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9:am
Start Time:

12 pm
End Time:

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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SECTION A

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$ Q.1
Q.1(a)Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

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

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

Aurangzeb left Delhi in 1682 and died in Deccan in 1707 fighting Marathas and suppressing rebellions.

Deccan ulcer ruined Aurangzeb

- ↳ ① Prolonged war caused strain on the empire, neglecting the North Indian territories.
- ② Financial constraints - Deccani war caused huge burden on the finances of state, as revenue was not increasing.
- ③ Loss of man, material and resource
↳ Aurangzeb Campaign involve large army, guerrilla tactics of

Marathas caused significant loss of armed personnel.

④ Maratha Resistance → Aurangzeb
Execution of Sambhaji cause huge
resentment in Maratha territory.
Maratha pillage, raid, destruction
increased.

⑤ Ben-jagiri crisis → Due to
induction of Maratha and Deccan
Noble, Jagir, land decreased.

⑤ Reduced supply lines during
Battle also caused huge harm.

Although there are other factors
such as Religious policy and
Peasant rebellion, but it is true
that Deccan ulcers ruined the
internal structure of Marathas.

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

Q.1 (b)

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

Guilds are association of traders, Craftsman, who were Dejavalised in Business and operate as institution in the market.

Role of guild in economic life

↳ ① Control production - guilds employ large no. of employers. Such as weavers, Craftspersons, potter, it enable them for mass production.

② Banking like function → 'guilds act as Banks, giving leading to Common people, business and Royal, family members.

They also provide huge interest on deposits.

③ Coinage - Guilds issues coinage for certain transaction, that shows their relevance.

④ Long-distance trade - Guilds were specialised in long distance trade, have branches as Oman, Jeddah, Achin and Malacca.

⑤ powerful guilds in South India
 • A 500 stanis of Ayyavole, Manigramam Anjumanam, have their centre in South East Asia.

Apart from economic functions guild also increase society as it also perform Judicial, and educational activities, hence guilds offer multiple functions

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 (1296-1316) brought agrarian reforms to consolidate his empire.

Motive of agrarian policy

↳ To curb the power of intermediaries

• Rural intermediaries like Chaudharies, khuts and Muqaddams were exploiting peasants.

• To suppress rebellion of the intermediaries as he thinks that wealthy landlords are more prone to revolt (Barani).

• To decrease the power of Hindus as mentioned by Barani

• He removed the privileges of Chaudharies and imposed Ghazis and

and charai equally on them.

Measures adopted by Alauddin

- ↳ ① Brought Doab under khalisa land (from Dipalpur to Karnal) to increase revenue.
- ② Conducted revenue assessment → Masakat, and Waj-i-Biswa ($\frac{1}{20}^{\text{th}}$) was decided.
- ③ Chauth; khut and muqaddamat privileges were revoked → 50% of the tax imposed.
- ④ prepared tax in kind as he wanted to ensure food security in Delhi and reduce price of grains.
- Hence agrarian policy here multiple objectives, but its implications were borne by local landed intermediaries.

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]

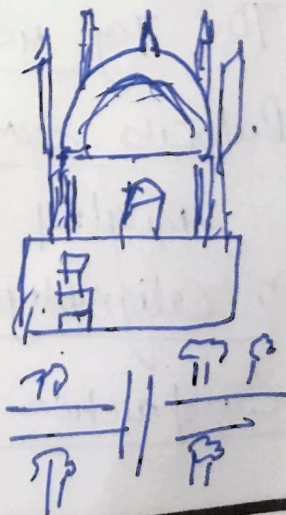
"Humayun's Tomb is the first biggest monument of Mughal period.

Humayun's Tomb feature

↳ ① Garden and pavilions in front of Tomb. → Charbagh style of Babur continued.

② Raised on Big platform and octagonal walls around the tomb.

③ Double-dome effect for cooling and providing elevation.



④ Gateways on all the
side of Tomb

⑤ Built on Red Sandstone and
Stucco-White marble.

⑥ Dome resembles onion and lotus
finials and use of Mihrabs
around the four corners.

⑦ perforated walls and use
of jali work also had been done

⑧ It is considered as predecessor
to Taj Mahal because of its
Bulbous dome.

Mughal style is witnessed
in Calligraphy, minarets and lofty
construction of monument.

Q.1 (e)

Discuss the growth of the Nirguna School of Bhakti Movement emphasising 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 believes god to

be formless and attributeless.

It was first visible in Shankaracharya's philosophy.

Growth of Nirguna school of philosophy

↳ ① Preached against dogma of idol worship:

② God as formless (Nirakar) and Nirguna (attributeless), gave primacy to Bhakti tradition rooted in personal god.

③ Gujrat (Dadu dayal), Kabir and Guru Nanak followed Nirguna Maneg.

Contribution of Kabir

- ↳ ① preached against Casteism and gave message of egalitarianism through Dohas and Bijak.
- ② unity of God → all god are same we manifest divinity (Ishwar, Allah) is one.
- ③ Condemned Social evil → untouchability, dogma, pilgrimage, etc.

Contribution of Nanak

- ↳ ① Gave message of Honest living
- ② Preached equality → urge people to follow Sach, Niyat, Khari, Matal in daily practice.
- ③ gave primary to Gurbani as divine message.
- Hence Nanak and Kabir were pioneer in preaching equality in Society in medieval age.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Delhi Sultanat in the initial phase faced series of crisis. Qutub like Iltutmish helped in the early consolidation of Sultanat.

Measure for Consolidation of Delhi Sultanat

↳ ① Iltutmish (1210-1236), considered as the real founder of Delhi Sultanat.

Consolidation Measure

↳ ① Reputed attack of Yulduz and Qubacha and brought

Multan and Sindh under control

• Shifted Capital to Delhi from Lahore

② Conquest of Bengal → Ali Mardan Khan was showing rebellion during his reign, he led conquest and suppressed it.

③ Subjugating Rajput rulers, like as Chittor, Ranthumbore, Chanderi, Kannauj Chandelas were showing centrifugal tendencies.

④ Investiture from Icharje to legitimise his rule → Barbar also sought investiture.

⑤ Economic measure → 'Coinage' System → Silver tanka and jital were minted.

Revenue measure were brought into effect.

However the major factor of consolidation was Iqta System.

Iqta System

↳ Nobles were granted iqtas, where they military rights and were crucial in expanding empire.

(eg) Khilji Malik expansion in Bengal

• fauzari was sent to control treasury after deducting expenses in revenue.

• Crucial for provincial administrator

↳ Iqta chief → Mugh

assisted by Qazi, fauzdar, Amil, Karkun, Qanungo; patwari.

• They maintained troops and provide service to Sultans when needed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Iqta was transferable and Sultan was the final authority to grant iqtas.

Other consolidation measure

- Balban → ended Chahalgani system increased power of Mamluks.
- Khalji (Alauddin) → Revenue policy, 50% increase in tax, market reform, created large army to repulse Mongol.
- Muhammad Bin Tughlaq → Campaign in Deccan, shifted Capital.
- Juiz Tughlaq made iqta hereditary.
Hence various Sultans adopted consolidation measures through conquest, Iqtas and bringing reforms to enlarge their domain of rule.

Q.3 (b) "The saints of Maharashtra produced a revolution without the uproar of a rebellion." Comment. [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Saints of Maharashtra were pioneers for bringing Maharashtra Dharma based on egalitarian values.

produced a revolution without uproar

↳ ① Social revolution → Saints

Such as Chakrabarti, Tukaram, Jnaneshwar belong to lower caste, they preached egalitarianism and social equality.

Their admission in Shakti cult shows revolution in traditional Hinduism to inclusive religion.

② Vithoba cult in pandharpur was the centre of these Saints. there emerged a tradition of opposing caste discrimination.

③ Literary revolution → Maharashtra, Saints composed hymns in praise of God Vithoba, wrote commentaries on religious texts.
Interpreted religion to suit the Societal needs.

④ Enriching Vernacular language they helped in ~~the~~ building corpus of literature in Marathi language.

⑤ Women empowerment - lady
Saint Soyarabai considered herself
Chalchavala Mahari: She criticised
women's oppression and highlighted
the status of dalits.

⑥ Maharashtra Dharma - Emergence
provided Social Cohesion in
Maratha Society. Kunbi Caste
social and political aspirations
rose. MG Ranade argues
that Maharashtra Dharma was
crucial in rise of shivaji.
Hence it could be
considered as social and religious
revolution where so such
upris occurred but transformation
of society took place.

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 attacked India in 1526.
and led the foundation Mughal
rule, his reign was short-lived
although he didn't build empire.

Babur as great conqueror

① Baburnama mentions about
Babur lost homeland, attack of
Shaibani Khan and his recapture
of Samarkand.

② His prowess in conquest is
visible through his life that
he found so much difficult, expelled
from central asia; launched
multiple attacks on Indian territories.

③ A great Conqueror: —

↳ Military Skills → followed Tughluna method of warfare, build trinch, used Gunpowder in Battled.

• Determined and showed willpower in crossing indus and capturing Bhara.

• pronounced Jihad in the battle of Khanwa to uplift spirit of Soldier.

• Captured vast territory of Hindustan through acres.

He was not an empire builder

↳ Baburnama shows that Babar failed to retain control

of Suyantand and lost Jajjhana Valley.

- His conquest of India didn't allow administrative scenarios - Continued Sultanat system.
- Didn't build economic system, grand monument, elaborate administrative system needed for empire building.

However the above statement is harsh considering short reign of Babur. His reign was marked by political instability, Rajput rebellions and disorganized military, these at that time his focus is on conquest not on empire building.

SECTION B

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$ Q.5
5 (a)

Critically examine Ibn Batutah's Rehla as an important source of Indian history. [10 Marks]

Candidates
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this margin

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

Ibn Batutah (1302-1369) was a Moroccan traveler that travelled India during Tughlaq reign and wrote Rehla about his Journey.

Rehla - as source of history

↳ ① appointed as qazi in Delhi:
have first hand account of administration

② He wrote about the social life of delhi → Caste system, trade, Hindu festivals, women, Slave, prostitution.

offered glimpse through a foreigner perspectives.

② Muhammad Bin Tuglaq policies -
Capital shift, Takes currency, fauchl
Expedition agrawas penny could
be known through it.

③ He travelled to Calicut, mentioned
about trade and ports. → Dabhol,
Cambay, textile trade. etc

④ Mentioned about his Journey
to China. as Cambardam

Critiq

- He ouder for writing
when he went back home
- Based on Memory
- Chronological error
- filled with Blunders, wrote
about regions that he didn't travel.

Although there are flaws, but
it is crucial source to understand
Tuglaq rule.

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]

Mughal India saw the growth of various cities as consolidation and stability emerge in the empire.

Role of cities in economy

① Production centre

• Cities were crucial for trade and economic activity.

• Dacca, Murshidabad, Multan, Lahore were prominent for textile

↳ patola, calicos, chintz etc produced.

② Trade and Commerce

↳ Cities harboured market centres

• Rural surplus were brought to cities.

• Craftspersons lived in cities.

③ Monetary economy

guilds, Karkharas were crucial in mass productions.

Sindhis, Multanis, Babras, Agarwals were crucial trading communities

Hundiis operated by Shroffs.

④ Sea-borne trade - Cambay,

Surat, have large fleet trading with Aden to Aceh.

⑤ Garrison towns such as Attock and Asirgarh were crucial in building military equipment.

Hence, cities played crucial role in urban evolution and progress of medieval societies.

Q.5 (c)

Critically examine the Deccan policy of Delhi Sultans. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Delhi Sultanat under Alauddin Khajji and Mohamud Bin Tuglaq extended to Deccan.

Deccan policy of Delhi sultans

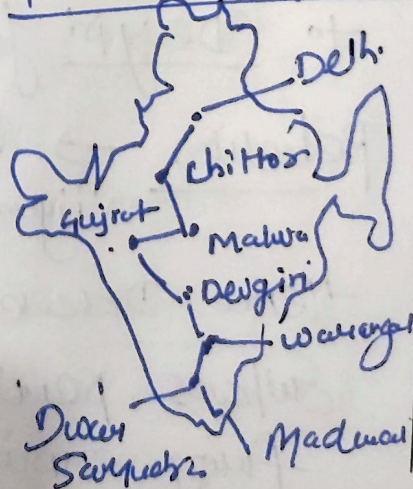
↳ • Ilutmitsh didn't extended beyond Rajputana and Central India.

• Bulbars - were involved in North Indian affairs (Repulsing Mongols)

Real impetus witness during Alauddin Khajji

Alauddin after subduing Rajputana dispatched his general Malik Kafur to deccan campaigns

Alauddin Campaign



- He subdued Malwa Kingdom defeated Gujrat Sultans and then attacked Devgiri of Yadvas
- Marched to Warrangal (Chalukyas)
→ collected tribute allowed them to rule
- Then captured Dwarsamudra and then attacked Madurai (Built Mosque)

Deccan policy → no direct rule but appropriating tribute and sovereignty.

Muhammad Bin Tughla → shifted capital to Devgiri for better control. → failed

Rebellion → Deccan States, Gujrat, Vijaynagara emerged.

Hence Deccan Policy depended upon Sultans power to control far flung empire.

Q.5 (d)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Jonaraja wrote Dvitiya Raj tarangini an account of Zain-ul-Abidin's reign.

Jonaraja's account of Zainulabedin

↳ Administrative Policy → Bring back the officials, pandits to Kashmir who fled during reign of Sikandar.

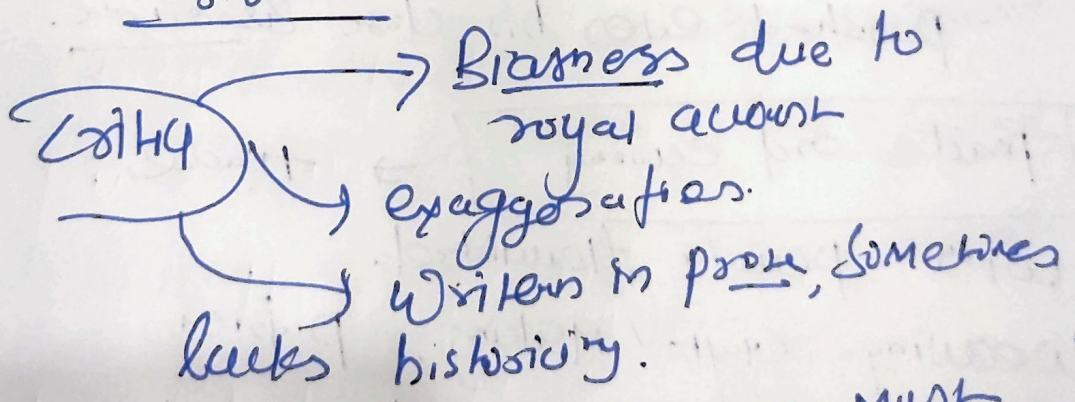
Justice → Zainulabedin doesn't discriminate on the basis of religions.
- punished even his close associate.

Trade and economy → trade with Persia flourished.

Weaving, craft making, paper, Mahe, bookbinding developed.

Welfare policy

- ↳ Built city near Hauz-i-purba to protect it from flood.
- Provided employment opportunities
- Built Madaushas, Hospitals.
- Built Zain-ul-ka, Zain-ul-kad
Bridge
- Scholars were brought from Persia.
- Patronised Sama panch, Siddhi Shah
Srivara.



Hence, Jonaraja account must be corroborated with other sources.

Q.5 (e)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Portuguese entered India in 1498 AD when Vasco de Gama reached Calicut coast, and in the next century dominated the sea trade..

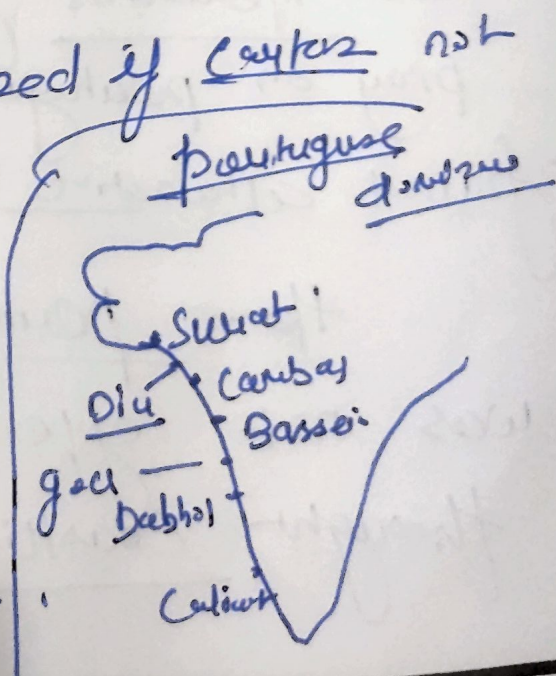
Impact of Portuguese

↳ ① Cartaz system

- Permit system for ships → extended monopoly over drug, pepper, horses, textile.
- Ships were seized if Cartaz not carried.

• Naval fleet model

• Built fleet in Diu, Surseim, Goa to control trade



- Portuguese fleet laden with Carang cause destruction.

Impact on Indian rulers and Merchants

↳ - Zamorin brought Ceylon although didn't expel arab traders.

- Indian Merchants also brought Ceylon

Resistance

↳ Battle of Diu through alliance of Ottomans, Egypt Mamluks and Gujarat Sultan.

- Indian Merchants financed pirates to prey on Portuguese ships.

↳ found alternative route, bristery

↳ Hence Portuguese Ceylon was not effectively enforced through Coastline.

Q.7 (a)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Delhi Sultanat adopted policy of Despotic benevolence in economic sphere where ruler's economic measures has mixed effects to common people.

Economic measure introduced in Sultanat

↳ ① Ittihush → started economic consolidation, brought new coins Silver tanks → beneficial for common people.

trade and prosperity grew in spite of political and economic consolidation achieved during the Sultanat.

Biggest economic reforms occurred during Allaudin Khilji's period

↳ Agrarian reforms

- Removed privilege of Chauhany khuts and Mughaddars.
- New assessment, Masahat and Revenue tax in kind started.
- Brought Kalisa Doab under Khalisa Tax rate 50% of produce.

Consequence → food grain price decreased in Delhi

↳ Peasants suffered, debt and agrarian crisis as surplus was appropriated by state.

Market reforms

- Create three mandis under in charge sehna-i mandi
- fixed prices of essential items.

- Corruption, bribery decreased.
- Punishment given to traders if law preached.

Consequence

- local traders suffered
- common man benefited
- govt. servant were fear of their lives.

Reforms under Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

- ↳ New Token currency of Brass to monetize economy, lead to economic crisis.

Bayani mentions every Hindu household become a mint.

- Agrarian Reform → promoted production of cash crops.
- Barley replaced by wheat
wheat → sugar.
Sugar to grapes / fruits.

• famine occurred in Doch,
Peasants fled due to heavy
taxation.

• He extended Jagirdari loan called
Sondhan for agriculture relief.
But it didn't reach masses due to
Corruption.

Firoz Tughlaq → Built canals
connecting Yamuna
to Hissar Feroza.

→ Built new cities, Tughlakabad
Jalpur to promote economic activities

• decreased taxes, took according
to shariat, reduced rate of khans.

• Hence economic measure changes
during every ruled, although peasants
suffered but it also led to
urbanisation and growing of trade.

Q.7 (b)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Amir Khusarau and Barani were two great literary genius of Sultanat era known for their historical works.

Contributions of Amir Khusarau

↳ ① Amir Khusarau works include

↳ Mansuris, qata, do-bairi, couplets, chronicals, biographical account.

② Developed new style of Persian in poetry - Sebaqibind composed four lakh couplets in Hindawi.

③ Enriched Hindawi → Mixing of Hindi and Persian, emergence of Oyde occurred in Delhi region.

Wrote

- ↳ Qiran us Sedain about Bughara khos.
- Miftah ul-futuh → reign of Jalaluddin Khajji
- Khajain - all futuh → about Alauddin Chittor Campaign.
- Wrote Hasrat Nama, Tuglaq Nama; Muhsipihar.

Composed Imanadis → Iaila maynu
→ Yashka Bihish

Contributed to Qawwali, was
player of musical instrument.

for his literary contribution
he is called as Tuti-i-hind.

Contribution of Barani.

- Jalaludin Barani was chronicler
from the reign of Balban to
Tuglaqs.

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• His proximity to ruling class gave true insights of that period.

wrote → Jatwa-i-Jahandori
about Balban to Alauddin
reign.

↳ Babbar's strict policy, Alauddin
Market reforms could be known
from it.

• Tauikh-i-ferozshahi praised
feroz shah's reign. his welfare
polices.

Although these two chroniclers
wrote on prose-style, they
contributed in creating a rich
genre of indo-persian literature.

Candidates
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write on
this margin

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]

Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad were emerging as powerful independent state after the death of Aurangzeb.

Successor state

Awadh under Sadat Khan

Bengal under → Burhan-ul Mulk
and Alivardi Khan.

Hyderabad under → Nizam-ul-Mulk

Yes, we can call it a Successor state.

↳ As they asserted their authority from Mughal empire.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- These Successor states were most powerful in 18th century.
- Bengal contribute more than 20% of the revenue.
- followed Mughal administrative System.
- Declared independence with the help of powerful generals.
- Got farman from Mughal Emperor for rule.
- Sometimes recognize Mughal Supremacy, Head khutba in Emperor name.
- Mughal emperors provided legitimacy to their rule.

Couldn't be called as Successor State :-

Historian Chetan Singh, Muzaffar Alam have provided Region Centric view.

• These states were economically developing on Military and economic lines.

• Have good finance system.
indeed Mughal empire was depended on them.

Here when weak rulers sat on Mughal throne, Regional Successor state were governing autonomously.

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 rule (1539-45) was of merely six years, but left lasting impact on History of India.

Measures adopted by Sher Shah

↳ ① Sher Shah rise and emergence

• Abbas Khan Sherwari provides details about Sher Shah's rise.

• He control territories around Sasaram, rose to prominence.

• later joined Mughal in their Campaign.

• He exploited the opportunity of weakness of Humayun and defeated him in 1539.

Consolidation of Afghan empire

↳ ① Administrative measure

- Province - shiqdar-i shiqdaran

↓
District - shiqdar

Assisted by Qarungos, amil, patwari
Kaykubads.

- Centralised the empire.

② Revenue and agrarian measure

- Abolished taxes → Mehalibandana and Jayibana (land measurement)

- New assessment of land revenue based on feruking.

- Tax rate - $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of produce.

- Abolished Ghawi, chauri etc
and abwabs.

- Continued giving loan for
agriculture.

Judicial policy

- appointed Qazi and Mugh
- gave strict punishment, local headmen were made responsible if any theft occurred.

④ welfare activities

↳ Built Sher Shah Suri Maarg connecting Peshwar to Sonargaon Bengal.

- Built Sarais at few Kos.

↳ Halting, food facility.

- Separate for Hindus & Muslims.

- Mosque also built.

- Security entrusted on roads for safety of caravan and trade.

- Built dak chaulis for
swift communication.

↳ Trimetallic currency - Copper
dan, gital used, Silver Pagan.

- Constructed → Robtas fort
↳ Susaram Tomb
↳ Qila-i-kusha and
Chok Towers.

- His revenue policies were
continued and modified by Akbar

↳ Hence Shah Shih Suri was
a great monarch, who within
6 years brought so change
and help in consolidation of
Afghan Empire.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mughal empire weakened after the death of Aurangzeb and regional powers arose, that led to rise of British conquest.

weakening of Mughal power and rise of regional state

↳ ① Regional Centre View → Chetan Singh and Muzaffar Khan
Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad
Selected : → decline in imperial power.

↳ Central authority declined gave opportunity for British conquest

Regional states

- political fragmentation

↳ lead to decline in central authority

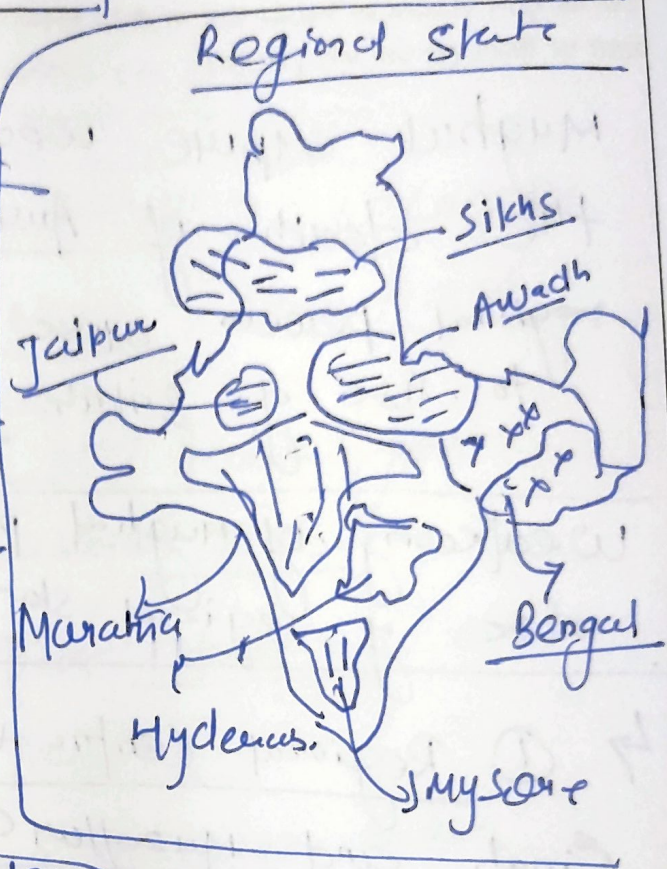
- fiscal imbalance

• Bengal alone provided $\frac{1}{3}$ rd revenue.

- Mutual rivalry

↳ Maratha raid in Rajput, Nizari and Mysore territory

- Hence all this provided favourable authority and Battle of Panipat (1761) reduced Maratha power and British conquest started.



- However it was not the sole reason for conquest
- ↳ Mughal suzerainty was still highlighted by Rajputs and successor state.
- Mughal military was powerful.
 - Marathas provided protection to Mughal king.
 - And regional states were themselves resisting British conquest (eg) Mysore, Marathas.

Hence it was due to chaos and political vacuum that gave impetus to British for conquest of India.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mughal rule saw the intermingling of Rajput and Mughal traditions and its impact were visible in various facets.

Paintings

↳ Mixture of Rajput and Persian themes.

• adoption of Indian style in Mughal paintings:—

↳ use of dark red, yellow blue, colours.

• Natural themes in paintings

• Miniature paintings → Manuscripts in chronicles were inspired by Rajput paintings.

- Religious themes → Radha Krishna paintings, Marriage paintings (Dara Shikoh) etc. were syncretic paintings.

Decline of Mughal rule saw the emergence of regional style → Bishali, Kengra, Jaipur.

Architecture

↳ Robustness of Persian building were given Sensuous touch.

- Indian themes

• Use of Gaja, Hansa, Siwastik Chhatris were inspired by

Rajput architecture

- Jodha Bai palace, porch Mehar

has hindu religious motifs and
Symbols.

- use of Kiosk, Balcony,
Jalli, perforated walls

Literature

↳ Dargai Sikoh wrote Majma-
ul Baharain, Saknat ul Auliyah.

- Malik ud Jayashi padamvat - Rajput
theme
- Mull dand - Chandys
- kutubos - Majawati
- Abdul Rahy Risalo, Neer Panjha
etc were writers

Hence due to Syncretism of
these two traditions, various
themes emerged that blended
each others themes.