

Diamond S. Dhrow

NAME

Mobile No.

Email ID

10: PM

Start Time:

11: 40 PM

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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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
1.1(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

Was the Caliphate a source and sanction of the legal authority of the Delhi Sultans? Discuss. [10 Marks]

क्या खलीफा दिल्ली के सुल्तानों के कानूनी अधिकार का स्रोत और अनुमोदन था? चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

The Caliphate was considered as the spiritual and political leader of the Islamic world; any muslims Sultans asked for manshuq to sanction their rule.

Caliphate a Source of Sanction in Sultanate

↳ ① Titutmish reign → Sultan asked for Manshuq, and he got formal recognition in 1229. Through investiture they got legal sanction, and it help in rallying Ulemas and suppressing rebellious tendencies.

② Balban accepted the Caliphate authority, inscribed Caliphate name in coins and read khutba in Caliphate name

③ Alauddin Khalji didn't acknowledge the authority of Caliphate and declared himself naib.

④ Mubarak Shah Khalji declared himself as Caliph.

⑤ Mohammad Bin Tughlaq sought investiture from caliph to suppress rebellious federates.

Critical View

- Caliphate legal sanction was formal in nature, it depends on individual sultans.
- Delhi Sultanat was autonomous in itself.
- They only sought sanctions to generate support among Muslim masses and ulamas.
- it help in stamping their authority & project them as true inheritors.
- Hence Caliphate sanction was depended on individual sultans and it doesn't help govern any to any challenges for sultans.

(b) Evaluate the Malfuzat texts as sources of medieval history. [10 Marks]

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मध्यकालीन इतिहास के स्रोत के रूप में मालफुजात ग्रंथों का मूल्यांकन करें। [10 अंक]

Malfuzat texts are those texts which record the discourse between Sufi saints. It was an important source of history in the medieval India.

Malfuzat texts as a source of history

↳ ① Importance in understanding political history. → Chishtis were prominent in the 12th and 13th centuries, it shows their elect religious views.

Saint Nizamuddin Auliya Conversations were written in the Malfuzat texts.

The history of Tughlaq Period, their administration and relations between Mubbarat bin Tughlaq and Chishtis were Mentioned.

② It also provides glimpse of Socio-economic History.

Kanghas were places where people from different religions gathered, and it provides view about the Economic life of the Common Man. Subwardi Silsilas proximity with the guling elite can also be known.

Critiq of Matjuzat texts

↳ ① It was written by their disciples after several years, based on their memory.

② chances of later interpolation and addition is high.

③ lacked critical judgement of history, it is spiritual text.

However Matjuzat texts are crucial for constructing History of Medieval India.

1 (c) Were the Temple in medieval north India just a religious institution? [10 Marks]

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क्या मध्यकालीन उत्तर भारत में मंदिर सिर्फ एक धार्मिक संस्था थे? [10 अंक]

Temples are the religious abode of deities, but it also plays various role in Socio-economic role in Medieval India.

Role of Temple institutions

↳ ① Educational role → Temples offer education to masses, although it is restricted to upper varna.

• Gurukul, Chatuspati, Ashram were managed and run by temples. Brahmana teacher taught vedas, upnishad, logic, philosophy, grammar etc.

② Temple's Social role → it is gathering place where festivals are celebrated. people from rural area gather in these temple sites.

it also led to urbanisation of cities like Varnasi, Mathura, Ujjain etc.

③ Economic role — Temple serve as an economic institution, grant loans to rulers, act as money lending institution.

Trade guilds were also attached to temples, also organised several craft and artisanal activities.

④ Judicial role → Temples also work as adjudicating authority in cases related to religious disputes concerning members, it also regulate individual life in religious systems.

Hence temples were not just religious institutions, but also served different role in the ancient and medieval India.

(a) Bring out salient features and nature of polity of the Vijayanagara kingdom. [20 Marks]

विजयनगर साम्राज्य की राजव्यवस्था की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और प्रकृति पर प्रकाश डालिए। [20 अंक]

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Vijayanagara kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka in Raichur doab by declaring their independence from Delhi Sultanat.

Nature of polity of vijyanagra

↳ ① political administration - Centralised rule

• kingdom was divided into various Rajyas (provinces).

• it is also called as kottams.

• king was the central authority having sovereignty over all lands.

• delegation of administration to Nayakas at local level - they are military chiefs, governing different arees accepting sovereignty of king.

② Role of Brahmana was crucial

- Brahmana were appointed on various important post - they have authority over forts. (dhurgpala)

- They also assist in various Rituals

③ Vijayanagra as Hindu state →

Rituals, state symbols, domination of

Brahmans point toward as hindu state. Title 'Hindu Swami' adopted

by king.

However Muslim's were employed in army and also work in administration.

- Rulers fought Gajpati rulers who were Hindus.

- Secular character of administration point toward prevalence of various social group.

④ Nayankara and Ayagar System

• Nayankara System — Military chiefs were granted territories (amaram), where they need to maintain certain no. of troops. at the same time they recognize the authority of king.

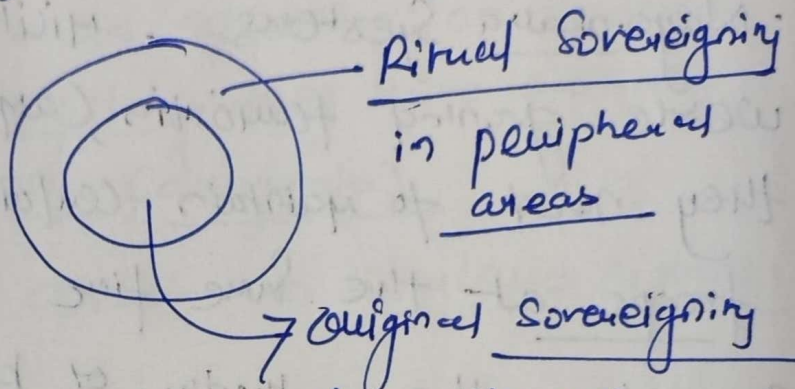
• Ayagar system → They are the village functionaries, granted tax free land and help in local administration.

Historians' views

Some historians called it as a feudal state because of devolution of authority to Nayakas.

→ D.C. Sircar rejects these and called it landlordism as Nayakas were merely agent of state and it was not a hereditary position.

Segmentary state model of Buxton Stein



in areas around, where there is
direct administration.

- He argue that king only enjoy's
Nominal Sovereignty and Nayalkas elected
and govern independently.

However Nilkant gastri Quing in
↳ Vijayanagara state had extensive
army and elaborate revenue collection
Machinery.

• Due to lack of transportation, any
medieval state would have common
feature of ritual sovereignty.

Here Vijayanagara empire have policy
where devolution of administration has
occurred at certain level.

3 (b)

Critically examine the account of Alberuni's Tarikh-ul Hind about the Indian society. [15 Marks]

भारतीय समाज के बारे में अलबरूनी के तारीख-उल हिंद के विवरण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।
[15 अंक]

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Alberuni accompanied Mohammad Ghazni during his expedition in India and Tarikh-ul-Hind describes about the period between 1017-1030 AD of Alberuni's view about India.

Tarikh-ul-Hind account of Indian society

↳ ① He mentioned about Caste System

- Mentioned about Varna System.
- described Brahmanas as learned men,
Vaishyas and Sudras as lower class

- Antayajias - He used to categories people, who work as basket-maker, water men, artisans etc.

- Untouchables - Mentioned about Hadi, doma, chandalas, and wrote that they generally do menial work and live outside villages.

② Mentioned insularity about the Indian Society

→ That people forbid sea-travels
- they were inward lookings

He mentions - "Indians considered themselves as superiors, no country line theirs".

③ Mentioned about social practices

- sati was mentioned by him,
untouchability among Indians and various festivals like Kashmir Chaitra, also mentioned by him.

④ Mentioned about Indian astronomy

- Pallu-sidhanta, Romeka sidhanta,
Brahmagupta's work
- He also learns Sanskrit basis of Patanjali.

⑤ Alberuni also describes Indian philosophical system, temples and its wealth and also critiqued Guzni's destruction of Somnath.

Critical view on Tuhfat-ul-Hind.

↳ Alberuni had limited knowledge of Indian language

• Translation barrier from Sanskrit, he doesn't understand the true essence

• He has bias of Islamic world

• His views were formed due to limited interaction with Brahmanas

• It doesn't present overall picture of Indian Society

• He mentioned about Kashmir although he had not visited

However Alberuni was the first great indologist who provided vital perspective of a foreigner about the Indian Society.

Q.3 (c)

Give a brief account of the contribution of Amir Khusrau to the poetry, literature, language and history during the Sultanate period. Can he be considered as a historian? [15 Marks]

सल्तनत काल के दौरान कविता, साहित्य, भाषा और इतिहास में अमीर खुसरो के योगदान का संक्षिप्त विवरण दें। क्या उन्हें इतिहासकार माना जा सकता है? [15 अंक]

Amir Khusrau (1252-1325) was a great poet, linguist and chronicles of Medieval India, he is also known as 'Tuti-i-Hind' for his contributions.

Amir Khusrau's Contributions

↳ ① Literary Contributions

• Composed Magnavis, Historical Chronicles.

• Qiran-us-sadain - about Bughra Khan

• Hasht-Bihist - a poetical narratives

• Miftah-ul-futuh - about Tughlaqs

Khasain-ul-futuh - about military

Campaigns of Alauddin Khalji

He also wrote about the reigns of sultans from Balban to Tughlaqs.

⑨ Poetic Contribution — Composed,
poems using local Hindavi words

• Developed local style of writing —
Sabaq-i-Hind.

• He composed Ghazals and Qawallis
• translated several Persian works.

⑩ Language Contribution

• His contribution was vital in the
development of Urdu

- It was composed of Hindavi and
Persian, including words from
the local dialects of Brij-Bhasa and
north-Indian dialects.

• Alberuni was the first writer
who have composed works on
Hindavi

• He composed thousands of couplets.

Can he be considered as a historian? —

Yes → His works shed light on reigns of various Sultans.

• Khasanah-al-futuh - mentioned about Alauddin's expedition on Rajputana.

• He was near to the power-centre so his work can be useful in history.

No → He lacked critical judgement in his works under the patron.

• His work lacked chronology.

• He has bias towards the rulers.

• His works are composed of poetry.

Hence Amir Khusrav was a literary genius, he had great contribution in poetry and language but can't be called a historian.

Q.4 (a)

Critically examine how the Chola village assemblies were democratic in nature. How Chola's centralized administrative structure adjusted with local self-government? [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें कि चोल ग्राम सभारें किस प्रकार लोकतांत्रिक प्रकृति की थीं। चोल की केंद्रीकृत प्रशासनिक संरचना स्थानीय स्वशासन के साथ कैसे समायोजित हुई? [20 अंक]

The Uttaramerur inscription of Parantaka I dated 920 AD throws light on Chola village assembly.

Description of Uttaramerur inscriptions

① Mentioned about local village assembly.

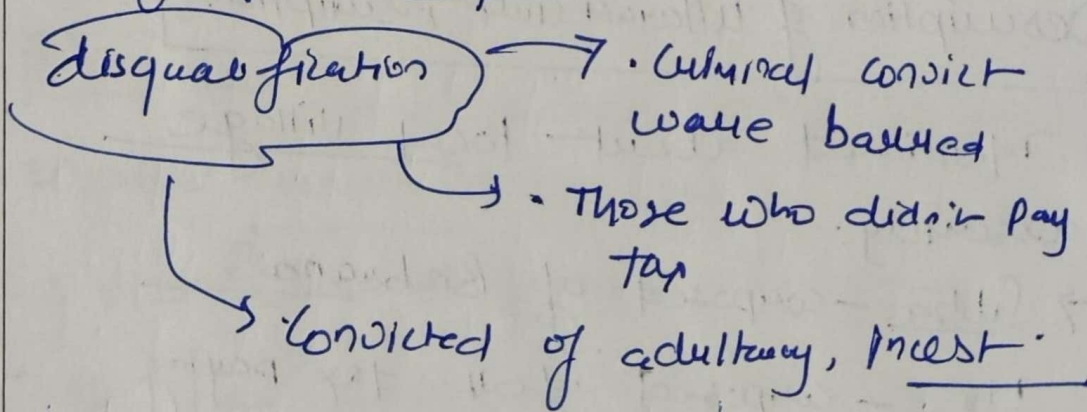
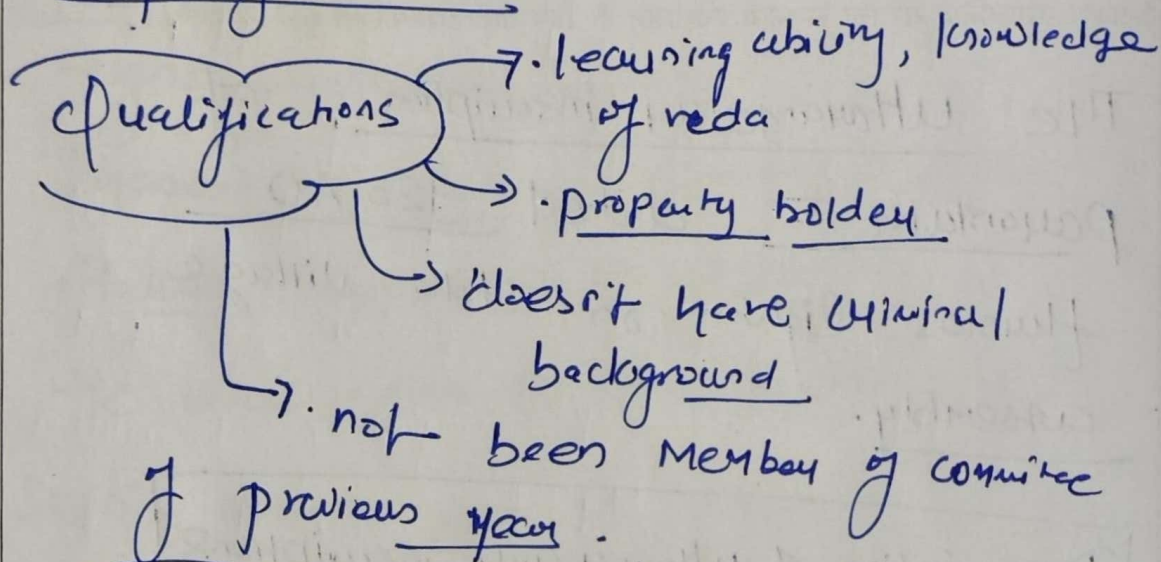
→ Sabha - composed of Brahmanas
Ur - composed of all tax paying residents of villages.

② Mentioned about election

→ No. of wards (30), choose their representative through election.

• They will be responsible for local governance.

③ Mentioned about qualification and disqualifications



④ Mentioned about village committee (varigams)

• Tank committee (erivarigam), gardens committee, Revenue committee
etc.

Was it democratic or not

- K. A. N. Sastri and nationalist historians have highlighted about the democratic nature based on election

System and functioning of local Committees.

However it was not truly democratic :-

- ↳ election was based on lot system
- lots of disqualification → property, education, qualification, needed
- dominated by Brakmanans and village elite
- women were not given representation
- they were aristocratic and composed of people having social influence

Candidates must not write on this margin

Royal adjustment in local assemblies

- ↳ Uthiramerur inscription mention about presence of royal officials during the proceedings
- Tanjore inscription - Raja Raj I ordered villagers to serve the Brihadeshwara temple
- chiefs of Nagam were accommodated in the meetings, they exercise autonomy in trade and commerce and guild activity
- Tanjur areas and Karni delta region were under direct control of Royal administration

Here the democratic nature and royal control depended upon their distance from the Karni delta and it can be called as truly democratic.

Q.4 (b)

Why was Firuz Tughluq regarded as an ideal Muslim king of medieval times? [15 Marks]

फ़िरोज़ तुगलक को मध्यकाल का एक आदर्श मुस्लिम राजा क्यों माना जाता था? [15 अंक]

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Firuz Tughluq (1351-1388) was
a benevolent ruler, he is well
known for his welfarism as well as
for his orthodoxy.

Firuz Tughluq as an ideal muslim king

↳ ① Administrative policy

• Abolished 23 types of taxes,
took taxes as per shariat.

• Made iqta system hereditary
to appease muslim iqta holders

• Reduced the share of khums
from $\frac{4}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of war
booty.

② welfare policy

- Built lines — Hissar, Roza, Jamrozabad, Jampur.
- Built canals linking Hissar to Yamuna, elaborate system of canals were laid in doab.
- Public work departments established
 - Built dar-ul-shifa Hospitals
 - Built Utansalab (laboratory)
- instituted Diwan-i-ishkiya to support people during Muhammad Bin-Tughlaq reign

③ Religious policy

- ↳ Orthodoxy in administration, Ulemas influence increased
- Destroyed Temples, burnt brahmins
- He stopped Hindu religious processions

- He followed ~~for~~ policy to rally Muslims — Built Madarshas, repaired tanks.
- gave grants to Ulemas.
- Removed Hindus from administration.
- Suppressed intermedicaries.

Was he ideal Muslim King

↳ Due to his orthodoxy he is considered as ideal.

- But he bowed before Jwala Mushi Temple.

• spradic event of temple destruction and anti-Hindu policies were followed to appease Ulema.

• largest no. of Sanskrit translations were carried during his reign.

Hence his benevolence and orthodoxy made him ideal Muslim King but it was also followed due to his political compulsion.

Q.4 (c)

Evaluate the major contributions of Sher Shah to the administrative system in Medieval India. [15 Marks]

मध्यकालीन भारत में प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में शेरशाह के प्रमुख योगदान का मूल्यांकन करें। [15 अंक]

Sher Shah Suri was afghan, he captured Mughal throne in 1539, after defeating Humayun and ruled for very period of 5 year.

Contribution of Sher-shah

↳ ① political administration.

• He centralised the empire, divided Kingdom into Saukari and pargana

Saukari — Shiqdar-i-Shiqdaran

↓

Pargana — Shiqdar

↓

Village — Muqaddams

• He also appointed Musiqs amils, Kaulkars to assist them in

local administration.

2) Judicial administration

- Qazi was appointed
- Criminal law - followed Islamic laws
- Civil cases → Hindus have separate civil laws.
- Crime has decreased due to harshness and punishment given to Mugdams.

3) Revenue administration

- Categorized land → good, middling, bad
taxed according to Assessment in Cash.
- abolished Jainbana and Mubasirana.
- Took tax $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce.

4) Welfare activities

- ↳ granted religious freedom
- Built Sarais on roads
- Built Shah shah Suri road from Indus to Sonargaon to Bengal.

- Built darul chawkis to improve communication system
- Mosque and resting places have adequate facilities for commuters
- Safety was provided through local police system
- He built Rohat's fort, purana dila
Qila-i-purha
- Built madrasahs, educational institutions

Here Shah Shah Suri can be considered as greatest innovator and moderniser who improved administration through his policies and welfare activities.