

<u>Diamond S. Diamond</u>		
NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

9:30 PM

Start Time:

11:20 PM

End Time:

## ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST IV- MEDIEVAL INDIA)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा IV- मध्यकालीन भारत)

Copyright © by SELFSTUDYHISTORY.COM

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।

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

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।

Selfstudyhistory.com

Contact: 9717510106, 8210076034 9718593510

Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1  
2.1(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

Discuss the nature of the Mughal State giving various interpretations. [10 Marks]

विभिन्न व्याख्याएँ देते हुए मुगल राज्य की प्रकृति पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

The Mughal state (1526-1857), started with the Babar and ruled for three centuries creating an all india empire.

Historians have various view regarding the nature of Mughal state :-

① Centralised state - Historians like Jay Jayan Habib, considers Mughal state as centralised state because of Mansabdari system and centralised Bureaucratic structure.

② Patrimonial state - as seen from the reign of different rulers, Mughal state was patrimonial, as state policies and its instruments have effects on the life of common man.

③ Garrison State — Seem Alvi calls it Garrison state, because of large no. of armed personnel employed by ruler to maintain its control.

④ Despotic benevolence — Mughal rulers showed despotic tendencies at the same time, there were benevolent policies under Akbar.

⑤ Decentralised state → Muzaffar Alam, Chetan Singh, argued that Mughal state was decentralised because of autonomy that province like Awadh, Bengal enjoyed under Mughal rule.

Hence we can say that Mughal state showed varied nature because of presence of different layers in the governance structure.

1.1 (b)

How far do you agree that the Mughal State was centralized State? Discuss. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

आप इस से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि मुगल साम्राज्य एक केन्द्रीय साम्राज्य था? व्याख्या कीजिए।

[10 अंक]

Historian J.N Sankar, Tufan Habib considers Mughal state as centralized state.

Mughal state as centralized state

- ↳ • Mansabdari system serves as a centralised force, it has twin function → • collection of revenue • general administration.
- Mughal sovereign has the sole authority to appoint Mansabdar and grant them rank.
- officials like Karkun, Amils, Patwaris etc. were appointed by central authority.
- Revenue assessment and Jawazi was sent to the central treasury.
- Mansabdars were transferred from

time to time by the king.

- The presence of elaborate Economic Structure, Military system denotes centralised tendencies.
- Central Mughal Military might was Capable of suppressing every rebellious tendencies. Hence it was a centralised state.

However historians like Chetan Singh, Muzaffar-alam considered it decentralised - because:—

- ① province enjoyed autonomy.
- ② Bengal province was a major source of revenue for the Mughal.
- ③ Bankars and shroffs also enjoyed significant influence on ruling class.

Hence it can be said that centralising tendencies were present along with level of decentralisation.

1 (c)

Analyse the Mughal-Maratha relations from 1680 to 1707. [10 Marks]

1680 से 1707 तक मुगल-मराठा संबंधों का विश्लेषण करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates  
must not  
write on  
this margin

After the death of Shivaji (1680) and Aurangzeb's Campaign in Deccan Mughal-Maratha relations witnessed significant change.

Mughal-Maratha Relations from 1680 to 1707

① Aurangzeb's killing of Chhatrapati Sambhaji altered the relation.

Initially Marathas recognized Mughal Sovereignty but later there was constant warfare between the two forces.

② Maratha peshwa under Bajaji

Vishwanath continued to expand into Maratha territory and collected Chauth and Saidesmukhi in Mughal

controlled territories.

- ③ Mughal's deccan campaign proved to be fatal, as it drained resources and led to economic constraints for the Mughal state.
- ④ Mughals were fighting guerilla warfare against the Marathas, as it led to losses for the Mughals.
- ⑤ The Relations between Mughals and Marathas were fluctuating at that time, as Marathas also assisted Mughals in their battle against deccani states, while they were also carving a independent state.
- Hence Mughal - Marath relations was a conflicting one during Aurangzeb's reign.

2(a)

Discuss the development of science and technology in the Mughal India with suitable examples. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ मुगल भारत में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास पर चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

The development of science and technology in Mughal India progressed with local innovations, as well as it also got supplemented through exchange of ideas from foreign.

### Development of Science and Technology

↳ ① Invention of Caltmill - Alkhan is said to have, invention of Caltmill, but contemporary account denotes Fatullah Sirazi as innovator.

② Use of Saltpetre for refrigeration  
 • Abul Fazal and foreigner accounts mentioned that → Saltpetre is used in India for refrigeration.

② Innovation in ship-building technology — earlier indian ships were using wooden clamp and keel to joint woods, but use of iron strengthen the ships durability and ship-building industry developed in Cambay, Surat.

② Military technology → use of matchlock made of different components increased, it was easy to assemble and large quantity of gunpowder can be used in these matchlocks.

• the use of iron stirrups, minny gears, guns also increased due to such developments.

⑤ Invention of Ship Camell during Akbar's time eased transportation of newly built ships in Sindh.

⑥ Kauchoes were crucial in the development of various artiders for royal use, it employes Manual labour for large scale production.

⑦ Navigation technology also improved after the advent of water lifting technology.

⑧ Progress in Astronomy was seen Sawai Jai Singh built astrolabatory in five cities. There were translations of astronomical work of Brahmagupta, Aryabhatta.

## Limitations

↳ Science and technology during Mughal period was generally Stagnant.

- European innovations like glass making technology, Bigger iron furnaces, clock making were not adopted here.
- Indian science and technological development were no match for the western development.
- The adaptability for foreign innovation was slow.

Although there were progress in the science and technology but it was insignificant compared to the development in European countries.

2(b)

Explain the features of architecture during Akbar's rule. Briefly mention changes made in them by Shahjahan? [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

अकबर के शासनकाल के दौरान वास्तुकला की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या करें। शाहजहाँ द्वारा उनमें किये गये परिवर्तनों का संक्षेप में उल्लेख करें? [15 अंक]

Akbar's rule (1556-1605) was marked by significant architectural development in India.

features of architecture during Akbar's rule

↳ ① initial phase - there were large scale use of Red Sandstone.  
 - Agra fort, Allahabad fort  
fort in Jalhpur Siker was prominent examples of this.

② Use of Big gateways around Monuments, and structure was built on big platforms  
 (eg) → Humayun's tomb.

### ③ Indian influence on architecture:-

- Indian feature like perforated walls, Zallis, Chatri were visible.
- Hindu influence — Swastik, Gaja, Hansa was depicted in the architecture. → panch Mahal has Hindu motifs in the walls.

### ④ Indo-Persian architecture developed:-

- use of slender minarets, arcade and frabate styles were further developed.
- Shirah salim Chisti tomb depicted square platform built of white marbles and engravings and Persian calligraphy were done on it.

## Changes during Shahjahan's reigns

Candidates  
must not  
write on  
this margin

- ↳ (1) Shahjahan's period was the golden period in architectural development.
- (2) He built Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid and Red fort in Shahjahanabad.
- (3) Use of white marbles and Makrana tiles in building Taj Mahals.
- (4) Gateways were built, Mosque built inside the fort.
- (5) pietra dura work and engravings in the Diwan-i-Khas were done.
- (6) Ismatullah's tomb was a notable building built of white marble, ceilings were also engraved with precious stones.
- Hence during Akbar's and Shahjahan's reigns architectural development reached golden period.

Q.2 (c)

Discuss the development of art and culture under the Vijayanagara Empire. [15 Marks]

विजयनगर साम्राज्य के तहत कला और संस्कृति के विकास पर चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

Vijaynagra empire (1336-1565)  
 witnessed remarkable development  
 in the art and culture under  
 various rulers.

Architectural development

↳ ① Development of provida style,  
 it was developed because of  
 synthesis of Vesara and Dharmistha  
style.

② Temples were built on raised  
platform, Mandaps serves  
multiple functions.

③ Animals like horses and elephants  
 were depicted in the pillars  
 eg → Hazara Ramaswamy temple,  
Vijaynagara temple etc.

⑤ Islamic influence, use of dome was also visible.

### Religious development

↳ Temples of Shiva, Vishnu, Virupaksha were built

• Brahmins were awarded special positions in religious and administrative work.

### Literature

↳ Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, Sanskrit literature were composed.

• Sayana and Vidyaranya translated Vedas and wrote Commentaries

• Amuktamalyada, Jambavati Kalyanam written by Krishnadeva Raya

• Madana Vijyam written by Gangadevi

• Ashvadiyajas wrote Manu Smriti

• Allasani Peddanna and Thimanna adorned the Court.

Dance — Temple dance, devdasi system was prevalent.

Music → Music progressed under the reign of Prishadevaraya. Puranduradasa was a notable figure in Carnatic music.

### Critical analysis

Many scholars consider Vijyanagara society was stagnant.

• There were conservatism in architecture, no new innovations were developed in literature and architecture.

However, Vijyanagara empire contributed significantly in the development of art and culture of the South Indian Society.

- (a) Give an account of various revolts against Aurangzeb after becoming Mughal Emperor and analyse its consequences. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

मुगल सम्राट बनने के बाद औरंगजेब के खिलाफ विभिन्न विद्रोहों का विवरण दें और उनके परिणामों का विश्लेषण करें। [20 अंक]

Aurangzeb was one of the most powerful ruler, his reign marked various revolts, which further led to the disintegration of Mughal empire.

Revolts during Aurangzeb's reigns

↳ ① Historian irfan Habib argued that agerian crisis led to series of revolts during Aurangzeb's periods.

② Jat Rebellion - Jats were agricultural community, they revolted in the Agwa, Shahpuri regions due to oppressive policies of Mansabdari.  
"Jats rose in revolt" under Golanda, Chermanan and later

Under Surajmal.  
 the primacy of Shahajpur was caused by Jats under Surajmal and Mughal influence decreased in this region.

③ Satnami revolt in Mathura and Kaula region, clashes occurred between Satnamis and Mughal troops. It led to serious law and order problem in those region.

④ Bundella rebellion under Raja Chhatrasal defied Mughal authority and resisted Mughal military.

⑤ Ahom revolt - Mughal territories touched Ahom territories. After the death of Mir Juma, Ahom

once again rose in revolt,  
battle of Saurashtra (1671) was  
fought that led to Mughal  
defeat.

⑥ Afghan Revolt — in the  
western frontiers, Afghan tribes  
always opposed military of Mughals  
Afidi and Yusuzai tribes  
fought sporadic battles in the  
western territories.

⑦ Sikh Revolt — Aurangzeb's bigotry  
and the execution of Guru-Tegh Bhadur  
have led to bitter relations  
between Sikhs and Mughals.

• Sikhs under Jurujing Singh  
rose in north-eastern part expanding  
in areas around 7th kingdom.

The Khusa and later Banda Bahadur opposed Mughals.

• Battle in Ayodhya which was fought between Sikh and Mughals

Historians like Jadunath Sarkar have argued about the bigotry of Aurangzeb.

### Consequences

↳ It weakened Mughal empire Militarily and financially.

• agrarian crisis was primarily responsible for the disintegration.

• The Rise of centrifugal tendencies in the kingdom eroded Mughal authority.

Hence these series of revolts were crucial factors in decline of Mughal.

(b) "Badauni possessed an analytic independent mind with different views than official line." Comment. [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"बदाउनी के पास आधिकारिक दृष्टिकोण से भिन्न विचारों वाला एक विश्लेषणात्मक स्वतंत्र दिमाग था।" टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]

Badauni's work Muntahab-ul-tawarikh

provides history of Akbar's reign, and it is a special primary source that provides multidimensional view of Akbar's reign.

Badauni's work and difference with Abul-fazal's Ain-i-Akbari

↳ Abul-fazal's book followed the official line. He, as a court historian, never wrote any bad words of Akbar.

↳ Badauni's view on Akbar

↳ He was critical of Akbar's religious policy; Badauni

was himself an orthodox muslim,  
he disliked akbar's eclectic policies,  
labelled him as 'heretic'.

- He commented that "Akbar was thinking to convert to Christianity".
  - He condemned Akbar's declaration of 'Mazhar', heavily criticized Tauhid - i - illahi and ibadthana.
  - Bardaisi was also critical of the pro-Hindu policy of Akbar.
- considered that Akbar was deviating from Islamic principles.

## Criticism of Badauni's work

↳ • Badauni was an outthoey Muslim, he was critical of every policy that Akbar started.

• Badauni have its own biases and sometimes his works were too critical.

• Badauni outthoey hampered him to witness notable progresses during Akbar's reign.

However Ain-i-Akbari should also be read with Badauni's book to get an independent Judgement of that period.

Q.3 (c)

"The Third Battle of Panipat changed the power equation in India and left backdoor open for the English." Explain. [15 Marks]

"पानीपत की तीसरी लड़ाई ने भारत में सत्ता समीकरण बदल दिया और अंग्रेजों के लिए पिछला दरवाजा खुला छोड़ दिया।" व्याख्या करें। [15 अंक]

The third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between Marathas and Ahmed Shah Abdali, and it was the most important battle that changed the power equation of North India.

Event that led to battle

↳ Maratha advance in Delhi and Punjab, angered Abdali.

• Shuja-ud-dullah, Najib-ud-daulah approached Abdali for Maratha expulsion.

• Maratha general Datta Ji was killed and Abdali attacked Delhi in Panipat against Marathas.

## Consequences of the Battle

↳ Maratha advance stopped  
Huge blow after death of Sadashiv  
Shahu :

- They lost Military and financial  
It stopped Maratha expansion and  
adventure in north India.
- Najib-ud-daulah governed Delhi  
for 9 years uninterrupted.
- The loss of Maratha led  
to division in the Maratha  
Empire - Sindhia, Bhonsle, Molkere  
Golkond divided their  
areas and ruled.
- Sikh Empire emerged  
under Ranjit Singh, Misls

were becoming powerful and they carved out a separate Sikh empire.

It opened the door open for the Britishers

↳ The powerful Marathas declined, who could challenge them.

• weakened Mughal emperors was brought into protection after Battle of Buxar in (1765).

• It exposed the weakness of Indian fighting class, Marathas later themselves accepted British sovereignty.

Hence the battle changed the power equation of northern India.