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Start Time:

End Time:

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## ANSWER SHEET

### (FULL TEST II- MEDIEVAL INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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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

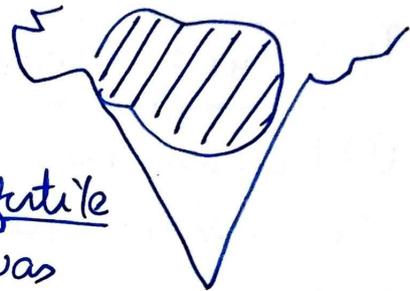
Do you agree that the Deccan ulcer ruined Aurangzeb? [10 Marks]

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

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Aurangzeb was made the governor (subadar) of Deccan under reign of Shah Jahan and it contributed immensely in empire creation & destruction under him.

Why the Deccan ulcer ruined Aurangzeb



- ① Deccan was an inherently infertile & ~~the~~ region - land revenue was very low
- ② Defeat of the Marathas & Bahmani kingdoms of the Bijapur & Goleonda created influx of new nobility
- ③ Pressure from nobility - caused be-jagiri (less land for more nobles)
- ④ Decrease in the allocation of Pai-Baji land - led to conversion of Ahalia land in the north from Peshawar to Bihar

- ⑤ Decrease in Pai Baji → led to decrease in revenue - to compensate ~~Atcharya~~ <sup>Aurangzeb</sup> reduced 'Sawar' rank of the Mansabdars.
- ⑥ Led to the comprise in number of troops leading to the law & order problem.
- ⑦ Internal fight for states (mansab) among nobles also led to Aurangzeb fall.

This view might be countered as -

- ① Deccan has black soil (regur) - cannot be considered infertile
  - ② The Bejagiri problem was not responsible; but the Administrative decision to increase nobility was
  - ③ Decision to turn the Khalisa into a wide strength put pressure on farmers - led to riots, excessive taxation
  - ④ Strict & excessive policies of Aurangzeb are also to be blamed ⑤ Conflict with Shiraji
- Hence, though the Deccan Ulcer may have led to stresses during Aurangzeb's reign, it was his political admin measures that led to decline.

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

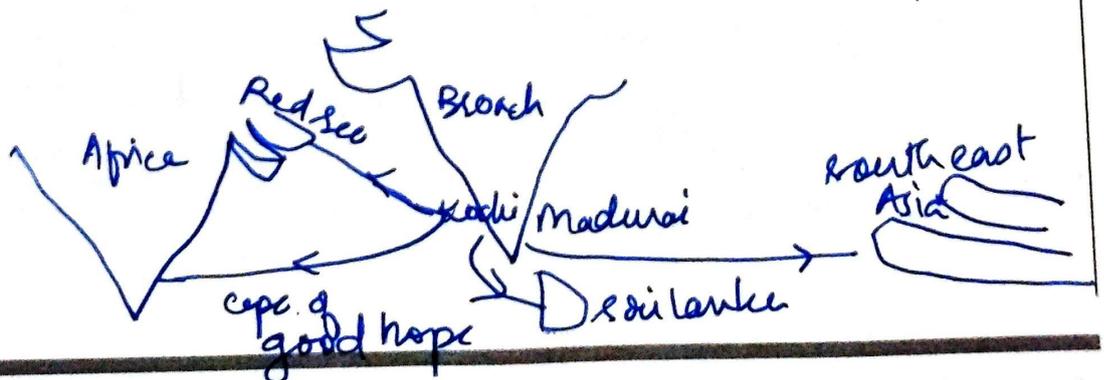
प्रारंभिक मध्ययुगीन भारत के आर्थिक जीवन में गिल्ड श्रेणियों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Guilds acted as institutions of lending, helping & patronising architecture in the early medieval India in time period of 750A - 1200 AD

### Role of guilds in economic life

- ① Acted as lending institutions to the guild members Eg: Nagara structure
- ② Owned private property; owned public funds
- ③ Dedicated funds to architectural activities Eg: Mandsam inscription of silk weaver lending to sun temple
- ④ Helped established foreign trade networks eg: Dakshinapatha & Uttarapatha



- ⑤ Helped establish internal trade connections Eg: Anjuranam in the Chola empire
- ⑥ Acted as charitable trusts & philanthropic centres Eg: Shramanas patronised.
- ⑦ Minted on coins : Eg: Pallava coins by guilds
- ⑧ Mass production of craft items Eg: Chola Bronze statue of Nataraja - guilds.
- ⑨ Drive urbanisation - Eg: Rajput states.

But guilds had certain limitations

- They were localised
- Usually involved certain section only Eg: Jainis
- Perished & organised members
- Declined with start of centralised empires.

Thus, guilds acted as centres of furthering trade, 'cosmopolitanism' & standardised production in the economy

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 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 initiated a system of centralised states and believed that excess money and power with nobility may lead to riots. His agrarian policy reflected the same.

Why he wanted to curb the powers of intermediaries

- (a) Centralised & Despotic state
- (b) Divine theory of kingship
- (c) wanted to prevent mass upurge
- (d) wanted to have control on wealthy nobility that could challenge him.

Measures that he adopted through agrarian policy

- ① He extended Khalisa land from Multan to Delhi - direct revenue.
- ② Extracted  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the net ~~per~~ produce that is highest in history

- ③ Introduced land measurement & fixation (masahat)
- ④ Revenue based on yield - per - hectare (wafa-i-biwa)
- ⑤ Additional taxes introduced - Charai, Charai, Jizya on the Hindus
- ⑥ Intermediaries (Hindus) reduced to destitution & poverty
- ⑦ Revenue collection under Amil, Accountant (Mutsarif) - centrally controlled
- ⑧ Payment of revenue in kind
- ⑨ Buffer stock to prevent price rise & direct sale from Multanis etc under (Shahna-i-mandi)

### Benefits

- Price control, famine control
- Agri prosperity

### Challenges

- Destitute farmers
- Fear among revenue collectors - excessive punishment

Thus all together the famines could be avoided under Alauddin but this system was based on tyrannous control & centralisation

Q.1 (d)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The Humayuni Tomb was the 1<sup>st</sup> major Mughal architectural building built at the reign of Akbar.

Humayuni Tomb - best features of Mughal Architecture

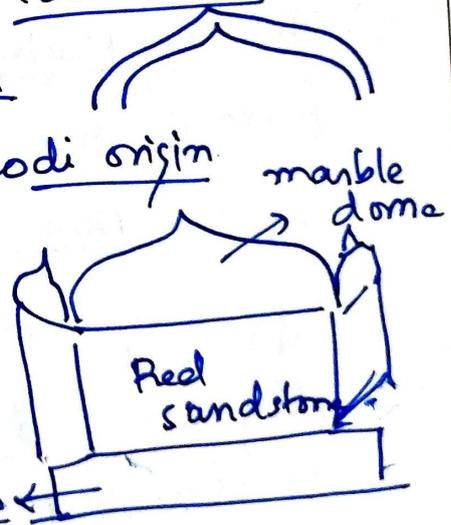
① Use of red sandstone for building the base

② marble inlays in the red sandstone & pure marble dome, arch

③ Octagonal dome of the Lodi origin

④ pure & double dome

though not as perfect as the Lodi dome



⑤ high & excessive elevation

⑥ Presence of chajja / balcony outside the Verandas → Gujarat style architecture

⑦ Chhatris / kiosks present in the main building - Adopted from Rajasthan style

⑧ Decoration using stone inlays, Arabesque, Pietra Dura techniques

⑨ Use of Lotus, Kufi script calligraphy, swastika etc for decoration



⑩ Built in the middle of a large garden with fountains & tank

But later additions representing Zenith came under the patronage of Shah Jahan also -

① The Taj Mahal represents Zenith in form of the marble finish

② Pietra Dura & foliage started appearing more in Decorations.

③ Stylistic additions occurred during construction of the Shahjahanabad gardens - Khas Mahal

④ Other structures like Jodha Bai palace, Khwab garh, Ibadat Khana under Akbar remain noted monuments.

Thus, the Humayuni tomb should be protected under the ASAMR Act as it signifies rich cultural history of Mughals.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.1 (e)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Nirguna school of Bhakti grew around 13<sup>th</sup> century CE mainly in North India under individuals like Nanak, Kabir, Ramdas etc.

Nirguna Bhakti → Belief in formless god  
 → Based on featureless form  
 → monotheistic Eg: Kabir's Rama / Allah  
 → Against ~~devotion~~ <sup>moksha</sup> by knowledge (gyanmarga)  
 → Concept of one-ness with God

Contribution of Kabir to Nirguna Bhakti

Kabir was a muslim low caste member who propounded Nirguna Bhakti:

- ① Belief in formless god - Allah / Rama
- ② Propounded teachings in Vernacular Braj Bhasha
- ③ Practised Bhajan & Kirtan to attain Bhakti marga

- ④ Famous work 'Bijak' to propound idea of nirguna through Kabi Panthi'
- ⑤ Rejected ritualism, formalism and caste based constraints in religion

Contribution of Guru Nanak

- ① Monothism propounded 'Eg: 'Ik Onkar'
- ② Idea of Universalism, brotherhood - Khalsa.
- ③ Teachings compiled by 5th guru Arjun Singh in Adi Granth
- ④ Promoted 3 ideas of Guru (leader)
  - ⑤ Believed in Kirtan & Satsang
    - Shabad - Sangat (ideology) (organisation)
  - ⑥ Promoted community dining through Langar
  - ⑦ 5 Ks of Nihism - Kesh, Kanga, Kaekha, Kara, Kirpan.
  - ⑧ Universal values of non-stealing (Sat), Respect (Nam) was propounded.

Both these thinkers led to growth of nirguna Bhakti & modern religion of Nihism & Panthism in big ways.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Akbar is considered to be the most revolutionary sultan of the Mughal empire who moved from extreme religious fundamentalism to policy of universal toleration (Sulh-i-Kul)

Evolution of the religious views of Akbar:

- ① Phase 1: strict adherence to religious tenets - uphold Quran & the Hadiths
- ② (a) gave importance to the learnings from religious teachers
- (b) was against Brahmin overlords - imposition of jizya
- (c) Military campaigns included destruction of temples & killing of Hindus

(d) Read his Friday prayer, observed fast, did not eat meat, wine of fridays.

(e) Indulged in religious discussions of Islamic leaders

But his policy underwent change with almost decade of reign

- ① Acceptance of other faiths : eg:  
Construction of Ibadat Khana for religious discussion
- ② Policy of sulh-i-kul - new religious idea
- ③ Rajput policy - eg: Rana Man Singh in in Army - cooperation
- ④ marital alliances with Hindu rajas  
(eg) Jodhabai from Rajput family.
- ⑤ Association with Sufi mystics (eg) He visited the tomb of Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya.

⑥ Had Portuguese Christian Missionaries  
Eg: Rudolpho Aquaviva in his court to  
study tenets of Christianity.

### Implications of his policy of sulh-i-kul

- ① was not a religion; but a philosophy
- ② contained sultan as the 'guru' &  
disciples whom he initiated were called  
'murid'
- ③ contained policy of universal oneness  
& tolerance (5) Through Ibadat Khana
- ④ Formless god & Sultan as the  
representative of the god
- ⑤ Promoted new ~~new~~ syncretic religion  
of 'Din-i-Ilahi'
- ⑥ Equality of all religions- Christians,  
Muslims, Sufis, Hindus etc.

- ⑦ Furthered the ideals of mutual cooperation & respect
- ⑧ 'Universal peace' was the core idea behind the sulh-i-Kul.
- ⑨ Included strict practices like washing feet, timely meals, Friday fasts etc.
- ⑩ Political step: To consolidate the vast empire
- ⑪ Step to legitimize power of the ruler → win the trust & acceptance of the people.

But his son Jahangir tried to follow this principle could not be successful in continuance of this policy & coming of Aurangzeb destroyed the religious fabric of mutual trust & peace by his rigid stance for Islam.

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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The medieval Deccan (750 AD - 18<sup>th</sup> Cent AD) reflected ideas of self governance, village autonomy & centres of growth & prosperity.

### Village polity of medieval Deccan

- ① Composed of village headman & gram Sabha Eg: Uttaramerur inscription of Cholas - village assembly
- ② System of democracy & voting : Eg: Kudavolai system under Cholas.
- ③ Participatory village polity eg: Sabhas, had women, children, elders, disabled
- ④ Planned coordination of activities  
Eg: 'Varigam' to oversee the departmental heads (committees)

⑤ Types of organisations & committees  
 Eg: Sabha (brahmins), Nagararam  
 (merchants), Ur (By populace)

⑥ Political functions by trade guilds  
 Eg: Dispute resolution, quarance  
redress

### Economy of medieval Deccan

- ① Burton Stein's segmentary state model - describes peripheral power of  
Chola, Vijayanagara etc.
- ② Land revenue assessment & control  
officers Eg: khotsi, muqaddam  
patwari
- ③ localised economic control Eg:  
Agrar Ayagar system of the Vijayanagara  
empire aimed at local hereditary  
self governors.

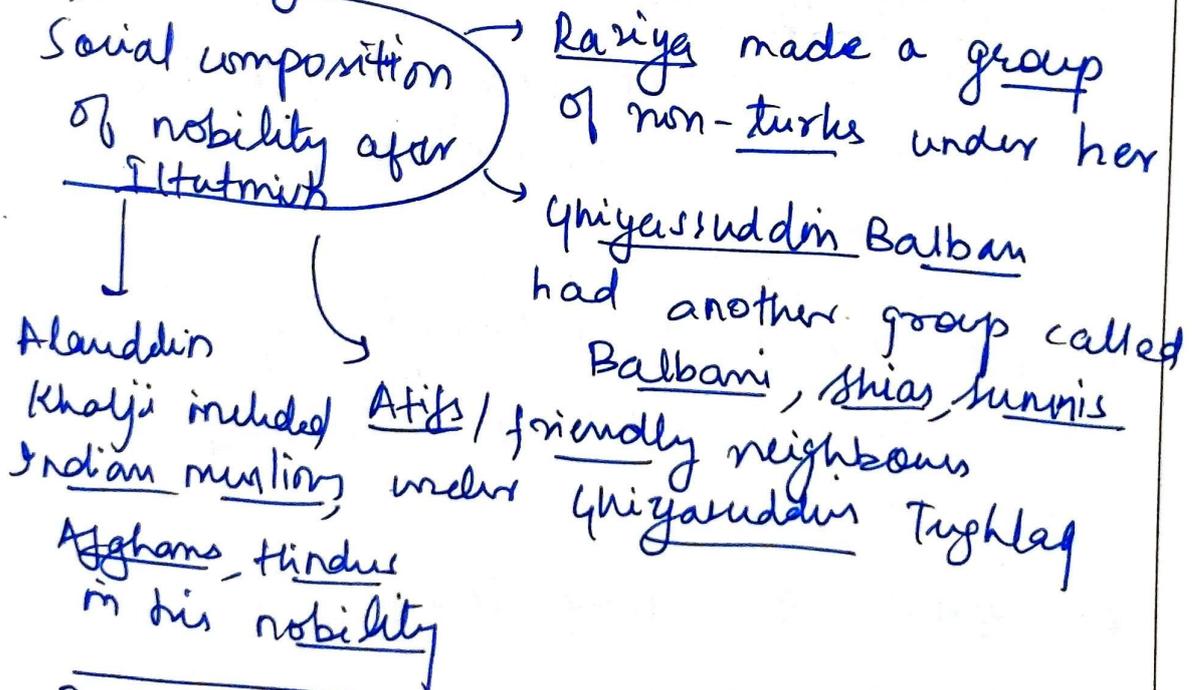
- ④ Feudal nature of the society  
 Eg: R.S. Sharma, Champakalabikini  
 point out feudal lords
- ⑤ Land grants, tax exceptions to certain  
 sections of the society  
 Eg: Brahmadeana, Kottam, manyam  
lands
- ⑥ Function of trade guilds - Act as monetary  
 institutions - lending, minting, own coins etc.  
 Eg: Mandasor inscription of silk  
guild workers.
- ⑦ promotion of external trade: Eg: Dabhol,  
Madurai - connected to suvarnadwipa,  
Ratnadwipa
- ⑧ Internal trade. Through Shrenis, guilds like  
Maujiramam, Anjuramam

Thus, the medieval Deccan though was a  
 transition from Gupta to the sultanate  
phase was rich in economy & political  
autonomy with ~~rich~~ elements of feudalism.

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]

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

Ilutmish established the Tutkan-i-Chahalgani (Group of 40) to carry out his orders that were an exquisite group of Turkish nobles who considered themselves high-born & deserving



Role of the nobility under succession

① Played role of kingmaker: e.g. Balban was part of the Chahalgani.

- ② Influenced decision making : eg: Paibos and Sijda under Balban.
- ③ Led to internal discontions : eg: Turk (✓/⊙) NonTurks in the Delhi court
- ④ led to composite nobility → Muhammad Tughlaq involved friends (Afifi) in the court.
- ⑤ ~~somehow~~ Affected efficiency of the administration : eg) sufis in the nobility were seldom interested in the rule.
- ⑥ Hindu elite exercised influence : eg: Hasan Malik under Khaljis

Its effect on contemporary politics

- ① Caused confusion & internal struggle  
eg: Chahalgani's influence of Raviya.

- ② Led to centralised polity under later sultans : eg Alauddin's market reforms.
- ③ Played the role of king maker : eg: Balban used Nasiruddin Mahmud
- ④ Led to succession battles in the absence of a clear law of primogeniture  
eg: The Agghan takeover
- ⑤ Cultural syncretism & spread of ideas  
eg: Christiti saints like Chirag-i-Dilli influenced polity
- ⑥ Intuition of internal affair by mystics  
eg: Suhrawardi saints got ample riches & state patronage by sultans.

Thus the role of nobility in the feudal & fragmented state of the Sultanate had much to do with the internal stability & continuation of its rules.

Q.3 (a)

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

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

The sultans feared the Mongol invasions from the North & North West and tried to consolidate their empire for economic viability & political legitimacy.

Measures initiated by sultans for consolidation of the empire

- ① conquests & conflicts eg: Mongol conflicts of Balban, Alauddin Khalji
- ② Fortification of the frontier regions : eg: Khusroo campaign of Muhammad Tughlag, Qarachil Campaign etc
- ③ Tried to control trade & commerce  
eg: Alauddin's Deccan policy - control of Dabhol, Dwarasamudra ports

- ④ Diplomatic engagements: eg: Caliphate link with investiture of Ilutmish
- ⑤ Marital alliances eg: with Marathas, Mysore etc to legitimise the rule
- ⑥ Administrative policies: eg: Control on nobility - Turkman-i-Chahalgani of Ilutmish
- ⑦ Symbolic gestures like Paibos & Hijda by Balban
- ⑧ Policy of coexistence & control: eg: Alauddin never annexed the Daulatabad but only looted.
- ⑨ Extension of control to the Deccan: eg: Second Capital at Daulatabad by Muhammad Tughlaq.

Can  
must  
write  
this

(10) Economic consolidation of the empire  
market reform of Alauddin-Shahna-i-mandi

(11) Maintenance of military & standing army  
Eg: system of daqa & chehra to  
control military.

(12) Centralised system of minting & currency  
Eg: Iltutmish's introduction of Dinar,  
supaya etc.

(13) Architecture & construction

Eg: Hauz Khas of Firoz Shah Kotla  
connected with the Chenab & Yamuna  
river system.

(14) Land revenue assessment & control

Introduction of the Iqtadari system  
was to have uniform control over  
revenue - stability.

In spite of all these steps certain problems at consolidation remained -

- ① Policy of booty without annexation of Khalji led to independence later.
- ② Internal dissention within nobility  
eg: Chahalgani
- ③ Ill minded policy of the sultans eg: Mobal, form, token worship of Muhammad failed
- ④ Lack of continuity in policy; eg: Jizya imposed & abolished, abwabs were abolished by Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- ⑤ External threats from Chengiz Khan & Mongols - breached stability
- ⑥ Internal armed rebellions etc - Tughil's campaign against Balban

Thus the Delhi sultanate was partially successful in consolidating their empire but power struggle & dissentions led to its fall under Ibrahim's Lodi to Mughal,

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Q.3 (b)

"The sain  
[15 Mar

महारा

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]

Bhakti movement in the Maharashtra region emerged around 10th century CE and had elements of a revolution without rebellion, by peaceful means

Why it was not a rebellion

→ (a) Based on traditions of Bhakti

→ (b) Peaceful questioning of social evils.

→ (c) No element of persecution / coerced change

(d) Cannot be considered to be led to lower caste always; had mostly upper caste leaders

Why it was a revolution:

① Altered the social fabric of Sanskritisation

Eg. Bhakti cult under Eknath

② Preached egalitarian society & equality of all: Based on abolition of caste & Varna identity.

- ③ Emphasised on direct relation with god through love Eg: God was Vithoba (form of Vishnu)
- ④ method of spread was simple & adaptable  
Eg: kirtans, bhajans were used
- ⑤ was inclusive because of use of the vernacular language  
Eg: Tukaram preached in Marathi language
- ⑥ Influenced popular narrative of times - based on equality of women saints, access to god.
- ⑦ Rejected the ideals of ritualism & brahman-led idealism
- ⑧ Syncretism with sufism & common idea of universal brotherhood & 'oneness'

Why it cannot be considered as a revolution

- ① was not always led by the lower strata of the society
  - ② There was no pan Indian spread of ideology - only concept of Bhakti
  - ③ Regional spread was limited to the Maharashtra region
  - ④ Ideals of the movement started fading with coming of Islam & Mughals
  - ⑤ Did not outrightly reject the Vedas / Brahmins - only provided an alternative method of attaining moksha
  - ⑥ Adoption by masses was not large scale
- Therefore, though the Maharashtra saints did little to spread their ideology, they did create an egalitarian society based on equality & justice promoting revolution.

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]

Babur established the start of the Mughal empire after the fight with Ibrahim Lodi at the Battle of Panipat (1526) and was a great conqueror; but not an empire builder.

Why was he a great conqueror

① Military tactics used in the Battle of Panipat

↳ Araba, Tulghuma technique led to fall of Lodi

② Further consolidated empire through the Battle of Chandewar

↳ fought with the Rajput ruler of Mewar - Ramasangha - managed to defeat.

③ on the eastern frontier, he countered the attacks of Bengal Nawab & Afghan confederacies.

- ④ He was a great strategic thinker  
 ⑤ Discipline, prohibition of wine & women in his army led to battle victory
- ⑤ Use of foreign technology of matchlock men, - saddle, gunpowder with Turkish gunmen (Ustad & Mustafa Ali) led to his victory.

But he was not an empire builder

Inspite of establishing Capital at Agra he couldn't make it thrive -

- ① this reign was too short for administrative innovation. - only 4 years
- ② spent much of his time expanding and not much focus on consolidation
- ③ He did not focus on military expansion / strengthening like under later ruler - ⑤ Mansabdari system.
- ④ low focus on administrative innovation

- ④ creation of suba, darbar, shiq  
all given final form by Akbar only.
- ⑤ his violent religious policies led to  
the alienation of certain sections
  - ⑥ Rajput policy.
- ⑥ External threats ⑥ afghan trouble kept  
him from consolidating his empire
- ⑦ Internal dissentions & lack of  
supportive nobility
- ⑧ Lack of architectural / fortification  
based consolidation could have  
strengthened the post of Jamana, Bhatinda  
like Khalji

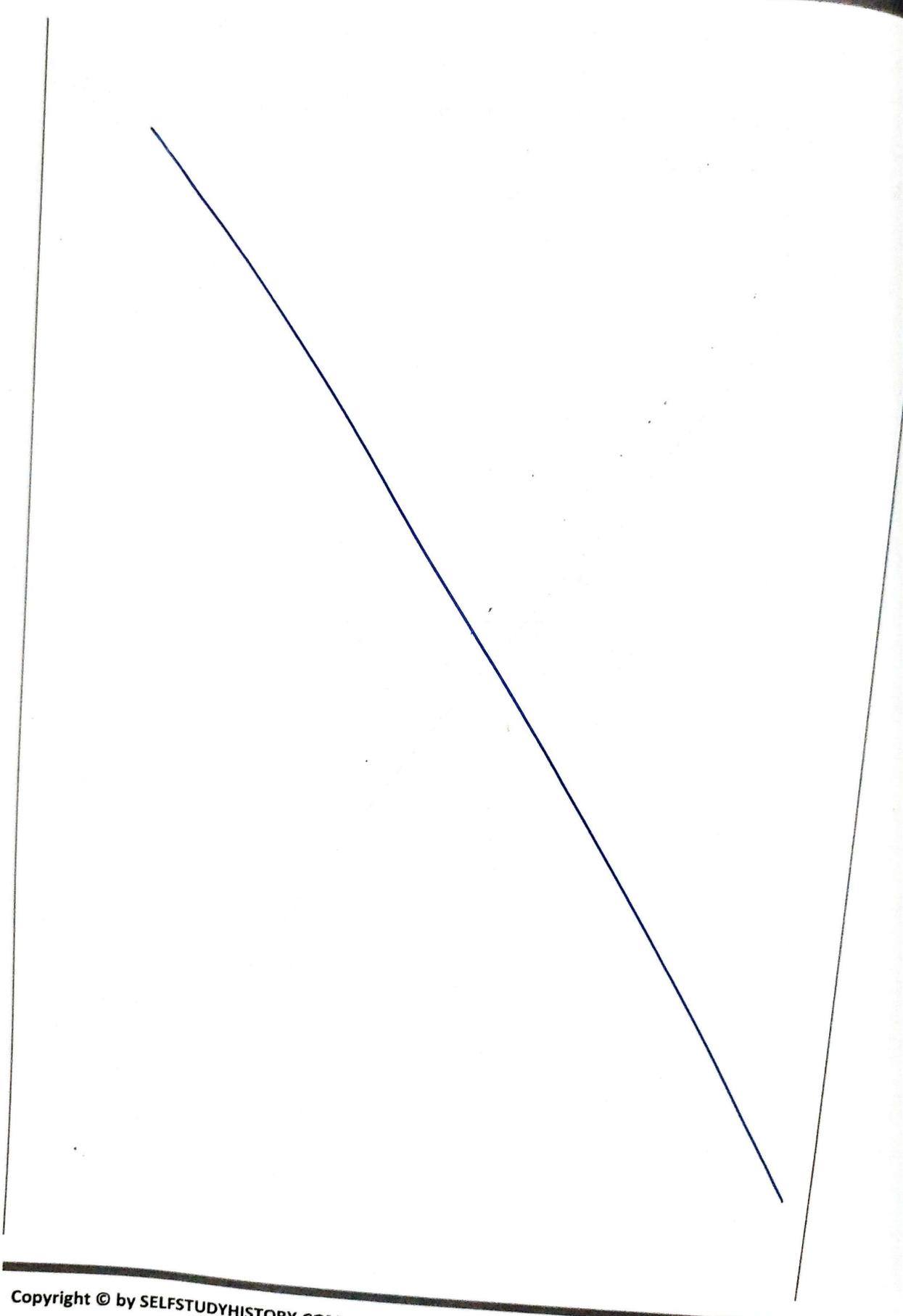
Thus though Babur was a very good  
~~the~~ conqueror with consequent victories  
(Barani), he definitely set the later  
rulers especially Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan  
to establish the Mughal rule in India,

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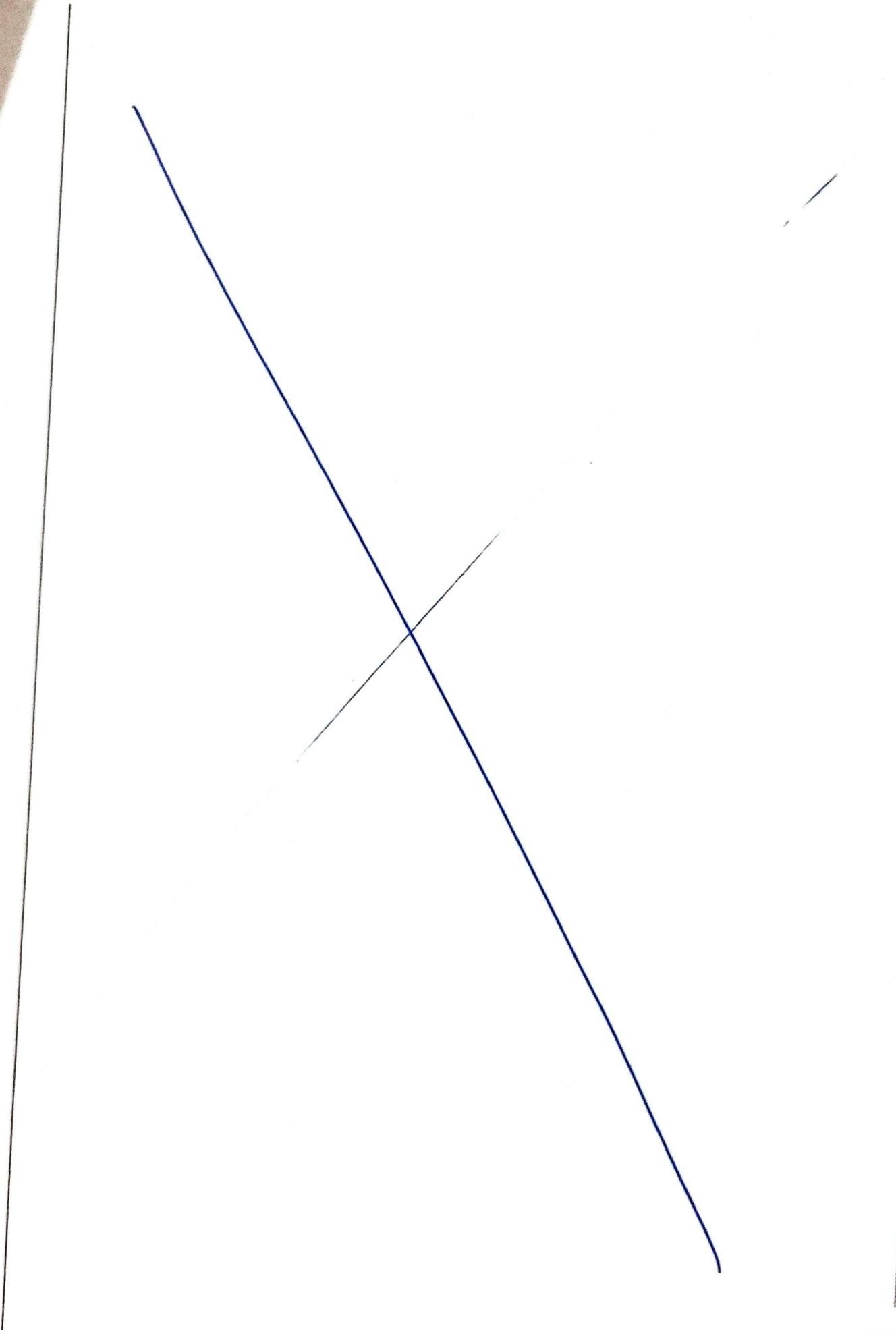
Q.4 (a)

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]

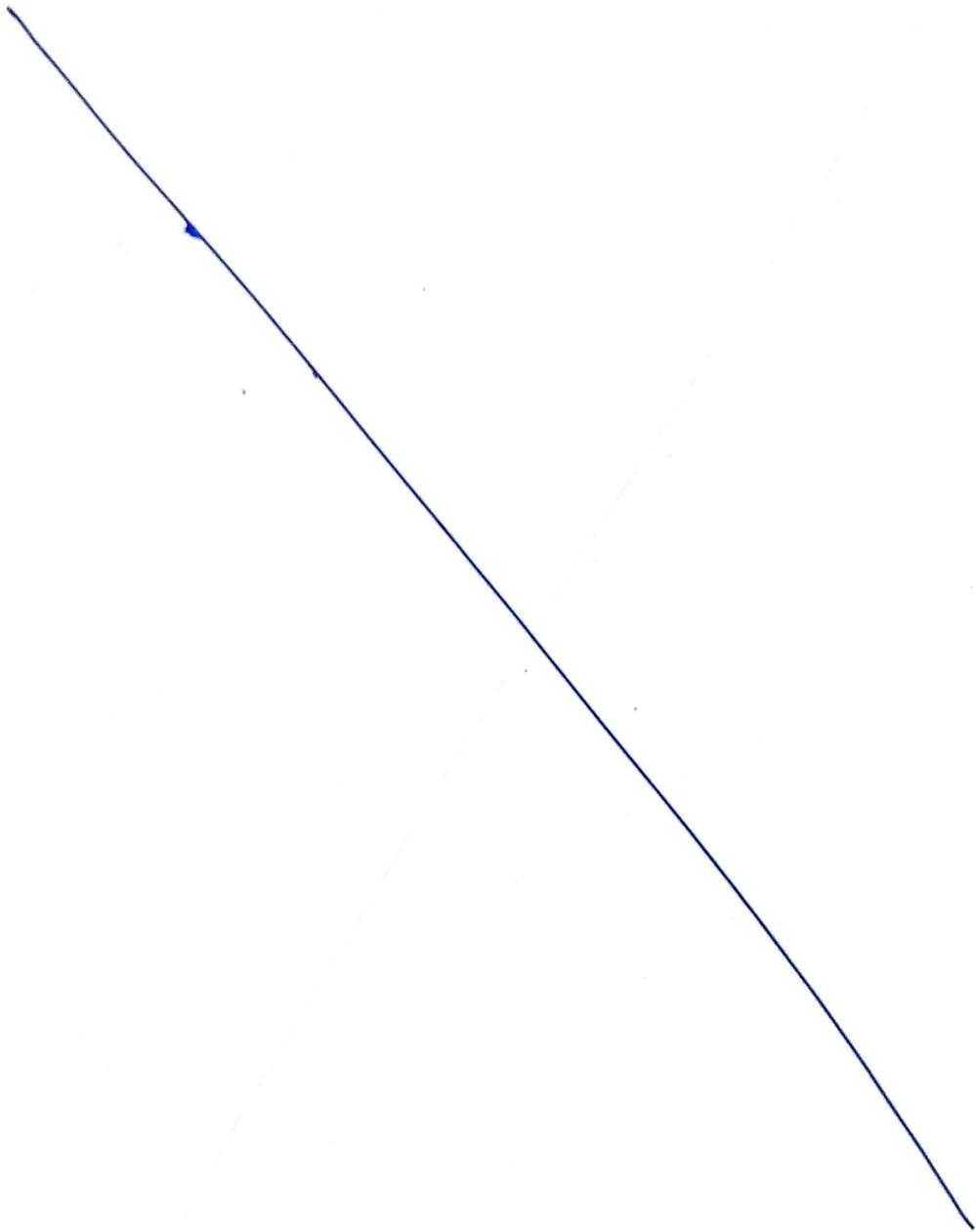
मुगल साम्राज्य के कृषि संकट के कारण का विश्लेषण करें और साम्राज्य के खिलाफ किसान विद्रोह के कृषि पहलुओं पर संक्षेप में चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]



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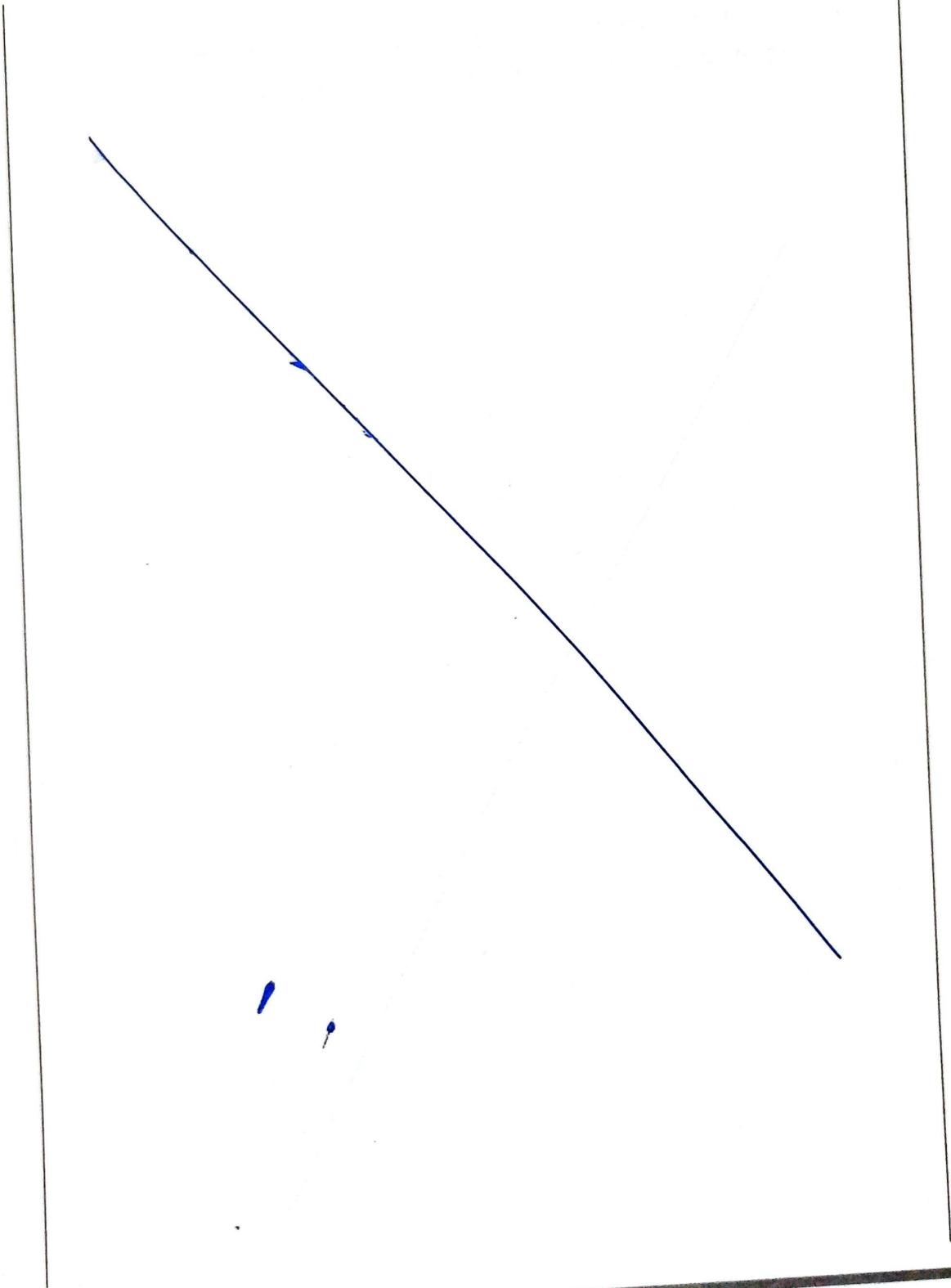
Q.4 (b)

"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]

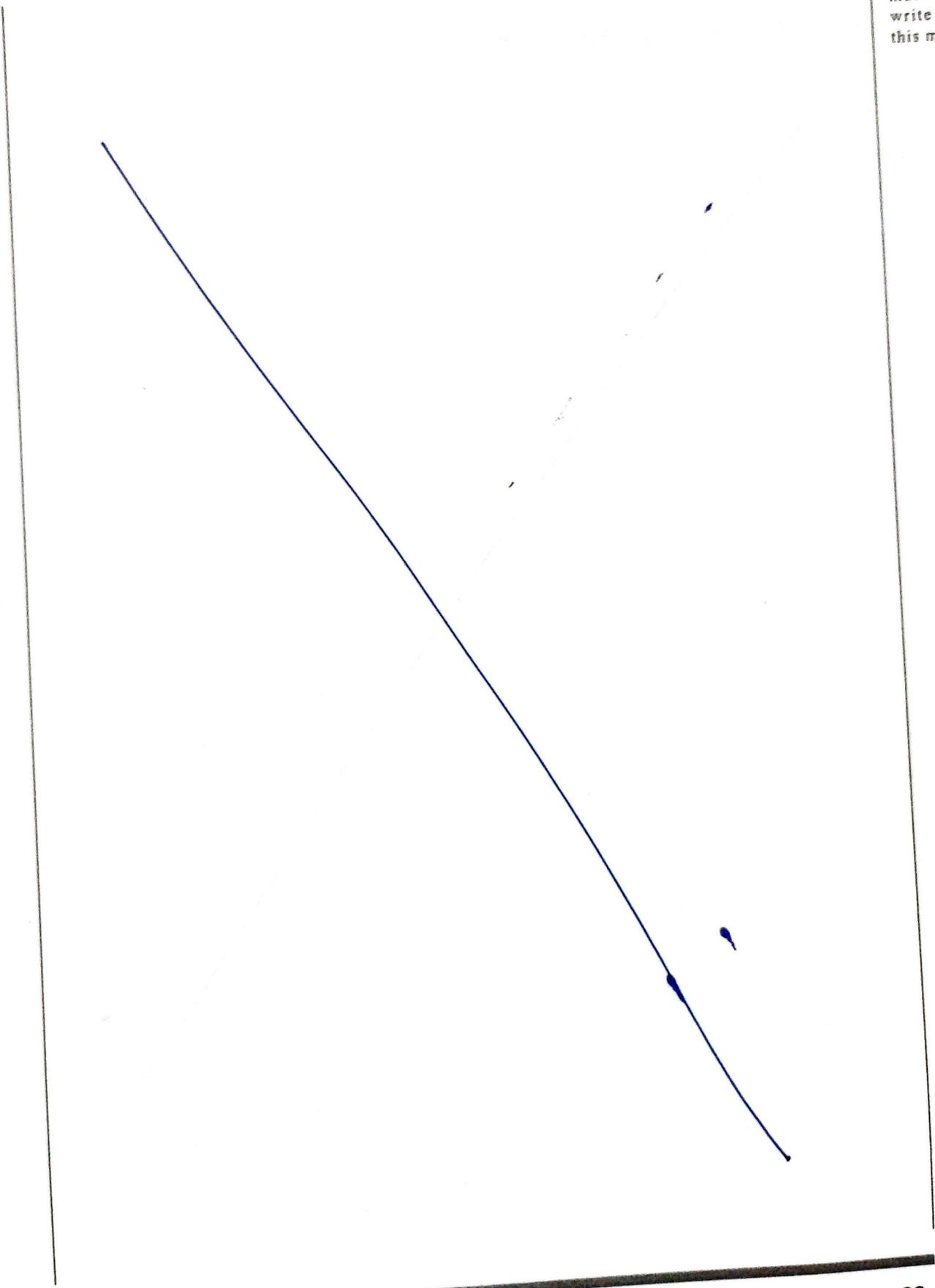
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FULL TEST II- MEDIEVAL INDIA

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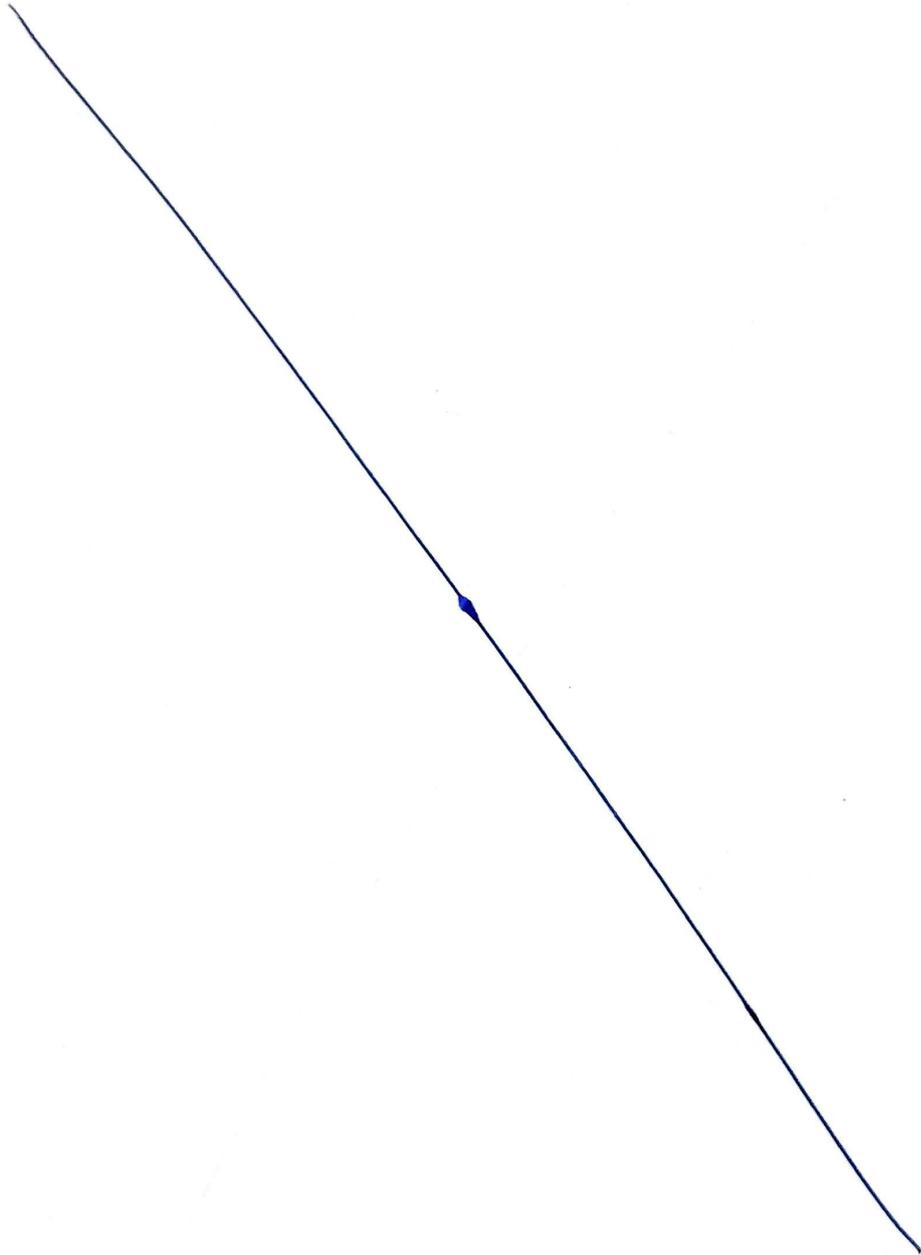


Q.4 (c)

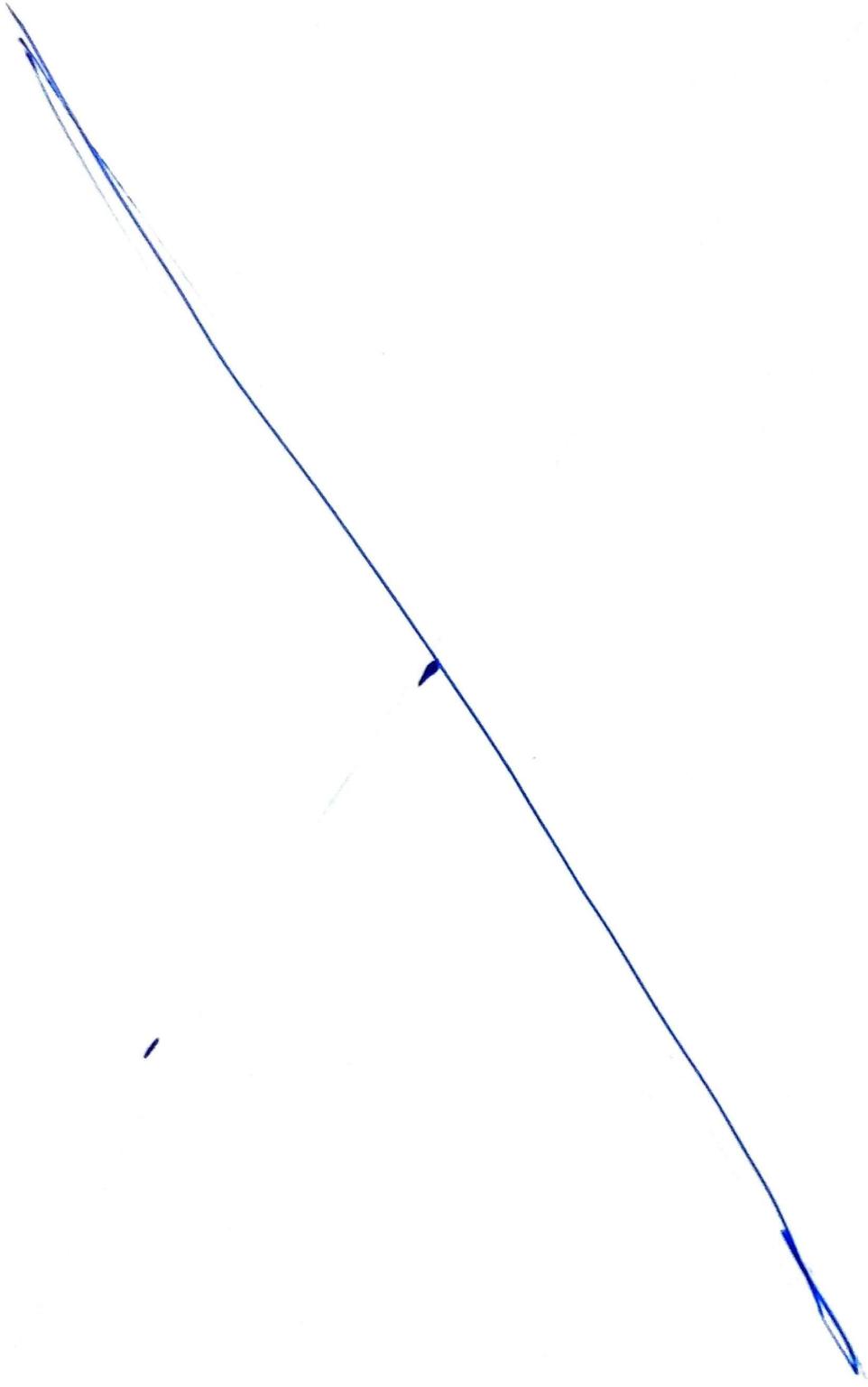
Discuss the Land charters of north India in early Medieval period. (c. A-D. 750-1200). [15 Marks]

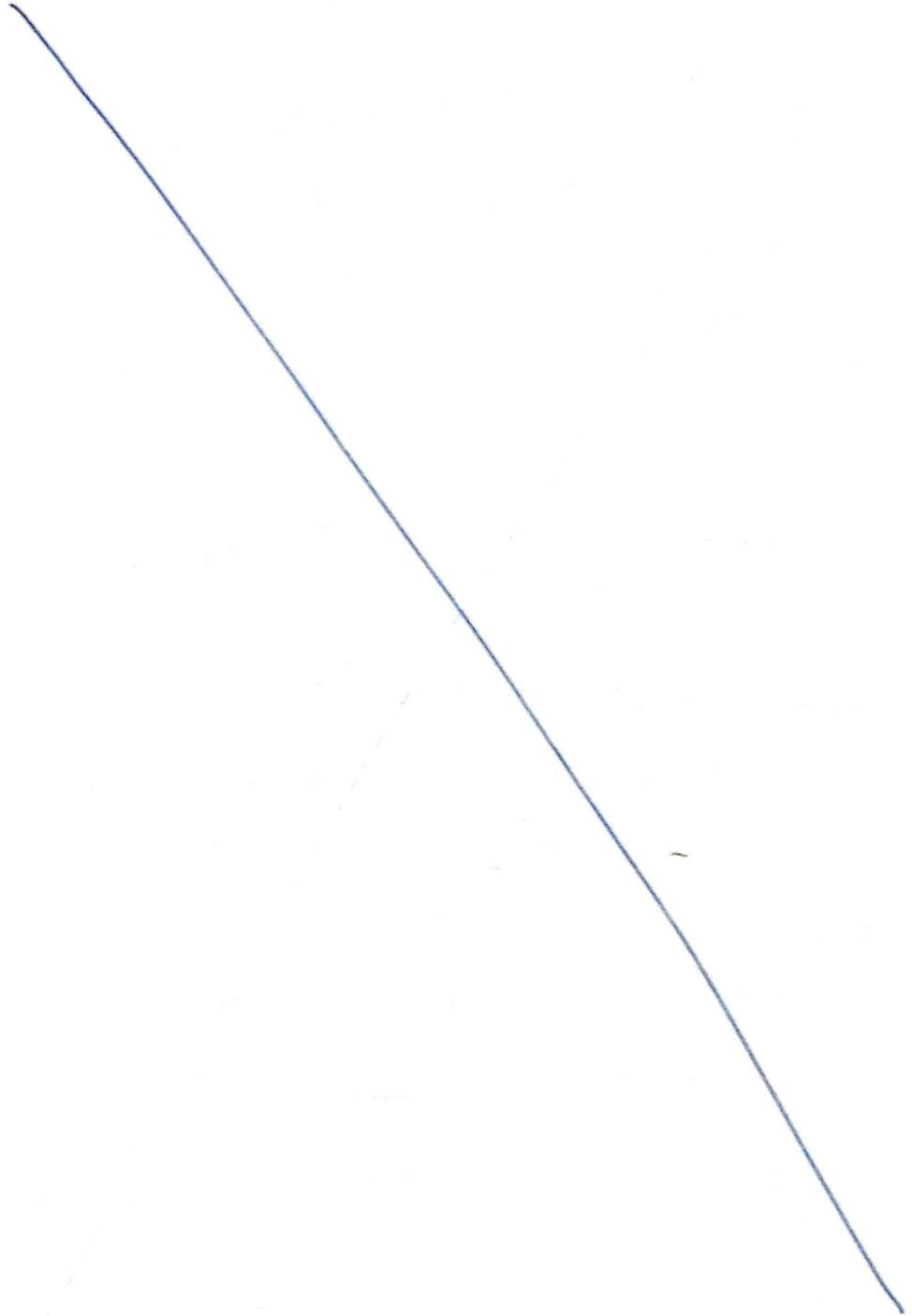
पारम्भिक मध्यकाल (सी. ई. 750-1200) में उत्तर भारत के भूमि चार्टरों पर चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

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Q.5  
Q.5 (a)

## SECTION B

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

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

Ibn Battuta was the chief qazi in the court of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and was a Moroccan explorer who in his work 'Rehla' gave discription of Indian society & economy.

① Gave details of personal nature of sultan - severe temper, eccentric

② Administrative policies - Eg: Ilug & Dauwa have been mentioned (postal communication)

③ Society :

(a) Gave details about marriage rituals

(b) mentioned adultery was a serious crime

(c) Mentions detailed of slavery: (Eg) slaves were cheap at chittagong port. - he himself brought

(d) He appreciated celibacy

- ④ Food habits : meat eating, sambusak (Comosa), rice, jackfruit mentioned.
- ⑤ Description of visit to Calicut - coconut tree compared to a human
- ⑥ Agriculture - 2 times cropping in a year - khairif & rabi season.
- ⑦ mentions that travel was unsafe - dangerous
- ⑧ mentions religious ascetics - jogis & sufis in the Delhi sultanate.
- ⑨ Village industry like jaggery making, silk weaving etc mentioned.

- Criticism of the Rehla
- (a) Language barrier - was in Arabic
  - (b) was written from memory after return to Morocco
  - ↳ (c) Patronage based bias
  - ↳ (d) Chronological errors have been found.

Therefore, Rehla must be read as a travellers record without much interaction with masses but having realities of Indian culture of that time.

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]

Cities acted as the centre of economy during Mughal period taking continuity features from Delhi sultanate under kings like Babur, Akbar etc

### Role of cities in economy

① Acted as centre of trade & commerce:

Eg: Rice, wheat, cotton etc were sold.

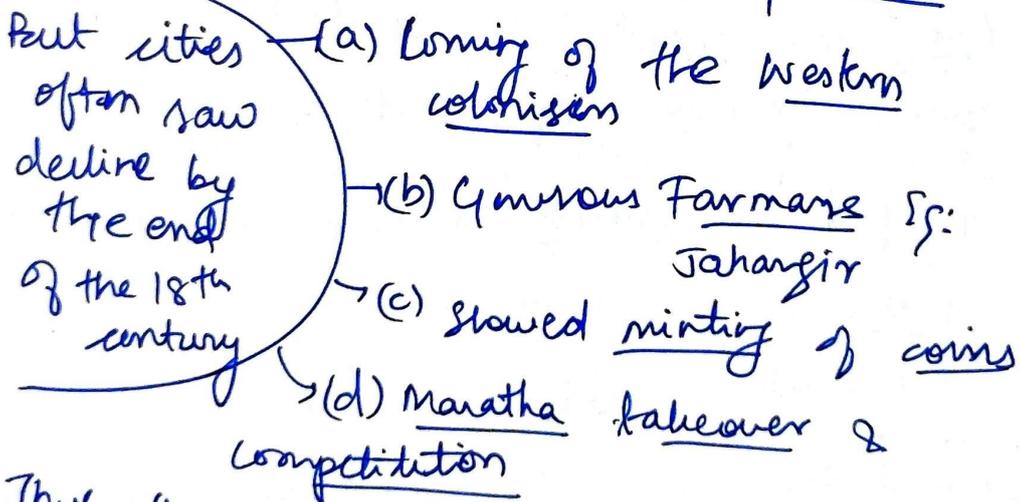
② Acted as export hubs- contacts of Silk Route, Persian gulf, South East Asia

③ Helped to connect cities for internal trade - connect with Deccan & Masatha kingdoms

④ Led the growth of craft specialisation & production Eg: Copper, Bronze sculpting, paintings etc.

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- ⑤ Acted as market places (gasbas) around which populations settled.
- ⑥ Were endowed <sup>Cg: Agra</sup> with rich Architecture  
 Eg: Fatehpur Sikri, Charbagh
- ⑦ Acted as centre of investment & activity  
 (Ex) Construction of Sarais (rest houses) for travellers.
- ⑧ Led to the growth of cosmopolitan culture & Buzzling market activity Eg: Delhi



Thus the growth & decline of the Mughal cities highlight prosperity & then the decline of the empire that finally led to the colonial enterprise & takeover.

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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]

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The Delhi sultans who came to power in the 12<sup>th</sup> century CE with reign of Qutbuddin Aibak until the Tughlaks & Lodis laid ample interest in the capture & subjugation of Deccan

Why the Deccan

- (a) Door to the South
- (b) To get a grip over ocean resources eg: Trade
- (c) Control ports like Chaul, Dabhol, Yoa etc.
- (d) Spread Islam, authority over Deccan kingdoms of Devagiri, Bahmanids etc.

### Policy of the Delhi sultans

Focus on the Deccan started with the reign of Alauddin Khalji

- ① Deccan policy under Malik Khafur - led to loot but not annexed - led to incomplete consolidation  
eg: seize of Devagiri

- ② Under Muhammad Bin Tughlaq - shifted capital to Daulatabad - to better control the south - but campaign failed.
- ③ Tried to subjugate local dynasties eg: Kakatiyas of Warangal
- ④ Established provincial administration to maintain law & order
- ⑤ Built forts & garrisons in the Deccan to consolidate the empire
- ⑥ Cultural exchange: Sufism, Bhaktism,  
- use of Persian language spread to the Deccan by patronisation by the sultans.

Under the Tughlaqs (Feroz Shah Tughlaq) the empire spread upto Pandya capital of Madurai but excluded parts of peninsula like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Comari etc.

Q.5 (d)

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

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

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Jonaraja was the court poet of Kashmir king Zain-ul-Abidin who was the epitome of just & fair rule along with religious tolerance

Jonaraja's account

- ① Personal nature of the king - just & fair, pure muslim but due consideration to all
- ② Fountain of justice - strict punishment for violation of laws. (eg) Amputation
- ③ Religious tolerance: Zainulabidin called back Brahmins who had fled under earlier rulers to join his court.
- ④ Promotion of art & culture: Introduced Pashmina wool based wearing, carpet basket making in Kashmir  
↳ spinning wheel technology, paper matche

- ⑤ Composition of composite nobility - Brahmins, Muslims, Hindus etc.
- ⑥ Patronage to literature & art: Eg: Many books of Sanskrit like Rajatarangini & Mahabharata - converted to Persian
- ⑦ Cultural syncretism: Brought migration of Persian, Iranian sufis, jogis  
↳ new instruments like Sitar, Rabab.
- ⑧ Gave ideas of construction & architecture  
↳ wooden - architecture, bridge  
↳ Fainalanka - artificial lake  
↳ Kainabad, Kainapur cities built by Zainulabeddin
- ⑨ Details of cultivation in the clay - rich Karewas, irrigation facilities mentioned
- ~~Thus~~ Thus, the But Jonaraja's accounts contain problems of exaggerations, language barriers and king - pleasing arguments and should be read within the cultural context.

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 arrived in India (Calicut) in 1498 and brought with them new ideas of trade & commerce that set the stage for colonial enterprise by Dutch, English, French etc

Portuguese effect on existing trade system

- ① Start of monopoly trade - demanded single handed trading rights through farmans.
- ② Cartaze system - checking & surveillance of other ships & asking for permit
- ③ Armed naval trade - use of cannons, arms to threaten adversaries
- ④ Minting of own coins & circulation of money : eg: Crusado in Goa.

- ⑤ Built fortifications along factories to control trade.
- ⑥ wanted monopoly in exports of pepper, ginger, opium, cotton, silk etc.
- ⑦ Affected rural economy - by introducing new plantation crops like Papaya, Guava, cashews etc.
- ⑧ Tried to pressurise the zamorin of Calicut & muslim merchants of south India.
- ⑨ Blue water policy of Albuquerque - asked for trade concessions & control of trade routes in hornu & Bab Al mandeb

Thus, the Portuguese after Treaty of Tordesillas tried to colonise, monopolise and exploit local elements to gain control over Kochi, Malabar, Calicut, Surat etc.

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 Sufi & Bhakti movements both emerged as a reaction to the dominance of certain sections in the society & lack of access to god to common man. around the same time of 12<sup>th</sup> century CE

Similar tenets of both Bhakti & Sufi movements

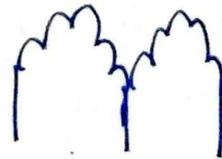
- ① Aim of egalitarian approach : eg: Upliftment of the masses
- ② Questing popular ideology : eg: Kabir's version of Allah-Rama as his god
- ③ Common path of Bhakti marga (devotion/love) to god rather than knowledge
- ④ Universal humanism  
eg: Nanak's Khalca & Sufi concept of wahdat-ul-wujud

- ⑤ Ecclesiastical approaches : e.g. Bhakti bhajans & kirtans, Sufi tradition of Dance of Sama
- ⑥ Use of popular vernacular languages by the saints - Sufis in Persian, Arabic, Bhakti - Mirabai in Rajasthani, Raidos - Braj Bhasha
- ⑦ Literary works: Sufi Mathnawis & texts & Kabirs' Bijaks, Adi Granth of Sikhism aim at common values
- ⑧ Focus on the places of worship  
Sufi Khagahs - led to syncretism,  
Vithoba sect of Marathas attracted Muslims also.
- ⑨ Theory of oneness with god  
 Sufi tradition of Fanaa → Bhakti tradition of 'nirguna' & 'saguna' bhakti.

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How did it lead to syncretic movements

- ① Demand for upliftment of lower caste - Kabirs, Nanak's rejection of caste
- ② Breaking the barrier of women, practise of sati, good wife concept etc. - Mirabai's customs
- ③ Challenging Brahmanical authority & the Varna system (e.g. Questing by Ramdas through Ramcharitmanas)
- ④ Participation in political affairs of the State: (e.g. Suhrawardi saints & Bhakti saints like Appar, Sambandhar etc.)
- ⑤ Common demands for state patronage & grants for the maintenance of khanqahs & dargahs
- ⑥ Adoption of cross cultural artistic styles e.g. lotus motif at the Vijayanagara empire has Islamic arch



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- ① Promoted the ideals of simplistic living : Eg: minimum clothes, no luxury
- ② Questioned the authority & spending by nobility
- ③ Promoted open deliberation & discussions among people Eg: Khangahs were places of dialogue on socio-political matters

But both had their own differences also

- (a) State patronage of Sahrawardi saints.
- (b) Devadani system in the Vijayanagara empire
- ↳ (c) Internal, sectarian divisions within group - Eg: Awar-Nayamar controversy
- ↳ (d) mostly were led by upper caste members Eg: Maharashtra Bhakti.

Therefore Bhakti & sufi movements aimed at emanicipation of social evils through 'Bhakti marga' through a syncretic influence

Q.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 tried to control & consolidate their empire by centralising through the Jagirdari & mansabdari systems

Mansabdari system → mansab - military command  
→ Zat & Sawar to fix the ranks of the Individuals

→ maintain troops for security of the state

→ Uniform military & integration of army, navy, cavalry, infantry.

Jagirdari system → ~~heredit~~ non-hereditary & transferable jagirs granted to officials in lieu of cash

→ Types - watan jagir (homeland), Tankha jagir (cash), inam jagir (gift) etc

→ Were transferred 2-3 years

→ Agriculture - revenue - easily collected

Why success of Mughals can be credited to the mansabdari & jagirdari systems

- ① Helped in creating a robust state-led military - mansab.
- ② Uniform & stable bureaucracy - ~~not~~ ranks were fixed in clear hierarchy
- ③ led to stability in tax collection  
↳ (Eg) Jagirdars were maintaining troops to collect revenue.
- ④ led to check of abuse of power by the nobility - (Eg) Jagirdars were frequently transferred
- ⑤ led to better organisation of forces  
(Eg) good quality & number of horses maintained
- ⑥ Introduced flexibility : (Eg) Mashrut jagirs allowed sawar to be increased in case of internal security threat

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Problem with this interpretation

- ① still led to the agrarian revolts
- ② Internal power rivalry among mansabs  
created rifts (e.g) Corruption problems
- ③ Destitution  $\Delta$  poverty of the peasants -  
due to high rents & revenue
- ④ Lack of commitment by jagirdars - as  
they anyway got transformed - no  
focus on increasing the quality of  
produce
- ⑤ less control by the sultan as area  
under mansabs increased
- ⑥ could not control inflationary tendencies,  
did not boost trade further.

Thus, though the systems of Mansabdari  
& Jagirdari improved the success of  
Mughals, they had their limitations  
which eventually led to the decline of Mughals

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]

Jahangir had a hybrid model of religious policy marked by acceptance & tolerance sometimes; but also bigotry, extremism & strict-Islamism at others.

My his policy marked toleration & justice

↳ Abul Fazl's accounts testify that.

① Jahangir tried to continue the sulh-i-kul policy of universal peace & unity of Akbar.

② He saw the concept of Dim-i-Ilahi - as sound & respected it; but did not consider himself the prophet; didn't have mirids.

- ③ Retained Hindu officials in his administra-  
tion - land grants to Brahmins & temples.
- ④ Mubardar & mansabdars high ranks  
were awarded to Rajput & Maratha allies
- ⑤ Also interacted with English missionaries  
about Christianity percepts
- ⑥ Celebrated the festivals of Hindus publically  
↳ he himself patronised instruments,  
music etc.

But the earlier period of his reign is  
also marked by extreme policies  
& is contradictory

- ① Put pilgrim tax & jizya on the  
Hindus; though additional taxes were removed
- ② Executed Guru Ajam Deb that led to  
the later insurrection of the Sikhs  
in form of Khalsa
- ③ Restrictions of religious expression &

practises - banned cow slaughter in certain parts of Punjab & Gujarat

- ④ Attack & Destruction of temples during military campaigns ⑤ Hindu temples in Benaras
- ⑤ Held strict adherence to the religious policies of the Sharia and sometimes showed rigidity.

Therefore, Jahangir's policies show lack of the vitality of Ashraf's thinking of universal religion; but also is marked by adoption of tolerance & equality maybe to secure political frontiers of his empire.

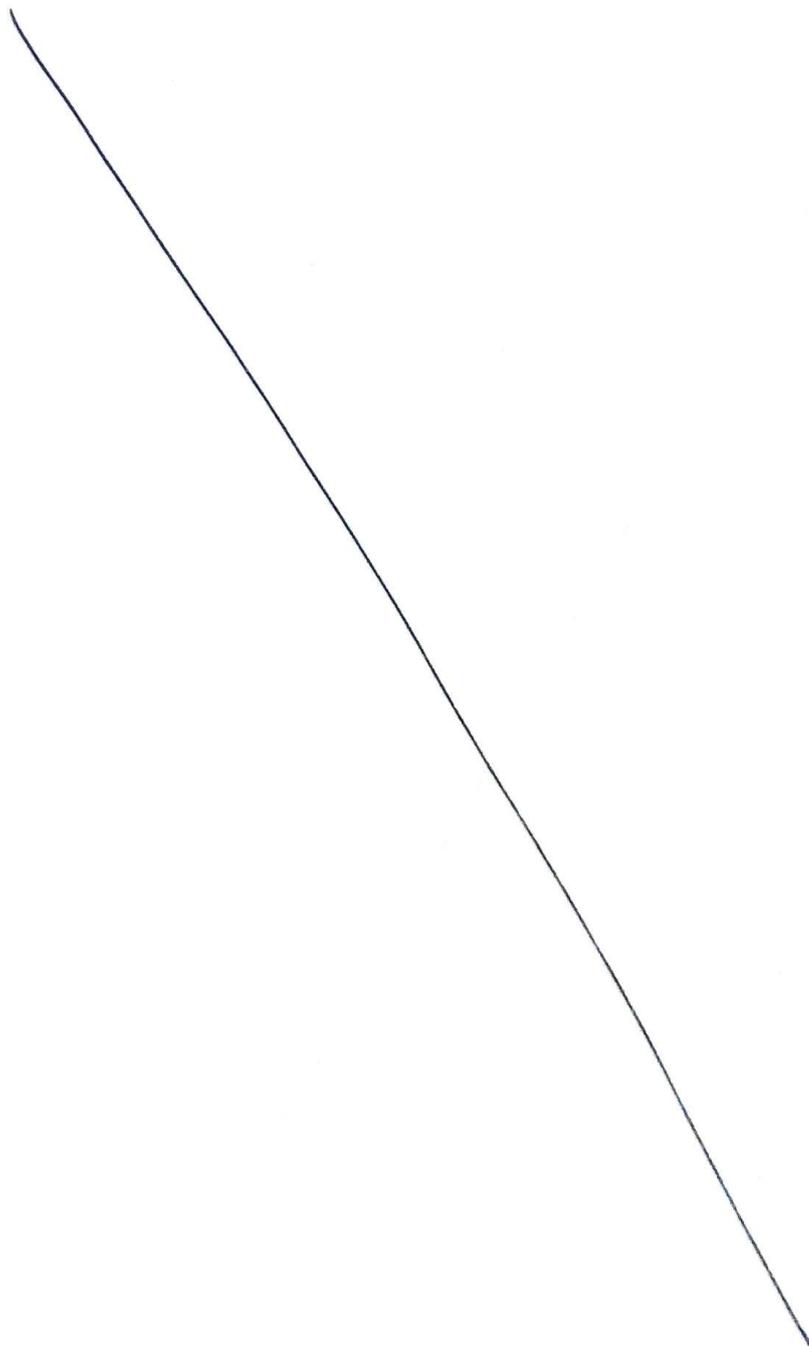
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Q.7 (a)

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

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



Q.7 (b)

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

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

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]

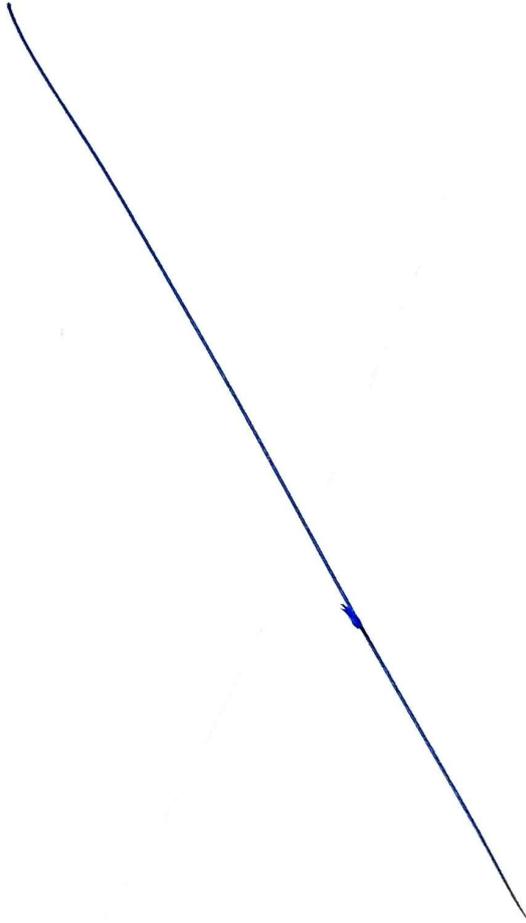
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Q.8 (a)

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

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

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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]

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]

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