

<p>AMAN PRAKASH MEENA</p> <p>NAME</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Mobile No.</p>	<p>[REDACTED] @gmail.com</p> <p>Email ID</p>
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Start Time:

End Time:

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST III- MEDIEVAL INDIA)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा III- मध्यकालीन भारत)

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Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

समय: 90 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 130

There are FOUR questions in this paper.

इस प्रश्नपत्र में 4 प्रश्न हैं।

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

उम्मीदवार को सभी में 3 प्रश्नों का प्रयास करना होगा।

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO are to be attempted.

प्रश्न सं 1 अनिवार्य है और शेष में से कम से कम 2 का प्रयास किया जाना है।

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

किसी प्रश्न / भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके विरुद्ध इंगित की गई है।

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमबद्ध रूप से गिना जाएगा।

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Contact: 9717510106, 8210076034 9718593510

Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 3 = 30$ निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें: $10 \times 3 = 30$

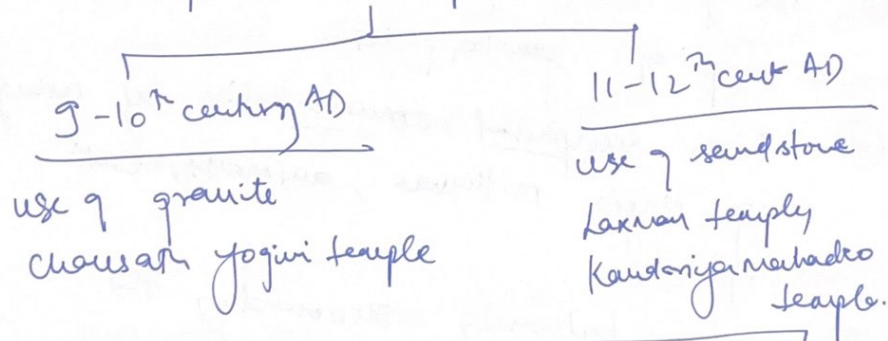
Candidates must not write on this margin

Describe the contribution of Chandellas in the field of architecture by bringing out the salient features of the Chandel temple. [10 Marks]

चंदेल मंदिर की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए वास्तुकला के क्षेत्र में चंदेलों के योगदान का वर्णन करें। [10 अंक]

Chandella rulers (9-12th cent. AD) were known for their remarkable achievement in temple architecture of Nagara style and contributed to new style called Khajuraho style.

2 phases of temple Architecture



Salient features of Chandel Temple

- ① High jagati i.e. raised platform
- ② flight of staircase used because of high platform.
- ③ Concave plan of garbhagriha

1 (b)

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

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

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351), Sultan of Delhi sultanate is known for his experiments and reforms in various fields.

Man with ideas far beyond his age

① Shifting the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. The objective was to better control the Deccan affairs and provided grants for saints and people to migrate. The experiment failed and capital relocated to Delhi after 7 years in 1335.

② Token currency inspired by the token currency experiment of Chinese ruler Kublai Khan, Muhammad implemented copper coins to improve the monetary economy. The experiment failed because of lack of safeguards to prevent forging. Barani said that house of every Hindu became a mint.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Qaracil expedition

The expedition to subdue the hilly states of Kanuga resulted in loss of men and prestige of Sultanate.

④ Khorasan experiment.

A large standing army was prepared to launch expedition to control Khorasan. Large advance out of treasury was given as salary later army to be abandoned leading to loss of exchequer.

⑤ Agriarian Reforms

- increased the land revenue to ~~50%~~ 50% leading to rebellion in doab region.
- Implementing the Mashat system of revenue for collection instead of Batai
- Loans (sundhar) given to peasants to improve crops and expand cultivation. High corruption led to failure.

It is said that Muhammad bin Tughlaq planned innovated new plans which were badly executed leading to failure. But his ideas were revolutionary.

Q.1 (c)

What factors contributed to the expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate up to the 1286? [10 Marks]

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1286 ई. तक दिल्ली सल्तनत के विस्तार और दृढीकरण में किन कारकों को योगदान था? [10 अंक]

Delhi sultanate established in 1206 saw the reigns of various sultans and got consolidated by 1286.

Factors contributing to expansion and consolidation of Delhi sultanate

Qutbuddin Aibak & Iltutmish (1211-1236)
(1206-1210)

- ① Iltutmish is regarded as the real founder of Delhi sultanate.
- ② External threats like mongols under genghis Khan were safely dealt by diplomacy (by denying protection to Jalaluddin munggherani (Khanwarin ruler)).
- ③ Challenge from yalduz (ruler from ghos) and Qubacha (sultan of sindh). These were defeated to end the challenge of claim of Delhi.
- ④ Challenge of local elements i.e Rajputs, in Kanhaudon, Kolinjar, Malwa was overcome by subduing these Rajas.

- ④ Challenge from governors appointed.
- ⑤ manumission from caliph of Baghdad to get legitimacy.
- ⑥ Nobility called Shanshi & Qutbi nobles were dealt by raising chihalgani by Il-Tutmis.

Balban (1266-1287)

Balban resorted to blood and iron policy and raised the prestige of crown and court which was affected because of interference by nobles.

- ① Focussed on North-west frontier to protect against mongols, build forts, raised large army.
- ② Ruthlessly suppressed the dacoits & rebels of Katihari (Rohilkhand) and Doab.
- ③ Ended Turk-i-chihalgani
- ④ Subdued Tughril Khan, Bengal governor.
- ⑤ Defeated Rajput Rajas.

Balban focussed on consolidation than expansion because of precarious situation and made compact empire.

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Q.2 (a)

Examine Kalhana's Rajtarangini as a source of history of Ancient India and Kalhana's views on history. [20 Marks]

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प्राचीन भारत के इतिहास के स्रोत के रूप में कल्हण की राजतरंगिणी और इतिहास पर कल्हण के विचारों का परीक्षण करें। [20 अंक]

Kalhana Rajtarangini is regarded as first historical source in Indian history which uses rational approach based on sources to reconstruct history of Kashmir.

Kalhana Rajtarangini as source of history

- ① It consisted of total 8 volumes with history beginning from ancient times to 1153 in Kashmir.
- ② The first 3 volumes deals with ancient Indian history to 6th century AD. These volumes contains mythical stories, anecdotes from other texts and written in nature of Uttar-purans.
- ③ The dynasties of rulers from Mauryan period, post-mauryan, Kushans and guptas are also mentioned.

- ④ The dynasties of Kashmir i.e. Utpala, Varman, Karkota dynasties are mentioned in 4-8 books.
- ⑤ These 5 volumes provide fairly accurate data and details of policies of rulers, their administrative work, construction work are also mentioned.
- ⑥ Kalhana mentioned about ^{Didda} Lat-Devi and criticises her for her policies. He wrote about her ruthless way, cunning manner in dealing with officials.
- ⑦ Temples like Martand sun temple, Avantivara temple by Avantivarman are also mentioned.
- ⑧ Influence of Shaivite bhakti is mentioned and influence of Buddhism in Kashmir.

Earlier historical sources like *Uttarapurana*, *Charitas* (like *Pratikraman Charita*) eulogises the ruler and exaggerates about achievements. Also, the focus on chronology was less and proper order of genealogies also not present.

Kalhana because of his close connections with rulers, use of inscriptions, coins, other texts and direct observation wrote most accurate history writing.

Kalhana's views on history

- ① History should be unbiased and fair representation of events and details.
- ② There should be proper chronology.
- ③ The unnecessary exaggeration and unwanted details should be avoided.

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④ It should act as a source
of learning for future.

Kallhang Rajatarangini later
volumes were added by Jorrajya.

Q.2 (b)

Describe the cultural achievements of the Cholas with special reference to their architecture.
[15 Marks]

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

Cholas ruled in south India from mid-9th to 13th century and known for their political achievements, contribution in field of Art & Architecture.

Cultural Achievements of Cholas

① Architecture

2 phase of
 Early period 9-10th century
 Later period 11-13th century

Early period was marked by construction of rock cut architecture and structural temples.

They took forward the base established by palaces of Kanchipuram. Dravida style temple architecture reached its culmination in Chola period.

- ① Vimana of temple reached highest
180 feet in Brihadeshwara temple Thanjavur
200 feet in Brihadeshwara temple gangaikonda-cholapuram
- ② Temples were surrounded by
large boundaries called prakaras with
multiple gateways called gopurams.
- ③ The top of temple had large cupola
called shikhara with finials.
- ④ Temple acted as
city in themselves
and source of Kuta
banking, education
activities.
Kanchipuram was important ghatika centre.



Sculpture

- Cholas known for marvellous sculpture
of Nataraja's shiva made of bronze.
- ① Shiva shown in dancing audava
posture.
 - ② surrounded by garland of flowers.
 - ③ Dama & Abaya mudra in one hand.

Murals

Temple walls also decorated with murals.

Literature.

The composition of Alvar & Nayanas saints in Sanskrit like Nalayira Prabandham & Vaishnavite Alvar saints.
 Letter, philosopher & Bhakti movement like Saiva Siddhanta & Melkanda.

Religion.

The development of Bhakti movement reached its peak with transformation of Bhakti devotion based towards more intellectual stream of philosophers.

Ramanya Sribhaskya, development of philosophies of Advaita Vedanta.

Classical period was high stage of cultural development and rich source of history having influence even in present times.

Q.2 (c)

"Sufis and medieval mystic saints failed to modify either the religious ideas and practices or the outward structure of Islamic/Hindu societies to any appreciable extent." Comment for/against. [15 Marks]

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सूफी और मध्ययुगीन रहस्यवादी संत इस्लामी/हिंदू समाजों के धार्मिक विचारों और प्रथाओं को अथवा समाज की बहती संरचना को किसी पर्याप्त मात्रा तक रूपान्तरिक करने में असफल रहे। पक्ष/विपक्ष में टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]

Sufi and medieval Bhakti saints represent a mystical trend in religion and provided new path to achieve salvation.

Importance of Sufi & Bhakti saints

- ① Their social base was not restricted based on caste and religious lines and allowed entry of all castes and classes.
- ② Nirguna bhakti saints of Non-conformist trend like Kabir, Ravidas, Jnanra, Pipra were of low castes and still inspired and influenced people.
- ③ Nirguna saints, Sufi saints emphasised on oneness of Reality and all ~~religions~~ religions are aiming same goal.

④ Kabir denounced idol worship, opposed pilgrimage and rituals and rites. He professed the path of Bhakti and love of god.

⑤ Sufi saints emphasised on union of Haq and Khaliq and attracted people from all communities.

failed to modify ideas to appreciable extent

① Caste system was denounced but still it continued and exist even in present times.

② Idol worship continued and existed as mainstream type of worship.

③ Pilgrimage of sites also exist and even more new religious sites exist.

④ Though Nanak believed in equality of men, still there are differences between Dalit Sikhs and others.

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⑤ Some sufi orders like chisti talked about distance from state patronage and criticised ulemas. but later sufi order accepted the state.
eg. jesu dardaz got land grants from sultan of gulbarga

⑥ The formation of panths like Kabir panth, Ravidas panth led to creation of some orders and practices which Kabir, Ravidas were denouncing.

Sufi and mystic saints left a deep imprint in medieval Indian history and contributed in cultural field.

Q.3 (a)

"The extensive military expeditions undertaken during the reign of Alauddin Khalji was significant but his reign cannot be considered significant in terms of only such expedition."
Elucidate. [20 Marks]

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"अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के शासनकाल के दौरान किए गए व्यापक सैन्य अभियान महत्वपूर्ण थे लेकिन केवल ऐसे अभियान के संदर्भ में उनके शासनकाल को महत्वपूर्ण नहीं माना जा सकता है।" स्पष्ट करें।
[20 अंक]

Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316) is known for his reforms in administrative, military, economic field and creation of large imperial Delhi sultanate.

military expedition during Alauddin Khalji reign

① Rajasthan - Gujarat

1.1 The objective was to get access and control the ports of Gujarat for trade with west asia, and Persian Gulf.

1.2 Malwa → control of it required to reach Deccan and ports of Gujarat.

1.3 Expeditions were led against Pandharpur, Chittorgarh (1303), Malwa.



② Deccan

- 2.1 The kingdom of Khandesh under Yadav ruler was subjugated.
- 2.2. Alauddin reached deep into south till Tamil state and subjugated the states and got annual tribute.

③ Bengal.

The rebellious governors were defeated. Delhi sultanate reached its peak under his rule.

Achievements of Alauddin in other fields① Market Reforms

1.1 He established 3 markets for grains, cloth, horses, slaves, luxury textiles, appointed special officers like shahna-i-mandi, Borids, munhiyans (local intelligence).

1.2. The objective was to create a market with low and stable prices.

to raise a large standing Army against
Mongols threat.

1.3. This state controlled market was
market of Alauddin and Barani
wrote that prices were under control
for his entire reign.

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② Agrarian Reforms

2.1 He eliminated the intermediaries like
Khati & muqaddams and established
official machinery of Amil, Karungos in
rural land revenue administration.

2.2 Replaced the Bakai system (ghalla
Bakai) with system based on survey
and measurement called masht system

2.3. Increased Khalisa land, land revenue
to $\frac{1}{2}$ of produce, new taxes like
gharai & charai which led to
economic strength of state.

③ Political Reforms

3.1 He created states based on
Dunkidani / Jahan-dani instead
of Din-dani.

3.2. He emphasised that state will be ruled by political exigencies and not by sharia.

3.3. He declared the direction of sultan supreme to sharia & ulma.

3.4. He ordered Zabawits to control the nobility.

② military reforms.

4.1 created large standing Army.

4.2. system of Daag and Chehra to reduce corruption

4.3 Check the mongol threat.

4.4. reduced share of soldiers in war booty from $\frac{4}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$.

The period of Alauddin was remarkable in fields of Architecture, culture, imperialistic design. He declared himself Sikandar-i-Sani

Q.3 (b)

How Amir Khusrau contributed to the poetry, literature, language and history during the Sultanate period? Can he be considered as a historian? [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

सल्तनत काल के दौरान अमीर खुसरो ने कविता, साहित्य, भाषा और इतिहास में कैसे योगदान दिया? क्या उन्हें इतिहासकार माना जा सकता है? [15 अंक]

Amir Khusrau saw the reign of seven sultans and was a great poet and scholar.

Khusrau contribution in poetry, language, literature & history

- ① Khusrau was first to use the term 'Hindawi' to language created out of fusion of Persian and Kheri boli.
- ② He wrote many poetry in Hindawi and promoted this new language.
- ③ He wrote texts like Kalidasa, Shireen Khusrau.
- ④ He created a new style of writing called Sabag-i-Hindi.

⑤ He wrote thousands of verses

⑥ He wrote various masnavis.
~~like~~

Contribution in History

Amir Khusrau was not a
historian and focussed ~~more~~
on poetry and literature.

The historical styles of those period
like Tarikh / Tawarikh were
proper history based on research,
analysis of historical sources:

Though some of his
works gives indirect reference about
sultans. He wrote about campaigns
of Alauddin Khilji, as
he was present in the camp.