - caused deurbanisation as surplus was extracted by land owners Merchants became poor & shifted to rural areas for agriculture ('vanah'), in Powers, led to monetary overemia and rise of rural regional culture.

The land charters served as important source of history to understand socio-political & economic life of medieval India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.5 (a)

SECTION B

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

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 visited India during Mohammed Bin Tughlaq's reign and worked as qazi under him; wrote 'Rehla' as travel memoirs

Rehla as source of Indian history - just ruler

(1) About Mohammed Bin Tughlaq - just ruler but prone to anger (corroborated by Barani) used to exchange gifts → To win over by Tughlaq → Ibn also bought gifts for Tughlaq

(2) Urban centres - In detail about Deeri and Daulatabad & their opulent markets about khaj & zhi crop;

(3) Agriculture - about cultivation maize, jeelgrint, sugarcane

(4) Industry - Aravian industry - oilpressing

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Local currency - 'Ravari' chicken coin in SEWA.

(6) Experiment of Mohammed Bin Tughlay

↳ transfer of capital to punish Delhi residents

(not accepted by Yaqub al-Lathi)

(7) Society - prevalence of slavery
 ↳ about people's life & profession

(8) Architecture - Sultan Minar, Qutub ul
 Minar

Weakness of Rehla

→ written from memory - Ibn took no notes
 possibly wrote from memory on return

→ Chronology - Issues in timeline seen

→ Language issue - He did not know local
 language & possibly misinterpreted

→ limited experience → indirect information of
 certain locations.
 ↳ current differences and bias

Thus, Pauls & Elger appreciated Rehla as
 important source for India but should be
 corroborated with other sources like Ravari

Candidates
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Q.5 (b)

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

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

Mughal India had 15% of urban population
 as per estimation of Japan Hashi, much

larger than its European counterpart, showing
 relevance of cities in economy

cities in Mughal economy where

→ saved as exchange centres where

goods were brought for trade from villages

Chetan Singh ⇒ symbiotic relation between

Mughal towns and villages

→ Centres of control - carefully chosen

by nobility to expand control Catherine

Adler) of surplus from rural areas

(Key) Towns like Kundli

→ External trades - Port towns like
 Surat important for western trade

→ Marketplace of both goods & services

Candidates
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Multiplex effect by presence of multiple

clans → savart, bania, bohars for trade.

• Service providers to nobility.

→ Employment - construction activities

during Mughal (eg) Fatehpur Sikri

→ Financial centres - exchange of Hundi

mode of usury and entreprenis.

Limitations of Mughal cities

• Revenue called them 'camp towns' as

they were dependent on Mughal political rule

• Cities were extension of villages dependent

on surplus, operation crisis caused

decentralisation (Great Firm Theory). Had

parasitic dependence & no self identity.

However, Mughal cities displayed library

and opulence in prime appreciated by lites

of Fitch & Peacock, thus played important

role in economy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

Delhi Sultans were highly imperialistic

and after receiving wealth seeked to

expand to Deccan

Deccan Policy of Delhi Sultan

(1) Motive

- Political expansion to complement

- Economic reserves

treasury

- Religious expansion ⇒ expand Islam

(Kayan converted to built mosque in Deccan)

(2) Method of control

- Tributary state - Khildji kept them as

tributary to provide revenue while having

local autonomy

- Direct control - Mohammed Bin Tughlag



Candidates must not write on this margin

made them as provinces, assigned generals possibly due to Bahauddin Tamar's revolt.

He later shifted his capital to Daulatabad to better control south.

- Qutub Shah Tughlaq \Rightarrow decided to consolidate north, let south be independent.

Weakness of Deccan Policy

\rightarrow could not establish sustainable control \Rightarrow prone to revolts & independence

Eg) Vijayanagara, Bahamani

\rightarrow huge revenue loss to suppress/control

Eg) shift to capital Daulatabad; battles with southern kingdom

\rightarrow more of conquests than imperialism

Did not try to establish local administration

focused on revenue

Thus, Deccan policy of Delhi Sultan was overall not successful & caused huge loss to empire in long run.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

Jonaraja wrote 'Dvinitiya Raja Tarangini' as actual focuses on 'Zain-ul-Abidin' as

rules of Kashmir.

Political Information

(1) legal stability: created code of laws & established in all public places.

Even punished his close friend for murder, strict punishment,

(2) Ended Corruption - strict punishment, return of Pandits, dismissed corrupt officers.

Economic Information

(1) land reforms like registration, reduce land revenue to $(\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{4})$ for peasants

(2) control on officers against Government

of farmers

(3) provided employment for stability of empire.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(41) currency reforms to reduce inflation

Patronage

- scholars like Shalaja, Suma Bharta
- Hakims like Kanpuri Bharta
- Artisans → paper making, bookmaking, architecture

Welfare schemes

- Rationing in famine, grain break market
- Built many cities - grain lot
- Build - grain storage, gardens → Bayezid - grain storage
- irrigation work in Kashmir

Tolerance

For All religion, Paradise.

- Translation of sanskrit works
- Translation of written works → Patronage ⇒ Paradise
- concerns → high glorification
- Patronage → high glorification
- Patronage → high glorification

However Patronage sheds light into Kashmir history as symbol of tolerance & aim at stabilizing as system of Kashmir

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.5 (e)

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

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

The Portuguese entered Indian trade in 15th century with Vasco Da Gama's reach to India in 1498.

Changes in Indian Trade with Portuguese

- Monopolisation practices
- Tried to monopolise trade of spice, spice etc. opposed to existing system of coexistence of traders → Indian, Arab etc.
- Militarisation
- used military ships and navy to enforce control on sea.
- Policies of Portuguese
- Introduce Blue Ocean Policy ⇒ any ship in Indian Ocean is liable to Portuguese control.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Caravay system \Rightarrow ships going to west/Africa to dock in Goa & pay 'Caravay' on goods else attracted & goods & people treated as rewards of war.
 as rewards of war.
 even stopped royal ships (Eg of Navor)

Response of Indians & Portuguese centers
 \rightarrow Many traders asked their rulers to retaliate
 \rightarrow Portuguese could not control entire coast \Rightarrow long and vast; defeat in 'Adm' \rightarrow Indians continued monopoly in hostile; spice trade
 \rightarrow Portuguese influence reduced by rise of British & Dutch traders in Indian sea of Portuguese had superiority to control Indian Ocean trade but did not succeed in long term.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

The Medieval India saw rise of 'Bhakti' and 'Sufi' movements, who had commonalities of aims and ideas allowing rise of syncretic movements.
similarity of tenets of Hindu & Muslim mystics
 \rightarrow Idea of God
 Form personal relation with 'God' as teacher, parent, son, consort
 Eg) Sufi mystics often took feminine form in their relation to God.
 Bhakti saints like Chaitanya & Madhuprabhu Wanderer
 \rightarrow Role of music
 Sufis practiced 'sama' to show reverence to God (Eg - Nizamuddin Auliya)

Candidates must not write on this margin

• Meera's Bhajans, Ratnavali for Leakha exemplify role of music in Bhakti

→ Religious Egalitarianism

Accepting towards lower caste and

right to 'Bhakti'

(Eg) Christi saints opened Khambhar to

Lower caste (Richard Easton)

Chaitanya Nityananda → accepted themes

to write

→ Local symbols & culture

Adoption of vernacular languages and

local symbols attracted people

Eg. Christi preached in local dialect

remember literature by Bhakti

Rise of syncretic movements

→ Kabirpanthi

No clear information about Kabir's

Candidates must not write on this margin

Origin or his inclination to one particular religion

Some texts - Ustad Ali Qasri called him 'fakir' by sufi

↳ Dabiristan - in Myth called him veishnav Basayi

- He did not favour any orthodoxy and supported 'Nirguna Bhakti'

- opposed rigidity in Hindus & Muslim

- Propagated feelings of 'love' and 'devotion' among all religion & people

- Propagated his ideas through 'Bohas'

→ Guru Nanak

• Promoted Nirguna Bhakti and urged abandoning a sectarian mindset

• Promoted equality among all castes

caste and religion

• Follows concepts of 'saek' and 'kalai' with

Candidates must not write on this margin

ethical lifestyle.

• Focused on 'community teaching' to

reduce restrictions on 'community

dining' by Hindus & Muslim

• Propagated his teachings through stlepad's

→ influence of Hindus & Muslim tenets

on each other

• Vol Dad's ideas impacted Rishis

and Kashmiri riffs

• Historians like Re Zacher, Tarachand

believe Sufi's Islamic ideas as ground

for Bhakti's rise

However, many ideas like presence

of Logana Bhakti, restriction on 'women'

Sufi and ethode sets in Sufi (Suhrawardi)

affected this syncretism. However, there was an active

exchange of thoughts & influence as seen with Monothistic movements rise of Monothistic movements

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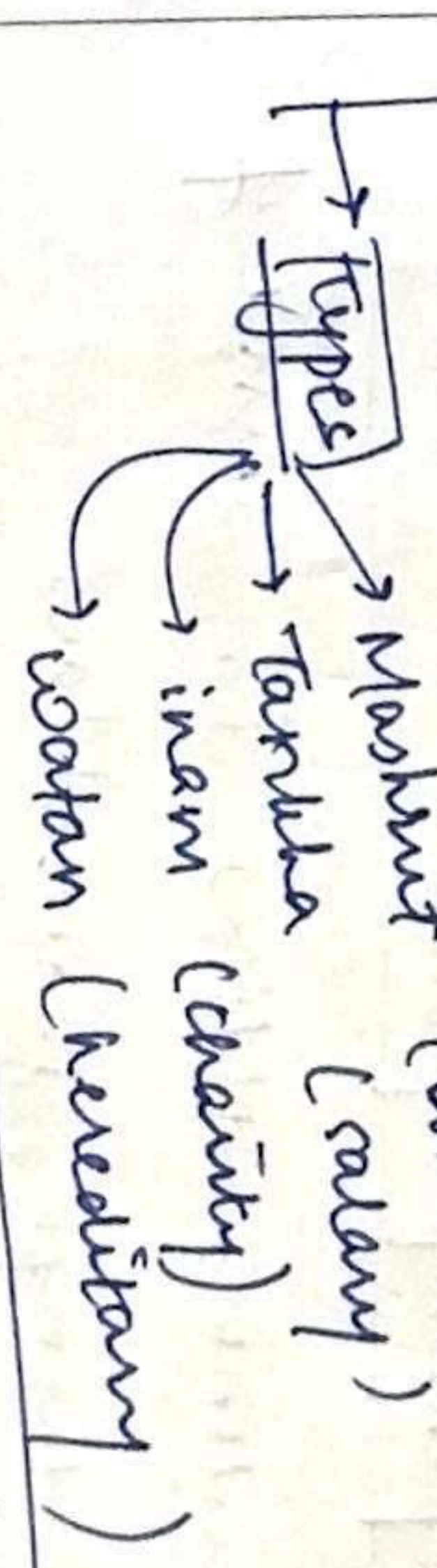
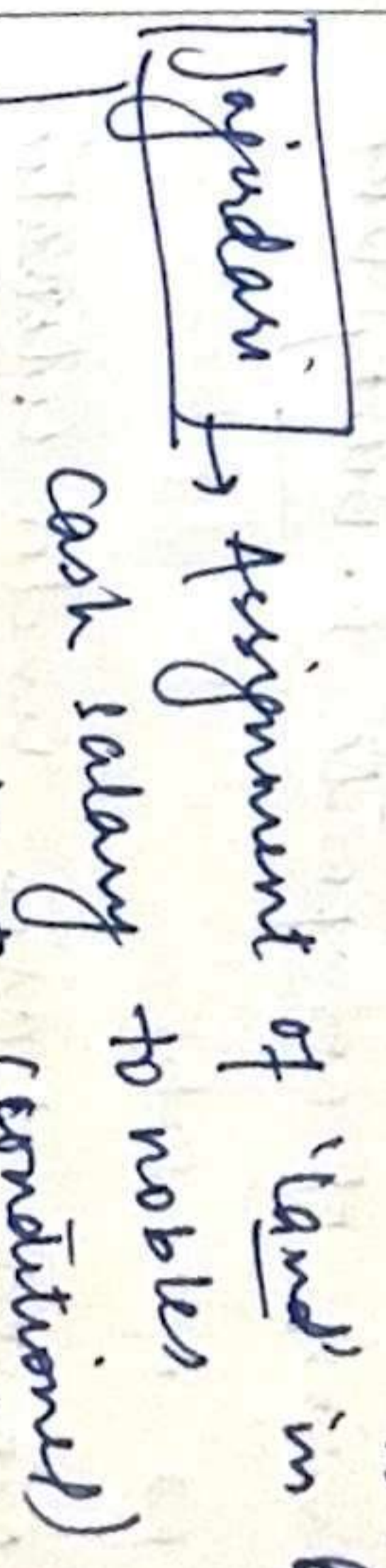
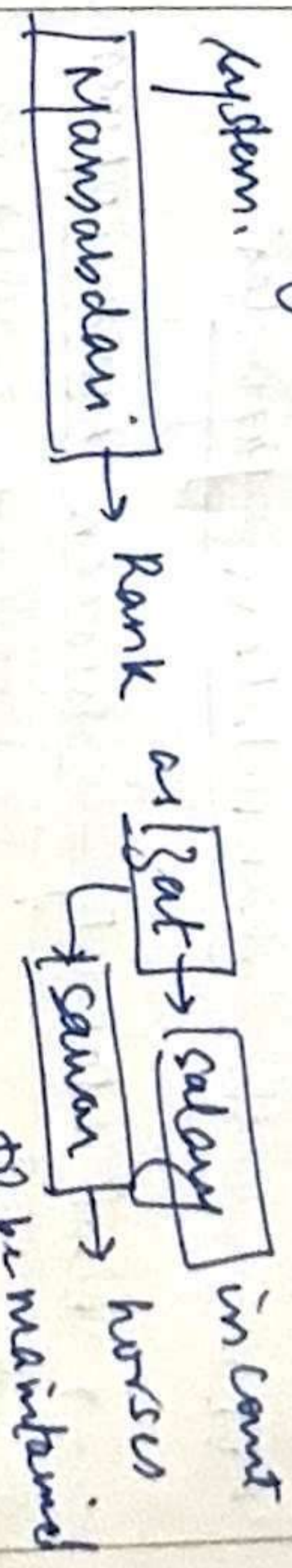
Q.6 (b)

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

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

Mughals have been appreciated for developing a sophisticated 'military-bureaucratic' system called Mansabdari-Jagirdari system.

developing a sophisticated 'military-bureaucratic' system called Mansabdari-Jagirdari system.



Mansabdari-Jagirdari as source of Mughal success

→ Centralization of Authority to Expanded influence of emperors to most periphery as per Ain-i-Akbari

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ uniformity across empire in administration

→ Alternate power centre to subordinates who was susceptible to revolts

→ Mobilisation of revenue - Prigan habits suggests efficient revenue collection during Akbar with mansabdari - Jagirdari

→ Social mobility - Shiromani opinions the inclusion of composite nobility like Rajputs as mansabdar

→ expansion of area under cultivation

→ Westerners soldiers in service of emperor through mansabdars

composite military

Limitations of Mansabdari - Jagirdari system

→ Degraded with time by: Jahangir's Prigan Du Prigan, Shah Jahan's month sale

Candidates must not write on this margin

and Aurangzeb's Mahant

→ caused crisis in empire

If Richards & Atter Ati blame it for

Mughal decline ⇒ Poor management and

large number of Jagirdars who competed

for good jagirs. caused bejgin

→ Exploitation of peasants

caused agrarian crisis and peasant

revolt (Prigan Habib, Nurul Hasan)

→ Military degradation

• Soldiers loyal to Mansabdars

• led to self train

Thus, Mansabdari & Jagirdari system

was both boom and bane to Mughals, who

caused rise in efficient management

and rotting of Mughal rule in its decline

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

यह कहना कल 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]

Jahangir ceded the throne of Mughals in 1605. He has been appreciated by historians like W. Smith as tolerant despite shortcomings.

Maintained integrity of Empire

- Was able to stoke with Mewar with Ram Singh would not repair fort condition ⇒ no matrimonial alliance and no territorial allocation.
- spent saved allocation Mughals nobles of his father Akbar.
- Forgave Raja Man Singh, gave manus to him and Aur Fayl's son.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Public centric Ordinances

- ended and punishments like amputation
- grants to religious organization
- contained
- public welfare measures like road, taxes, construction

Tolerance & Justice

- Opposed to expectation of 'Ulema's'
- he continued tolerant policies of Akbar
- He gave grants to temples
- under him around 70 temples in Ranwar were built
- Hindu astrologers were sought even by Muslim nobility for auspicious dates
- Celebrated festivals with Hindu nobles
- Gave land to Jaint priests and
- allowed them to convert . . .

Candidates must not write on this margin

Limitations of Jahangir's Reign

1. Historians like Alshirastan criticised him for negligence.

'Exchanged Mughal throne for glass of wine and piece of meat'

Moor Jahan as true authority behind throne - led to Shah Jahan's & Mahabat Khan's revolt.

Qandahar was lost temporarily, no substantial gain in Deccan

2. Events of intolerance

→ Broke Jwalamukhi Temple, possibly

for political aims

→ Sikh Guru - Guru Arjan Singh executed

for not paying dues on donations, caused militarisation of Sikhs

→ Jains were persecuted in Gujarat

Thus, Jahangir's reign had a mix of light and dark, although it was more tolerant and stable than

Aurangzeb's & Shah Jahan's reigns

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.8 (a)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Sher Shah, as per Harell, was a great military and civil organiser who created stability in India in his 5 years of rule.

Emergence of Afghan Empire

→ Historians say Sher Shah combined both bravery of lion and cunningness of a fox

→ He was placed in principality of Bihar as an Afghan noble

→ Humayun's weakness ⇒ He strategically defeated Humayun as he marched to Bihar by cutting him off Mughal supplies. He defeated him in 'Battle of Chausa' and again in 'Battle of Kannauj'

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Bengal subdued Bengal's governor, a region infamous for revolt since Delhi Sultanate

→ Defeated Rajputs

- in Chanderi ⇒ used trickery to lure Medini Rai and undertook mass slaughter.

(criticised by RP Tripathi as treachery)

- captured strategic forts of central India from Rajput rulers (eg. Kalinjar)

Consolidation of Afghan Empire

As per VA Smith, one of few Indian rulers who took steps to protect and develop Indian people.

→ Centralisation ⇒ Diminished 'Afghan kingship'

Theory of Bahadur Lodi and centralised empire. 'Sultan' as backbone of administration

Candidates must not write on this margin

Created departments for efficiency

eg. Divan-i-kul, Divan-i-arz, Divan-i-irade, Divan-i-Rasul

- Divided into
 - ↳ Sarkar → Rayana → Amalgars
 - ↳ Amalgars → Amalgars → Amalgars

→ Economy

- Built 170 sarkar's managed by votadars (given land & merge nearby)
- Built roads like Grand Trunk road from Sonargaon to North west.
- Put trade tax only on two locations at point of entry & sale
- currency reforms ⇒ rupaya replaced old deposed coin
- Introduced 'Zabti system' to protect

peasants from excess revenue (Shah Jahan)

Habit \Rightarrow basis for Akbar's Dahsala system

• Protections to traders through

village heads & kotwal

\rightarrow law & justice

through sadar-us-sadr & qazi

and village panchayats at local level

\rightarrow Religious Tolerance to Hindus

• Military reform

• Establish dash & hukim even for

female sweepers in military areas

• Personal improvement in recruitment, appointment, salary, cash salaries and had strict

discipline mainly shah shahi saved the

Indian empire from intolerance of turks

& Chambers rule of Afghans (or bin Surung) with his expansion & consolidation

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

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]

The decline of Mughals and advent

of British has been debated upon

regional basis and empire-centric basis

by the scholars.

Role of weakening of Mughal Empire

\rightarrow Presence of weak successors. poor

Amangzeb & Rangela

\rightarrow expansion of empire beyond

scientific boundaries

\rightarrow Religious intolerance (government centers,

rejected by revisionists)

\rightarrow Decline in character of nobility
Eg. Sayyid Brothers killed Shah Jahan

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ External invasions of Afghans
 Eg. Mosim Shah in 1729, Aradaf in 1748

Such conditions created 'political void' in India
Mughal emperors became puppets
 to external actors.

As British became economically & politically secure, they were able to control him and through him the Indian politics

Rise of Regional Powers
 like Chetan Singh &

• Historians do not accept Mughal Mughals from weakening for its decline -
external weakening regional factors :-

They favored regional factors :-
 Eg. Rurjoh and beraj emerged as regional powers due to trade and economic prosperity

Candidates must not write on this margin

• Local groups like warrior-peasant groups ⇒ lat, sikh, Maratha became politically strong
 • Regional actors had nascent sense of nationhood and mostly aligned to their own self interests.
 Eg. Mysore - Maratha - Hyderabad conflicts.

They sought help of external actors to balance their native counterparts
 Eg. regiam of Hyderabad against Maratha
 • Native rulers sought advanced emperors Maratha, soldiers against neighbors.

This allowed opportunity to British to interfere in Indian politics. Gradually, they transformed from mere suppliers and supporters to the controllers of regional the rotten state of Mughals, regimentation of policy and spreadment of British advent in India

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

फारसी 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]

Mughal period was seen as period of cultural amalgamation, where multiple innovations were undertaken with Persian and Rajput tradition

Architecture in Mughal court

Persian Features - 1) Presence of arcuate architecture

eg) cascading arches in mosque like Jamii Masjid in Fatehpur Sikri

2) True Dome Architecture
use of 'Loai style' Dome that expanded to 'double dome' by Jahangir's reign

eg) Taj Mahal

3) Presence of tapering minarets, jali work

4) Archaic style with 'kufi' (Square) calligraphy

Candidates must not write on this margin

'Rajput Features' - 1) Trapezoidal Architecture used in Fatehpur Sikri for secular buildings

2) use of timber motifs like kanwa,

eg) Akbar's Tomb in Sikri)

3) use of Chhatris and Kiosks in buildings

Paintings in Mughal court

Persian Feature - 1) Mogul themes and Persian themes

2) 2D effect and artificial pillars

in painting

3) Flat depiction and naturalistic

realism

4) Prevalence of 'court themes', hunting

5) Jahangir's time saw focus on rare flora & fauna, focus on album & catalogue painting

6) Fine brushwork, 'Habib' Art - decorative

Mogul

Candidates must not write on this margin

'Rajput' → use of Indian colours like peacock blue, deep red

• Development of regional painting schools based on 'Rasika', 'Rajmela' in Malwa, Ujjain, Burhadi, Kanra etc.

Literature in Mughal Period

Persian → 1) Court patronage. Catherine Asher emphasises its role in imperial image building

2) Authors like — Abul Fazl (Ain i Akbari)
— Faizi
— Badayuni (Muntakhab ul Tawarikh)

3) Translation movement — Makhtabkhana
— Faizi — Lilewari
— Ramayana, Mehabharat et.

Andrey Trushke → effort to understand local culture.

2) Rajput — Favoured Sanskrit texts like Commentary on Kadambari, Bhanu datta Charita
• Patronage to authors like Vansidhar Mishra

Thus, Mughal culture was a syncretic culture combining its Persian roots with Rajput influence